

Annex B ^[1]

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations – grouped thematically - of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”

[1] Annex B was prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC) in an effort to take stock of, and group thematically, the outcomes of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. It was also disseminated as reference material in support of the discussions during the “Governmental Expert Group Meeting on Preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 9 to 11 September 2019. It further serves as an Annex to the paper entitled “A snapshot of the outcomes of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”.

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations –grouped thematically– of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
General issues				
Political message and thematic orientation of the Congress – “Other issues” as reflected in the reports of the RPMs				
<p>(a) Building on the successful experience of the Thirteenth Congress, the preparatory process for the formulation of the future Kyoto declaration should be inclusive and open and relevant deliberations should be carried out in a timely manner, following the good practice of the deliberations on the Doha Declaration, with a view to facilitating the negotiation and adoption of the future Kyoto declaration at the opening of the Fourteenth Congress, during the high-level segment. [Report, para. 62a]</p> <p>(b) Draft the future Kyoto declaration as a short and concise document that reflects a strong political message and ensure that the future Kyoto declaration is aimed at bridging the gap between political commitments and effective implementation on the ground, in relation not only to addressing new and evolving crime challenges but also to traditional threats and persistent crime challenges, including transnational organized crime and corruption. It was noted that investigating and prosecuting crime were becoming more complicated owing to the transnational nature of crime and advancements in information technology. [Report, para. 62b]</p> <p>(c) Promote the maintenance of a continuum between the Doha Declaration and the future Kyoto declaration. In more concrete terms, the future Kyoto declaration could use the Doha Declaration as a point of departure, and be structured around targeted, operational and action-oriented recommendations and undertakings. In that regard, promote the role of UNODC in translating policy directives into actions through supporting Member States in implementing the outcome of the Crime Congress. [Report, para. 62c]</p>	<p>(a) Ensure that the Fourteenth Congress issues strong and clear political messages for inclusion in its declaration to address the challenges stemming from its overall theme. [Report, para. 19a]</p> <p>(g) Facilitate the active participation of academic and non-governmental experts, including survivors of crime, in the relevant workshops, and other activities of the Fourteenth Congress, and give consideration to encouraging the participation of people and communities most harmed by crime and violence. [Report, para. 40g]</p> <p>(a) Enhanced efforts should be made to ensure that the negotiation process for the formulation of the declaration is completed prior to the Fourteenth Congress and that its adoption take place at the opening of the Congress, during its high-level segment. [Report, para. 80a]</p> <p>(b) The Fourteenth Congress, through the Kyoto declaration, should build on the achievements of the Thirteenth Congress and the Doha Declaration and support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the years 2020–2025, up until five years before its intended maturity. [Report, para. 80b]</p> <p>(c) The Fourteenth Congress should focus on the most urgent crime and security threats and criminal justice challenges and on targeted action-oriented recommendations for national practitioners, academia and civil society to respond to those challenges. [Report, para. 80c]</p>	<p>(a) Consider the importance of ensuring that the future Kyoto Declaration has a robust overarching political message that reflects, among others, the commitments of the international community towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda. The Meeting also recommended that Member States bear in mind, during the negotiation of the Kyoto declaration, that its implementation and follow-up should reflect the priorities of Member States, as well as the challenges and needs of development countries, in a way that does not conflict with their principles and beliefs and accords with the principle of the common responsibility of States to promote human development programmes. [Report, para. 14a]</p>	<p>(a) Envisage that the Kyoto declaration, sends a strong political message and be as short and concise as possible, including with regard to the joint commitment of the international community to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reflecting, on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility, key priorities for the region, including the importance of enhanced cooperation in addressing persistent and emerging challenges, such as cybercrime, wildlife crime, corruption, terrorism, arms trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, money-laundering, illicit financial flows, the exploitation of national resources, climate change and environmental challenges, and illicit trafficking in precious metals and in cultural property. [Report, para. 60a]</p> <p>(b) Further strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with a view to ensuring a comprehensive follow-up within the Commission on the outcomes of the United Nations crime congresses, including a focus on the sharing of good practices and lesson learned among relevant stakeholders, thereby also addressing the interlinkages among relevant Sustainable Development Goals and their targets. [Report, para. 60b]</p>	<p>(a) Focus the discussion at the Fourteenth Congress on the most urgent crime and security threats and criminal justice challenges, as experienced by national practitioners, academia and civil society. Consider thereby the challenges encountered in upholding the principles of the rule of law, human rights, peace and justice, in particular when confronted with the threats of crime, violence, corruption and terrorism in all their forms and manifestations. [Report, para. 16a]</p> <p>(a) Ensure the continuity of the successful experience of finalizing the negotiations in Vienna on the future Kyoto declaration, for its adoption at the opening of the Fourteenth Congress. It was suggested that the preparatory process for the formulation of the future Kyoto declaration should be carried out in a timely manner and that a workplan and a timetable for the negotiations could be circulated in advance. [Report, para. 57a]</p> <p>(b) Formulate the future Kyoto declaration as a short and concise document that sends a strong political message, thereby demonstrating the commitment of Member States at the highest level and the substantive input of technical experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. [Report, para. 57b]</p> <p>(c) Build on and carry forward the commitments reflected in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation. [Report, para. 57c]</p>

