



UNAFRI

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of
Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Foreign Ministry Reaffirms Support to UNAFRI



Newsletter Jan-Mar 2022



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Foreign Ministry Reaffirms Support to UNAFRI

On December 16th 2021, UNAFRI's Acting Director, John Sembuya Ssali, paid a courtesy call on Uganda's Foreign Minister, Gen. Jeje Odongo. High on the agenda were the following talking points:



To seek reassurance on the hosting facilities that Uganda availed to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI).



To brief the Minister on the recent visit to the Chairperson of the Governing Board of UNAFRI.



To thank the Minister for his continued support to the Secretariat.

Mr Ssali informed the Minister that voices of concern were emerging regarding the delayed development of properties Uganda donated to the Institute at the time of its hosting in 1989.

The people fronting this motion seem to have developed dissenting views, which reflected that the Institute was given properties including land and buildings beyond its capacity to develop. They therefore felt that some of the property, particularly the ten residential houses should be repossessed by the Uganda government.

The attempt was occurring at a time when the Secretariat was implementing a directive from the UNAFRI Governing Board to renovate the Institute's assets in preparation for hosting experts who are due to be recruited.

He sought the intervention and guidance of the Minister on this and other issues to enable him report back to the Chairperson of UNAFRI's Governing Board.

The current Chairperson of the Board is Ms Rose Mutombo, who is also the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

UNAFRI is just a custodian of the land, which belongs to several African countries, under the aegis of the United Nations.

The Uganda government offered the piece of land and assets to UNAFRI for its operations in 1989. This was premised on the need for a continental effort to fight crime and to jointly explore proactive avenues of preventing it. However, interested local parties aver that said land and assets should revert to government and be reallocated to them.

The Foreign Minister, Maj. Gen. Jeje Odongo, objected to any attempts to interfere with the



UNAFRI leaders in a group photo with Uganda's Foreign Affairs Minister, Gen. Jeje Odongo (extreme right), after paying the courtesy call on him, in Kampala. From L-R is Patrick Mwaita, the Programme Officer, Research and Training; the Ag Director, John Sembuya Ssali; and the Legal and Training Consultant, Andrew Mumanura.

assets and other provisions which had been availed to the Institute as hosting facilities. He said that the prospect of sub-dividing away any part of UNAFRI's provisions to anybody would be grossly wrong. The government would have to make alternative arrangements for any parties that are interested in the Institute's land and assets.

He observed that it would be grossly unethical for the Uganda government to give assets to a pan-African Institute and then reclaim them. He promised to invite all the relevant Ministers (Lands, Attorney General, and Internal Affairs,) for an inter-ministerial meeting with UNAFRI to resolve this matter, once and for all. He encouraged the Acting Director to go ahead with the recruitment exercise to fill the vacant posts with experts -- who would stay

in the units of residence and utilise the assets given to UNAFRI.

Kinshasa Trip

The Ag Director also briefed Gen. Odongo on issues which formed the agenda in his inaugural meeting with the Chairperson of the Governing Board UNAFRI in October 2021. This included an update on the status of implementation of the approved resolution of the 7th Extraordinary meeting of the Governing Board.

The issues included: convening of the inaugural meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee; contacting member States to second staff to the Institute; mobilisation of support by writing to member States and



The Chairperson of UNAFRI's Governing Board, Ms Rose Mutombo. She is also the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

reminding them about outstanding annual assessed financial contribution(s); the impact of Covid-19 since its outbreak in 2020; and recruitment of a substantive Director for UNAFRI.

On recruitment of the Director, the advert for the post had run widely in the member States. However, the low level of responses had made it imperative, after consultations with the Chairperson, to extend the validity of the advert for the post. This would entail a wider outreach on various notice boards of ministries, institutions, universities and public literacy centres.

The validity of the advert had been extended in the hope that it would avail more potential candidates a chance to see the advert and apply. As a last option, in the event of

unsatisfactory responses to the advert, it was considered appropriate that a head-hunt for suitable candidates be the next logical step.

