



# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General  
6 March 2017

Original: English

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## Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

### Twenty-sixth session

Vienna, 22-26 May 2017

Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda\*

**Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies**

## Work of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

### Note by the Secretary-General

The report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute was prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board taken at its meeting held on 25 and 26 October 2016 to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and it contains information on the work of and the results achieved by the Institute, in accordance with the statute of the Institute (Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

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\* [E/CN.15/2017/1](#).



# Results achieved by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

## Report of the Board of Trustees

### I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) is a rapid-response organization that addresses the needs of the international community, working within the broad scope of its mandate to formulate and implement improved policies in the field of crime prevention and control. It serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation among Members States, local governments, research institutions, international organizations, private entities and civil society at large. One of the strengths of UNICRI is to provide interpretation between the languages of policymakers, practitioners and academics, which fosters trust and understanding between the multidisciplinary groups.

2. UNICRI achieves outcomes by designing research-based programmes, creates research knowledge where it is lacking, and implements projects that are measured and demonstrate results. This results-based programming is grounded in action-oriented research and produces outcomes that inform the training and education of practitioners and scholars and build a knowledge base for policy development and implementation.

3. The work undertaken by the Institute in 2016 was funded exclusively from voluntary contributions. Its primary donors include the European Union and Canada, Chile, France, Italy, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States of America, and several private companies, foundations and international organizations.

4. UNICRI supports and collaborates with Member States through a cycle in which research informs field activities and concepts are tested in order to inform the training that results in knowledge collection and dissemination. The Institute identifies appropriate strategies, policies and instruments for crime prevention and control to contribute to socioeconomic development, increased security and the protection of human rights, designing practical models and systems aimed at providing support for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

5. UNICRI was established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 1965. The Institute is governed by its Board of Trustees, which contributes by giving strategic direction and setting priorities. The Board reports periodically to the Council through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

6. The Report of the Board of Trustees summarizes the work completed during 2016, and it is organized in the following four thematic areas:

- (a) Security governance and counter-terrorism;
- (b) Crime and justice;
- (c) Training and advanced education;
- (d) Knowledge collection, exchange and dissemination.

7. The programme is delivered through the UNICRI Headquarters in Turin and an extended network of offices, including a liaison office in Rome and project offices in Geneva and Brussels, and the Centres of Excellence on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation in Algiers, Amman, Manila, Nairobi, Rabat, Tashkent and Tbilisi.

## **II. Security governance and counter-terrorism**

### **A. Prevention of and countering violent extremism and rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders**

8. The objective of UNICRI activities conducted in 2016 in the area of prevention of and countering violent extremism and the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders was to provide Member States with actionable knowledge and to strengthen national capacity by means of a comprehensive approach that is context-specific. This end-to-end approach covering areas ranging from recruitment to disengagement and reintegration, diverts juveniles from the criminal justice system, trains criminal justice system actors on the nuances of violent extremism and terrorism cases, rehabilitates violent extremist offenders, assists in the reintegration of offenders into the community and works with the community to be receptive to and inclusive of the diverted and re-entering offenders. Most of the work done by UNICRI in this area is cutting edge and involves pilot tests.

#### **1. Rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders**

9. UNICRI has developed considerable expertise in the area of rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders. The Institute supports Member States in translating into national policies the generalized good practices identified in the Global Counterterrorism Forum Rome Memorandum, which specifically addresses the rehabilitation needs of incarcerated violent extremists. In line with that initiative, UNICRI focused on supporting Member States in building rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in prisons for detained and convicted violent extremists and high-risk offenders and on responding to the challenges of returning foreign terrorist fighters.

10. UNICRI is providing technical assistance to a number of countries, including Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, the Philippines and Thailand, in the design and implementation of tailored rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremist offenders and high-risk inmates in prison settings. Based on these pilot programmes, UNICRI has developed four model pathways that Member States may adopt and customize to develop and implement the rehabilitation programmes, namely: (a) a “traditional approach”, in which a classification system of risks and needs assessments is completed before programme components are created and implemented; (b) “changing attitudes through the experience of results”, with programme components being developed and implemented one by one, and the successes lead to additional components; (c) a “framework to programme” approach, in which a national action plan and/or strategy is developed as a first step; and (d) a “targeted approach”, in which a gap analysis is conducted as a first step.