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations –grouped thematically– of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
General issues (cont'd)				
Political message and thematic orientation of the Congress – “Other issues” as reflected in the reports of the RPMs (cont'd)				
<p>(d) Strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for crime prevention and criminal justice matters in advancing the implementation of the outcome of the crime congresses, in particular the future Kyoto declaration, by providing a forum for sharing experiences, lessons learned and good practices in translating policy directives contained in those outcome documents into meaningful action at the national, regional and international levels. [Report, para. 62d]</p>	<p>(d) The Kyoto declaration should highlight the long-standing role of national law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners in promoting and supporting the rule of law at both the national and international levels and further emphasize the need for concerted action to make their work more efficient and effective. [Report, para. 80d]</p> <p>(e) The Kyoto declaration should highlight public-private partnerships and the role of citizens in the effort of crime prevention and criminal justice and in enhancing the rule of law, and should encourage Member States to take measures to foster a culture of lawfulness among the general public to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. [Report, para. 80e]</p> <p>(f) As the crime congresses constitute the most diverse forums in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Fourteenth Congress in particular should be utilized to bring together crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners to exchange lessons learned and good practices pertaining to their tasks and responsibilities; for this purpose, and with a view to ensuring the adoption of action-oriented and practical recommendations as part of the Kyoto declaration, Member States should consider the participation of national experts and practitioners at the Congress to ensure the presence of the necessary and adequate expertise in pertinent deliberations. One representative recommended that Member States should include, in their delegations to the Fourteenth Congress, panellists and other experts who could offer substantive expertise to the deliberations during the workshops. [Report, para. 80f]</p>			<p>(d) Provide the future Kyoto declaration with a clear substantive structure, which could be built on the overall theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress. [Report, para. 57d]</p> <p>(e) Reflect in the future Kyoto declaration elements such as the need to: (i) reinforce that each Member State has the sovereign responsibility to protect its own citizens, to define and enforce criminal laws, to protect and promote human rights and to provide access to justice; (ii) strengthen international cooperation across borders; (iii) focus on public-private partnerships in the context of crime prevention and encourage Member States to take measures to foster a culture of lawfulness; and (iv) highlight the role of national law enforcement authorities and criminal justice practitioners in helping to inform global policy on crime prevention and criminal justice. [Report, para. 57e]</p> <p>(f) Strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in advancing the implementation of the outcomes of the crime congresses, in particular the future Kyoto declaration, by providing a forum for the exchange of information on good practices, experiences, challenges faced and lessons learned in implementing the outcome documents of the crime congresses, including by holding intersessional meetings devoted to the follow-up to the future Kyoto declaration, as well as on ways to strengthen international cooperation, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [Report, para. 57f]</p> <p>(g) Continue the good practice of organizing regional preparatory meetings for future crime congresses for States members of the Economic Commission for Europe in order to ensure a balanced regional perspective in the preparatory process, and consider reflecting the requirements for conference management services in the budgets of future crime congresses. [Report, para. 57g]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
Main theme of the Congress: “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.”				
I. Enhancing capacity of crime prevention and criminal justice institutions and practitioners and strengthening international cooperation				
<p>(a) Prioritize the essential crime prevention and criminal justice elements needed to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through investing in skills, namely by enhancing the capacities of practitioners across the entire spectrum of the criminal justice system, while reflecting on impact with a view to fostering the general public’s respect for the rule of law and the enforcement thereof, including through measures that strengthen cooperation among practitioners. [Report, para. 13a]</p> <p>(f) Prioritize assistance to Member States in carrying out their responsibilities to ensure the safety of their own citizens, to define and enforce criminal laws and to promote access to justice and the rule of law. [Report, para. 13f]</p>	<p>(b) Focus on human resources as a driving force of crime prevention and criminal justice institutions, emphasize the needs of crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners and strengthen international cooperation to foster the exchange of information and good practices. [Report, para. 19b]</p> <p>(e) Ensure that adequate and sufficient financial resources are in place to support the work, and enhance the capacities of, practitioners in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting the rule of law within the broader context of the 2030 Agenda, and ensure that those resources are invested where they can be expected to have the most significant impact. [Report, para. 19e]</p> <p>(g) Strengthen capacity-building, as well as coordination and cooperation, including international legal cooperation, to address crime prevention and criminal justice, while also considering their importance for addressing serious criminal activities such as terrorism, corruption and organized crime, in view of the importance of target 16.a for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16 and the 2030 Agenda. [Report, para. 19g]</p>	<p>(b) Invest in the training of crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners through enhancing their capacities and knowledge to perform their functions and duties efficiently to exchange of information and expertise among such practitioners, and also to promote international cooperation, noting in this regard that these are key elements for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda. [Report, para. 14b]</p>	<p>(b) Emphasize the importance of international cooperation and partnerships, and enhanced provision of technical assistance and capacity-building for criminal justice practitioners, including training for law enforcement officials, in countries in the region, to ensure the practical implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the future Kyoto Declaration. [Report, para. 17b]</p> <p>(f) Underline the importance of measuring tangible progress made in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and consider taking steps towards harmonizing national efforts in the region, including by using established regional mechanisms. [Report, para. 17f]</p>	
II. Multi-stakeholder approach, public-private partnerships and inter-agency cooperation				
<p>(c) Enhance cooperation among governmental authorities and other relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and civil society, thereby pursuing an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. [Report, para. 13c]</p>	<p>(c) Enhance collaboration between crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners, civil society and the general public, particularly by exploring innovative and effective ways of public-private partnership and inter-agency cooperation. [Report, para. 19c]</p> <p>(e) The Kyoto declaration should highlight public-private partnerships and the role of citizens in the effort of crime prevention and criminal justice and in enhancing the rule of law, and should encourage Member States to take measures to foster a culture of lawfulness among the general public to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. [Report, para. 80e]</p>	<p>(d) Emphasize the importance of promoting public-private partnerships in crime prevention efforts and undertaking multi-stakeholder approaches that cover a broad range of domestic actions such as: education, health and social welfare sectors. [Report, para. 14d]</p>	<p>(a) Encourage the countries of the region to actively implement the goals and targets set in the 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 16, ensuring the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, taking into consideration the national specificities of the countries in the region. [Report, para. 17a]</p> <p>(e) Underscore the importance of implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional and international levels, with all relevant stakeholders, including relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, the public and private sector, academia and civil society, joining efforts and creating synergies, within their mandates, to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. [Report, para. 17e]</p> <p>(g) Emphasize the importance of promoting public-private partnerships in crime prevention efforts and undertaking multi-</p>	<p>(b) Strengthen coordination and cooperation between governments, as well as among governmental authorities, the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders including the private sector and civil society to ensure a multi-stakeholder approach to crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the implementation of the relevant goals and targets under the Sustainable Development Agenda. [Report, para. 16b]</p> <p>(c) Promote strengthened cooperation between criminal justice practitioners and relevant stakeholders and promote public-private-partnerships in crime prevention efforts. In this regard, the role of partnerships was underpinned as key in ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach that included non-traditional criminal justice sectors such as the education, health and social welfare sectors. In addition, partnerships with the local community and the private sector were also</p>

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			<p>stakeholder approaches, and enhance collaboration between crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners, civil society and the general public, particularly by exploring innovative and effective ways of public-private partnership and inter-agency cooperation. [Report, para. 17g]</p>	<p>considered important in strengthening public support for more effective government initiatives on crime prevention. [Report, para. 16c]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
III. Rule of law and fostering a culture of lawfulness				
<p>(b) Promote an integrated, inclusive and comprehensive approach, with a focus on people, particularly children and youth, and including community-based policies, towards promoting the rule of law and fostering a culture of lawfulness. [Report, para. 13b]</p>	<p>(h) Promote a culture of lawfulness as an approach to foster the general public’s trust in and respect for the law and its enforcement. [Report, para. 19h]</p> <p>(i) Consider that Sustainable Development Goal 16 should be seen as the central axis upon which to base efforts related to crime prevention and criminal justice issues within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [Report, para. 19i]</p> <p>(j) Consider addressing all forms of corruption (sustainable development target 16.5) as a key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and implementing crime prevention and criminal justice policies, as well as to the promotion of peaceful, just and inclusive societies. [Report, para. 19j]</p> <p>(e) The Kyoto declaration should highlight public-private partnerships and the role of citizens in the effort of crime prevention and criminal justice and in enhancing the rule of law, and should encourage Member States to take measures to foster a culture of lawfulness among the general public to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. [Report, para. 80e]</p>	<p>(c) Complement traditional rule of law approaches, with comprehensive ones that focused on people, particularly children and youth to foster trust and respect among the general public towards the law and its enforcement thereby fostering a culture of lawfulness. [Report, para. 14c]</p>	<p>(c) Pursue a holistic approach to crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law, strengthen public institutions, and the role of the general public, and promote a culture of lawfulness as an approach to foster the general public’s trust and respect for the law and its enforcement, and promote access to justice through legal aid. [Report, para. 17c]</p>	
IV. People-centred aspect of the 2030 Agenda				
	<p>(f) Consider and emphasize the people-centred aspect of the 2030 Agenda and reflect this approach in crime prevention and criminal justice policies by considering the roles and importance of different stakeholders involved in addressing these issues, such as victims, witnesses, police, prosecutors, defenders and judges, as well as society as a whole. [Report, para. 19f]</p> <p>(d) Pursue a holistic approach to address crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law that includes respect for and promotion of human rights, the promotion of peace and due regard for vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, women, children and senior citizens. [Report, para. 19d]</p>		<p>(d) Underscore the people-centred aspect of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and reflect this approach in crime prevention and criminal justice policies in the region, with due consideration to the different stakeholders involved including, police, prosecutors, defence attorneys, judges, and victims and witnesses, as well as society as a whole. [Report, para. 17d]</p>	