Governing Board

The Chairperson, Ms Mutombo, had regretted that due to funding challenges, the original offer by DR Congo to host the 12th Ordinary Meeting of UNAFRI's Governing Board had been withdrawn.

The country was in the midst of preparations for general elections. This had taken precedence over all other issues and events. The Secretariat was advised to look around for alternative venues. The meeting ended with Gen. Odongo's assurances for support to UNAFRI.

Thematic discussion on implementation of resolutions from the course in International Human Rights Law

At the recently concluded 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, effective measures to deal with threats to peace and stability were discussed. These included: organized crime, corruption and terrorism. The debate revolved round “Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”.

The attainment of aspirations contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for global commitment by all actors to make the world a place; where “no one will be left behind”. In accordance with Goal 16 of the Agenda, UNAFRI is enjoined to work towards the goal of realising a peaceful and just society, premised on the rule of law.

Rule of law is internationally recognised as a fundamental constitutional precedent, which underpins democratic governance and respect for human rights.

However, national and international responses to the Covid-19 pandemic, over the past two years, have revealed weaknesses. In many countries, there have been reports of emergency measures, which severely restricted citizens’ freedoms outside the perimeters of the law.

High-handedness, unilateralism and repression have been prevalent in efforts to maintain the ‘new normal’ status, but which at the same time posed threats to the rule of law!

Compliance with necessary public safety measures should not be about torture as has happened in several instances over the said period. Rather, it should be about national dialogue and community engagement on protecting lives. The huge economic impact of the pandemic has resulted in unprecedented financial out-turns, which have affected citizens’ rights to fair and equal access to judicial services — which would ordinarily be routine provisions.

In many countries, the Covid-19 crisis has come on top of other big challenges such as the campaign against killer diseases, infrastructural deficiencies, flawed health care services and crime in all its forms.

The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), on behalf of the United Nations Programme Network of Institutes for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (PNI) has arranged to hold a series of thematic discussions that focus on resolutions of the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The Institute is engaging in activities, which will help criminal justice personnel to integrate initiatives in their routine activities which are centred on the rule of law as a universal value throughout Africa and across the globe.

Due to the centrality of human rights and the rule of law in every aspect of crime prevention and criminal justice, UNAFRI has emphasized



UNAFRI's Legal and Training Consultant Andrew Munanura taking part in a very recent international Zoom Meeting on fighting crime in Africa and across the globe.

the significance of a series of engagements with relevant authorities in thematic discussions which will consolidate the knowledge and practices which underscore respect of the law.

This is premised on resolutions derived from a course which was organized in June 2021 and partly in September 2021 in International Human Rights Law and Pre-trial Detention for legal officers, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, correctional (prison) officers, civil society and human rights activists.

The thematic discussion will herald an annual programme of reviews. It will focus mainly on observance, consolidation of practices and ultimate integration of the phenomenon of human rights; in all aspects

of routine discharge of duty by criminal justice personnel. This is an issue which has special significance to the justice, law and order sector. It is expected, therefore, to generate interest among community leaders and professional bodies.

Planned Activities

UNAFRI has drawn an interim Programme of Work, tailored to the implementation of the resolutions of the Kyoto Declaration. Workshops at regional level will be organised to focus on addressing the identified challenges, which impede attainment of Sustainable Development Goals for Africa. The resolutions of these workshops will inform policy development at domestic and regional level aimed at remedial interventions.

(1). Workshop on Gender mainstreaming in Africa

The quest for gender equality and empowerment is aimed at strengthening programmes for correcting imbalances noticed in social, cultural and economic development processes. Flaws in policy development, which had left out women, have remained a key reflection of failed strategies for social development.

It is now clear that harnessing the constructive power of women, while tapping into their demographic dominance as well as the energies of the youth and utilising the strength of men creates synergies which are central to maximizing the equity and sustainability of development in the region. It involves the principles of inclusiveness and empowerment across all sectors and sections of the human endeavour.

