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**TECHNICAL COOPERATION, INCLUDING RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, AND  
COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES**

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**Report of the Secretary-General**

*Summary*

The present report describes the technical cooperation undertaken in 1997, highlighting the coordination of activities with other United Nations entities. It also describes the contributions of Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, providing suggestions on how the technical cooperation programme might be enhanced.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, in which the Council decided that technical assistance would be a standing item on the agenda of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and Council resolution 1997/35, on technical cooperation and international advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, the present report provides an overview of the technical cooperation and advisory services delivered between 1 January and 31 December 1997 by the Centre for International Crime Prevention.\*
2. The report also contains an overview of action taken in response to specific mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme requesting the strengthening of technical cooperation. It is hoped that this report will enable the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to evaluate the results achieved so far, to assess the means required to proceed further and to provide guidance on future action.

### I. REVIEW OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES SPECIFICALLY MANDATED BY THE COMMISSION

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/90, reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and called upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make financial contributions for operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

#### A. Significant developments

4. In 1997, the Centre for International Crime Prevention continued the process begun in 1995 of strengthening its operational capacity in technical cooperation. In parallel with the increase in stature of the Centre from a branch to a division in 1995 and from a division to a centre at the end of 1997, the capacity of the Centre to engage in technical cooperation has grown. This enhanced capacity has been recognized by the other United Nations entities and some have agreed to enter into special arrangements with it.
5. In 1997, the Centre received a larger number of requests for its services and is now the first recourse for Governments or offices of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) wishing to start technical cooperation activities. The annex to the present report contains details on the numerous missions undertaken in the past year. The Centre still cannot service all the requests it receives. This may result in frustration on the part of Member States that expect to have their requests dealt with expeditiously.
6. The substantial number of new projects being implemented also resulted in a sizeable increase in the current workload. In 1996, the only major technical cooperation field projects of the Centre were in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During 1997, the Centre also had projects in Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, South Africa and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The number of projects and the total amount of funds involved increased considerably compared with the figures for previous years.

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\*The technical assistance activities undertaken by the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network will be covered in a separate report of the Secretary-General, to be prepared for the Commission at its eighth session. Information on the coordination of activities and cooperation between the Centre for International Crime Prevention and other United Nations entities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will also be submitted to the Commission at its eighth session. In addition, there will be a conference room paper on the activities undertaken and results achieved by the informal consultative group on resource mobilization (E/CN.15/1998/CRP.5). In line with section I of Commission resolution 6/1, on strategic management of the Programme by the Commission, reporting on those activities will be biennialized.

7. The amount of money received or pledged for technical cooperation projects also rose significantly. The contribution of US\$ 1 million from the United States of America for projects in Romania and South Africa and for the ECOWAS project was the largest single contribution for technical cooperation projects that was ever made to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. The pledge of US\$ 660,000 from the Austrian Government for a project to establish two outreach centres against domestic violence in South Africa was the largest contribution towards a single project in the history of the Fund. The pledges in 1997 of US\$ 80,000 from the Government of Austria and US\$ 50,000 from the Government of Turkey were the first concrete results of the informal consultative group on resource mobilization.

8. In 1997, there was also a large increase in the human resources that the Centre dedicated to technical cooperation. That was made possible by the reassignment of staff on regular budget posts and the allocation of extrabudgetary resources provided by Member States. One half of the professional staff members of the Centre are now dedicated to technical cooperation activities or directly supporting them. A senior official with long experience in technical cooperation has been appointed Chief of Operational Activities. The senior experts contributed by Austria and France to the Centre provide a wealth of expertise from which Member States can and do draw. Several of the associate experts (junior professional officers) have gained sufficient practical experience in formulating and implementing technical cooperation projects to qualify as potential field project managers. In the field, they will continue to acquire management and practical experience, thereby ensuring a cadre of experienced technical cooperation personnel for future activities. A training course in project design and formulation for all technical cooperation personnel was held in January 1998.

9. In 1997, the Centre also increased its storehouse of technical cooperation tools. During the year, much work was done on developing model laws, together with commentaries and training manuals in a number of areas. These have been designed to be readily adapted by interested Member States.

10. The most significant technical cooperation agreement signed in 1997 was the memorandum of understanding between the Centre and the United Nations Office for Project Services. The memorandum is an umbrella agreement under which the Centre and the Office agree to implement projects together. The United Nations Office for Project Services, an independent agency within the United Nations system established specifically to implement projects, has an annual portfolio of over US\$ 1 billion. Pursuant to the memorandum, the Centre and the Office signed an agreement with respect to a preparatory assistance project in South Africa, which is an important precedent for backstopping services in future years.

11. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, the Centre has taken the lead in convening a strategy meeting to establish a coordination panel for providing technical cooperation in the area of juvenile justice. A number of United Nations entities are focusing on the area of juvenile justice in conjunction with the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Centre took the initiative in 1997 of bringing together UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the non-governmental organizations network on juvenile justice, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy. The existence of a coordination panel has already generated a number of new requests for technical cooperation from UNICEF, and the Centre will have to expand its expertise in this and related areas in order to meet the new demands.

12. In 1998, the Centre will try to consolidate its technical cooperation capacity, which is funded to a large extent through short-term extrabudgetary resources. Special efforts will be made to achieve recognition as an independent executing agency by United Nations Headquarters and UNDP.

## **B. Action undertaken in the fight against organized crime, corruption and bribery**

13. The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/85, requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide States with advisory services in order to prevent and control organized transnational crime.