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
V. Policy-making at the international level, including the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)				
<p>(d) Support UNODC in continuing its role in “operationalizing” the outcome documents of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, bearing in mind the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and in promoting the implementation of relevant Sustainable Development Goals through the provision of technical assistance and capacity building and through the facilitation of the exchange of good practices and experience in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. [Report, para. 13d].</p> <p>(e) Strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in continuing to advance discussions on the relationship between the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and the 2030 Agenda, including by continuing its substantive contributions to the thematic review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by the high-level political forum on sustainable development. [Report, para. 13e]</p>	<p>(k) Consider providing additional opportunity for discussions on national “execution models” and the ways in which different Member States can implement internationally agreed measures in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. [Report, para. 19k]</p>	<p>(e) Strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in continuing to act as the main policymaking body in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice that provides a dialogue forum for practitioners and other stakeholders to advance international cooperation in criminal matters and the building of partnership. [Report, para. 14e]</p>	<p>(b) Further strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with a view to ensuring a comprehensive follow-up within the Commission on the outcomes of the United Nations crime congresses, including a focus on the sharing of good practices and lesson learned among relevant stakeholders, thereby also addressing the interlinkages among relevant Sustainable Development Goals and their targets. [Report, para. 60b]</p>	<p>(f) Strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in advancing the implementation of the outcomes of the crime congresses, in particular the future Kyoto declaration, by providing a forum for the exchange of information on good practices, experiences, challenges faced and lessons learned in implementing the outcome documents of the crime congresses, including by holding intersessional meetings devoted to the follow-up to the future Kyoto declaration, as well as on ways to strengthen international cooperation, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [Report, para. 57f]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
VI. The role of UNODC and the PNI Network				
<p>(d) Support UNODC in continuing its role in “operationalizing” the outcome documents of the United Nations congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, bearing in mind the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and in promoting the implementation of relevant Sustainable Development Goals through the provision of technical assistance and capacity building and through the facilitation of the exchange of good practices and experience in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. [Report, para. 13d]</p> <p>(g) Enhance cooperation with the institutes that are members of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to further promote research in the field of rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and their links to sustainable development, with a view to strengthening the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned on crime-related threats and challenges, as well as ways and means to address them in an effective manner. [Report, para. 13g]</p> <p>(c) Promote the maintenance of a continuum between the Doha Declaration and the future Kyoto declaration. In more concrete terms, the future Kyoto declaration could use the Doha Declaration as a point of departure, and be structured around targeted, operational and action-oriented recommendations and undertakings. In that regard, promote the role of UNODC in translating policy directives into actions through supporting Member States in implementing the outcome of the Crime Congress. [Report, para. 62c]</p>				<p>(d) Support UNODC in continuing and further strengthening its leading role in supporting Member States in the implementation of the commitments made in the outcome documents of the crime congresses and relevant resolutions, including through the provision of technical assistance and capacity building and by drawing on its ability to provide a platform for dialogue among practitioners aimed at enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters and in disseminating evidence-based knowledge on crime-related matters, including comparative statistical data. [Report, para. 16d]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
Comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development (agenda item 3); and evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices (workshop 1)				
I. Enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement authorities and fostering international cooperation				
(a) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials through training. Such training was recommended by the Meeting as key, not only to address needs at the national level, but also to strengthen cooperation among practitioners at the regional and international levels , as well as to address new modi operandi of criminal groups and advancements in information technology. [Report, para. 26a]	(b) Consider crime prevention policies and ensure that local challenges and specificities are strategically addressed when formulating and implementing relevant measures to enhance cooperation at both the international and regional levels . [Report, para. 28b]		(j) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials and criminal justice officers through training as key element to address crime at the national level and strengthen cooperation among practitioners at the regional and international levels; and continue to call upon UNODC to provide technical assistance upon request. [Report, para. 29j]	
II. Multi-stakeholder approach, public-private partnerships and inter-agency cooperation				
	(a) Develop comprehensive crime prevention policies , strategies and action plans at both the national and local levels, bearing in mind the multiple and multidimensional factors that could be conducive to crime and addressing such factors in a holistic manner, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including local communities, the development and welfare sectors and other elements of civil society . [Report, para. 28a]	(e) Develop inter-agency coordination mechanisms to establish effective and comprehensive national crime prevention strategies involving all relevant sectors in society (education, community, policing, prosecution and judiciary, etc.), both at state and local levels, based on sociological and criminological researches; in doing so, increase crime prevention efforts to reduce crime and violence rates, and promote a human-rights based approach to crime prevention, with a particular focus on young people. [Report, para. 24e]	(g) Address the impact of informal economies on crime and strengthen the cooperation with the private sector and civil society, including through fostering public-private partnerships , in preventing and responding to crime. [Report, para. 29g]	(d) Strengthen the cooperation of governmental actors with all relevant stakeholders , including educational institutions, the health-care sector, the welfare sector, social workers, faith-based organizations, private companies, academia and non-governmental organizations. [Report, para. 28d]
III. Addressing root causes and risk factors of crime				
	(c) Focus crime prevention strategies and activities on root causes, vulnerabilities and risk factors , especially in relation to youth. [Report, para. 28c]		(a) Consider the links between poverty and crime and its impact on sustainable development, when developing comprehensive crime prevention strategies or action plans to implement measures to; reduce inequalities conducive to crime ; , while paying special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable members of society. [Report, para. 29a] (b) Promote employment , including through measures such as transitional jobs and micro-credits, improve living and housing conditions, and promote access to public services, education and to the Internet and new technologies for all with a view to reduce inequalities and increase resilience to crime. [Report, para. 29b]	(a) Develop comprehensive crime prevention strategies based on an understanding of the root causes of crime and associated risk factors , such as age, lack of education and the family and financial background of offenders, and address such factors in a holistic manner, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including the local community and civil society. [Report, para. 28a]

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
IV. Community-based crime prevention				
		<p>(c) Strengthen community-based crime prevention and social cohesion, including through the development of coordination mechanisms at the local level that encourage the active participation of civil society organizations, educational institutions, law enforcement authorities, health professionals, urban planners, and social workers. [Report, para. 24c]</p> <p>(d) Promote effective community and action-oriented policing practices aligned with international standards and norms with a view to strengthening trust between citizens and the police and enhancing comprehensive crime prevention efforts. [Report, para. 24d]</p> <p>(g) Promote crime prevention approaches that include social and economic development, such as parenting skills and life skills for young people, community-based prevention through the active engagement of community stakeholders, reducing opportunities for crime through environmental design and providing information to potential victims, and the prevention of recidivism through social reintegration programmes for offenders in prison and community settings. [Report, para. 24g]</p>		<p>(c) Enhance the role of the community in developing and implementing comprehensive crime prevention strategies by taking measures such as community policing and fostering a culture of lawfulness, including through youth education and awareness-raising efforts aimed at fostering public trust in the law and its enforcement and at breaking down the solidarity between criminal organizations and citizens. [Report, para. 28c]</p>
V. Fostering a culture of lawfulness				
	<p>(d) In order to ensure comprehensive approaches, include in crime prevention policies or strategies measures to promote the rule of law, including youth education and awareness-raising measures that contribute to fostering a culture of lawfulness. [Report, para. 28d]</p>	<p>(f) Include in crime prevention policies and strategies the promotion of the rule of law, inter alia, youth education and awareness raising efforts that fosters a culture of lawfulness. [Report, para. 24f]</p>	<p>(f) Promote measures that foster a culture of lawfulness to prevent crime; promote effective community policing practices with a view to strengthening trust and cooperation between citizens and the police. [Report, para. 29f]</p>	

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VI. Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices				
<p>(f) Improve data-collection methodologies, quantitatively as well as qualitatively, develop new ways to enhance cooperation in the field of crime statistics in order to deepen the collective ability of Member States to understand global crime trends and strengthen their capacity to collect and analyse crime-related data, including through support provided by UNODC. [Report, para. 26f]</p>	<p>(e) Consistently gather and use reliable statistics on crime and justice to develop effective evidence-based crime prevention strategies and, in doing so, use in a systematic and coherent manner harmonized criteria for the collection of such statistics at the local, national and regional levels, where appropriate. [Report, para. 28e]</p> <p>(f) Support UNODC in its efforts to collect and analyse reliable national statistics on crime prevention and criminal justice for the purpose of gaining a better understanding of global crime trends, with due consideration to the diversity of national statistics. [Report, para. 28f]</p>	<p>(j) Increase efforts to collect and share knowledge and data on crime and criminal justice systems to support evidence-based policies in relation to preventing and reducing crime and violence, as well as improving access to justice and fighting corruption. [Report, para. 24j]</p> <p>(k) Share available data and practice and experience information on relevant crime and criminal justice issues, improve coordination in data-related activities and avoid duplication of initiatives aimed at data collection. [Report, para. 24k]</p> <p>(l) Map existing needs and develop joint research initiatives to increase the understanding on crime prevention and criminal justice systems. [Report, para. 24l]</p> <p>(m) Support countries to increase their capacity to collect, produce and share data, including through the implementation of new methodologies to measure the hidden part of crime, implementation of International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), and the implementation of victimization surveys as well as corruption surveys, while taking due note that statistics need to be structured and compiled in accordance of the legal framework of each Member State. [Report, para. 24m]</p> <p>(n) Invite Member States to share experiences in developing new methodologies in data collection to measure the hidden part of crime. [Report, para. 24n]</p>	<p>(k) Improve data collection and enhance cooperation in the field of crime statistics to strengthen the capacity of Member States in collecting and analysing crime-related data, including through support provided by UNODC, and adopt evidence-based crime prevention strategies and criminal justice responses to crime. [Report, para. 29k]</p>	<p>(g) Strengthen the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including with regard to data collection and analysis, and increase national efforts to collect and share gender- and age-disaggregated data on crime and criminal justice systems to support evidence-based crime prevention measures, including through monitoring and exchanging information on convictions resulting from various forms of illicit trafficking and violence against women. [Report, para. 28g]</p>
VII. Measures addressing the protection of children				
		<p>(b) Ensure the full protection of children and the promotion of their rights, and provide technical support to practitioners, law enforcement and judges through comprehensive crime prevention strategies that are evidence-based and built on good practices and experiences. [Report, para. 24b]</p>	<p>(i) Provide technical support to practitioners, law enforcement and judges in order to ensure the full protection of children and the promotion of their rights and provide technical support to practitioners, law enforcement and judges. [Report, para. 29i]</p>	<p>(b) Give due consideration to gender-related issues and the vulnerability of children and youth at risk in developing crime prevention strategies. [Report, para. 28b]</p>
VIII. Gender-specific measures				
<p>(b) Strengthen and develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing access by women to justice and redress, enhance the representation of women in the criminal justice system and make gender-specific measures an integral part of any crime prevention and criminal justice policy. [Report, para. 26b]</p>			<p>(h) Strengthen, develop, strengthen and implement comprehensive and integrated crime prevention strategies, and make gender-sensitive measures an integral part of the many crime prevention and criminal justice policy. [Report, para. 29h]</p>	<p>(b) Give due consideration to gender-related issues and the vulnerability of children and youth at risk in developing crime prevention strategies. [Report, para. 28b]</p>