Although traditional societies conferred power, status, opportunities and privileges, differently to men and women, thereby influencing attitudes and biases, modern society is increasingly aware of the phenomenon of gender as a very important concept in the global development paradigm.

It has become clear that gender equity in socio-cultural, economic, political and psychological spheres is critically important in achieving sustainable development. In this regard, today, any omission of women and youth in development efforts would not only be inappropriate, but on the basis of existing regional and international law, unacceptable.

Mainstreaming gender in policymaking in Africa is crucial in order to recognise women, by virtue of their demographic dominance, as a crucial driving labour force in Africa, which makes a vital contribution to the economy. This recognition contributes to Gender

Empowerment in policymaking; creating benefits in boosting women's capacity to effectively discharge their role in business, governance and justice, law and order sectors.

By adopting an inclusive policy to involve women in sectors of significance, African countries could meaningfully tap into the potential which can generate in-roads to transformation in several sectors, including crime prevention and criminal justice.

It is anticipated that by just closing the gender gap across economic sectors, particularly in justice administration, through their influence, women's involvement can release the hitherto invisible synergies into the justice, law and order framework. By not doing enough to encourage and include synergies of women, Africa is therefore not effectively harnessing the benefits of peace and stability. The continent cannot afford to wait any longer to empower women.

Crux of the matter

The workshop will therefore examine the relevance of existing policy frameworks in addressing the needs of women, children and youth in crime prevention. It will also examine current steps taken to protect the rights of children, women and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, from all forms of crime, violence, sexual abuse, on-line and physical exploitation, trafficking in persons, etc.

The workshop will assess the effectiveness of existing strategies to empower the youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities; to support crime prevention efforts.

It will examine suitability of existing programmes, for social, educational, cultural, recreational benefits and inquire whether there are sports-related youth programmes,



UNAFRI's Programme Implementation Sub Committee Consultants. L-R: Andrew Munanura, John Sembuya Ssali, Patrick Mwaita and Prof. Eric Paul Kibuka.

youth fora, social media platforms and digital tools that can amplify their voice.

(2). Strategies for Combatting Terrorism in Africa

Terrorism is one of the main contemporary threats to international peace and security. Perpetrators of terrorist acts, whatever their cause, undermine human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, which are the pillars of international stability. In pursuit of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, Africa engages with a variety of stakeholders in strategic management of public affairs.

This has brought about a debate on a continental strategy for the promotion

of peace, stability and security in Africa. Conflicts fuel the crime problem in the region and continue to undermine improvement in standards of living. Increased collaboration among entities which have specialised functions and whose goals and objectives tally with other regional institutions such as UNAFRI, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), UNDP, UNECA, UNODC, would also support the attainment of development goals.

UNAFRI plays a crucial role in the fight against terrorism through its programme activities tailored to a continental and global response. UNAFRI offers a unique platform for development and adoption of home-grown strategies which are aligned to the realities of Africa in the fight against terrorism.

UNAFRI makes a follow-up to ensure that member States domesticate and adopt international conventions, which provide the international community with common instruments for combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The Institute will follow up with a review of domestic legislation to ensure proper criminalisation of offences related to the financing of terrorism.

Inadequacy

Law is a key component in strategies to fight terrorism. Is the current legislation on terrorism and related activities adequate? The training will promote exposure to relevant legislation, sharing of experiences and practices aimed at strengthening the capacity of the police, law enforcement agencies and the military in collection and sharing of information from post-terrorist attacks, such as the 16th November 2021 mayhem in Kampala, Uganda.

Africa has seen an aggressive growth of extremism, coupled with deadly violence in Nigeria, Mali, Mozambique, Cameroon, Eastern DR Congo, Burundi, etc. Terrorism financing is a highly complex endeavour that involves many different actors.

The workshop will conduct specialised training on special investigation techniques, in freezing, seizing and confiscating terrorist assets and strengthening regional and international cooperation against the financing of terrorism.