14. To fight corruption and bribery, the General Assembly, in its resolution 51/191, requested the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to keep the issue under regular review. The Assembly, in its resolution 52/87, requested the Secretary-General to intensify technical assistance to combat corruption by providing advisory services to Member States requesting such services.
15. Pursuant to those resolutions, the Centre has undertaken a number of needs assessment and advisory missions to ascertain the specific requirements of Governments facing the challenges of organized crime and corruption. In 1997, work was carried out with the Governments of Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, Georgia, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Mozambique, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Details of that work are provided in the annex to the present report.
16. A number of regional initiatives were also undertaken. An African regional ministerial workshop on organized and transnational crime was held at Dakar in July 1997. It resulted in the endorsement of three subregional projects. The Centre participated in a seminar on anti-corruption strategies for the countries of eastern and central Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), held at Budapest in April 1997. The Centre also participated in a conference organized by Europe 2000 on European cooperation against organized crime, terrorism and corruption in the Balkans and the Black Sea area; the conference was held at Bucharest in September 1997.
17. A manual on organized crime has been prepared by the Centre. Two training sessions on combating organized crime and corruption were held at Skopje in September and October 1997. The training sessions have resulted in the establishment of a law reform group to change the laws to meet the challenges of organized crime in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in a UNDP assistance project. A book on the measures needed to combat organized crime and corruption has also been published as a result of the sessions.
18. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, two projects to strengthen the criminal justice systems are under way: one in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the other in Republika Srpska. The major components of the projects, which are being supported by the Government of Japan and UNDP, are law reform and modernization of the court system through the provision of computers and advisory assistance on combating a number of problems, including corruption and organized crime.
19. A project has been formulated to assist Croatia in the fight against organized crime through the holding of a series of training seminars for law enforcement officials. An action plan for rehabilitating the justice system in Albania is under preparation; it will include an assessment of material and training needs.
20. An anti-corruption law drafted for Romania is currently under consideration by the Parliament. The United States has provided funds for an anti-corruption publicity campaign and support for anti-corruption institution-building.
21. In June and September 1997, the Centre followed up on a request by the Romanian Government to assist in the restructuring of the Ministry of the Interior. In view of the changed political environment and as a result of a series of consultations, however, the Government asked instead for assistance in restructuring the Romanian intelligence service, which is responsible for combating organized crime. Two officers from the Centre had an opportunity to assess the organization and structure of the intelligence service and to make initial recommendations.
22. Two missions were undertaken to Guinea to discuss with the Government, UNDP and the World Bank a project to combat corruption and to fight organized economic crime. In Mozambique, the Centre assisted in the preparation of the UNDP country justice programme. The mission identified a need for assistance in improving the penitentiary system, in creating a judicial training centre and in the work of the law reform commission. The UNDP office in Angola has allocated funds for justice reform. In this connection, the Centre continued its discussion with the

Angolan authorities on a 1996 project proposal for strengthening the capacity of the national criminal justice system to prevent corruption and organized criminal activities.

23. In response to a request submitted by the Lebanese authorities for strengthening the institutions and capacities to control corruption, the Centre elaborated a project proposal aimed at providing Lebanon with the legislative and institutional capacity to prevent and control corruption and associated organized criminality. The project proposal has been submitted for approval and is now awaiting funding. Following the invitation of the Ministry of State for Administrative Reform, Officers from the Centre participated as resource persons in a workshop on corruption and the means for combating it, held at Beirut from 16 to 23 November 1997.

24. Two officers from the Centre undertook a mission to Mongolia to assess the needs of the police forces in that country in dealing with contemporary forms of criminality. It proposed a plan for restructuring the entire police organization. The restructuring of the Ministry of the Interior of Kazakhstan was discussed with the secretary-general of the national commission for administrative reform of that country. The Centre participated in a programming mission to Tajikistan organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). The mission focused on strengthening the capacities of the border police to fight organized transnational crime and drug trafficking.

25. In Kyrgyzstan, the Centre is acting as the cooperating agency in the implementation of a joint project of UNDP and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) to fight organized crime. Training courses have been held, a manual is under preparation, equipment has been purchased and advisory missions have been undertaken to prioritize allocation of available resources. A similar project is under consideration by UNDP in Ukraine.

26. A number of projects related to combating organized crime and trafficking in women are being considered by the authorities in the Russian Federation. The UNDP office in Moscow has expressed interest in supporting this initiative by fund-raising and offering use of its regional infrastructure in that country. The Centre took part in a joint meeting of the coordinating councils of law enforcement agencies of CIS, held in Moscow in December 1997.

27. The Centre participated in the first international conference held in the Russian Federation on trafficking in women from the newly independent States abroad.

28. Discussions have been held with the Chinese Government concerning possible technical cooperation to deal with organized crime, prison reform and related training activities.

### **C. Crime statistics and criminal justice management**

29. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1996/11, entitled "International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information", urged Member States to assist the Secretary-General in strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.

30. As a result of an interregional training course held at Seoul from 9 to 13 September 1996, a resource book entitled *The United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network: Providing Information to and from Developing Countries* has been prepared. The resource book is designed to assist Governments in establishing mechanisms to collect, maintain and disseminate crime and justice information.

31. In June 1997, a seminar on principles of computerization of criminal justice information was organized in Moscow by the Government of the Russian Federation and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations. The seminar took place as part of a programme to provide assistance in judicial reform to the Russian Federation. The Centre is undertaking fund-raising activities to finance the programme.

32. During a mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Government was assisted in the formulation of a project proposal aimed at computerizing the criminal justice system in order to improve the collection and analysis of data on serious forms of crime. The implementation of such a project and the targeted use of an effective data-gathering system would be of help to the law enforcement agencies combating organized crime.

33. An important element in the two projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina was the computerization of the criminal justice system. The computers are to provide, in addition to legal text retrieval and pilot case-load management systems in selected courts, assistance in enhancing the capacity to maintain judicial statistics. Two computers were also provided to prisons to keep track of the number of people incarcerated.

### **D. Juvenile justice**

34. In its resolution 1997/30, the Economic and Social Council recognized the need to further strengthen technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice and encouraged Member States to make use of the technical assistance offered through United Nations programmes in order to strengthen national infrastructures in the field of juvenile justice, with a view to fully implementing the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex). Technical assistance activities were undertaken in Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Rwanda and South Africa during the reporting period.

35. In Bangladesh, the Centre cooperated with UNICEF in a workshop on juvenile justice entitled "Law, Policy and Programmes for the Next Millennium". The Centre has been asked by the Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs to undertake a needs assessment mission to determine the reforms required.

36. The two projects on strengthening the criminal justice system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, funded by UNDP and the Governments of Austria and Japan, contain important juvenile justice components, including law reform and training of judges, prosecutors and other criminal justice personnel specializing in juvenile justice matters. For the second phase, funding is being sought for the establishment of a halfway house and a juvenile delinquency prevention system.

37. The Centre was requested by the Ministry of Justice of Burkina Faso to elaborate a technical cooperation project aimed at reforming and introducing new legislation and at institution-building to improve the juvenile justice system.

38. In Croatia, the Centre is assisting in the implementation of a technical assistance project, funded by the Council of Europe, to bring the criminal justice system in line with international standards. One of the interests of the law reform commission of the Government is the provision of alternative, non-custodial measures for both adults and juveniles.