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations –grouped thematically– of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
IX. Measures to prevent youth crime				
<p>(d) Enhance cooperation among competent authorities to provide children and youth with education and sports programmes that equip them with the knowledge, values and skills necessary to contribute to building peaceful, just and inclusive societies for sustainable development. The utilization of education programmes was recommended as a good practice in preventing crime and violence. [Report, para. 26d]</p>		<p>(a) Integrate crime prevention into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting young people, with a special emphasis on programmes focused on increasing educational, recreational and employment opportunities for young people. [Report, para. 24a]</p> <p>(h) Prevent and devise responses to the recruitment, exploitation and victimization of children by criminal groups, including organized crime and violent extremist and terrorist groups; in doing so, take into account the different realities and experiences of young people and address the risk factors and their needs. [Report, para. 24h]</p>	<p>(e) Enhance cooperation among competent authorities to provide children and youth with educational programmes that provide them with the necessary knowledge, values and skills to contribute to building peaceful, just and inclusive societies. [Report, para. 29e]</p>	<p>(b) Give due consideration to gender-related issues and the vulnerability of children and youth at risk in developing crime prevention strategies. [Report, para. 28b]</p>
X. Measures to prevent specific types of crime				
<p>(c) Consider ways to learn from good practices in preventing and fighting trafficking in persons. [Report, para. 26c]</p> <p>(e) Promote effective national responses and enhance international cooperation to address the persistent and evolving threats related to the world drug problem. [Report, para. 26e]</p>			<p>(c) Offer vocational training programmes and programmes to prevent drug abuse and radicalization within penitentiary systems. [Report, para. 29c]</p> <p>(d) Promote awareness raising to fight against all forms of extremism, xenophobia, racism and hatred, while encouraging religious dialogue and mutual understanding, as well as the use of modern media to increase awareness religious dialogue and reform to address extremism and hatred and promote the use of modern media to increase awareness-raising. [Report, para. 29d]</p>	<p>(e) Consider undertaking new strategic approaches at the national and international levels to analyse recent trends and best practices in preventing and countering, inter alia, environmental crime, wildlife crime, gangs and other urban crime threats, new trends in drug trafficking and bias-motivated crimes. [Report, para. 28e]</p> <p>(f) Call on UNODC to give due consideration to the latest challenges that law enforcement authorities are facing and to assist Member States in successfully addressing new crime trends. [Report, para. 28f]</p>

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations –grouped thematically– of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
XI. The role of UNODC in providing technical assistance				
<p>(f) Improve data-collection methodologies, quantitatively as well as qualitatively, develop new ways to enhance cooperation in the field of crime statistics in order to deepen the collective ability of Member States to understand global crime trends and strengthen their capacity to collect and analyse crime-related data, including through support provided by UNODC. [Report, para. 26f]</p> <p>(k) Request UNODC to continue its efforts to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen accountability and efficiency within the criminal justice system, in particular through its Global Judicial Integrity Network, and to advance its efforts to promote education on the rule of law through its Education for Justice initiative. [Report, para. 44k]</p> <p>(i) Make the best use of the resources available, including the technical assistance expertise of and tools developed by UNODC, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of central and other competent authorities in dealing with international cooperation requests [Report, para. 61i]</p>	<p>(f) Support UNODC in its efforts to collect and analyse reliable national statistics on crime prevention and criminal justice for the purpose of gaining a better understanding of global crime trends, with due consideration to the diversity of national statistics. [Report, para. 28f]</p> <p>(h) Integrate the framework of effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions into bilateral cooperation between Member States and within UNODC technical assistance provision. [Report, para. 59h]</p> <p>(o) Promote coordination between UNODC and FAO to address environmental crimes and fisheries crime, including within the context of corruption and organized crime. [Report, para. 79o]</p>	<p>(i) Support UNODC in continuing its key role in providing its expertise and technical assistance to Member States in the area of crime prevention through the various ongoing global and regional programmes including the Global Programme on the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, and other relevant Programmes on community-based policing and on alternative development and sustainable livelihood. [Report, para. 24i]</p> <p>(g) Request UNODC to continue its efforts to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen accountability and efficiency within the criminal justice system, in particular through its Global Judicial Integrity Network. [Report, para. 33g]</p> <p>(i) Encourage Member States in undertaking holistic and multidimensional approaches, and in doing so consider using and strengthening the use of the United Nations Standards and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the principals on the independence of Prosecution and the Bangalore Principles, as well as UNODC’s tools and programmes including the Judicial Integrity Network, the Education for Justice (E4J) and youth crime prevention through sports initiatives. [Report, para. 42i]</p> <p>(h) Request UNODC to continue supporting the establishment and functioning of central authorities responsible for dealing with mutual legal assistance requests and provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in order to enhance the capacity of practitioners to effectively and expeditiously deal with such requests. [Report, para. 56h]</p> <p>(i) Enhance the role of UNODC in providing technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, upon their request, including through its global programmes on cybercrime and counter-terrorism. [Report, para. 56i]</p>	<p>(j) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials and criminal justice officers through training as key element to address crime at the national level and strengthen cooperation among practitioners at the regional and international levels; and continue to call upon UNODC to provide technical assistance upon request. [Report, para. 29j]</p> <p>(k) Improve data collection and enhance cooperation in the field of crime statistics to strengthen the capacity of Member States in collecting and analysing crime-related data, including through support provided by UNODC, and adopt evidence-based crime prevention strategies and criminal justice responses to crime. [Report, para. 29k]</p> <p>(j) Enhance technical assistance and capacity-building for criminal justice officials and call upon UNODC and other international and regional assistance providers to further strengthen the provision of technical assistance upon request. [Report, para. 37j]</p> <p>(c) Increase the provision of technical assistance, including the provision of technical equipment, and capacity-building for criminal justice institutions and practitioners, enhance cooperation among Member States, and with relevant United Nations entities, international organizations and programme network institute (PNIs); and call on UNODC and other relevant international and regional assistance providers, such as relevant mechanisms, including the African Prosecutors Association (APA), to continue to provide technical assistance and capacity-building for countries in the region. [Report, para. 57c]</p>	<p>(f) Call on UNODC to give due consideration to the latest challenges that law enforcement authorities are facing and to assist Member States in successfully addressing new crime trends. [Report, para. 28f]</p> <p>(j) Enhance the support provided by UNODC to Member States, upon request, in developing and implementing comprehensive policies and programmes aimed at reducing recidivism and fostering rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, including through the exchange of good practices and evidence-based initiatives. [Report, para. 36j]</p> <p>(b) Integrate the objective of building effective, accountable, impartial, and inclusive institutions into national bilateral assistance efforts, as well as into the Office (UNODC)’s global, regional, and country-specific technical assistance programmes. [Report, para. 43b]</p> <p>(h) Strengthen the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the area of international cooperation, support the role of UNODC as a leading technical assistance provider and encourage UNODC to further build synergies with other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations, so as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. [Report, para. 56h]</p>