11. UNICRI organized, in collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), a multidisciplinary international workshop to develop and test two scenarios based on actual situations, which led the analysis of existing strategies and capabilities and the identification of potential gaps and solutions in addressing the threat of returning foreign terrorist fighters by promoting and implementing rehabilitation and reintegration strategies. Those scenarios were later used in a national table-top exercise on the rehabilitation and reintegration of returning foreign terrorist fighters for Bosnia and Herzegovina focused on implementing a national-level tailored response to the priorities and needs identified. The national authorities are now prepared to identify risks to be addressed, capabilities to strengthen and actions to be undertaken in order to address the issue of foreign terrorist fighters by means of a comprehensive and holistic approach, maximizing the use of existing resources.

12. In Indonesia, on the basis of a renewed memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate General of Corrections and

UNICRI, two working groups were established in close coordination with the Directorate General: one group focusing on the development of the risk assessment tool known as LITMAS, and the other group focusing on the development of a comprehensive national action plan for a rehabilitation and reintegration programme for violent extremist offenders, known as the Grand Design for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders. The working groups, composed of Directorate General of Corrections staff from various technical directorates, national experts and UNICRI, are responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring the activities in preparation and implementation of the plan. LITMAS, the Grand Design and a road map were all finalized by the working groups through various workshops at which they discussed challenges related to the current classification and assessment of violent extremist offenders and defined the workplan. A pre-testing of the revised LITMAS tool was carried out in four prisons (Nusa Kambangan prison complex of Permisian, Batu and Pasir Putih; Semarang; Cibinong; and Cipinang) by interviewers from the Headquarters of the Directorate General of Corrections and other interviewers (local prisons staff and parole/probation officers). The revised draft of the tool was presented to the Directorate General of Corrections in August.

## **2. Countering radicalization and violent extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb region through civil society**

13. With the goal of testing various methods of engagement by non-State actors in implementing activities to prevent and counter radicalization and violent extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb region, UNICRI conducted fact-finding missions to Algeria, Chad, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to identify current initiatives on countering violent extremism and raise awareness about the project among European Union delegations and related interlocutors. An assessment of potential implementing partners and the launching of two public calls (one for Maghreb and one for the Sahel) resulted in the selection of a group of grantees and implementing partners for projects to counterviolent extremism for the period 2017-2018.

## **3. Diversion and prevention of and countering terrorism**

14. UNICRI launched the two-year research project “Assessing preconditions for developing a juvenile diversion pilot programme” for potential foreign terrorist fighters and others at risk. A preliminary analysis of the juvenile justice systems and alternative measures/diversion programmes that were enforced in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Morocco, Nigeria, Kenya and Tunisia was conducted.

15. The second phase of the project envisages cooperation with two Member States to design a pilot diversion programme. National stakeholders in Kenya and Morocco were invited to assess the feasibility of implementing such diversion pilot programmes and determine how they would be beneficial for improving their national counter-terrorism strategies in terms of prevention and the rehabilitation of juveniles involved in terrorist activities.

## **4. Breaking the organized crime and terrorism nexus: identifying programmatic approaches**

16. In line with Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) on threats to international peace and security, UNICRI, in partnership with the Thailand Institute of Justice, organized a meeting to examine the nexus between organized crime and terrorism and to define better policy and programmatic responses. A number of priority areas were identified to effectively address the organized crime/terrorism nexus, including building the evidence base, promoting local engagement, and building the capacity of State and non-State actors. In addition, a matrix that identified priority areas of concern, and possible programmatic responses to address them, was completed. The conclusions will serve as a useful guide for future programming.

## **B. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation**

17. 2016 has been a year of consolidation for the structure of the European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative, its network and national working groups. The initiative involves 56 countries in eight regions, namely the African Atlantic façade, Central Asia, East and Central Africa, the Middle East, Gulf Cooperation Council countries, North Africa and the Sahel, South-East Asia and South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. In each of those regions, UNICRI has set up a secretariat that promotes close cooperation and coordination among partner countries and facilitates the implementation of activities. The secretariats are led by a head nominated by the host country and are supported in their operations by UNICRI regional coordinators and local assistants.

18. The notable achievements during the reporting period are as follows:

(a) Thirteen countries made important progress in developing national action plans, and another five countries have initiated the process with the technical support of UNICRI experts. The Government of Montenegro officially endorsed its national action plan for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation; the Government of Georgia held its first review conference one year after the adoption of its plan;

(b) Sierra Leone has joined the initiative;

(c) The national teams for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation of 47 countries have become operational, two of which, in Togo and Liberia, were established in this period.

19. UNICRI facilitated regional and international round-table meetings of national focal points and meetings of heads of secretariats. At the Eighth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, six partner countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Kenya, Montenegro, Philippines and Uganda) presented a policy paper highlighting the importance of the national action plans for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation as useful instruments in the context of article X of the Convention and invited State parties to the Convention to support the implementation of the national action plans in future strategies for strengthening the implementation of the Convention.

20. Moreover, as part of the promotion of the national action plans for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation, UNICRI supported the organization of a side event held on 29 September 2016, during the seventy-first session of the General Assembly in New York, led by the Co-Chairs, the European Union and the United Nations Group of Friends on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation and Security Governance (Georgia, Morocco and Philippines). The event focused on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear and related risks, showcased the methods used by the European Union Centres of Excellence, and highlighted their potential value in other security areas. At the International Atomic Energy Agency International Conference on Nuclear Security, relevant partner countries highlighted the links between the national action plans, the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans and the action plans under the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

### **The International Network on Biotechnology**

21. UNICRI and the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation organized a side event during the Eighth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, entitled "Understanding and mitigating emerging and future risks in the life sciences: the international network on biotechnology", to introduce the International Network on Biotechnology, dedicated to raising

awareness on biosafety and biosecurity and promoting sustainable development in biotechnology. The International Network seeks to connect stakeholders from across academia, industry and Government to jointly address emerging and future risks in the life sciences.

### **C. Towards the establishment of a UNICRI centre for robotics and artificial intelligence**

22. UNICRI prepared the foundations of a centre for artificial intelligence and robotics, whose pending opening in the Hague was announced by UNICRI at a side event of the Conference of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention. The Centre will enhance the understanding of the benefits and risks of artificial intelligence and robotics through improved coordination, knowledge production and dissemination, awareness-raising and outreach activities. The main outcome of this new initiative will be that all stakeholders, including policymakers and practitioners, will improve their knowledge and understanding of both the risks and benefits of such technologies and that the discussion on these risks and potential solutions will be conducted in an appropriate and balanced manner.

### **D. Using big data analytics to reinforce security: benefits, challenges and the future scenarios**

23. UNICRI held two events at the United Nations Office at Geneva on big data analytics to inform representatives of Member States and policymakers from various sectors about how big data and big data analytics can be leveraged to improve the security of individuals and society, and to address the security implications and discuss future challenges and actions.

### **E. Tourism security in countries of Latin America**

24. A new project on “Strengthening crime prevention and response in tourism destinations in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean” was launched, in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS), through which assistance was provided to at least 15 Member States in Central America and the Caribbean by increasing the capacity of public and private security officials of OAS member States, with a specific focus on building public-private partnerships. The training activities are specifically developed for a public-private audience and structured to encourage law enforcement and other public officials to coordinate and cooperate with private sector security managers who work in tourism and recreational facilities. In particular, this project seeks to establish and promote a permanent mechanism of cooperation involving the OAS member States with regard to security planning and the protection of tourist destinations, drawing on the extensive experience and well-established networks set up in the region by UNICRI and the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism.

## **III. Crime and justice**

### **A. Implementation of asset recovery**

#### **Pilot project for Arab Spring countries on asset recovery**

25. UNICRI continued to assist Egypt and Tunisia in establishing new mechanisms, such as non-penal measures, to more effectively trace and recover illicit assets. The project uses successful methods in asset recovery, notably by bringing prosecutors and other officials together face-to-face, on a more regular

basis, to discuss pending cases and obstacles and how to overcome them. Extensive efforts were undertaken to encourage cooperation between requested States and requesting States within the North African region. Switzerland announced its return of \$250,000 to Tunisia at an international workshop in Tunis organized by UNICRI.