39. A needs assessment mission was undertaken at the request of the Government of Guatemala. The first draft of a project document was prepared, paying special attention to the introduction of non-custodial measures and diversion and mediation programmes that take into account the conflict-resolving traditions of the indigenous people. Important components of the project are the establishment of specialized jurisdictions for juveniles, the reform of the administration of the correctional system for juveniles and the organization of training seminars for judges, prosecutors and relevant criminal justice officers. UNICEF and the World Bank have indicated their interest in collaborating with the Centre in that project.

40. A project document signed by the Lebanese Government envisages the strengthening of national regulations on the basis of a model law, the provision of training seminars, the establishment of a centre for juveniles in conflict with the law and the establishment of a unit within the Ministry of Justice to coordinate all activities related to juveniles and to elaborate action plans for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The project has been partly funded and is ready for implementation. A mission by an architect to advise on the design of a facility for juveniles has already been undertaken.

41. UNICEF has requested the Centre to help the Government of Rwanda to improve its juvenile justice system. The Centre is participating in the implementation of two projects. The first focuses on the training of judges and prosecutors to prepare them for the trials of children charged with genocide. The second project is focused on assessing the needs in Rwanda in dealing with children in conflict with the law. A long-term project has been submitted to the Austrian Government for possible financing.

42. The UNICEF office in Moscow is collaborating with the Centre in the development and implementation of a police training programme on juvenile justice.

43. A large-scale project is under way in South Africa to improve the functioning of the youth justice system and to implement the policy recommendations of the interministerial committee on young people at risk. The project includes increased use of diversion programmes, greater protection of young people deprived of their liberty, strengthening the capacity of the probation services and making more widespread use of non-governmental organizations. The Government of South Africa is also interested in gaining more international experience as a basis for formulating new legislation, establishing a research capacity to support policy development, raising awareness among professionals in the criminal justice system and establishing an independent monitoring process. In the preparatory phase, the Centre organized a workshop with the South African Law Commission on legislating for youth justice.

44. In April 1997 the Centre participated in a meeting on regional cooperation in the greater Mekong area on the promotion and protection of children's rights, organized by Children's Rights ASIANET, the National Commission on Women's Affairs of Thailand and the Royal Thai Police. The purpose of the meeting was to strengthen cooperation among police forces in the prevention of trafficking in children for sexual exploitation.

### **E. Victims of crime and abuse of power**

45. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/31, on victims of crime and abuse of power, reiterated the importance of technical cooperation in reviewing or promulgating national legislation on the subject.

46. In the framework of a larger project supporting the national crime prevention strategy in South Africa, the Centre has been involved in a series of activities related to victims. The Austrian Government has approved the funding of the operations of two pilot outreach centres for women victims of violence and for perpetrators in order to break the cycle of violence. A national victimization survey will be carried out as part of a joint preparatory assistance project of UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute is contributing to the project by advising the South African Government on the survey. A directory on existing victim services, including special services for cases involving domestic violence, will also be prepared. In line with the recommendations contained in the United Nations guide and handbook on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex), a nationwide system of victim assistance services will be developed. National and provincial forums will be organized to discuss the implementation of the South African model for victim empowerment, as well as victims' rights to reparation, compensation and physical, medical and social assistance. A national awareness campaign on the extent of victimization and educational programmes will be developed to ensure affirmative action. Issues of concern to women will be incorporated into all policies, procedures, regulations and operations of the criminal justice system to make them gender-sensitive. Preventive measures will also be developed between provincial governments, non-governmental organizations and local agencies through pilot projects and human rights education.

### **F. Improvement of prison conditions**

47. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/36, requested the Secretary-General to assist countries in the improvement of their prison conditions, through advisory services, needs assessment, capacity-building and training activities.

48. In Albania, an action plan has been developed that includes the improvement of the prisons. Facilities have been examined by experts from the Centre and an estimate has been made of the cost of raising the standards of Albanian prisons, jails and detention facilities to European or international standards. A donor conference to address the situation is to be organized by UNDP.

49. All prison facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been visited by a series of consultants on prison management and organization, alternatives to imprisonment, rehabilitation, and probation services. Recommendations were made to the heads of the prison services and to individual wardens. Training manuals for correctional workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been tailored to the local conditions and translated into the local languages, and workshops on training techniques have been held. Workshops on non-custodial measures are being planned for 1998.

50. A staff member from the Centre visited Guinea in December 1997 to follow up on recommendations given during a previous mission. It was noted that vocational workshops, small-scale cultivation for food, and educational facilities had been established and that the juvenile detention centre had been enlarged.

51. An interregional adviser undertook a follow-up mission to Haiti to evaluate the progress made in the rehabilitation of the criminal justice system and the creation of a national penitentiary administration. A project for the rehabilitation of the penitentiary system in Haiti has been formulated at the request of UNDP and funding for it is being sought.

52. A project proposal for the Caribbean has been prepared by the Centre to address the problems of overcrowding and drug use in prisons. It includes a study on prison conditions in each of the Caribbean countries, including existing legislation and rules, schemes to improve community participation in the rehabilitation of prisoners, particularly drug-addicted prisoners, alternative non-custodial measures, diversion mechanisms, improved parole and probation systems and training of prison staff in the treatment of drug abusers. The European Commission has expressed interest in possibly financing the project.

53. The Centre participated in an international conference on prison system reform and staff training in the Russian Federation. A handbook in Russian on the use and application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners<sup>1</sup> was presented and discussed.

54. A preparatory assistance project on alternative sanctioning and post-release programmes in South Africa, funded by UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services, is under way. An expert is assisting in the preparation of regulations on alternative sentencing with a view to ensuring the limited use of pre-trial detention and establishing a range of alternative non-custodial measures. Another expert is identifying needs related to risk management in corrections. A workshop will be organized to discuss appropriate statutory changes and practical implementation strategies. Within the framework of a larger project supporting the national crime prevention strategy, train-the-trainer courses for magistrates, prosecutors and defence attorneys are envisaged as part of the implementation of the new statutory provisions on alternative sanctions and rehabilitation. At the same time, the capacity of private institutions to provide alternative programmes will be assessed and an operational system for cooperation between public agencies and non-governmental organizations will be designed.

55. The Chief of Operational Activities of the Centre visited the juvenile detention facility and main prison of Uganda, as well as carpentry shops established by former offenders. The situation in the juvenile facility and the conditions in the district jails and regional prisons are alarming. On the basis of a draft project proposal prepared by the Centre, Austria and Denmark have provided direct support to improve the living conditions in selected prisons in Uganda, particularly the Masaka prison.