In the Declaration on measures to eliminate international terrorism annexed to its resolution 49/60 of 9th December 1994, the General Assembly invited the United Nations, specialised agencies and inter-governmental organisations to combat and eliminate acts of terrorism; and to strengthen their role in that field.

Efforts to promote peace-building have to be geared towards developing innovative solutions which tap into available regional and international support for conflict resolution. Within the programmes of New Africa and Development (NEPAD), special initiatives such as Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and Eminent Persons platforms are reaching to areas of instability, with continental proposals for consensus building, utilising new approaches.

In a bid to enhance crime prevention and justice administration, States in Africa are seeking to embrace the use of proactive measures.

These include: using appropriate technology such as closed circuit cameras, metal detectors and drones for improved policing and surveillance capacities; vigilance in screening of individuals at strategic installations; community involvement and integrating traditional authorities through tailored sensitisation initiatives and video-links. There are also other witness protection mechanisms for the administration of justice.

These innovations and reforms have contributed to significant improvement in litigation to the benefit of several jurisdictions. Other additional measures adopted by African countries to reduce or prevent crimes include: sensitisation of local communities about the significance of the rule of law; liberalising the provision of legal services to the rural areas; and enhancing the grasp of human rights at all levels.

These have helped to narrow the gap between legal practitioners and the police on one hand and the local communities on the other. The private sector and civil society organisations are increasingly being co-opted into the mainstream crime prevention mechanisms on the basis of their competences.



UNAFRI's lecture rooms

The successes made in Africa's nascent economic integration initiatives have signalled the need for corresponding efforts aimed at building a parallel scheme for judicial cooperation at regional and continental level.

The emerging jurisdictional cooperation — hinged on the application of regional, global/international conventions and other commitments cutting across jurisdictions — are giving sufficient momentum which will usher in a new level of functional integration of jurisdictions across geographical boundaries.

While challenges attributed to capacity development concerns, equipment deficiencies and human resource inadequacies may delay the attainment of a harmonised continental system of justice

administration, in the interim, the practice of sharing best practices is expected to relieve identified areas in need of improvement.

It is expected that a harmonised justice administration system will help to step up the vital reorganisation in the management of unique operational challenges which undermine the efficiency of correctional programmes for inmates in Africa's penitentiary facilities.

The programmes of the Institute in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice remain central to the realisation of Africa's development 'Agenda 2063'. The Institute's focus will be on promoting the rule of law and justice as a contribution to peace and security, which positively impact development.

(3). Combatting transnational organized crime

The scourge of new trends of transnational organised crime; the ever-increasing sophistication in the levels of crime; soaring costs in management of public utilities and maintenance of peace and security attributed to the infiltration of crime in systems of public administration undermine the provision of social services.

They also impose considerable challenges on the socio-economic development agenda of Africa. This exposes Africa to significant vulnerabilities and compels them to seek supportive measures. This is through requests for matching technical support and putting crime prevention and criminal justice administration top on the agenda for government.

There are new forms and dimensions of crimes occurring within the changing political and socio-economic contexts of individual States

in Africa and globe. These result in continuous emergency of novel needs for state capacities to fight crime and foster justice.

Increasingly, vulnerability is undermining socio-economic development in Africa due to emerging new trends of crime. The criminals take advantage of inadequate technical capacity; heterogeneous legal frameworks, inadequate infrastructural set up and low competences in human resource. Even where there have been attempts to fight new trends of crime by skilling up and applying technological innovations, there has been inadequate interventions compared to the impact new crimes (international and organised) pose to the stability and development of the region.

As a member of the global crime prevention network and based on its partnership with other international crime prevention and criminal justice networks, UNAFRI is able to tap into the benefits of technical support and good practices.



A front view of UNAFRI's home in Kampala

Tanzanian Envoy hosts UNAFRI leaders

The Acting Director, John Sembuya Ssali, paid a courtesy call on Tanzania's High Commissioner to Uganda, Dr Aziz Ponary Mlima, on December 17th 2021. The discussion centred on Developments at UNAFRI since the demise of the then Acting Director, John Kisembo.