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations –grouped thematically– of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
XII. The role and work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)				
<p>(d) Strengthen the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for crime prevention and criminal justice matters in advancing the implementation of the outcome of the crime congresses, in particular the future Kyoto declaration, by providing a forum for sharing experiences, lessons learned and good practices in translating policy directives contained in those outcome documents into meaningful action at the national, regional and international levels. [Report, para. 62d]</p>				<p>(g) Strengthen the work of the CCPCJ, including with regard to data collection and analysis, and increase national efforts to collect and share gender- and age-disaggregated data on crime and criminal justice systems to support evidence-based crime prevention measures, including through monitoring and exchanging information on convictions resulting from various forms of illicit trafficking and violence against women. [Report, para. 28g]</p> <p>(h) Strengthen the work of the CCPCJ in the area of international cooperation, support the role of UNODC as a leading technical assistance provider and encourage UNODC to further build synergies with other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations, so as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. [Report, para. 56h]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system (agenda item 4); and reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions (workshop 2)				
I. Victim-centred approach				
<p>(a) Examine best practices in combating trafficking in persons through a victim-centred approach, and consider methods of applying such best practices to protect and assist all victims of crime, with full respect for their human rights and dignity, and provide the foundation upon which victims become survivors. [Report, para. 34a]</p>	<p>(a) Promote victim-centred approaches by, inter alia, enhancing the collaboration of national authorities with organizations supporting victims, through concrete government interventions. [Report, para. 40a]</p> <p>(f) Examine best practices in combating trafficking in persons through a victim-centred approach and consider methods of applying emerging best practices to protect and assist all victims of crime, with full respect for their human rights and dignity. [Report, para. 40f]</p>	<p>(a) Consider reforming laws, policies and practices to ensure that the rights and the needs of victims of all types of crimes and respected, including efforts to establish victim compensation and reparation programs and funds, and ensure that victims are protected against stigmatization and discrimination, and are protected as whistle-blowers when they are reporting crime. [Report, para. 33a].</p>	<p>(a) Promote a victim-centred approach in the criminal justice system, especially for crimes involving women and children as victims of violence and all forms of exploitation, targeting women, children and vulnerable members of society. [Report, para. 37a];</p>	<p>(b) Promote victim-centred policies and strategies, including to address cross-border offences, and promote the exchange of good practices among agencies at national and international levels. [Report, para. 36b]</p>
II. Gender-sensitive approaches				
	<p>(d) Promote gender-sensitive approaches to criminal justice, including measures to promote the meaningful participation of women in law enforcement and measures to prevent and respond to specific types of crime that disproportionately affect women and girls; and ensure fair, equal, and supportive access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. [Report, para. 40d]</p> <p>(e) Develop and implement integrated approaches to eliminate violence against women and girls, with due consideration for coordination among social services and the criminal justice system. [Report, para. 40e]</p>		<p>(b) Revise laws and policies that are discriminatory against women. [Report, para. 37b]</p> <p>(i) Consider the establishment of indicators to measure progress made in the national implementation of international commitments made, including with regard to the rights of women. [Report, para. 37i]</p>	<p>(h) Strengthen the capacities of practitioners to handle cases involving women and children who have experienced violence, including domestic violence, and ensure that victims are given access to a comprehensive set of essential services. [Report, para. 36h]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
III. Multi-stakeholder approach, public-private partnerships and inter-agency cooperation				
<p>(d) Explore practical measures on the active participation of citizens within local communities in assisting ex-offenders. [Report, para. 34d]</p>	<p>(c) Facilitate the exchange of best practices on how to pursue an integrated approach to criminal justice at the domestic level, including by fostering collaboration with relevant non-governmental entities and promoting information-sharing. [Report, para. 40c]</p> <p>(j) Explore best practices for: (i) coordinating resources from local education and youth service authorities, law enforcement, civil society, community and faith-based organizations, and families, to keep young people who are already in contact with the justice system away from criminal behaviour and prevent reoffending; (ii) managing detained youth within the criminal justice system, whether in pretrial detention or after sentencing; and (iii) providing access to treatment for substance abuse, mental health and emotional disorders in youth detention settings, as well as analysing youth education and skills-based programmes that increase the likelihood of successful reintegration into society. [Report, para. 40j]</p> <p>(o) Foster collaboration among competent authorities and explore practical measures to enhance inter-agency cooperation, public-private partnerships, research data and information-sharing strategies with a view to achieving better results in enabling the reintegration of ex-offenders into society. [Report, para. 40o]</p> <p>(p) Develop measures to foster, in association with governments, the active participation of citizens and the support of local communities in assisting ex-offenders, including successful practices such as volunteer probation officers along with government probation officers, hiring of ex-offenders by the business sector and youth involvement in the reintegration of youth offenders. [Report, para. 40p]</p>	<p>(f) Explore practical measures to strengthen inter-agency cooperation and public-private partnership at the national, regional and local levels, in the effort to reintegrate former offenders into society, such as through supporting employment of former offenders and thereby involving youth in the reintegration of youth offenders into the community. [Report, para. 33f]</p>	<p>(g) Enhance cooperation between criminal justice institutions and other relevant organizations, and foster public-private partnership and community engagement, with a view to promoting a culture of lawfulness and facilitating the reintegration of offenders in society and prevent reoffending. [Report, para. 37g]</p>	<p>(a) Develop or strengthen multidisciplinary inter-agency cooperation mechanisms among sectors of the criminal justice system, involving, as appropriate, other relevant sectors of society. [Report, para. 36a]</p> <p>(c) Strengthen community-based crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the development of coordination mechanisms at the local level that encourage the active participation of civil society organizations, educational institutions, law enforcement authorities, health professionals, and social workers. [Report, para. 36c];</p> <p>(d) Foster collaboration and information sharing among law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, as well as other relevant service providers. [Report, para. 36d];</p> <p>(e) Consider promoting approaches which enhance the reuse of confiscated assets for public or social purposes, thus fostering community-based responses to crime. [Report, para. 36(e)]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
IV. Enhancing capacity of criminal justice practitioners				
	<p>(b) Invest in capacity-building for criminal justice practitioners, social workers and other relevant stakeholders to promote joint and collaborative work among them with a view to effectively addressing challenges that criminal justice authorities face. [Report, para. 40(b)]</p> <p>(g) Facilitate the active participation of academic and non-governmental experts, including survivors of crime, in the relevant workshops, and other activities of the Fourteenth Congress, and give consideration to encouraging the participation of people and communities most harmed by crime and violence. [Report, para. 40(g)]</p> <p>(f) As the crime congresses constitute the most diverse forums in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Fourteenth Congress in particular should be utilized to bring together crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners to exchange lessons learned and good practices pertaining to their tasks and responsibilities; for this purpose, and with a view to ensuring the adoption of action-oriented and practical recommendations as part of the Kyoto declaration, Member States should consider the participation of national experts and practitioners at the Congress to ensure the presence of the necessary and adequate expertise in pertinent deliberations. One representative recommended that Member States should include, in their delegations to the Fourteenth Congress, panellists and other experts who could offer substantive expertise to the deliberations during the workshops. [Report, para. 80(f)]</p>		<p>(e) Strengthen regional and international cooperation and coordination among relevant authorities, and encourage the use of international and regional cooperation mechanisms with a view to preventing and addressing crime in the region, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. [Report, para. 37(e)]</p>	