### G. Other areas

56. As can be readily seen from the preceding sections, during 1997 the technical cooperation activities were focused more on those programme areas specifically related to the most recent mandates of the Commission. Nonetheless, the Centre is still receiving requests for general policy advice on crime prevention. For example, a request was received from UNDP to help prepare a plan to establish a national crime prevention council in Swaziland, and the Centre was invited to play a role in a national conference on that matter.

57. The Centre is also working with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, with the support of UNDP, to examine ways of strengthening the legal framework for human security in Bangladesh. A mission identified areas of study to be developed by national consultants related to human security issues at all levels of the criminal justice system. In addition, the mission identified a number of initiatives that could be immediately undertaken by the Government in the area of prison administration and police.

58. As follow-up to a previous mission, two staff members from the Centre visited Senegal to finalize the formulation of a pilot project on the prevention of urban crime in the city of Dakar. The pilot project will focus on the following: (a) the establishment of elements of community policing; (b) the introduction of mediation and conciliation techniques; and (c) the creation of *maisons de justice* in the most neglected neighbourhoods of Dakar in order to prevent organized criminal activities.

## II. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

59. The Economic and Social Council has, on a number of occasions, reaffirmed the relevance of training as a means of improving skills and professionalism and bringing about change in the attitudes and methods of work of criminal justice practitioners. The Centre has developed practical training curricula, manuals and course packages that can be adapted to the situation in each country. The Centre also uses the opportunity of computer training to improve methods of operation.

60. The training activities undertaken by the Centre are directed at the end-users, for example, police officials, prosecutors, judges or prison officers, or they are designed to have a multiplier effect by being directed at trainers, such as teachers at police colleges or in training facilities for prison staff.

61. In 1997, the Centre undertook several training activities in different fields, such as correctional services, community policing, organized crime, extradition and mutual assistance, drug trafficking, juvenile justice, crime prevention and policing in peacekeeping operations. The activities were usually carried out as part of national projects, such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, South Africa and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

62. At the request of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, two training courses for senior law enforcement officers on the fight against organized crime and corruption were carried out by consultants and representatives of the Centre in October 1997.

63. The first stage of a global project on the implementation of the ECOWAS conventions on mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition consisted of a two-week training seminar for 33 judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials designated by all ECOWAS member States. The seminar, organized jointly by the Centre and UNDCP, was held at Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire, in September 1997. It dealt with specific issues relating to mutual assistance, extradition and trafficking. The second phase of the project, involving activities to assist all ECOWAS member States in implementing the two conventions, is expected to start shortly.

64. Staff from the Centre have participated as resource persons in courses organized by other institutions. In January 1997, an interregional adviser conducted a course on money-laundering at the Higher Institute for French Notaries in Paris. In May 1997, a staff member from the Centre served as a resource person at the 106th International Training Course of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, entitled "The Quest for Effective Juvenile Justice Administration"; the course was organized in Tokyo for police forces, prosecutors and judges. In July 1997, a staff member from the Centre gave lectures on United Nations efforts against organized transnational crime at a university at San Sebastián, Spain. The Centre participated in a seminar on prison overcrowding organized by the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders at San José, Costa Rica in February 1997. The Centre also participated in a police training course organized in Paris in March 1997 by the French Ministry of the Interior and the National Police Academy on legal and technical aspects of the fight against money-laundering.

65. In July 1997, the Council of Europe organized at Bordeaux an international seminar for heads of eastern, central and western European judicial schools on strengthening the capacities of the judiciary to face organized crime and corruption. At the seminar, an interregional adviser led a course on mutual assistance and extradition procedures and techniques related to organized crime.

66. The Centre organized a training seminar on extradition for participants from English-speaking countries, hosted by the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Siracusa, Italy in November 1997. The seminar was followed by an expert group meeting to start the review of a draft model law on extradition prepared by the Centre. Two other seminars, for persons from French-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries, will take place in 1998.

67. In Rwanda, a consultant of the Centre chaired a workshop on juvenile justice for judges and prosecutors organized by UNICEF at Kigali in August 1997. In November 1997, a consultant of the Centre participated in an international workshop on drafting juvenile justice legislation at Cape Town, South Africa. In May and November 1997, a representative of the Centre served as a resource person in two training seminars on human rights, norms and principles in the administration of prisons, organized at Conakry by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for directors of correctional institutions and prisons and magistrates and chiefs of police in Guinea.

68. The Centre organized for the second time the technical cooperation fellowship in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, funded from the regular budget for technical cooperation. The fellowship programme provides the opportunity for qualified personnel from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to go abroad and improve their professional abilities in some aspect of crime prevention and criminal justice in order to better discharge the duties and responsibilities that will be entrusted to them when they return to their home countries. Two high-level criminal justice professionals, one from Mali and the other from Uganda, were selected from 31 nominees from African and Asian countries to take part in the fellowship programme.

### III. CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

69. The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/90, took note with appreciation of the contributions of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to United Nations peacekeeping and special missions and encouraged the Secretary-General to recommend the inclusion of the re-establishment and reform of criminal justice systems in peacekeeping operations.

70. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the activities of the Centre were coordinated with United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the International Police Task Force, the office of the High Representative and other members of the international community active in the area of criminal justice, as well as with UNDCP, which also opened an office at Sarajevo. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the rehabilitation of the criminal justice system is crucial to successful peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction. The criminal justice system will require increased attention to ensure a democratic transition to a normal civil society.

71. In October 1997, an officer of the Centre served as an instructor for a training seminar on human rights and crime prevention for the United Nations Observer Mission on Angola (MONUA) and its civilian police component, held at Luanda. The seminar was conceived as the first activity in a series of events to promote international criminal justice and human rights standards among the civilian police component of MONUA and the Angolan national police. The second event would include a joint seminar of MONUA, UNDP and the Centre for International Crime Prevention for police and prosecutors, as well as a series of training courses and curriculum development to be carried out with the support of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

72. With the support of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP), the Centre organized two training courses for police and judicial personnel to combat organized crime and corruption in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Members of the civilian police component participated as resource persons in the courses. With the support of the Special Representative, a handbook on criminal justice standards for law enforcement personnel was translated into Macedonian and distributed among the local police. The International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex) and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (General Assembly resolution 45/117, annex) have also been translated with the assistance of UNPREDEP. A book on the most effective measures to combat organized crime has been printed in cooperation with UNPREDEP.