Mr Ssali told his host that the Institute was implementing a number of activities as directed by its Governing Board. He hailed the envoy for Tanzania's payment of its financial contribution(s) to the Institute. He however expressed regret that since its election to the Governing Board, Tanzania had not sent delegates to attend its meetings. Even the Tanzanian Ambassador in Addis Ababa had not attended the recent Board meeting due to lack of accreditation by authorities in Dodoma.

The High Commissioner regretted the non-attendance by Tanzania. He explained that there had been personnel changes in Government which made it difficult for representation at the meeting. For the financial contribution for the year 2022, he requested for a copy of the invoice and pledged to make a follow up. He also promised to visit the Secretariat in the near future.

Mr Ssali also updated Dr Mlima on the process of recruiting a substantive Director for UNAFRI. He explained that the response to the advert calling for expression of interest from prospective candidates had been low, forcing the Secretariat to extend the validity of the advert. He sought the High Commissioner's



support in disseminating the advert to as many centres of expert authority in Tanzania as possible.

He also told the envoy about other available expatriate posts at the Institute. Among these were the Research and Policy

Development Adviser, and the Information and Documentation Officer. He requested the High Commissioner to help get suitable candidates.

In view of funding challenges at the Institute, he proposed that these officers be seconded



L-R: A Tanzanian High Commission member of staff; UNAFRI's Legal and Training Consultant Andrew Munanura; UNAFRI's Ag Director, John Sembuya Ssali; Tanzania's High Commissioner to Uganda, Dr Aziz Ponary Mlima; UNAFRI's Programme Officer for Research and Training, Patrick Mwaita; and a another Tanzanian High Commission member of staff.



The Tanzanian High Commissioner, Dr Aziz Ponary Mlima

by Tanzania to work at UNAFRI on a special joint arrangement between the Government of Tanzania and UNAFRI: The Government of Tanzania would pay their emoluments, and UNAFRI would take charge of the welfare which entails housing, local transport and logistical support for the seconded officials.

Officers seconded to the posts, would be expected to write fundable projects which will generate funds to support their term of service at the Institute.

The High Commissioner pledged to support the process of recruitment of the needed experts, including that of the Director. He was certain that there are suitable candidates in Tanzania with requisite credentials for the post. He promised a follow up with Tanzania's Justice Minister and other authorities.

He however guided that the closing date for the advert be extended up to the end of March 2022, to enable member States through their Ministries and Agencies to contact prospective applicants from their countries.

On hosting UNAFRI's 12th Ordinary meeting of the Governing Board by Tanzania, the High Commissioner requested for a formal request. He would then make a follow up. Mr Ssali also discussed UNAFRI's prime land and 12 residential houses, given to it by the Uganda government.

He said there was need by all member States to aptly pay their annual financial contribution(s) so that the land is developed and secured further. The High Commissioner appreciated Mr Ssali for the visit and promised to follow up on all the issues with his government.

Towards further investment in the Justice, Law and order Sector

In execution of their duties, law-enforcement agencies face challenges, which impact their performance. Crime rates are continuously signalling a need for a review of mechanisms to address them. New and bold initiatives, based on skilled activism, but supported by expert interventions are one of the best ways forward. There is need for passionate improvement in perception of factors, which are responsible for the commission of crime -- so that appropriate interventions are developed.

While opening the new Law Year, on 5th February 2022, Uganda's Chief Justice, Alphonse Owiny Dolo, was quoted saying that the JLOS was currently constrained by lack of sufficient manpower. He said there are only 43 chief magistrates, serving 146 districts. These magistrates operate in five or six districts; a situation which was not desirable. He said current staffing covers only 47% of the established structure. As such the country cannot get full judicial service, in light of this serious manpower shortage.

According to the University of Nairobi Research Archives, challenges faced by Kenya include inadequate resources, and absence of a well-formulated strategy. It can therefore be adduced that resource deficiency is a general problem faced by the crime prevention and criminal justice sector in Africa. In Uganda, mechanisms to address resource deficiency include development of strategic partnerships with donor/development partners.

