Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda

I. Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence

II. Prevention, Protection, and International Cooperation against the Use of New Information Technologies to Abuse and Exploit Children

III. The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking

Resolutions Segments adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resolution: CCPCJ/1/1</td>
<td>Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution: CCPCJ/1/2</td>
<td>Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution: CCPCJ/1/3</td>
<td>Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution: CCPCJ/1/4</td>
<td>Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>29 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 1 abstention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the commitments of prior resolutions A/RES/58/147 (2014) and A/RES/67/144 (2013) that focus on the importance of creating institutions to combat Gender Based Violence (GBV),

Recalling further efforts and expertise of the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in providing assistance to intergovernmental, non-governmental and governmental organizations in formulating and implementing policy in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Desiring further and specific training for law enforcement in dealing with GBV and victims of GBV,

Emphasizing the importance of partnerships between private advocacy organizations, including NGOs, and law enforcement,

Emphasizing that GBV is an international problem that is an obstacle to gender equality and fundamental human rights,

Acknowledging the need to combat GBV through the implementation of legislation to end the impunity of perpetrators,

Noting the need for specific legal mechanisms for the prosecution of perpetrators and the protection of victims against repeated offenses,

1. Approves the introduction of a Panel of Experts on the Fight Against Domestic Violence administrated by the CCPCJ as a governing body of the UNODC, which can deploy Task Forces comprised of experts from the Institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) and other involved institutions to Member States in order to hold workshops with local officials that focus on capacity building and training of personnel in law enforcement and criminal justice systems by:

   a. Instructing workshops focusing firstly on collecting data on instances of GBV to understand the specific situation of the host Member State;

      i. If the offered data is deemed to be inadequate by the standards of the Panel of Experts, representatives shall adjust workshops to further focus on data collection;

      ii. If the Member State agrees, the Panel of Experts will offer methods of survey and information collection, helping to better understand Gender Based Violence in the host state;

   b. Using collected data as well as drawing from analysis of the current institutions that deal with GBV, the Panel shall construct customized curricula that focus on the needs of the host state while utilizing the specialty and focus on the invited Panel:

      i. The Panel will focus on bringing a broad gender oriented perspective to the presented host institutions to outline the importance of addressing GBV;

      ii. Any National Action Plan constructed with the help of the Panel should have tangible goals of inclusion and a time line to implement suggested policy;

2. Further recommends that Member States work with the Panel of Experts on increasing efforts to develop survey systems for accurately evaluating compliance with domestic laws and law enforcement’s response to complaints:
a. Expresses its hope that familial and social units will be enabled to report incidents of GBV more frequently and responsibly;

b. Calls upon Member States to increase domestic interagency communication to promote information-sharing and safety coordination for domestic-abuse victims across multiple levels of law enforcement;

c. Expresses its support for NGOs to connect victims to the proper law enforcement and legal aid;

3. Encourages Member States to work with the Task Forces deployed by the Panel of Experts and other CCPCJ resources such as UNICRI to provide capacity building within municipal, provincial, and national police departments by:

a. Offering sensitivity and GBV centered training for police officers;

b. Incorporating awareness measures, consistent with different cultures and capacities, in order to ensure proper application and efficiency;

4. Invites Member States to use and implement new technologies through domestic legislation which will focus on monitoring perpetrators and victims in a way these technologies can be helpful to prevent repeat offenses by:

a. Creating national registries only accessible to law enforcement containing information on the identity and location of perpetrators and victims which aims to provide law enforcement with resources to reduce the number of repeat offenses and would be used to enroll offenders in rehabilitation programs;

b. Drawing on the expertise of the Panel of Experts, GPS-equipped panic buttons may be distributed, upon request, to victims, who may have restraining orders against perpetrators, by law enforcement and funded through municipal governments – if the panic button is activated, it shall send a distress signal to local police departments with a picture of the victim and the abuser;

c. Further stressing the critical need for law enforcement to protect the information of victims collected in any safeguarding system;

   i. private information will only be managed by the appropriate law enforcement authorities;

   ii. it is advised that any violation of victims’ privacy be criminalized;

   d. Addressing these measures through national plans within two years;

5. Endorses the collaboration between relevant NGOs and Member States’ ministries, law enforcement entities, and local administrations, thus enabling the creation of holistic programs for specialized medical, psychological, employment services, legal aid, and housing;