73. Discussions were held with officials from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat on increasing the involvement of the Centre in missions where a civilian police component is deployed. During a visit

to Vienna, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations expressed his desire to include the Centre in planning and technical missions in order to provide a comprehensive programme to rehabilitate the judicial system. Experience in recent peace-keeping operations has shown that monitoring and training the local police are not enough to make a peacekeeping operation successful. Reforming or rebuilding the criminal justice system is of equal importance. Specifically, the involvement of the Centre in Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Guatemala and Haiti is under discussion.

74. UNDP has requested the assistance of the Centre in the evaluation of a project providing technical assistance to the Haitian National Police, under which UNDP is providing 11 high-level advisers to the director of the Haitian National Police. In addition, UNDP would like the Centre for International Crime Prevention to join an evaluation mission to Haiti every three months to review the progress made in the police training programme, as well as steps towards complementary judicial reform aimed at improving the functioning of the police.

75. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has also expressed interest in the development of a handbook containing an overview of the most relevant United Nations standards and norms for law enforcement officials, to be distributed to Member States to enable them to prepare their civilian police before deployment in peacekeeping operations. In addition, the handbook may be distributed to local police forces.

76. A publication on the role of civilian police in peacekeeping operations has been prepared together with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and is expected to be issued in 1998.

#### **IV. DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CAPACITY**

77. Delivering technical assistance to enable Member States to use their law enforcement and criminal justice resources in a more effective and democratic way is an essential component in the development process, for it contributes to the creation of favourable conditions for peace and stability.

##### **A. Practical tools for technical cooperation**

78. In the past, technical cooperation focused mainly on assisting countries, at their request, in the use and application of international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Over the years, the volume and range of the requests have increased and the requests have become more specific and technical. The formulation and dissemination of practical tools (model legislation, guidelines and training materials that can be adapted to each national jurisdiction) have become essential features of the services offered. The present section of the report contains an overview of the tools developed and used by the Centre, including some details on those developed in 1997.

### ***1. United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice***

79. The Centre relies on a number of internationally recognized and accepted standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice that have been elaborated over the last five decades by the Commission and the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The standards and norms have been used in the formulation of national legislation.

### ***2. International conventions***

80. States often request the expertise of the Centre in matters concerning the implementation of international conventions. Most recently, the Centre has been requested to assist in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child with respect to establishing appropriate juvenile justice systems. The Centre has also been involved in assisting in the elaboration of regional conventions on issues such as extradition and mutual assistance. For example, it assisted the member States of ECOWAS in elaborating conventions on extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters that were subsequently adopted.

### ***3. Model treaties***

81. The Centre has elaborated a number of model treaties and model agreements. Among the most important are the Model Treaty on Extradition (General Assembly resolution 45/116, annex), the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (Assembly resolution 45/188, annex) and the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners.<sup>2</sup> In 1997, the Model Bilateral Treaty for the Return of Stolen or Embezzled Vehicles (Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/29, annex II) was developed. Model treaties serve as a basis for negotiation among States wishing to establish procedures for dealing with transnational criminality.

### ***4. Model legislation***

82. Model laws are extremely valuable in assisting Member States in their reform efforts. A model law not only serves as a useful basis for the evaluation of existing legislation, but also helps in the formulation of new laws.

83. The Centre is currently engaged in the elaboration of a series of model laws on specific topics. It finalized a model law on juvenile justice that was submitted to an international expert group at a meeting held at Vienna in September 1997. The model law takes into account all stages of the juvenile justice process, including investigation, prosecution and trial hearings, as well as the provision of non-custodial measures and the introduction of restorative justice programmes. It should be applicable in both common-law and civil-law countries.

84. A model law on corruption has been drafted and will be reviewed by an international expert group. A draft model law on money-laundering is currently being prepared in cooperation with UNDCP and will also be submitted to an international expert group. A draft model law on extradition prepared by the Centre was scrutinized by a group of experts during an international seminar on extradition held at Siracusa, Italy, in September 1997. The Centre is currently working on model legislation in the field of mediation techniques and the elaboration of standard penitentiary rules.

### ***5. Training manuals, curricula and material***

85. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 52/85, on follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, the Centre developed for specialized law enforcement and investigative personnel a training manual on action against organized transnational crime. A first draft of the manual was finalized and submitted to an expert group in December 1997.

86. The Centre also continued its work on a manual on juvenile justice. In 1997, it received valuable comments on the manual from other United Nations entities. The Centre has incorporated those views in a new draft of the manual, which is aimed at assisting trainers in juvenile justice in preparing for workshops on the subject. The Centre will publish the manual in 1998, provided that extrabudgetary resources can be identified.

### **B. Enhancement of professional skills of staff**

87. All professional staff involved in operational activities of the Centre attended a course in project design organized by the Quality Assurance and Evaluation Branch of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization from 28 to 30 January 1997. To put theory into practice, the participatory approach to project design was used to formulate the project concept for the second phase of the programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. More peer review of drafts, stricter adherence to the UNDP framework and more realistic costing of projects are being required. The technical cooperation staff hold weekly meetings where exchanges of information, experiences and discussions of strategy, methodology and evaluation criteria take place. Staff from other substantive units are frequently brought in to help design and review projects. Seminars by visitors on technical cooperation subjects of general interest and the debriefing of project managers are open to all of the staff of the Centre in order to contribute to the cross-fertilization of ideas and the enhancement of professional skills.

### **C. Resource mobilization**

88. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/35, expressed its concern at the lack of adequate resources, which might impede progress in the further operationalization of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and hamper the implementation of those projects that had been elaborated in response to urgent requests from countries in need. In the same resolution, the Council called upon potential donors and relevant funding agencies to make significant and regular financial and/or other contributions for the formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects elaborated within the framework of the Programme and to strengthen the mandated role of the Programme as facilitator of bilateral assistance.\* A number of States (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Republic of Korea and Sweden) continue to provide associate experts or long-term consultants for the Programme.

89. The growing number of technical assistance requests could not have been met without the funding of two interregional adviser posts under section 20 of the regular budget of the United Nations. The interregional advisers had an opportunity to incorporate a fund-raising element in some of their missions, thereby contributing to the execution of some of the projects that they had formulated.

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\*The Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 13 October 1997, asked Governments to provide information on, *inter alia*, action taken and measures envisaged in response to the calls of the Council and the Commission to make financial or other contributions to the activities of the Programme. In its reply, the Government of Austria referred to its decision to pledge US\$ 80,000 as a voluntary contribution to the Fund. In addition, the Government of Austria will continue to place an Austrian expert at the disposal of the Programme. The Government of Japan indicated that it had contributed US\$ 200,000 to the Programme in 1996 and pledged US\$ 140,000 in support of the project on firearms. In addition, it contributed US\$ 410,000 from its UNDP fund to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina through the project on strengthening the administration of justice in the Republika Srpska.

