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TERMINAL REPORT

Project No. RAF/86/048/B/01/51

UNITED NATIONS AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION
CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (UNAFRI)

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Addis Ababa

REPORT SUMMARY SHEET

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Terminal Implementation Report of the Initial Phase of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

One volume and 12 annexes

Party Responsible for Preparing the report:

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Brief Statements:

Objectives (intended and achieved): During the initial phase, the immediate objective of the project was "to establish the basic infrastructure and modus operandi of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to initiate its training, research and related activities". This objective has been fully achieved.

Outputs (sought and produced): Arising out of the scheduled activities, 16 outputs were produced. Full explanation has been provided in the report concerning those outputs which could not be completed in their entirety. Their completion either depended on a decision by a higher legislative body, (the selection of a host country being one such example) or the output itself was of a continuous nature, (identification of possible sources of funding and establishment of the Institute's documentation/information centre are examples of such outputs).

Findings and recommendations: The major findings of the project during the initial phase have been duly reflected in the Institute's proposed four-year work programme and they include what African countries consider as crimes of priority concern, requiring concrete action to arrest their upward trend. The urgent need for intensive training programmes for criminal justice

and related personnel at all levels, as well as for comprehensive and systematic collection, processing and analysis of data and statistics in crime, juvenile delinquency and criminal justice, both stood out as vital factors which the Institute will have to seriously address. The Institute is also expected to actively promote technical assistance and co-operation among African countries in the field of crime and criminal justice, which has been hitherto minimal or lacking altogether.

Lessons learned: The greatest lesson drawn from the work of the Institute during the initial phase is that, judging from the considerable interest and support received from African countries and various institutions and agencies outside the region, the Institute has great potential as an instrument for assisting, co-ordinating and promoting technical co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in the region.

INTRODUCTION

1. This report provides details on the implementation of activities during the initial phase of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), as specified in the Preparatory Assistance Project Document. Originally, the initial phase had been proposed from 1 October 1986 to June 1987. In order to realistically correspond to the actual commencement of the activities, it was changed to 1 December 1986 to August 1987. Due to a number of constraints however, the completion date was extended to November 1987.

A. DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM AND IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS ATTACKED

2. The development issue the project was designed to tackle is to assist African countries in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in the context of overall development. In recent years, the African region has been experiencing rising rates of crime, including new forms of criminality such as economic crimes and corruption. Factors such as inadequately planned and dysfunctional growth and uneven sectoral investments have resulted in economic and social disruptions, giving rise to such a phenomenon. Unfortunately, national development planning in many African countries have tended to ignore the negative side effects of these factors which are potentially criminogenic. The economic and social costs of crime have not received the attention they deserve. At its worst, crime has debilitated fragile national economies, diverted essential capital and in some cases nullified some of development's hard-won gains. These issues were particularly highlighted at the Seminar on Planning for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development, organized by the newly established United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), as one of its scheduled activities during the initial phase. The consensus that emerged at the Seminar was that crime, especially new forms of criminality, posed a serious challenge to national development efforts of African countries and that new and co-ordinated approaches and strategies have to be sought to contain the problem. In this regard, the important role of UNAFRI in assisting member States in their efforts to combat criminality was underlined.

3. Accordingly, during the initial phase, the immediate objective of the project was "to establish the basic infrastructure and modus operandi of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to initiate its training, research and related activities". Thus the following activities were scheduled for implementation during the period:

- (a) Elaboration of UNAFRI's initial activities;
- (b) Identification and recruitment of consultants;
- (c) Assessment of the needs and requirements for crime prevention and the resources of countries of the region;

(d) Elaboration of the details of the Institute's long-term work programme;

(e) Designing the training programme of UNAFRI, and the core-curricula for two training courses, one for senior criminal justice officials and planners, and the other for juvenile delinquency personnel;

(f) Adaptation of the United Nations Manual for the collection of crime statistics to African needs;

(g) Initiating a pilot project for the collection of comprehensive crime statistics;

(h) Establishing a framework for the Institute's documentation/information centre;

(i) Identification of the main sources of information of crime, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development in the region and feasibility study on the establishment of a regional crime prevention and criminal justice information network as part of an effort to set up a global network of this kind;

(j) Identification of possible sources of funding and assistance from within and outside the region, and possible collaborative initiatives;

(k) Identification of candidates for the Institute's directorship and staff; and

(l) Identification and selection of a host country (including missions to inspect facilities).