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
V. Juvenile justice				
	<p>(j) Explore best practices for: (i) coordinating resources from local education and youth service authorities, law enforcement, civil society, community and faith-based organizations, and families, to keep young people who are already in contact with the justice system away from criminal behaviour and prevent reoffending; (ii) managing detained youth within the criminal justice system, whether in pretrial detention or after sentencing; and (iii) providing access to treatment for substance abuse, mental health and emotional disorders in youth detention settings, as well as analysing youth education and skills-based programmes that increase the likelihood of successful reintegration into society. [Report, para. 40j]</p> <p>(n) Consider targeted approaches to prevent youth recruitment into and involvement in gangs and to rehabilitate and reintegrate former gang members as constructive members of society. [Report, para. 40n]</p>	<p>(b) Establish or strengthen juvenile justice systems that are fair and child-sensitive [Report, para. 33b]</p> <p>(f) Explore practical measures to strengthen inter-agency cooperation and public-private partnership at the national, regional and local levels, in the effort to reintegrate former offenders into society, such as through supporting employment of former offenders and thereby involving youth in the reintegration of youth offenders into the community. [Report, para. 33f]</p>		
VI. Alternative to incarceration, prison-overcrowding and non-custodial measures				
<p>(g) Share experiences and best practices regarding the use of alternatives to incarceration at all stages of the criminal justice process, while protecting the safety of the community. [Report, para. 34g]</p>	<p>(i) Consider best practices for alternatives to incarceration for youth offenders, including evidence-based programmes and initiatives to keep communities safe while reducing recidivism and minimizing disruption to families and livelihoods. [Report, para. 40i]</p> <p>(h) Increase efforts to address prison overcrowding, including by implementing alternatives to imprisonment, through, as just one example, criminal justice and legislative reforms to widen the use of non-custodial measures in national legal systems; and strengthen technical capacities to implement non-custodial measures. [Report, para. 40h]</p>		<p>(c) Consider the use of alternatives to incarceration, which may minimize disruption to families and livelihoods and thereby reduce recidivism [Report, para. 37c]</p> <p>(d) Increase efforts to address prison overcrowding, including by implementing alternatives to imprisonment, including, through criminal justice and legislative reforms to widen the use of non-custodial measures in national legal systems; and strengthen technical capacities to implement non-custodial measures for some crimes [Report, para. 37d]</p>	
VII. Restorative justice				
	<p>(k) Foster the development and implementation of restorative justice programmes within juvenile justice systems, especially when children in conflict with the law and child victims are involved. [Report, para. 40k]</p>			<p>(i) Promote the development and implementation of restorative justice programmes, especially when involving children as victims or within juvenile justice systems. [Report, para. 36(i)]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
VIII. Reducing reoffending – Individual risk and needs assessment – Rehabilitation programmes				
<p>(b) Design rehabilitation and social integration plans for offenders on the basis of an assessment of their needs and the risks they might encounter, including their personal history, mental condition, family environment and availability of social contacts. [Report, para. 34b]</p> <p>(e) Share best practices for preventing young people and adults from re-entering the criminal justice system, or entering it in the first place, and disseminating evidence-based best practices to reduce the rate of recidivism, such as vocational training, education programmes and prison employment opportunities. [Report, para. 34e]</p> <p>(f) Explore best practices for whole-of-government approaches to reducing recidivism through: (i) analysing the latest research on evidence-based correctional practices that help prisoners re-enter communities as productive, law-abiding citizens; (ii) sharing examples of programmes that support prisoner rehabilitation and social reintegration, both within prison settings and in the community; (iii) enhancing collaboration between correctional or prison systems, other government agencies, civil society and community organizations to address a range of social and economic factors that affect recidivism rates; and (iv) considering ways to improve training and capacity-building for staff at all levels of the correctional or prison system, including administrative and management officials, in order to manage offenders and support rehabilitation and reintegration. [Report, para. 34f]</p>	<p>(l) Strengthen prisoner rehabilitation programmes, including partnerships with the private sector, to increase employment opportunities for prisoners and education within prisons as a means of reducing reoffending, especially in relation to young offenders. [Report, para. 40]</p> <p>(m) Facilitate the sharing of evidence-based practices for preventing youth and adults from re-entering the criminal justice system, or from entering it for the first time, as well as for facilitating whole-of-government approaches to reducing recidivism. [Report, para. 40m]</p> <p>(q) Explore, when designing rehabilitation and social reintegration plans for each offender and in an effort to prevent reoffending, best practices to assess the risks and needs of each individual offender, including his or her personal history, mental condition, family environment and social relationships. [Report, para. 40q]</p> <p>(r) Recognize the importance of constructive, musical, artistic and other cultural and social activities in prisons within strategies to promote the rehabilitation and social reintegration of former prisoners. [Report, para. 40r]</p>	<p>(d) Develop prison-based rehabilitation programmes aimed at increasing prisoners’ skills, promoting prison brands, and focusing, inter alia, on education, vocational training and work opportunities, to ensure their successful reintegration into society and reduce reoffending. [Report, para. 33d]</p> <p>(e) Allocate adequate resources to explore cost-effective use of information technology for the sharing of experiences and good practices to reduce recidivism to reintegrate offenders into society. [Report, para. 33e]</p>	<p>(h) Enhance efforts to prevent reoffending, through the identification of good practices in assessing the risks and needs of each individual offender, including personal history, mental condition, family environment and social relationships when designing rehabilitation and social reintegration plans for offenders [Report, para. 37h]</p>	<p>(j) Enhance the support provided by UNODC to Member States, upon request, in developing and implementing comprehensive policies and programmes aimed at reducing recidivism and fostering rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, including through the exchange of good practices and evidence-based initiatives. [Report, para. 36j]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
IX. Implementation of UN standards and norms and the role of UNODC in implementing policies to reduce recidivism and foster rehabilitation of offenders				
<p>(c) Pursue more effective implementation of United Nations standards and norms, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to promote human-centric and gender-based rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, as well as the use of non-custodial measures, including restorative justice. [Report, para. 34c]</p>		<p>(c) Invest in the promotion of the practical application of the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), thereby relying on the technical guidance material and advisory services offered by UNODC. [Report, para. 33c]</p>	<p>(f) Strengthen the implementation in the region of international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules); the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules); and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules). [Report, para. 37f]</p>	<p>(j) Enhance the support provided by UNODC to Member States, upon request, in developing and implementing comprehensive policies and programmes aimed at reducing recidivism and fostering rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, including through the exchange of good practices and evidence-based initiatives. [Report, para. 36j]</p>
X. Equal treatment of vulnerable members of society				
				<p>(f) Undertake appropriate and comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, policies and programmes that ensure that vulnerable members of society, such as women, children, elderly, physically and mentally disabled persons, are treated without discrimination or bias. [Report, para. 36f]</p>

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations –grouped thematically– of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
<p align="center">Multidimensional approaches by Governments to promoting the rule of law by, inter alia, providing access to justice for all; building effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions; and considering social, educational and other relevant measures, including fostering a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in line with the Doha Declaration (agenda item 5); and education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime (workshop 3)</p>				
<p>I. Access to justice for all and legal aid</p>				
<p>(d) Take measures to increase access to justice for children by strengthening the responses of the criminal justice system and ensuring that it can provide children with fair and effective child-sensitive responses. [Report, para. 44d]</p> <p>(g) Undertake appropriate and comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, policies and programmes and strengthen the capacities of legal aid service providers to ensure that access to legal aid is provided at all stages of the criminal justice process and that it is effective, credible, sustainable and available to the destitute and other vulnerable members of society, such as women, children, the elderly and persons with physical or mental disabilities, without discrimination or bias. [Report, para. 44g]</p> <p>(l) Enhance the support provided by UNODC to Member States to develop and implement comprehensive policies and programmes to increase access to justice for all, including through the exchange of good practices and evidence-based initiatives. [Report, para. 44l]</p>	<p>(c) Improve and broaden public access to legal information, through the use of accessible language and information technology, among other means, to ensure access to justice. [Report, para. 59c]</p> <p>(d) Consider specificities of vulnerable groups and how their needs might be addressed to ensure equitable access to justice for all, for example, by ensuring that States give due regard to migrants’ specific needs with regard to access to justice, including their vulnerable conditions and language needs; and consider how international cooperation can support access to justice through, among other things, the transfer of sentenced persons. [Report, para. 59d]</p> <p>(e) Consider the potential role of traditional and indigenous justice systems, while also giving due regard to indigenous groups’ specific language needs and cultural specificities when making use of justice systems. [Report, para. 59e]</p> <p>(f) Promote measures to bring criminal justice systems closer to citizens and ensure access to justice for local populations through, for example, decentralized institutional mechanisms that can operate in local and remote areas, and by striving to ensure that the judiciary is representative of the population. [Report, para. 59f]</p> <p>(l) Foster and strengthen the use of information technology to promote the rule of law, especially through the development of mechanisms providing access to justice and information concerning the law, in order to ensure that institutions are transparent and accountable and that the general public can monitor institutions and report crimes, and also to educate the population, from an early age, on crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule of law issues. [Report, para. 59l]</p>	<p>(a) Undertake appropriate and comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies, policies and programmes to ensure that access to legal aid that is effective, credible, sustainable and accessible to all without discrimination, is provided at all stages of the criminal justice process, and support the exchange of good practices and evidence-based initiatives. [Report, para. 42a]</p> <p>(b) Increase access to justice for children, by strengthening the responses of the criminal justice system and ensuring that it can provide children with fair, equitable and effective, child-sensitive responses. [Report, para. 42b]</p> <p>(c) Assist Member States in developing and implementing measures to increase access to justice for women victims as well as women offenders and prisoners. [Report, para. 42c]</p>	<p>(e) Improve and broaden public access to legal information, including through the use of information and communication technology, to ensure access to justice for all. [Report, para. 45e]</p> <p>(f) Take measures to increase access to justice for victims of crime, in particular people in vulnerable situations such as victims of human trafficking, thereby also enhancing efforts to avail interpretation services for those victims. [Report, para. 45f]</p> <p>(g) Undertake appropriate and comprehensive strategies, policies and programmes to establish legal aid services and to ensure that access to legal aid is provided at all stages of the criminal justice process, and is effective, credible and sustainable, providing including access to free legal aid for indigent people. [Report, para. 45g]</p>	<p>(c) Identify and promote practical solutions to facilitate fair and equal access to justice for all. [Report, para. 43c]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
II. Effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions, and anti-corruption efforts				
<p>(e) Promote policies and strategies geared towards enhancing the capacity of criminal justice institutions in support of efforts to promote the rule of law. [Report, para. 44e]</p> <p>(f) Support the advancement of criminal justice systems and their institutions to ensure that they are able to perform their multiple mandated responsibilities and that they are accountable, without discrimination of any kind, to those who seek fair administration and delivery of justice. [Report, para. 44f]</p>	<p>(a) Promote the rule of law, in particular with regard to the equal application of the law to all individuals to whom it applies. [Report, para. 59a]</p> <p>(g) Undertake measures to eliminate corruption in all its forms as a cross-cutting measure to address crime and ensure effective, accountable and impartial institutions at all levels, including promoting the integrity and independence of criminal justice institutions such as, but not limited to, the judiciary and prosecution services. [Report, para. 59g]</p> <p>(h) Integrate the framework of effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions into bilateral cooperation between Member States and within UNODC technical assistance provision. [Report, para. 59h]</p>		<p>(c) Adopt, reinforce and effectively implement anti-corruption laws and strategies to strengthen transparency and accountability of public institutions and build trust among the general public. [Report, para. 45c]</p> <p>(d) Foster and strengthen the use of information and communication technology to promote the rule of law, develop mechanisms to give citizens access to information about public services and the related legislative frameworks, and ensure that institutions are transparent and accountable so that the general public can file timely reports or complaints of crimes. [Report, para. 45d]</p>	<p>(a) Focus on the urgent priority of building effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive criminal justice institutions, including through enhanced technical assistance. [Report, para. 43a]</p> <p>(b) Integrate the objective of building effective, accountable, impartial, and inclusive institutions into national bilateral assistance efforts, as well as into the Office (UNODC)’s global, regional, and country-specific technical assistance programmes. [Report, para. 43b]</p>
III. Fostering a culture of lawfulness, education and youth engagement				
<p>(a) Develop inter-agency cooperation mechanisms to establish effective and comprehensive national crime prevention strategies involving all relevant sectors in society (the education sector, communities, criminal justice institutions, law enforcement authorities, etc.) and, in doing so, increase efforts to reduce crime and violence, with a particular focus on young people. [Report, para. 44a]</p> <p>(i) Integrate crime prevention perspectives into relevant social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting young people, with a special emphasis on programmes that increase educational, recreational and employment opportunities for young people. [Report, para. 44i]</p> <p>(j) Leverage advancements in information technology for the benefit of education through the development of educational resources and tools for children and youth. [Report, para. 44j]</p>	<p>(i) Raise awareness among children and youth and promote among them a culture of lawfulness to enhance their perception of the rule of law and to reduce conflicts with law and the commission of crimes, and consider organizing youth forums on crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law. [Report, para. 59i]</p> <p>(b) Share, together with institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network that have relevant expertise, good practices and experience in legal technical assistance and capacity-building projects that contribute to fostering a culture of lawfulness. [Report, para. 59b]</p> <p>(m) Consider promoting youth forums or similar venues to allow young people to become familiarized with the policymaking process concerning crime prevention, criminal justice and other aspects of the rule of law. [Report, para. 59m]</p> <p>(j) Promote education from an early age on crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule of law issues, including on integrity and the prevention of corruption, integrating these issues into the educational system as a cross-cutting measure to prevent crime and foster a culture of lawfulness that upholds the rule of law among the general public. [Report, para. 59j]</p>	<p>(e) Ensure and promote quality education and awareness-raising activities such as youth forums, that provide children and youth with the knowledge and skills enabling them to foster a culture of lawfulness, and enhance their perception of the rule of law thereby reducing conflict with the law. [Report, para. 42e]</p> <p>(b) Share, together with institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network with relevant expertise and experience in technical assistance and capacity-building projects that contribute to fostering a culture of lawfulness. [Report, para. 42h]</p> <p>(g) Promote the establishment of early law-related education curriculum in schools, or integrating the rule of law into education, with particular emphasis on teaching core values of the rule of law, with a view to fostering a culture of lawfulness among the general public. [Report, para. 42g]</p>	<p>(a) Develop national education campaigns and strategies involving all relevant sectors of the society to increase awareness and knowledge of the rule of law, and to foster a culture of a lawfulness among the general public. [Report, para. 45a]</p> <p>(b) Promote and raise awareness on a culture of lawfulness among children and youth to enhance their understanding of the rule of law, and to reduce conflicts with the law, including introducing a curriculum in education settings, and consider organizing youth fora on crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law at global, regional or national levels. [Report, para. 45b]</p>	<p>(d) Promote the exchange of good practices and experiences in preventing the victimization of children and youth, as well as in preventing their involvement in crime, including by promoting programmes that facilitate early contact between local law enforcement officials and youth [Report, para. 43d]</p> <p>(g) Discuss the relationship between the rule of law and a culture of lawfulness during the preparations for and at the Fourteenth Congress, in order to spur a meaningful debate on that relationship, as well as on a culture of lawfulness as an important notion in the context of crime prevention. [Report, para. 43g]</p>