#### **D. Clearing-house functions**

90. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/22, requested the Secretary-General to establish a database on technical assistance. Efforts to collect the relevant information resulted in only five responses being received from donor countries and seven from recipient countries. Eight other countries claimed to have neither received nor given assistance in that area. Of the 56 reported technical assistance projects, 45 had consisted in the provision of seminars, training courses or workshops and 32 of those had lasted one week or less. In view of the limited number of responses, the project has been abandoned.

91. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/12, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control set up a database on international projects in crime prevention and criminal justice for eastern and central Europe. The first experimental two-year phase of the database project was financed by funds provided by the Department of State of the United States. An interim report on the effectiveness of the system was prepared by two researchers from Manchester University. The tentative conclusions concerning the database of the European Institute were that the quality of the data was poor because there had been no clear definition of what constituted a project and because of the low response rate from recipient countries. Most of the assistance (about 70 per cent) was directed towards policing and security (illegal trafficking, organized crime and economic crime) while other components of the criminal justice system received relatively little assistance. Most of the assistance was focused on training and expertise rather than on the supply of equipment. Geographical proximity also appears to have been a factor determining the type of aid provided. Practically no assistance was provided in relation to non-custodial sanctions, juvenile justice or victim-related issues.

92. A second phase of the project is being carried out in Estonia. As part of that phase of the project, an impact analysis will be made of the assistance provided, the networks of assistance will be mapped and the assistance process will be examined, from initial discussions between the donor and the recipient to the final implementation of the project. It is hoped that the lessons learned from the projects of the European Institute will also be of value in designing other projects and securing the necessary funds for other countries.

#### **V. COORDINATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ENTITIES**

93. In its resolution 1997/35, the Council commended the increased cooperation between the Centre, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other entities of the United Nations, in particular UNDP, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and called upon those entities, together with the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies, to support technical cooperation activities devoted to crime prevention and criminal justice as a means of guaranteeing effective and sustainable development, utilizing the expertise of the Programme.

##### **A. Closer cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme**

94. The Commission, in its resolution 6/1, section I, expressed its appreciation for the informal meetings of its bureau with the bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and encouraged the former to continue its efforts to improve the coordination of the work of the two commissions. In February 1998, the two bureaux held an informal meeting in order to continue to improve coordination between the two commissions, including in the area of operational activities. There was a great deal of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two bodies in Africa, central Asia, the Balkans and the Caribbean.

95. A technical cooperation project entitled "Global programme against money-laundering" is being implemented jointly by UNDCP and the Centre. The project is aimed at developing relevant legislation, improving the capacity of national law enforcement systems and establishing pilot projects. A draft model law to counter money-laundering

was prepared and will be reviewed by an international expert group. At the same time, a compendium of relevant national legislation and procedures is being compiled and training materials are being developed.

96. A two-week training seminar on the ECOWAS conventions on mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition was organized jointly by the Centre and UNDCP at Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire, in September 1997. UNDCP shared the cost of the seminar, provided local organizational support and designated a senior staff member to participate as a resource person at the seminar. In Tajikistan, the Centre participated at a joint programme mission on technical assistance in the control of drug trafficking and crime, and in the assessment of border control in the country.

97. The Centre participated in the formulation of a UNDCP global strategy to eliminate the illicit crop cultivation. The strategy is based on the experiences accumulated in alternative development and supply reduction projects in areas where the coca bush and the opium poppy are grown. The Centre has also been providing substantive input with reference to the law enforcement and criminal justice components of a global strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering in the areas most affected by illicit crop cultivation and drug trafficking. The input will be included in the blueprint for the global plan for the elimination of illicit crops to be presented during the special session of the General Assembly in June 1998.

98. A proposal for closer collaboration in drug and organized crime control among the countries in the Caucasus has been formulated as a result of missions to that subregion by UNDCP and the Centre. Planned joint activities include training workshops, technical advice, law reform and information networks, as well as a programme support unit at Tbilisi.

### **B. Partnership with the United Nations Development Programme**

99. During 1997, the special partnership that the Centre had previously established with UNDP (E/CN.15/1997/17, paras. 72 and 73) was further deepened by the implementation of previous agreements, the signing of new project agreements and the enhancement of substantive collaboration.

100. According to the memorandum of understanding signed in 1996 between the Centre and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Centre is to provide technical assistance, advisory services and substantive expertise in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular in organized crime control, in combating corruption, in the implementation of the judicial reform and in the improvement of correctional services. Within that framework the Centre has carried out projects in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Romania.

101. In South Africa, the Centre provides substantive services to complement the management services of the United Nations Office for Project Services. This arrangement may serve as a model for other projects. Also in South Africa, the Centre and UNDP are experimenting with approaches to coordinating international technical assistance, such as a study and evaluation of all international technical assistance being provided in the area of criminal justice. The study not only will present a complete inventory of assistance provided, but will also attempt to evaluate the impact of that assistance.

102. In Mozambique, the Centre has been asked to help prepare the justice component of the UNDP country programme. Several UNDP offices have also requested the assistance of the Centre in the establishment of legal adviser positions in their offices to monitor and develop projects in the area of criminal justice.

103. UNDP has expressed an interest in discussing on a broader policy level with the Centre post-peacekeeping and post-conflict peace-building activities in which United Nations entities are increasingly being asked to carry out police training, as well as judicial and penal reform. These demands have made it evident that there is no coherent mechanism, beyond the formal peacekeeping and civilian police component operations, to meet this kind of demand

for institution-building in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The post-conflict needs of Haiti illustrate this point.

### **C. Collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies in the area of juvenile justice**

104. In 1997, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights UNICEF and the Centre have collaborated in the field of juvenile justice in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30. In that resolution, the Council recognized the need to further strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice and invited the Secretary-General to consider establishing a coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice, as recommended in the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, annexed to that resolution. Action taken with regard to the implementation of Council resolution 1997/30 is presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1998/8 and Add.1).