Teeming Jails

Prison and jail populations in Africa have been on the rise, and this has impacted any attempt at corrections and rehabilitation. Will the 2020s be the turning point? Will it be the decade of transformation to deliver the answer to the call for review of systems? Will there be a refocus in measures and a rebranding of legislative and policy frameworks? There is need for expanding the criminal justice apparatus so that it becomes more robust.

Since governments have championed economic development through enhanced support to the private sector, by offering new investment opportunities, there is similarly a dire need to revamp the JLOS. We need proactive engagement, which will result in stellar crime prevention; to safeguard benefits to be derived from economic transformation.

Another critical issue is that Africa should widen frontiers of cooperation. This will entail enhanced engagement with traditional partners and new ones from identified law and order sectors. Also, initiatives such as community policing can help stave off crime. It also attracts productive ideas, strategic information, victim protection infrastructure, and human capital. This should induce judicial cooperation across all jurisdictions to develop ties with other actors in law and order sector, based on the realities of each partner.

UNAFRI visits Libyan Ambassador

The meeting, convened by the Ambassador of the State of Libya in Uganda, Mostafa Egdara, on 7th February 2022, was attended by the first Secretary, Abdulfatah Elasad, UNAFRI's Acting Director, John Sembuya Ssali, Legal Counsel and Head of Training, Andrew Munanura; and Patrick Mwaita, the Programme Officer.

The meeting was a follow up on the previous visits on the subject of sustenance of the Institute through member States' financial support. It also discussed prospects of filling UNAFRI posts of Director; Research and Policy Development; and Information/ Documentation. Advertisement was one of the measures being used to solicit responses from interested candidates.

However, other strategies for identifying of suitable candidates from Libya to go through the processes of appointment, as required by the regulations, were also discussed.

The Libyan team said Tripoli would take advantage of the current recruitment drive to

second suitable candidates on agreed terms with the Secretariat. The financial resources needed to sustain the experts, to be recruited, however remained an outstanding challenge.

Notwithstanding Libya's challenges of nation building in the post-revolution era, the Ambassador expressed willingness to approach the relevant authorities to address the matter of Libya's fulfilment of its outstanding financial obligations to UNAFRI and thereafter to sustain payments to the Institute.

Accumulated international obligations by Libya would therefore be very high on agenda in Tripoli, he said.

Ambassador Egdara's commitment to have outstanding financial obligations cleared was followed with a demonstrated resolve to start making the payments. The Secretariat, in response, issued a note of sincere appreciation to the Ambassador and his government for the remittance of funds to the Institute.



L-R: Uganda's Foreign Affairs Minister, Maj. Gen. Jeje Odongo, recently being bade farewell by the Libyan Ambassador, Mostafa Egdara, at the end of his tour of duty.

UNAFRI joins the PNI's Newsletter Editorial Board

Concept paper

PNI is the Institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network. Its mission is to assist the international community in strengthening cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice on the global, regional and sub-regional levels, within the framework of the UN Crime Programme.

Over the years, contributions of the PNI have been demonstrated in several forms, such as the creation of platforms for the exchange of information; the provision of technical advice, capacity building and training for regional and national stakeholders in various areas on request.

Others are the conduct of research; publication of reports; work in close cooperation with the UNODC on the drafting of international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice; and promotion of the implementation of these standard and norms.

The PNI have also worked together with UNODC on the organisation of workshops at the United Nations Crime Congresses, as well as the PNI workshop during annual sessions of the UN Crime Commission.

The Conference Room Paper on the culture of lawfulness, submitted in 2019 to the regional preparatory meetings for the 14th United Nations Crime Congress, is another recent example of the contributions of the PNI.

Recognizing these important roles, the PNI Coordination Meeting of 2nd June 2021

agreed with the proposal to create a "PNI Newsletter" as a way to share information and to increase the visibility of the contributions of the network, in a way that could benefit a wide range of international and regional stakeholders as well as the general public.