“A mapping exercise”: matrix containing the recommendations –grouped thematically– of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
IV. Implementation of UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice				
<p>(h) Promote, taking into consideration the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, crime prevention approaches that include social and economic development, such as parenting skills and life skills for young people, community-based prevention through the active engagement of community stakeholders, reducing opportunities for crime through the provision of information to potential victims and preventing reoffending through social reintegration programmes for young offenders in prison and community settings. [Report, para. 44h]</p>		<p>(i) Encourage Member States in undertaking holistic and multidimensional approaches, and in doing so consider using and strengthening the use of the United Nations Standards and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the principals on the independence of Prosecution and the Bangalore Principles, as well as UNODC’s tools and programmes including the Judicial Integrity Network, the Education for Justice (E4J) and youth crime prevention through sports initiatives. [Report, para. 42i]</p>		<p>(e) Provide regular updates on progress made at the domestic level in implementing global standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including, inter alia, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), which include relevant provisions and minimum standards to ensure access to justice and procedural rights for suspects. [Report, para. 43e]</p>
V. Collaboration and coordination for crime prevention and rule of law purposes, participation of academic and non-governmental experts, international cooperation to combat specific crimes				
<p>(b) Establish collaborative platforms that facilitate the exchange of innovative ideas, recommendations and good practices, as well as the building of partnerships to support measures that contribute to advancing the rule of law. [Report, para. 44b]</p> <p>(c) Strengthen community-based crime prevention and social cohesion measures, including through the development of coordination mechanisms at the local level that encourage the active participation of government institutions, civil society organizations and individuals. [Report, para. 44c]</p>	<p>(k) Consider promoting coordination between the criminal justice and education sectors in the formulation of crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule of law policies at the domestic and international levels. [Report, para. 59k]</p>	<p>(d) Enhance coordination between criminal justice institutions and education sectors in the formulation of crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule of law policies at the national, regional and international levels. [Report, para. 42d]</p> <p>(f) Recognize the need to enhance preventive measures in addressing new and emerging forms of crime, including through education and various awareness raising activities to all stakeholders including youth, civil society and the private sector. [Report, para. 42f]</p>		<p>(f) Promote best practices regarding alternatives to incarceration, in particular for young offenders, and support programmes that have proved effective in keeping communities safe while reducing recidivism and minimizing disruption to families. [Report, para. 43f]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
International cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime: (a) terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; and (b) new and emerging forms of crime (agenda item 6); and current crime trends, recent developments and emerging solutions, in particular new technologies as means for and tools against crime (workshop 4)				
I. International cooperation and capacity building for efficient international cooperation				
<p>(a) Effectively implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, the Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism to enhance international cooperation, including asset recovery. Member States that had not yet done so were encouraged to consider becoming parties to those treaties. [Report, para. 61a]</p> <p>(b) Review and strengthen national laws, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of United Nations conventions and other international agreements and allow for flexibility or a broad interpretation of legal requirements, such as that of double criminality, when dealing with international cooperation requests. [Report, para. 61b]</p> <p>(c) Enhance the capacity of criminal justice officials responsible for international cooperation, strengthen mechanisms of information exchange and promote access to training opportunities. [Report, para. 61c]</p> <p>(d) Continue supporting the establishment and functioning of central authorities responsible for dealing with mutual legal assistance requests and provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in order to enhance the capacity of practitioners to effectively and expeditiously deal with such requests. [Report, para. 61d]</p> <p>(e) Assist Member States in establishing and/or strengthening regional and cross-regional cooperation networks of criminal justice officials and supporting their effective functioning. [Report, para. 61e]</p> <p>(g) Enhance the role of legislative authorities in preventing and countering corruption, including by raising awareness among the public, reviewing and strengthening anti-corruption legislation, exercising oversight of legislative authorities, promoting the rule of law and strengthening institutions at the domestic level. [Report, para. 61g]</p> <p>(h) Building on existing practices in other regions, explore the feasibility of establishing regional central entities entrusted with the task of facilitating a communication and coordination</p>	<p>(c) Fully implement, as applicable, the provisions of the three United Nations drug control treaties, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism in order to enhance international cooperation, including asset recovery; for Member States that have not yet done so, consider becoming parties to those treaties. [Report, para. 79c]</p> <p>(f) Examine the best possible approaches to further enhance international cooperation among criminal justice practitioners, in particular those in central and other competent authorities dealing with requests for international cooperation. [Report, para. 79f]</p> <p>(h) Enhance the role of national, regional and international cooperation among practitioners and policymakers through mechanisms for the exchange of experiences, lessons learned, good practices and practical solutions to overcome challenges that undermine effective cooperation. [Report, para. 79h]</p> <p>(n) Promote the use of technology to make international cooperation in criminal matters more efficient, taking into consideration, inter alia, agreements between central authorities for the electronic transmission of international cooperation requests in accordance with national legislation. [Report, para. 79n]</p>	<p>(a) Examine the best possible approaches to further enhance international cooperation among criminal justice practitioners, in particular, those in the central authorities and explore effective approaches of capacity-building for criminal justice institutions and practitioners. [Report, para. 56a]</p> <p>(e) Implement the provisions of the United Nations Drug Control Conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the 19 instruments to counter terrorism, in order to advance international cooperation. Call upon States that have not yet done so, to consider becoming parties to those conventions. [Report, para. 56e]</p> <p>(g) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice officers in charge of international cooperation and enhance the use of platforms for the exchange of information. [Report, para. 56g]</p> <p>(h) Request UNODC to continue supporting the establishment and functioning of central authorities responsible for dealing with mutual legal assistance requests and provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in order to enhance the capacity of practitioners to effectively and expeditiously deal with such requests. [Report, para. 56h]</p> <p>(k) Explore ways to make use of tools developed by UNODC, such as model laws and the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool, to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters and respond efficiently to transnational crime. [Report, para. 56k]</p>	<p>(a) Examine the best possible approaches to further enhance regional and international cooperation in criminal justice among practitioners, in particular, those in central authorities, including with a view to enhancing mutual-legal assistance, extradition and transfer of offenders. [Report, para. 57a]</p> <p>(b) Ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the three international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and their protocols and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism. [Report, para. 57b]</p>	<p>(a) Effectively implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, to enhance international cooperation, including asset recovery. Encourage Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to those treaties. [Report, para. 56a]</p> <p>(b) Review and strengthen national legal frameworks, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of commitments enshrined in United Nations conventions and other relevant international agreements, and make full use of their potential in responding to international cooperation requests. [Report, para. 56b]</p> <p>(c) Continue supporting the establishment and functioning of central authorities responsible for dealing with international cooperation requests, and provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in order to enhance the capacity of practitioners to effectively and expeditiously deal with such requests. [Report, para. 56c]</p> <p>(d) Assist Member States in establishing or strengthening regional and cross-regional law enforcement and judicial cooperation networks as platforms for the development and dissemination of specialized knowledge on new and emerging forms of crime, and facilitate the formal and informal exchange of information among relevant authorities. [Report, para. 56d]</p> <p>(h) Strengthen the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the area of international cooperation, support the role of UNODC as a leading technical assistance provider and encourage UNODC to further build synergies with other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations, so as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. [Report, para. 56h]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
<p>of promoting a common vision and coordination when dealing with international cooperation requests. [Report, para. 61h]</p> <p>(i) Make the best use of the resources available, including the technical assistance expertise of and tools developed by UNODC, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of central and other competent authorities in dealing with international cooperation requests. [Report, para. 61i]</p>				