### **D. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the Secretariat**

105. In addition to the initiative on juvenile justice, the Centre has collaborated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on training activities and technical cooperation projects, and on publishing manuals and implementing standards in crime prevention and criminal justice at the national level. The Centre is also cooperating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in a study aimed at harmonizing technical cooperation activities in the field of human rights. Meetings have taken place to discuss a common methodology in evaluating projects, as well as closer cooperation in monitoring the criminal justice system and rehabilitating judicial systems in post-conflict situations. The Centre participated in a panel discussion organized by the Austrian Government entitled "Human Rights in Development: Role of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance" at Salzburg in July 1997. On that occasion, closer cooperation in field operations was discussed with senior officials of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

### **E. Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat**

106. Discussions were held at United Nations Headquarters with the Division for Public Economics and Public Finance of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to intensify cooperation, particularly in the rehabilitation of criminal justice systems in post-conflict situations. An interregional adviser attended the second expert group meeting on public administration, held at United Nations Headquarters in August 1997. The Centre was requested by the Department to assist in the preparation of a study for UNDP. The study, entitled "Governance and social reconstruction of war-torn societies in Africa: a comparative assessment study on criminal justice systems in Africa", was drafted by two consultants selected by the Centre and was finalized in close consultation with them. A technical adviser from the Division was assigned for six months to Vienna to prepare a handbook on the rehabilitation of judicial systems in cooperation with the Centre. An interregional adviser attended a conference entitled "Public Service in Transition: Enhancing its Role, Professionalism, Ethical Standards and Values", organized by the Greek Government and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. During the conference, which was held at Thessaloniki in November 1997, the Department and the Centre presented a joint regional project for eastern European countries on good governance and corruption.

107. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs has continued to provide the Centre with financial backstopping and reporting services on projects in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kyrgyzstan.

## **VI. ENHANCING THE IMPACT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

108. In order to ensure that the Centre continues to enhance its ability to meet the demands of Member States in the area of technical cooperation, a number of measures should be taken in 1998. The measures would enable the

Centre to deal with the fact that a high proportion of its technical cooperation personnel are on either short-term or extrabudgetary posts. Moreover, no project management posts have been allocated, although the number of projects under execution has increased.

**109. *Suggestion 1.* The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to recommend that resources of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, both resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and extrabudgetary resources, should be augmented in order to put the Centre in a better position to deal with the demands of Member States for services.**

110. The Centre still requires extrabudgetary funding to continue to build its infrastructure for the delivery of technical cooperation projects. Fees for the management of projects will begin to generate small amounts of income with which additional staff could be hired. The amount expected in the near future, however, will not cover the costs of the administrative support staff needed. Accordingly, the Commission may wish to encourage Member States to follow the example of the Governments of Austria and Turkey and make substantial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in support of capacity-building in technical cooperation.

**111. *Suggestion 2.* The Commission may wish to call upon Member States to provide the services of associate experts and consultants, as well as voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for backstopping services for the formulation, coordination and implementation of technical assistance projects.**

112. Although the Centre has demonstrated the capacity to implement technical cooperation projects, it has still not been granted full executing agency status with UNDP. In order to implement technical support projects and field programme formulation missions rapidly, the Centre must acquire the legal capacity to undertake UNDP advisory missions and carry out small projects without referring to another United Nations executing agency.

**113. *Suggestion 3.* The Commission may wish to call upon the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP to grant the Centre legal status as an executing agency for technical assistance projects in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.**

114. The compendium of technical cooperation projects, which is periodically updated, describes more than 30 projects in need of funding. All have been carefully examined and agreed upon with the recipients. Unless there is follow-up, the projects may become outdated, the confidence of the potential recipients may be lost and the plans may be rendered useless.

**115. *Suggestion 4.* The Commission may wish to call upon potential donors and relevant funding agencies to finance, through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or directly to the projects identified in the compendium.**

116. The expertise of the Centre has not been fully taken advantage of by other entities of the United Nations system. Similar advisory and operational activities in the fields of peacekeeping, governance, public administration and human rights are being established within other units of the Secretariat.

**117. *Suggestion 5.* The Commission may wish to reiterate its call for continued efforts towards fostering synergy between the United Nations programmes in crime control and in drug control and enhancing collaboration with other United Nations entities such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Environment Programme, UNICEF and UNDP.**

118. The Centre receives requests for assistance in a number of different fields. Often the Centre does not have the particular expertise in a specialized subject that is required. The Centre has been able to draw upon experts

contributed by Member States; however, because of the large number of mandates given by Member States to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, advisory missions cannot be fielded in all areas.

**119. Suggestion 6. The Commission may wish to consider which fields of technical cooperation the Centre should concentrate on and to encourage Member States to contribute names for the roster of experts being maintained by the Centre.**

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup>*First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretary-General* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.56.IV.4), annex I.A; see also *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1), Sect. C.12.

<sup>2</sup>*Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.1, annex I.















*Annex*

**OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION,  
1997**

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Other information</i>
Albania	Consultant mission	October 1997	
	Initiation of UNDP project activities and consultations with the Minister of Justice, UNDP, UNICEF, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations	November 1997	An outline of an action plan was prepared and a local project manager and a project assistant were appointed.
Angola	MONUA training seminar on human rights and crime prevention for observers of the civilian police component	October 1997	CICP made a contribution as facilitator to a joint seminar.
	Follow-up mission of CICP and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law to discuss the organization of a joint MONUA/UNDP/CICP seminar for police forces and to consult with UNDP on criminal justice matters	December 1997	An earlier CICP project proposal for strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice system to prevent corruption and organized crime activities was discussed, as well as proposals for an assessment of the Angolan criminal justice system. Proposals for police and prosecutor training were formulated.
Bangladesh	Mission to formulate a study for strengthening the legal framework for human security	January 1997	The present situation was assessed with respect to human security and existing legal and institutional protection mechanisms.
	Mission to develop a technical assistance project on the administration of justice	November 1997	

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Other information</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Technical backstopping mission	January and April 1997	Discussions took place with local authorities regarding UNDP projects on strengthening the criminal justice system.
	Consultant mission on training of prison officers	January, March, July and September 1997	Consultations were held on a training manual for corrections officers. The manual was revised and training aids were provided.
	Consultant mission on computerization in the criminal justice system	December 1996 and February 1997	Computer equipment and training requirements were assessed.
	Evaluation of planned computer system and discussions with suppliers	July 1997	Suppliers' offers were examined. The application software package used at the Pozarevac courts was reviewed.
	Assistance in law reform (consultant)	February, April, May, June and October 1997	Substantive and financial support to the Law Reform Commission of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the revision of the penal and procedural code.
	Advisory mission on anti-corruption	July 1997	A possible anti-corruption law was discussed.
	Consultants on through-care for prisoners, including post-release support and supervision	July 1997	A meeting was held with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, prison staff and social service agencies. Recommendations for future project activities were formulated.
	Advisory services and assessment of special needs in juvenile justice (consultant)	August and September 1997	Meetings were held with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, social workers and juvenile institutions. A proposal on the creation of halfway houses for juveniles was formulated.
	Training seminar for prison staff (consultant)	October 1997	A seminar on training techniques was held.
Evaluation of a computerization programme designed by the working group of the Ministry	November 1997	Overall automation in criminal justice system was discussed with government officials. Three cantons were selected as pilot recipients of the computer system. Meetings were held with various suppliers to determine their capacities.	
China	Consultations with officials of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security	September 1997	Topics discussed included enhancing capacities to cope with organized crime, prison reform and related training activities.