26. UNICRI supported a new civil asset forfeiture law in Tunisia. The first of its kind in the region of the Middle East and North Africa, it is expected to accelerate the recovery of stolen assets. Technical and legal advice was provided to support Tunisia in strengthening the use of its “economic reconciliation” laws to return stolen assets. Initial steps are under way to encourage the return of seized assets to key entities within the United Nations-backed Government of National Accord of Libya so as to ensure resources for development (e.g., education and medical needs) and the rule of law.

## **B. Misuse of new information technologies**

### **1. Developing a research agenda on cybercrime and cyberterrorism: project COURAGE**

27. UNICRI and consortium partners provided to donors a recommended research agenda on cybercrime and cyberterrorism and the guidelines for the evaluation of the research outcomes through project COURAGE. The project, involving 28 European Union member States, produced a measured, comprehensive and relevant research agenda, guided by the knowledge of the highly experienced and qualified consortium (17 partners from 12 countries) and advisory board members (14 organizations including the European Police Office and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and the Academy of European Law).

### **2. Security at the Network Edge (SECURED)**

28. Security at the Network Edge (SECURED) proposes an innovative architecture to achieve protection from Internet threats by offloading the execution of security applications onto a programmable device at the edge of the network, such as a home gateway or an enterprise router. UNICRI focused its efforts on supporting relevant technical partners in the specification of the SECURED architecture.

### **3. Preventing, Redressing and Inhibiting Hate Speech in New Media (PRISM)**

29. UNICRI, as part of a consortium of 11 partner organizations, improved professional skills for fighting hate speech by means of a different and more responsible use of language in identifying, investigating and reporting hate crimes, defending victims and raising awareness of the social risks of hate speech among young people through the initiative Preventing, Redressing and Inhibiting Hate Speech in New Media (PRISM).

30. In five countries, namely France, Italy, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UNICRI developed a comparative analysis of the legislation on hate crime and hate speech, formulated in-depth country reports and followed up with training seminars for law enforcement and legal professionals, presenting good practices and strategies for combating hate speech, and fostering sustainable dialogue among key stakeholders.

## **C. Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

### **UNICRI Partnership Forum for Action: Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

31. UNICRI, in partnership with the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy, launched the first forum focused on Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, justice and strong institutions. The Forum

contributed to the establishment of a knowledge and action platform to share good practices and enable future collaboration for the achievement of Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This effort paves the way for UNICRI to begin measuring targets under Goal 16.

#### **IV. Training and advanced education**

32. UNICRI has designed and implemented tailor-made capacity-building professional training at the request of Member States, judicial institutions and other international organizations. Several subregional and national training curricula, modules and manuals targeting both trainers and trainees have been designed. Pilot training courses targeting law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, other justice personnel and social workers have covered advanced training on human rights standards, as well as specialized issues such as corruption investigation cases, measures to counter drug abuse, trafficking in persons, domestic violence prevention and control, probation, management of crisis situations in penitentiary institutions, counterfeiting and computerization of justice administration.

33. Training activities have been carried out both in-house and on-site in Central and Eastern Europe, the Maghreb, sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania, South-East Asia and Latin America. UNICRI implemented technical cooperation activities and provided assistance to target groups through technical workshops and various training modalities (human capacity-building, classroom training, mentoring, a specialized training programme and a Master programme). In 2016, the Institute delivered 66 technical workshops and 22 training sessions, involving more than 2,190 participants.

##### **1. Strengthening the capacities of the Customs Courts of Mozambique in the field of evidence-gathering and trial evaluation**

34. In accordance with its four-year agreement with the Customs Courts of Mozambique for the organization of annual one-week specialized training sessions for the courts' personnel on how to effectively gather evidence and evaluate it during criminal trials, UNICRI trained judges of the Customs Courts of Mozambique on state-of-the-art interviewing techniques, evidence-gathering and trial evaluation strategies reflecting international standards and best practices, with a specific focus on the main illicit trafficking activities affecting the country and the region.

##### **2. International criminal law defence seminar**

35. Based on the *Manual on International Criminal Defence*, authored by UNICRI, the Association of Defence Council Practicing before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, an international seminar on criminal law defence is organized annually in collaboration with the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence of the International Criminal Court, the International Union of Lawyers and the Turin Bar Association. The seminar promotes an accurate understanding of the techniques and defensive strategies used by defence lawyers in international criminal trials.