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
II. Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations				
	<p>(a) Undertake further research on the linkages between transnational organized crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with a view to providing policymakers with valuable information on how to address gaps that may exist and related challenges. [Report, para. 79a]</p>	<p>(b) Encourage the strengthening of formal and informal channels of international cooperation, including with a view to strengthen cooperation on terrorism to deal, among others, with foreign terrorist fighter–related cases, such as through the Multi–Agency Task Force of the Middle East and North Africa, established with UNODC’ s support. [Report, para. 56b]</p> <p>(c) Identify and assess the risks of terrorist financing within national economies, including the risks of misuse of non–profit organization and charitable funds for terrorist funding, and take appropriate measures in response. [Report, para. 56c]</p> <p>(d) Strengthen cross–regional cooperation to detect and intercept cross–regional movements of foreign terrorist fighters and conduct rule of law–based and effective investigations and prosecutions of terrorism cases. [Report, para. 56d]</p> <p>(i) Enhance the role of UNODC in providing technical assistance and capacity–building to Member States, upon their request, including through its global programmes on cybercrime and counter–terrorism. [Report, para. 56i]</p>	<p>(d) Strengthen cooperation at the international, regional and sub–regional levels to address threats posed by terrorism including foreign terrorist fighters, hostage taking for ransom and financing of terrorism, and enhance timely information sharing and coordination among relevant authorities, logistical support for and capacity–building of practitioners in this regard. [Report, para. 57d]</p>	

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
III. New and emerging forms of crime				
<p>(f) Consider the establishment of specialized units within investigative and prosecuting authorities to deal with new and emerging forms of crime. [Report, para, 61f]</p>	<p>(d) Promote international cooperation to prevent and counter cyber-enabled crime and build the capacity and enhance the role of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in promoting and protecting an open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet that supports shared values such as individual liberty, free expression, free markets and privacy. [Report, para, 79d]</p> <p>(g) Explore ways and means to promote effective monitoring of data collection on and analysis of emerging trends and criminal patterns, as well as the modi operandi of criminals and organized criminal groups, particularly in cases of transnational criminality. [Report, para, 79g]</p> <p>(l) Examine the links between contraband and transnational organized crime to gain a better understanding of those links and appropriate responses to them. [Report, para, 79l]</p> <p>(o) Promote coordination between UNODC and FAO to address environmental crimes and fisheries crime, including within the context of corruption and organized crime. [Report, para, 79o]</p>	<p>(j) Encourage the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on cybercrime, established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/230, to expedite its necessary work, in accordance with its mandate, to devise an international legal instrument against cybercrime, taking into account the call by the Member States of the region to regarding the importance of devising such an instrument. [Report, para. 56j]</p>	<p>(f) Support training and technical assistance in building cyber security skills within criminal justice institutions to get a better understanding of activities of cyber criminals and be able to keep up with equipment and technologies that enable the misuse of the internet. [Report, para. 57f]</p> <p>(g) Promote increased domestic and international collaboration to address cybercrime, including data sharing, between governmental authorities as well as with the private sector and civil society. [Report, para. 57g]</p> <p>(h) Consider building on the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime with a view to enhancing international cooperation and finding effective international responses. [Report, para. 57h]</p> <p>(i) Adopt effective measures to prevent and counter environmental crimes, such as trafficking in wildlife, including endangered species of wild fauna and flora as well as poaching, and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through strengthening legislation, law enforcement efforts, criminal justice responses and international cooperation and capacity-building. [Report, para. 57i]</p>	<p>(e) Underscore the importance of international cooperation to prevent and counter cyber-enabled crime, and of the role of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in promoting and protecting an open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet that supports shared values such as individual liberty, free expression, free markets and privacy. [Report, para. 56e]</p>

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Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Asia	Africa	Europe
IV. New technologies as means for crime				
	<p>(b) Respond effectively to the evolving threat of drug trafficking as a transnational organized crime threat, particularly in the context of the global opioid crisis and non-medical use of synthetic drugs, as well as the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies to facilitate trafficking in synthetic drugs. [Report, para, 79b]</p> <p>(e) Explore ways in which the criminal misuse of new technologies is affecting and shaping traditional forms of crime, including money-laundering, economic crimes, drug trafficking and trafficking in persons. [Report, para, 79e]</p>			<p>(g) Address the criminal misuse of modern information and communication technologies, including the use of the darknet for the commission of hate crimes. [Report, para. 36g]</p>
V. New technologies as tools against crime				
<p>(j) Explore ways and means, including technical assistance, of enabling criminal justice and law enforcement practitioners to share information and experience and utilize evolving technologies, such as artificial intelligence and information and telecommunications technologies, with a view to addressing sophisticated and complex criminal activities. [Report, para. 61j]</p>	<p>(i) Consider the creation of national criminal investigation academies and the promotion of cooperation and exchange of information among them to effectively address crime challenges in the region. [Report, para, 79i]</p> <p>(j) Discuss effective approaches to capacity-building for criminal justice institutions and practitioners, including, through cooperation among Member States and programme network institutes with relevant expertise. [Report, para, 79j]</p> <p>(k) Explore ways and means to enable criminal justice practitioners to utilize and take full advantage of evolving technologies such as artificial intelligence and information and telecommunications technologies in the fight against crime, particularly transnational organized crime. [Report, para, 79k]</p> <p>(m) Examine best practices in the use of technology by law enforcement to investigate and prosecute crimes. [Report, para, 79m]</p>	<p>(f) Explore ways and means that enable criminal justice practitioners to utilize evolving information and communications technologies, including artificial intelligence and, big data, to fight against criminals and criminal syndicates that take full advantage of such innovations. [Report, para. 56f]</p>	<p>(e) Enhance cooperation at all levels and provide training for criminal justice practitioners with regard to the evolving information and communication technologies and new technologies, such as artificial intelligence and big data, to address their misuse. [Report, para. 57e]</p>	<p>(g) Discuss good practices in the use of new technologies by law enforcement to investigate and prosecute crimes and to enhance transparency and communication with the local community. [Report, para. 56g]</p>