6. Calls upon Member States to work with relevant NGOs to promote awareness and recognition of the general importance of women’s fundamental human rights through awareness campaigns using all inclusive media.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Guided by the principles stipulated in the United Nations Charter (1945), Chapter I, Article 1, regarding the promotion and encouragement of fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including gender,

Reaffirming the need to eradicate Gender Based Violence (GBV) and promote dignity and respect for all human beings,

Bearing in mind the principles announced in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/RES/34/180), which exemplifies that Member States should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women,

Deeply concerned by the recent World Health Organization’s statistic reporting that one out of three women will suffer from either physical or sexual violence at least once in their life,

Recalling resolution 1992/1 by which the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ),

Further recalling resolution A/RES/65/228 (2011) which strengthens crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women,

Taking into account Secretary General Ban Ki-moon’s remark to the Security Council Open Debate on the Promotion and Strengthening of the Rule of Law and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security that when public institutions are unable to secure fair judicial proceedings, insecurity is the result,

Aware of the many obstacles that stand in the way of reporting GBV, namely the fear of being stigmatized, lack of support, absence of knowledge regarding the legal rights granted to victims of GBV, and misconceptions about what constitutes GBV,

Recognizing that women feel re-victimized and unprotected in judicial processes due to unresponsive criminal justice systems,

Deeply concerned with the inconsistencies within justice systems of Member States and the implementation of laws that protect the equal rights of individuals,

Recognizing the need to strike a fair balance between domestic laws and local customs,

1. Calls upon Member States to implement national legislation that protects the integrity, dignity and safety of women, including policy that:

   a. Creates transparent reporting procedures for victims of GBV;

   b. Institutes clearer guidelines for reporting procedures with the ultimate goal of creating an environment that promotes privacy and confidentiality for victims;

2. Calls upon Member States to integrate transparency between local governments and citizens regarding criminal justice systems by:

   a. Recommending Member States to make fundamental rights and local laws more known to members of the community, therefore increasing accessibility to court systems through enhanced public record keeping;
b. Advocating for the creation of a program that provides Member States with unified systematic guidelines that would guarantee the impartiality of investigations into allegations of domestic violence, including:

i. A detailed, standardized training process for law enforcement agencies to ensure a neutral and unbiased investigative process;

ii. The option for a victim of domestic violence to interact with law enforcement officers of preferred gender;

c. Stressing the importance of data collection and reporting this data to the CCPCJ to enhance accountability among Member States for GBV offenses;

i. Further invites Member States to disclose cases of GBV according to the type of offense and corresponding punishment of the offender in a confidential database that protects victims’ identities, under guidelines provided by the CCPCJ;

3. Urges the Economic and Social Council to create a program that promotes a supportive environment for women through the use of the following:

a. Community based police forces with the characteristics listed below;

i. Adequate representation of the demographic and cultural make-up of the communities they are responsible for, and to this effect, the use of civilian community officers with limited jurisdictions will allow for a better grasp of local customs;

ii. Localized law enforcement patrols that can improve relations with residents of local communities by increasing visibility of familiar law enforcement faces, forging a bond of trust between law enforcement officials and the public, and increasing frequent communications between local citizens and patrols;

b. To this effect CCPCJ recommends Member States to share data regarding patrols and incident reporting in order to evaluate the correlation between local policing and reporting of offenses;

c. Optional familial counseling services for victims, noting that unified families are instrumental in preventing abuse, delivering advisory statements to victims, informing them of their rights during the initial stages of the investigative process is crucial;

4. Decides that the CCPCJ shall create a working group which will produce guidelines for regional awareness initiatives targeting GBV to increase legal literacy knowledge, implementing this by creating local programs aiming at providing victims with assistance and education in criminal proceedings through the following:

a. Members of the working group shall be exclusively in charge of implementation and the regional initiatives shall be reviewed during the ECOSOC’s annual sessions, which will:

i. Establish the exact time frame for the initiatives, consider the extension of the time period of the regional initiatives under ECOSOC’s parameters if it considers it necessary,

ii. Decide the period of time that volunteers and experts will stay in each State according to their needs;

b. Promotion of gender equality in public educational systems of Member States, observing the following specifications:

i. The initiatives shall work in coordination with each Member State’s Ministry of Education, or its equivalent;

ii. The initiatives shall mainly address public schools;

iii. The Secretariat to the Governing Bodies of UNODC (SGB) will collect data on the progress of the local initiatives in coordination with the Member States’ Ministries of Education;
iv. Insists that women who work in judicial roles have a pivotal role to play in promoting the employment of women in the criminal justice fields;

v. Encourage that past victims of GBV are designated main leaders of initiatives, in order to guide, mentor and counsel victims;

vi. Provide seminars for the victims in order to inform them of their legal rights and build up their confidence to testify.