The Newsletter will also serve to promote cooperation within the network as well as with UN entities and with national and international stakeholders, through the dissemination of information and the sharing of knowledge. With this in mind, the Newsletter aims to serve at least the three following objectives:

- a) To increase the visibility of the PNIs and its contribution(s) in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice;
- b) To enhance cooperation within the network and with other stakeholders, including UN entities, national and international organizations, civil society and academia; and
- c) To share knowledge, ideas and information on issues of international and regional concern.

With these objectives in mind, the Newsletter will provide a platform for the sharing of updates from individual members and from the network as a whole.

The contribution of the PNI to the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration will be highlighted.

The Newsletter will also feature articles related to global and regional trends in crime

prevention and criminal justice and other issues of a cross-cutting nature beyond the traditional frontier.

To benefit interested practitioners, policymakers, academia, and the general public, the Newsletter will provide information on recent reports and publications that have appeared under the auspices of individual PNI members.

The Directors of all UN PNI's agreed on a PNI's Newsletter in their meeting of 11th January 2022.

The Contents

the Newsletter will consist of, but not limited to, the following four sections:

(I). Updates from PNI Members

Updates on activities of each member, to be submitted to the Editorial Team for compilation. (To reduce burden of PNI members, the Editorial Team can also use information submitted by members for annual sessions of the Crime Commission as a basis for this section.)

With a view to the focus on PNI's contribution on the implementation of Kyoto Declaration, activities can be structured in accordance with the four pillars of the Declaration, namely:

- a) Crime prevention
- b) Addressing challenges within the criminal justice system
- c) The rule of law and

- d) International/regional cooperation and technical assistance.

(II). Updates on UN Crime Programme activities

This section provides summaries of recent UN Crime Programme meetings, such as meetings of the UN Crime Commission, and preparations for the following UN Crime Congress.

III. Short articles

this section provides the possibility for PNIs to work together on issues of common interest reflecting global/regional trends in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Individual members of PNIs, experts and "friends of the "PNI" will be welcome to submit articles. This section will provide readers with food for thought, regarding the current situation, with suggestions on the way forward.

IV. Information on recent publications and upcoming events

this section will provide space for interested PNIs to promote their recent publications on crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as on any related cross-cutting issues. Interested PNIs can submit abstracts of their recent publications, together with a digital link. The section also allows interested PNIs to provide information on their upcoming events that are open to public participation. The target date for publication of the first issue of the Newsletter is 2022.

Institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI)

The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network consists of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and a number of interregional and regional institutes around the world, as well as specialized centres. The network has been developed to assist the international community in strengthening co-operation in the crucial area of crime prevention and criminal justice. Its components provide a variety of services, including exchange of information, research, training and public education.

AIC - Australian Institute of Criminology; Canberra, Australia

The Basel Institute on Governance - (International Centre for Asset Recovery)

College for Criminal Law Science (CCLS); Beijing, China

HEUNI - European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations; Helsinki, Finland

ICCLR & CJP - International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy; Vancouver, Canada

ICPC - International Centre for the Prevention of Crime; Montreal, Canada

ILANUD - Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; San José, Costa Rica

ISPAC - International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

ISS - Institute for Security Studies; Pretoria, South Africa

KICJ - Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice; Seoul, Korea

NAUSS - Naif Arab University for Security Sciences; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

NIJ - National Institute of Justice; Washington D.C., USA

RWI - Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Lund, Sweden

SII - The Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights; Siracusa, Italy

Thailand Institute of Justice (**TIJ**); Bangkok, Thailand

UNAFEI - Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Tokyo, Japan

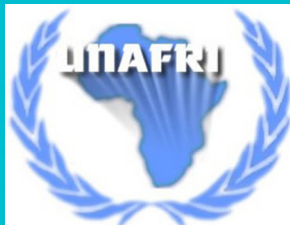
UNAFRI - African regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Kampala, Uganda

UNICRI - United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institutes; Turin, Italy

The home of UNAFRI in Naguru, Kampala







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