B. OUTPUT PRODUCED AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

4. Arising out of the scheduled activities, the following outputs were produced during the initial phase of the project.

1. Elaboration of UNAFRI's Initial Activities

5. The activities of the Institute during the initial phase were drawn up on the basis of the recommendations of the Vienna expert meeting and the New York meeting of the Group of governmental experts, both of which had been convened to consider various issues on the establishment of the Institute, including its objectives, functions and role. An intersecretariat meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 12 December 1986, and attended by representatives of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the Department for International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), agreed on the initial activities as indicated on page 2 of this report.

2. Identification and recruitment of consultants

6. As indicated in the Preparatory Assistance Document, the work of the Institute during the initial phase was to be implemented with the assistance of consultants and experts. In this connection, four experienced consultants - two lawyers, a sociologist, and a criminologist - were recruited each to carry out specific duties within a specified period of time. In addition, a number of experts were drawn from other United Nations Institutes and bodies including the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI), the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, CSDHA, DIESA and ILO. The participation of all these institutions in the initial work of the institute, at their own expenses, was a clear demonstration of the extensive support the Institute received during this early stage of its operation. It was also a clear indication of the high degree of inter-agency co-operation the Institute was able to muster during that brief period.

3. Assessment of the needs and requirements and resources of the countries of the African region

7. Given the limited time available for the implementation of this output, an assessment of the needs, requirements and resources of African countries was made on the basis of available documentation as follows: Survey for Africa, conducted by the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) for 1982 and 1986; Reports of the African regional preparatory meetings for the United Nations Congresses; Report of the first meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 30 March to 3 April 1987; responses to a questionnaire on needs and priorities of the criminal justice systems and to another on the criminal justice statistics systems, both administered to participants at the first UNAFRI Seminar on Planning for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development, held in Addis Ababa in June 1987. A detailed report on the findings appear in annex 1 (UNAFRI/IPh./1) to this report. It is recognized that the findings of this output will need constant updating as new data is obtained and as UNAFRI refines and puts to use its data collection methodology.

4. Elaboration of the details of the Institute's long-term work programme

8. The detailed elaboration of UNAFRI's work programme, covering the period 1988-1991, appears in annex 2 (UNAFRI/IPh./2). It has been drawn up on the basis of the Institute's mandates, objectives, functions, priority needs and requirements of member States as surveyed and indicated in output (3) above. The Institute's proposed work programme fall primarily into four major categories of activities as follows:

- (a) Training/human resources development;

- (b) Research and policy development;
- (c) Information/documentation;
- (d) Advisory services; and
- (e) Promotion of joint activities and strategies.

5. Training programme and core-curricula for two training courses, one for senior criminal justice officials and planners and the other for juvenile delinquency personnel

9. This outputs has three major components as described below:

(a) Training Programme of the Institute:

10. One of the primary mandates and functions of the Institute is to provide additional in-service training for all and related personnel of the criminal justice systems including policy makers, administrators, judges, prosecutors, social workers and researchers. The provision of regional training facilities in the field has been called for by various forums, and it ranks highest in the Institute's priority activities. It will take the form of seminars, workshops, internships or specialized courses. Details of the proposed training activities during the four-year period appear in the long-term work programme of the Institute, as reported in output (4) above.

(b) Training course for senior criminal justice officials and planners:

11. In order to forestall the possibility of a misinterpretation of the term "training course" and thus run the risk of getting lower level of participants than had been intended, the term was changed to a "seminar". Thus the seminar on planning for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 12 June 1987. More than forty participants from sixteen English-speaking countries (nineteen had been invited), and observers from institutions and organizations attended. The participants, were mostly high-level senior officials from the ministries of justice/legal affairs, home affairs and planning/economic development. This was probably the first occasion that such a unique mix of participants had come together to exchange and share views on such an important issue. Thus, there was a pervading emphasis on a "dialogue and ongoing close consultations between the staff of the respective government ministries and departments and that joint analyses and strategies should be instituted, taking into account the possible negative side effects of policies adopted, and building in the appropriate safeguards", (see page 17 of Seminar Report). Details of the Seminar, including topics covered, documentation used and experts appear in document ECA/SDEHSD/UNAFRI/14, entitled Report of the Seminar on Planning for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development.

(c) Seminar for juvenile delinquency personnel

12. The Seminar on the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency was held in Addis Ababa, from 9 to 14 November 1987, and was attended by 18 French-speaking countries. Again, as was the case with the first seminar, the high-level participation was very encouraging. Participants came mainly from ministries of justice/legal affairs and social services and their long experience and knowledge of the problem of juvenile delinquency and crime was reflected in the seriousness and thoroughness with which they tackled the subject. Details of the seminar, including topics covered, documentation and experts used appear in document ECA/SDEHSD/UNAFRI/52/19 entitled "Rapport du seminaire sur la prevention et le traitement de la delinquance juvenile".

13. One of the major features of the two seminars was the high interest and responsiveness of participants to the issues covered by the seminars. Even though communication delays, which is a common problem in the region, resulted in some countries submitting nominations too late to allow timely processing of tickets, and in others not being able to submit nominations at all, it was clear that the two seminars had responded to a strong need to provide appropriate fora for exchange and sharing of experience and views and for working out common strategies on issues of mutual concern. By thus identifying the problems, suggesting possible strategies for meeting them, and motivating participants to do something about them, the two seminars fulfilled the criteria of any successful problem-solving and training endeavour. The fact that participants expressed interest in organizing similar national seminars was some measure of the impact the two seminars had on them. Already, one country (Ghana) has organized a national seminar on Planning for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for judges, magistrates, prosecutors, the police, prisons, social workers, sociologists, statisticians, economic planners and religious bodies. UNAFRI provided an expert for the seminar. Another country (Mauritius), has also indicated plans to organize a similar seminar in the near future. While ultimate assessment of the two seminars must await long-term results and feedback to see if the immediate impact had been sustained, it can be concluded that the two seminars, as pioneering efforts of UNAFRI, were a significant success.

14. Another notable feature of the two seminars was the high degree of inter-agency co-operation. In addition to the consultants, experts and resource persons were generously provided at no cost to the Institute by UNSDRI, UNAFEI, ILANUD, ASSTC, CSDHA, ILO as well as by the Max - Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, which is affiliated to the International Association of Penal Law.

6. Working documents on the adaptation of the United Nations manual for the collection of crime statistics in African countries

15. The pressing need for the development of standardized instruments and models for the collection of crime statistics in African countries has been expressed on a number of occasions by various bodies at various levels. This need is clearly reflected in the recommendations of the two African

Regional Preparatory meetings for the sixth and seventh United Nations Congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The UNAFRI Seminar on planning for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development highlighted the "need for data collection and its use in decision-making..., the necessity of improving and innovating data collection methods as well as the content and format of criminal justice statistics systems which must reflect the realities of present African societies". (See seminar report page 28).

16. Given the importance of this activity, it was considered premature and overambitious to produce a completed manual within such a limited period of time and with the limited expertise on hand. Such a manual can only be the product of varied experts, specialists, administrators and practitioners. The experience of ILANUD, a similar United Nations institute, is quite pertinent in this respect. Between 1980 and 1982, ILANUD initiated the preparation of a manual for criminal justice statistics for Latin American countries, culminating in the publication, in 1983, of the manual for the establishment of an integrated system of criminal justice statistics. What UNAFRI did during the initial phase, was to include in its four-year work programme under Activity No. 3 for 1988 (see annex 2 UNAFRI/IPh/2), the convening of a meeting of a Group of experts on the development of a manual for the collection of criminal justice statistics, using the United Nations manual as a principle guide. In this regard, the Institute has already prepared a working document, attached to this report as annex 5 (UNAFRI/IPh/3), entitled "Adaptation of the United Nations manual for the development of criminal justice statistics in African countries", for use during the proposed expert group meeting.

7. Evaluation of questionnaire on criminal justice statistics systems

17. Originally, the scheduled output was: "Initiating a pilot project for the collection of comprehensive crime statistics". This however could not be undertaken because a preliminary survey conducted by the Institute, using a questionnaire administered to participants to the seminar on planning for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, revealed that the criminal justice statistics systems in the countries surveyed were weak in many respects. Statistics and data collection methods in these countries need first and foremost to be developed beyond the present capabilities. Recording methods need to be upgraded in order to be able to obtain with sufficient accuracy patterns and trends of criminality. Data processing knowhow is weak or lacking altogether. (For details on the findings see annex 6 (UNAFRI/IPh./4), entitled "Evaluation of Questionnaires on the Criminal Justice Statistics Systems). Thus, if a pilot project for the collection of statistics had been undertaken during the initial phase of the Institute, the results would, without any doubt, have been far from adequate.

18. Accordingly, on the basis of these preliminary findings, the Institute decided to initiate preparatory work towards the development of criminal justice statistics systems in African countries. To this end, a more detailed

questionnaire on criminal justice statistics systems was designed, with the objective of assessing and gauging on a wider scale, the present state of the art in criminal justice statistics systems in the region. The findings of this exercise will assist in determining the type of assistance required and to be provided by UNAFRI, in developing effective criminal justice statistics systems. They will also constitute an important input into the development of the proposed "Manual for the Collection of Crime Statistics in African Countries".

8. Action-oriented research project on the various issues of socioeconomic development and criminogenic processes with special relevance to the African situation as basis for policy formulation and development

19. This output, although not specified in the proposed activities, is related to the other research and data collection activities as described in output (7). It has been designed with the objective of providing UNAFRI with the required basis for the development of data base on the interrelationship between criminality and certain aspects of development. Its major objective is to investigate the potential criminogenic implications of development processes such as industrialization, demographic factors, urbanization, technological advances, and other changes accompanying development in African countries, with a view to minimizing their criminogenic potential and promoting more harmonious, sustained and self-reliant development. It is envisaged that the findings of the study, which will be made available to member States, will assist governments in their efforts towards intersectoral planning, intended to promote the interaction and co-operation between economic planning agencies and the criminal justice sectors. This, in turn, will help increase the responsiveness of crime prevention policies to the development requirements and changing conditions.

20. It has been proposed that the research should be undertaken in 1989, as part of Activity 2: Research and Policy Development. The details of the project appear in annex 7 (UNAFRI/IPh./5) with the same output title as indicated in output 8 above.

9. Research Project on the harmful impact of new forms and dimensions of international criminality

21. It is increasingly evident that crime, once regarded as an internal matter of a country, has become an international concern, extending beyond national boundaries and across frontiers, draining national resources. International criminal networking pose a major challenge to national law enforcement agencies and calls, much more than before, for international co-operation. There has been some indications that international organized crime such as drug trafficking and others, evade the control of national jurisdiction by exploiting the discrepancies in the legislation of different countries and thereby achieving a considerable degree of impunity. This project therefore has been designed with the major objective of determining the extent and dimensions of new forms of criminality, the factors characterising such crimes and malpractices and the impact of those crimes on the development of African countries. The findings will provide the necessary data base for analysing and evaluating the relevance and effectiveness of the measures presently in force with a view to adopting more effective ones.

22. Of necessity, this project will require the close collaboration of other United Nations Institutes, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and non-governmental organizations involved in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. It is envisaged that the Institute will carry out consultations with such organizations and receive their inputs to the initial draft before its finalization. The research project and the instruments will be refined and finalized for launching in 1989. The details of the research proposal appear in annex 8 (UNAFRI/IPh./6), entitled "Harmful Impact of New Forms and Dimensions of International Criminality".

10. Guidelines and strategies for the formulation of appropriate effective and more humane national policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and for the treatment of offenders as integral parts of development planning

23. In preparing this output, it was recognized from the outset that one single expert could not accomplish the task of drawing up guidelines and strategies as proposed. There is need for concerted efforts of a well-selected group of experts representing the relevant disciplines. The Institute has proposed that such a working group of experts be convened in 1990 to draw up those guidelines. To this end, the Institute has prepared a working document outlining the key issues to be considered as appears in annex 9 (UNAFRI/IPh./7).

11. Establishment of a framework for the Institute's documentation/information centre

12. Identification of the main sources of information on crime, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development and feasibility study on the establishment of a regional crime prevention and criminal justice information network as part of an effort to set up a global network of this kind

24. As the two above mentioned outputs are closely related, their implementation is being reported here concurrently. From the outset, it was realized that such outputs were too broad and continuous in nature to be completed in their entirety during the initial phase of the project. Nevertheless, major efforts were made in initiating concrete steps towards their implementation. In order to provide a comparative knowledge base for the Institute's training, research, clearinghouse, technical assistance and regional collaborative activities, an inventory of relevant sources of information was provided, including the various disciplines involved, i.e. criminology, law, sociology, psychology, penology and development science. A mini-version of a Thesaurus for the initial stage of UNAFRI's information system's work was also prepared, with the possibility of future expansion. A basic computer model which could be modified to meet UNAFRI's needs was provided. Information on the various available data bases and means of their access has also been collated for the Institute's use in supplementing its own data base.

25. Concrete steps were taken and are continuing, to initiate the crime prevention and criminal justice information system for the African region in the context of the global United Nations information network being developed in the field. Three expert meetings, held in New York in November/December 1987, to discuss work for the global crime information network, also discussed the information system for UNAFRI. The meetings brought together representatives of the various United Nations bodies concerned, criminological libraries, general and specialized information systems, institutions specializing in information technology, computer services and other interested organizations. The meetings explored the various options, the experience of other information systems, and possible courses of action. It was noted that the basic objectives of the exercise, user needs and the available possibilities would define the scope of the proposed information network. It was emphasized that the provision of comprehensive, up-to-date information is of prime importance for decision-makers, researchers, practitioners as well as others active in the crime field. Existing regional data banks and information system such as the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) could provide valuable input into UNAFRI's information system, highlighting the prevailing crime situation in the African region, and measures used to deal with it. In this connection, attention should also be given to indigenous and traditional justice and informal means of social control. Integrating traditional practices with innovative approaches and solutions should greatly expand the range of useful options and permit more effective strategies for crime prevention and control.

26. The Institute stands to gain much from the ongoing work of the global United Nations information network, since it is developing its own information system at the same time. It will be necessary therefore to maintain the collaborative efforts which have already been established during the initial phase of the project, as the two systems will of necessity feed into and support each other.

13. Identification of possible sources of funding and assistance from within and outside the region, and possible collaborative initiatives

27. Extensive efforts were made during the project's initial stage to identify and pursue additional sources of funding, in the form of both full sponsorship of certain activities, as well as collaborative cost-sharing arrangements. For this purpose, consultations were held with a number of possible donor governments and organizations active in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, foundations, academic institutions, other similar United Nations Institutes, and other entities of the United Nations systems. Likely areas of interest and joint activities were identified. While early pay-off was hoped for, the lead time was not sufficient to allow such quick results, but there are good prospects for concrete results to materialize in the near future. All in all, from the indications given, there is a lively interest in the Institute's activities which are evidently responding to a strongly felt need. Details of the contacts and consultations carried out and the stages reached during the initial phase appear in annex 10 (UNAFRI/IPh./8).

