Agenda Item 5
Substantive items on the agenda and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress

(b) Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system (agenda item 4 of the Congress); and reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions (topic of workshop 2)

• The importance of victim-centred approaches to crime:
  ✓ victims support and assistance programmes
  ✓ measures to allow for restitution and reparation
  ✓ use of restorative justice
  ✓ revision of legislation allowing victim support organization
  ✓ addressing the needs of victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

• Promoting police and security sector reform as part of integrated criminal justice reform
  ✓ Developing effective accountability and oversight mechanisms
  ✓ Mainstreaming gender perspective in police and criminal justice systems
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- Promoting coordinated and multisectoral responses to violence against women and providing essential services to victims and survivors
  - Adequate legislative and policy frameworks to address gender-related killings
  - Partnerships and coordination with health and social sectors
Responding to all forms of violence against children, with a focus on child victims and witnesses as well as children within the justice system, including those recruited and exploited by organized crime and groups conducive to terrorism

- Multi-disciplinary coordination mechanisms between justice and child protection systems.
- Strengthen existing juvenile systems
- Implementing the U.N. Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children
- Restorative justice and diversion measures; reduced use of imprisonment
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Substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress

(b) Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system (agenda item 4 of the Congress); and reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions (topic of workshop 2)

- Addressing specific features and characteristics of violence against women and children
  - Integrated approaches to adequately address the interlinkages between gender-based violence and corruption.
  - Updating legislative frameworks to establish sextortion occurring at the intersection of sexual violence and corruption.
  - Strengthening the capacity to investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of gender-based violence and child sexual crimes.
  - Developing national strategies to raise public awareness to address the problem of violence against women and children.
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- Addressing prison overcrowding and other challenges and their root causes
  - Reducing scope of imprisonment, improving prison conditions, supporting social reintegration of offenders upon release, investments on crime prevention.
  - Prison-based rehabilitation programmes to increase prisoners’ skills/education, developing brands of prison products.
  - Implementing Nelson Mandela Rules / Cooperation with PNIs on TA.
  - Balancing protection of society, rights of victims and offender’s rights.
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(b) Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system (agenda item 4 of the Congress); and reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions (topic of workshop 2)

- Taking into account the specific circumstances and backgrounds of offenders and approaches that are responsive to gender and other factors of discrimination
  - Addressing the needs of women offenders and other groups at risk
  - Reducing re-offending: multifaceted approaches and addressing the factors that increase related risks.

- Use of non-custodial measures, including community-based sanctions, diversion programmes, probation. Benchmark: Tokyo Rules
- Use of alternative measures to imprisonment, including gender-specific ones (Bangkok Rules).
- Increase the use of restorative justice programmes.
Questions for discussion (if needed)

(a) What good practices exist in making criminal justice systems more victim-centred?

(b) What are effective measures to increase the participation of victims in restorative justice programmes?

(c) How can police reform, including the review of use of force policies, contribute to more efficient and integrated criminal justice reform efforts?

(d) How can countries promote collaboration and coordination among relevant agencies and services for victims and survivors of violence against women?

(e) What is the impact of improved linkages between health and social services and criminal justice agencies?
Questions for discussion (if needed)

(f) Are there any good practice examples of international cooperation to prevent and address violence against women (repatriation and reintegration of women victims of violence who have been trafficked or kidnapped across borders or the cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders)?

(g) What are good practice examples of effective ways to promote coordination between the justice and child protection systems to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children?

(h) What are lessons learned to reform legal, policy and operational frameworks to enable access to fair, transparent and child-sensitive justice systems?

(i) What measures have countries taken to mainstream gender in criminal justice policies and practices?
Questions for discussion (if needed)

(j) How can criminal justice systems respond more effectively to discrimination against persons with special needs?

(k) What are good practices in managing high-risk prisoners, violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons?

(l) What are good practices and lessons learned in responding to repeat offenders? What are national experiences in collecting data on patterns of reoffending and assessing the impact of various approaches to reducing recidivism?

(m) What approaches are effective and sustainable in terms of promoting support from the general public for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, including in low-income countries?

(n) What are the main legal/practical barriers to a more effective use of non-custodial measures at pretrial, trial and post-sentencing stages in terms of reducing recidivism?
Thank you for your attention.