##### **3. Master of Laws (LL.M.) in International Crime and Justice**

36. UNICRI provided technical support to the Master of Laws (LL.M.) in International Crime and Justice. Participants acquired in-depth knowledge on the theoretical and practical aspects related to international criminal justice and a thorough understanding of the international instruments for the prevention and punishment of transnational crimes such as cybercrime, corruption, environmental crime, organized crime, terrorism and trafficking in persons.



#### **4. International Expert Programme in Investigative and Legal Psychology**

37. UNICRI provided technical support to the International Expert Programme in Investigative and Legal Psychology. The unique structure of this international programme equips participants with cross-cutting proficiencies and academic skills in various fields related to forensic psychology. The programme addresses the cardinal legal and psychological concepts used in a forensic context.

#### **5. Summer and Winter Schools on human rights and environmental crimes**

38. During these intensive one-week Summer and Winter Schools, participants are guided to critically deepen their knowledge in an emerging area of law related to human rights and issues related to crimes against the environment.

#### **6. Specialized course for media professionals on new threats**

39. UNICRI organized three specialized trainings focusing on crimes against the environment, cybersecurity and artificial intelligence and robotics. The programme contributed to advancing knowledge and accuracy and accountability of information and established cooperation among stakeholders. Representatives from the media departments of the main international and regional organizations improved their knowledge of complex issues related to emerging security threats.

### **V. Knowledge collection, exchange and dissemination**

#### **A. Research and training on security and crime issues**

##### **1. Countering the illicit trafficking of precious metals**

40. In its resolution 2013/38, entitled “Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals”, the Economic and Social Council invited UNICRI to conduct a comprehensive study on the possible links between transnational organized crime, other criminal activities and illicit trafficking in precious metals. The UNICRI response resulted in a technical report, *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain*, to enhance international efforts to counter the illicit trafficking of precious metals and combat their potential use as a source of funding for organized crime and terrorism, which was launched at a side event during the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. An international strategy to prevent and combat illegal mining and trafficking, associated crimes and harmful social conditions linked to illicit trafficking in precious metals was developed and promoted. The e-portal, the comprehensive study and the action plan resulting from the project are used by engaged key stakeholders (e.g., private companies, governmental authorities and intergovernmental organizations) to exchange information, foster cooperation and set out an operational road map.

##### **2. Ensuring supply chain security: the role of anti-counterfeiting technologies**

41. UNICRI increased the knowledge base through its research findings, contained in a report entitled *Ensuring Supply Chain Security: The Role of Anti-counterfeiting Technologies*. Using a sample of 18 providers of anti-counterfeiting technologies, the study highlighted that counterfeiting was a complex phenomenon that had a negative impact on society at different levels and provided organized criminal groups with increasing possibilities to obtain financial resources, diversify their illicit activities and infiltrate the licit economy. Supply chain technology can be of benefit to Governments. For example, the implementation of a supply chain security system in Albania enabled the Government to collect \$2 million in additional taxes.

### **3. Organized crime and the legal economy**

42. UNICRI successfully piloted a research method that resulted in the report *Organized Crime and the Legal Economy*, focusing on how organized criminal groups are reinvesting illicit profits in the legal economy, acquiring legitimate enterprises and distorting the economic fabric in several territories. The report highlights that although illicit markets remain the main source of profit for organized criminal groups in Italy, there is growing evidence of infiltrations by organized criminal groups into the legal economy. The most affected sectors are the mining sector, followed by the sector of health and other public services, and the construction sector.

### **4. *The Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the European Mediterranean Area: Focus on the Agro-Food Sector***

43. UNICRI improved the knowledge of preventive and repressive legal measures through its study on *The Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the Euro-Mediterranean Area: Focus on the Agro-Food Sector*, based on 19 countries: Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. Specific emphasis is placed on national strategies and legal instruments for the protection of the agro-food sector. The report shares strategies against illicit practices and assists national authorities in evaluating possible policy and legal improvements.

### **5. *Illicit Pesticides, Organized Crime and Supply Chain Integrity***

44. UNICRI released a report entitled *Illicit Pesticides, Organized Crime and Supply Chain Integrity*, focusing on the threats posed by illicit pesticides to human safety and health, economies, businesses and farmers, the environment and national security. The report aims at deepening the general knowledge on current trends related to illicit pesticides, identifying the actors and organized criminal groups involved, and understanding vulnerabilities in the supply chain.