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Other information</i>
Croatia	Fact-finding mission for the formulation of a project against organized crime	July 1997	A project for training police and law enforcement officials was formulated.
	Meeting on alternative sanctions for juveniles, organized by the Council of Europe	October 1997	Assistance was provided in the implementation of a technical cooperation project in the field of juvenile justice, funded by the Council of Europe.
Guatemala	Fact-finding mission on assistance in the implementation of the minors' code and the improvement of the juvenile justice system	November 1997	A meeting was organized by the Government of Guatemala, The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.
Guinea	Training seminar on human rights for senior penitentiary staff	May 1997	The seminar was organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. A project to fight against corruption was formulated.
	Training seminar on human rights for senior police staff	November 1997	The seminar was organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. A project on corruption was changed to a larger project to fight economic and financial crime.
Haiti	Project evaluation mission on penitentiary reform undertaken at the request of UNDP	April 1997	There was an evaluation of the progress made in the rehabilitation of the criminal justice system and the creation of a national penitentiary administration.
Kazakhstan	Joint mission with UNDCP	October 1997	Discussions were held with the Secretary-General of the National Commission for Administrative Reforms on the restructuring of the Ministry of the Interior.
Kyrgyzstan	Study tour for national director	April 1997	These activities were part of an ongoing project of the Danish International Development Agency and UNDP to fight organized crime. Equipment was purchased.
	Instructors on field operations	October 1997	
	Advisory mission of the chief technical adviser to prioritize the allocation of available resources	October 1997 and January 1998	

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Other information</i>
Lebanon	Needs assessment mission on the formulation of anti-corruption and juvenile justice projects	October 1997	Two separate project proposals, on corruption and on the reform of the juvenile justice system, were developed.
	Further consultations with Government officials	November 1997	CICP participated in a workshop on corruption and the means for combating it.
	Preparatory assistance mission	December 1997	The first activities related to the project on juvenile justice were implemented.
Mongolia	Needs assessment mission on restructuring the entire police organization and the modernization of equipment	September 1997	A report was submitted.
Mozambique	Fact-finding mission	October 1997	Information was gathered regarding the identification of areas of need in crime prevention and criminal justice, police reform, assistance to the Law Reform Commission, the creation of judicial training centres and prison reform.
	Follow-up mission	December 1997	Assistance was provided in the preparation of a UNDP country justice programme and of a national prison reform project.
Romania	Technical assistance mission for the review and formulation of an anti-corruption law	March 1997	The law in question is currently under consideration by the Parliament.
	Needs assessment mission on governance, democracy and development	June and September 1997	An assessment was made of the organization and structure of the intelligence service. A detailed project proposal is under preparation.
	Follow-up mission on the development of the anti-corruption project (institution-building and strengthening the capacity to control organized crime)	September 1997	Discussions were held with the Minister of Justice on the establishment of a centralized anti-corruption unit, the organization of training and awareness campaigns against corruption.
Russian Federation	Seminar on Computerization of Criminal Justice Information	June 1997	The seminar was organized by the Government of the Russian Federation and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, as part of the assistance programme in judicial reform in the Russian Federation.

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Other information</i>
Rwanda	Fact-finding mission	August 1997	Assistance was provided in the implementation of two UNICEF projects, one on the training of judges and prosecutors on trials against children charged with genocide and the other on children in conflict with the law.
	Chairing of a workshop on juvenile judges for judges and prosecutors	July 1997	The workshop was organized by UNICEF.
Senegal	Mission to finalize a pilot project on the prevention of urban crime in the city of Dakar	July and October 1997	Consultations were held with government representatives and other parties involved.
South Africa	Formulation of two project documents to strengthen a series of initiatives in support of the national crime prevention strategy and in the area of youth justice and to formulate a plan of action in the area of transnational crime	March 1997	On the basis of the formulated projects, a preparatory assistance project was prepared for UNDP funding.
	Expert mission to assist in the formulation of a victimization survey	June 1997	
	Technical advisory mission to formulate a project proposal on organized and commercial crime	September 1997	The purpose was to follow up with the National Crime Prevention secretariat, relevant ministries and non-governmental organizations on joint CICP/UNDP project proposals.
	Expert mission on gathering and use of police statistics	September 1997	
	Mission to monitor ongoing projects	November 1997	Preparatory assistance in support for the national crime prevention strategy was initiated and future projects were discussed with UNDP for European Community funding.
Swaziland	Preliminary needs assessment mission	March 1997	Feasibility study for UNDP on the establishment of a national crime prevention council.
Tajikistan	Technical assistance mission on strengthening the capacities of border control police in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking	November 1997	UNDCP programming mission.

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Other information</i>
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Training courses on combating organized crime and corruption	September and October 1997	The UNDP assistance project against corruption and organized crime; a project for the gathering of statistics; the creation of financial police; and specialized training for police were also discussed.
	Law Reform Group established	December 1997	A pocket book for law enforcement officials and a book on most effective measures to combat organized crime and corruption were published.
Ukraine	Consultations regarding organization of the United Nations regional meeting on organized transnational crime; and discussion on cooperation in the areas of organized crime control and judicial reform	October 1997	The purpose was to follow up the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime.
Africa	African Regional Ministerial Workshop on Follow-up of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime	July 1997	Consultations were held with government officials on strengthening technical assistance and cooperation with all African countries in the field of organized crime, corruption, money-laundering. Several subregional projects on corruption, organized crime and trafficking were endorsed.
Western Africa	Training seminar on the practical implementation of the conventions on extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters for ECOWAS countries	September 1997	This was part of a joint project with UNDCP, in cooperation with ECOWAS. It was the first phase of a project on strengthening legal cooperation among States in western Africa.

*Note:*

CICP	Centre for International Crime Prevention
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund