

27th Session CCPCJ

Development-led Approach for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders



Tuesday, 15 May 2018



01.10 – 02.00 p.m.



Conference Room M6
Vienna International
Centre (VIC), M-Building

Programme

01.10 – 01.20 p.m.

Welcome Remarks

H.E. Songsak Saicheua, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in Vienna

Jeremy Douglas, Regional Representative
UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific

01.20 – 01.50 p.m.

Panel Discussion

Kittipong Kittayarak, Executive Director
Thailand Institute of Justice

Yoshimitsu Yamauchi, Assistant Vice-Minister of Justice
Ministry of Justice, Japan

Salomé Flores Sierra, Coordinator of the Center of Excellence
in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization
and Justice, Mexico

01.50 – 02.00 p.m.

Q&A Session

Moderated by:

Matti Joutsen, Special Advisor, Thailand Institute of Justice

Organizers:



Royal Thai Government



In the past 15 years, the world prison population has increased at the rate of 25-30% globally. While the criminal justice system is designed to keep our societies safe and free from violence and crime, by incarcerating offenders has for many countries created high cost to public budgets, burdens and backlogs the courts, and produces prison overcrowding while not necessarily reducing crime or re-offence rates. Study of female prison populations in several Southeast Asian countries by the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) indicates that education, poverty, and limited employment opportunities are common vulnerabilities that can lead to criminal behavior. This underscores that the law and the criminal justice system alone may not be the only tools for society to fight violence and crime. Access to social and economic development should be an integrated strategy to prevent and respond to crime and violence, if we are to address these problems at their root causes.

The SDGs together with other international standards and agreements including the Bangkok Rules, the Nelson Mandela Rules, the Tokyo Rules, the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III) are tools to guide the criminal justice system to apply a more development-led approach towards protecting our people and our communities.

This side event will share several regional experiences of how criminal justice policies and practices promote crime prevention and the reintegration of offenders through a development-led approach by addressing the root causes of crime and violence. The side event will also explore different approaches that integrates multidimensional aspects of crime, violence, public health, human rights and good governance into criminal justice reform policy.