28. Moreover, a number of activities were carried out with the assistance of other United Nations bodies and institutions. The United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs which has been involved in the establishment of the Institute from the outset, provided the service of their staff who participated in the organization of the Seminar on Planning for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, missions to member States to identify host facilities and other follow-up activities. UNSDRI provided experts for both seminars, and has indicated readiness to collaborate in training and research endeavours. The Deputy Director of ILANUD participated in UNAFRI's first seminar and provided valuable advice on the implementation of UNAFRI's activities. The Department for Technical Co-operation and Development covered his travel and subsistence costs under TCDC. Both UNAFEI and the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre sent experts to UNAFRI's seminars and have pledged their readiness to co-operate in areas of mutual interest. The major international non-governmental organizations involved in crime prevention and criminal justice have expressed their interest in working closely with the African Institute. The Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Penal Law was represented in one of UNAFRI's seminars. All of these organizations and institutions have shared a wealth of experience with the new Institute, through their publications and periodicals. It will be important during the long-term period of implementation, to sustain these contacts and to institutionalize them in terms of concerted activities and joint ventures.

14. Identification of candidates for the Institute's Directorship and Staff

29. It is stated in the Preparatory Assistance Document that during the initial phase the "core personnel should have been recruited". This could not have been accomplished for two main reasons. Firstly, staff for the Institute could only be recruited after securing the necessary funds. Secondly the Director of the Institute as recommended by the Vienna and New York meetings could only be appointed in consultation with the host country of the Institute. It is expected that the selection of the host country will take place during the ECA Conference of Ministers scheduled to take place in April 1988, in Niamey, the Niger. In this connection, an appropriate job description in respect of the Director has been prepared and circulated to member States.

15. Identification of host country and host country agreement

30. Extensive contact with member States concerning the host country for the Institute took place during the initial phase. Five countries made definite offers, namely Djibouti, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Later, United Republic of Tanzania decided to withdraw its offer. Official invitations were received from the Governments of Uganda and Zambia requesting a mission to visit the two respective countries, for consultations with appropriate government authorities and for an appraisal of the proposed host facilities. One ECA representative, two UNAFRI consultants and an expert from CSDHA, visited the two countries in September 1987 and prepared mission reports as appropriate. The Government of Uganda

expressed its deep commitment to hosting the Institute. The proposed site is the present Police College at Naguru 4-5 kilometres outside the city of Kampala which will need some modifications/alterations to accommodate the Institute. During the mission to Zambia, government authorities requested for more time to report on the full extent of host facilities it plans to offer. It will submit its final report by the end of December 1987. Full details of the missions to the two countries appear in documents ECA/UNAFRI/HC/1 and ECA UNAFRI/HC/2, mission reports to Uganda and Zambia respectively.

31. After preparations had been completed and a team ready to undertake a mission to Djibouti for the same purpose, official communication was received on the day of departure, that the appropriate government authorities were not ready to receive the team at the time and that the appropriate time would be communicated in due course. So far the Institute has not received any further communication from the government. Meanwhile the Institute awaits official communication from Morocco confirming that their offer still stands and would welcome a team to visit the proposed facilities.

32. On procedural matters, the selection of the host country could only be done by the ECA Conference of Ministers which has the mandate and is well placed to make the final choice from among the countries which have offered to host the Institute. Politically, the choice of a host country will be more acceptable if such a body made it. In anticipation of the selection of the host country in April 1988, the Institute, during the initial phase, prepared a draft Host Country Agreement which will be finalized after discussion and consultation with the host country as appropriate.

16. Statute establishing the Institute

33. In conformity with common practice in respect of all other ECA-sponsored institutions in the region, the Statute officially establishing the Institute, has to receive the approval of the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. In this respect, a draft Statute has been prepared and will be submitted to the fourteenth Meeting of the Conference, which is due to be held in April of this year, in Niamey, the Niger. It is envisaged that the approval of the Statute will not meet any obstacles.

17. Long-term project document

34. The long-term project document providing details of the objectives, activities personnel, and the required funds for a four-year period, was prepared and is being submitted along with this report, for the consideration of the United Nations Development Programme.

C. OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED OR LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED IN THE NEAR FUTURE

35. The fact that the basic infrastructure of the Institute had been established and has become operational is a firm indication that the basic objective of the project during the limited duration of the initial phase

had been fulfilled. Sufficient preparatory work has been accomplished to enable the Institute to become fully operational in 1988, once the funds have been made available, the full-time staff appointed, and the host country identified.

36. The needs, requirements and resources of the countries have been identified on the basis of available data and information. The long-term work programme has been drawn up in accordance with the stated objective of the Institute, and the identified needs and priorities of member States. Two training seminars have been successfully organized with significant results. Sufficient ground work has been covered with regard to research proposals, information and documentation and other outputs to facilitate their long-term implementation during the four-year work programme. The wide dissemination of information on the objectives and functions of the Institute, and through its other activities has begun to bear fruits. Member States have shown keen interest in the work of the Institute, and in making use of its services. Similar United Nations Institutes and non-governmental organizations have also expressed their continued support to and co-operation with the Institute.

D. FINDINGS AND LESSONS LEARNED

37. During the initial phase of the operation of UNAFRI, significant findings were made, which will provide future bases for the Institute's work, and which have been reflected in the Institute's four-year work programme. Some of these findings are mentioned hereunder:

(a) On the basis of an assessment of the needs and priorities of the countries of the region, (see annex 1 (UNAFRI/IPh./1), it has been possible to determine, what African countries consider as crimes of priority concern. These include economic and commercial crimes, corruption and bribery, violence against persons, juvenile delinquency manifested in property crimes, and drug abuse and trafficking. The Seminar on Planning for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice singled out economic crimes as a growing concern in many African countries, much more than conventional and street crimes, particularly in view of their dispiriting effects on the economic efforts of countries concerned. Juvenile delinquency, as analysed by the Seminar on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency in the Context of Development has become a phenomenon of grave proportion, particularly in the urban centres of African countries, with serious economic and social consequences. Concrete action is required to arrest the situation. All these concerns have been duly reflected in the Institute's four-year work programme;

(b) The urgent need for intensive training programmes for criminal justice and related personnel at all levels was clearly expressed at the Seminar on Planning for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development. The Seminar was emphatic on the type of training considered for various categories and levels of personnel. (See seminar recommendations, page 25 of seminar report). Likewise the Seminar on Juvenile crime and

delinquency in the context of development stressed the need for specialized training for personnel responsible for juvenile delinquents and the treatment of minor offenders; (See seminar report)

(c) The need for comprehensive and systematic collection, processing and analysis of data and statistics in crime, juvenile delinquency and criminal justice, came out clearly in the assessment of the needs and requirements of the countries of the region, and this need is also reflected in the recommendations of the two seminars; and

(d) Effective technical assistance and co-operation among African countries in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice has been lacking. In this respect the establishment of UNAFRI is timely. The Institute is expected to fill this lacuna by actively encouraging member States to work out common strategies for mutual co-operation and assistance in the field. To this end, promotion of joint activities and strategies and advisory services to member States have been included in the four-year work programme of the Institute.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS

38. In order to sustain the momentum and the interest which has already been generated in the work of the Institute, and in order to facilitate the Institute in becoming fully operational, the following are recommended:

(a) Timely approval by UNDP of the necessary funds. The UNDP generously provided the Institute with the preparatory assistance grant to cover the expenses of activities during the initial phase of the project. For the next phase of the Institute to succeed and to avoid a delay in the implementation of scheduled activities, it is hoped that UNDP will approve the next funding which it had already agreed in principle to provide, to cover activities for a four-year period. This funding is critical before other resources are mobilized from member States and other funding sources;

(b) The following issues should be submitted for the consideration and approval of the next ECA Conference of Ministers, scheduled to be held in April 1988:

(i) The draft Statute establishing the Institute; and

(ii) Selection of the host country.

(c) Immediately upon selection of the host country by the Conference of Ministers, further negotiations and consultations with the host country should be carried out and finalized. On conclusions of these negotiations, the signing of the Agreement between the United Nations and the host country should take place;