### **6. Study on irregular migration in the North African region**

45. UNICRI carried out a research activity to map existing and prospective initiatives in the North African region to counter irregular migration, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and established a network of relevant international stakeholders to facilitate the development of a broader programme within the region.

### **7. Workshop on the root causes of attacks against people with albinism: witchcraft and health**

46. The United Nations Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism and UNICRI organized a workshop at the United Nations Office at Geneva on the root causes of attacks against people with albinism. Expert panellists from the United Nations and civil society presented the findings on those root causes based on their work in affected communities. The event featured an excerpt from a new documentary film, *Jolibeau's Travels*, on the links between albinism and witchcraft. The excerpt was prepared in cooperation with UNICRI.

## **B. Research on public policies and costs, alternative sentences and gender-responsive approaches to substance use**

### **1. Establishing evidence-based criteria for the assessment of substance use disorders, to support the criminal justice system**

47. UNICRI analysed the relationship between policies and costs attributable to substance use for the public health and criminal justice sectors of Poland, Portugal

and Spain. The study provided an estimate of the avoidable morbidity and mortality costs associated with key policy actions. Criminal justice costs of drug control were estimated in order to quantify the type, distribution and quota of financial resources made by each country and its consistency with the type of drug control policy enacted. Further analysis could provide useful insights into what type of investments and allocation of resources are made within the three criminal justice sectors (police, courts and corrections), how efficient those investments are in supporting the respective national drug control strategies, and how effective they are in reducing the negative social and health impacts of illicit drugs.

48. UNICRI carried out a pilot survey to understand how magistrates and judges take into account the psychological dimension when they make a decision on alternative sentences. The survey indicated a substantial knowledge gap and a need to better understand the psychological aspects for evaluating the social dangerousness dimension. In this regard, UNICRI organized a side event entitled “Establishing evidence-based criteria for the assessment of substance use disorders, to support the criminal justice system in the sentencing and application of alternative measures to prison”, during the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem. That side event highlighted the importance of enhancing the capacity of judges and magistrates in sentencing using alternative measures to detention with the support of clear, scientifically sound and evidence-based tools and with an increased understanding of the public health dimension of drug use.

## **2. Enhancing gender responsive approaches to substance use**

49. UNICRI completed a research study that explored professionals’ awareness and understanding of practices and tools to mainstream gender-responsive approaches in substance use prevention and recovery services, with the aim of promoting the organization of training sessions for policymakers and professionals.

## **VI. Management of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute**

50. The objective of the UNICRI management team is to ensure cost-effective management with full respect for the rules and regulations applicable to human and financial resources, to ensure timely implementation of all programmes and to incorporate evaluation as a standard element of all programming.

### **A. Strengthening infrastructure to support increased programme implementation**

51. UNICRI continued to implement its strategic plan with a bifurcated focus on long-term financial sustainability through results on current programmes and strengthening the infrastructure necessary to ensure timely implementation of projects according to grant agreements. UNICRI continued developing the infrastructure necessary to fully implement an increasingly nimble, rapid-response capability and increased activities in topic areas related to current projects and the Sustainable Development Goals. As a central part of strengthening the infrastructure, UNICRI continued to face challenges in implementing Umoja, the new enterprise resource planning system implemented by the United Nations Secretariat, which continues to increase the need for administrative infrastructure at the present time.

### **B. Programme evaluation as a standard element to programming**

52. The evaluation function and culture within UNICRI have evolved since 2012 with the establishment of the monitoring and evaluation unit. In 2016, the evaluation

work included (a) evaluating 19 projects related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation; and (b) contributing to the work of the United Nations Evaluation Group, of which UNICRI officially became a member in 2015, following the positive assessment of its evaluation function; and (c) strengthening evaluation as part of the project cycle.

**C. Review of results-based biennium budget 2016-2017 and programme priorities**

53. The Board reviewed its approved results-based budget for the period 2016-2017, taking into account the projected income stream and related requirements. UNICRI continued to face a situation of unpredictable resourcing. Thus, the strategy of developing income-generating activities such as the planned expansion of training, education, rapid response and capacity-building continues to be a priority for the long-term stabilization and sustainability of the programme of work of UNICRI.

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