c. CCPCJ will offer recommendations based on statistical data and reports from Member States to the SGB to prioritize regions and provide logistic materials for initiatives;

d. Affirms that the working group shall draft a report for the CCPCJ on the progress of the local initiatives and development;

e. Declares that the funding of regional initiatives shall come from the CCPCJ annual funds, however, CCPCJ also encourages:
   i. Voluntary donations from Member States;
   ii. Governments that are implementing initiatives in their countries to contribute to the funding;

5. Further invites all Member States of CCPCJ to support this working group;

6. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.
Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Bearing in mind Articles 5 and 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which emphasizes the importance of competent national tribunals as well as addressing the injustices of degrading treatment,

Reaffirming the language of the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) (1945), that it is the duty of the United Nations to protect the fundamental human rights of all individuals regardless of gender or national origin, whilst providing conditions under which both justice and respect for obligations to treaties, conventions, and all other forms of international law may be upheld,

Acknowledging the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) A/RES/34/180 (1979) as a blueprint for the advancement of human rights and gender equality, which challenges the discrimination, inequality, exploitation, and trafficking of women and girls,

Noting with appreciation the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women A/RES/48/104 (1993), specifically its recognition of the universal right of all to equality, security, liberty, integrity, and dignity,

Applauding the efforts of the Fourth World Conference: Action for Equality, Development, and Peace and The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), including its goals for universal equality, development, and peace for women, in the interest of all humanity, while recognizing the diversity of women and their experiences,

Realizing the importance of preventing repeated occurrences of gender based violence (GBV) against victims as stated in the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women (2014),

Convinced that in order to eliminate injustice against women, all levels of government should actively work towards the eradication of GBV, specifically human trafficking,

Bearing in mind that all levels of governance must actively work in coordination with one another to ensure the efficiency of criminal justice systems,

Welcoming the establishment of the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons administered by the UNODC and its role as a facilitator of local humanitarian, legal, and financial aid to victims of trafficking through a range of avenues, including governmental, inter-governmental and civil society organizations,

Reaffirming the importance of UNODC in implementing tailored projects aiming at the strengthening of capacities through comprehensive technical assistance, with the objective of supporting governments’ efforts to combat and better prosecute cases of the trafficking of persons and the smuggling of migrants,

1. Stresses that the rule of law must be strengthened and calibrated to reflect universal human rights and gender equality, to ensure the implementation of human rights based approaches in international and national legislation, thus ensuring the development and implementation of criminal justice mechanisms conducive to the protection of women and their rights;

2. Invites Member States to actively increase the integration of women within national criminal justice systems for the purpose of strengthening gender perspectives and the sensitivity to all dimensions of criminal justice and law enforcement, specifically by:
   a. Increased female participation in law enforcement as police staff and investigators of trafficking and exploitative crimes;
   b. Expanded participation amongst women in policy discussion and development;
c. The involvement of women in the legal community as lawyers and court justices to assist in the 
eradication of gender biases in legal interpretations;

3. Encourages that the CCPCJ shall coordinate experts on human trafficking and national criminal justice systems 
to eradicate loopholes in legal and criminal justice systems for protection against both impunity and corruption, 
thus assisting the promotion of confidence and trust in legal institutions, specifically:
   a. Prosecuting all perpetrators including traffickers, recipients of trafficked humans, police officials and 
      legal authorities who help to facilitate such crimes to the fullest extent;
   b. Encouraging Member States to establish laws that make attempting to commit human trafficking, 
      participating as an accomplice and organizing or directing other persons to commit human trafficking 
      as a criminal offence;
   c. The training of local law enforcement and legal institutions on gender sensitivity to provide safe 
      environments in which women will feel encouraged to report instance of GBV and human trafficking;
   d. Encouraging the increased cooperation and coordination between Member States to strengthen public 
      safety mechanisms with their respective neighboring States, to effectively address the transnational 
      nature of human trafficking, thus allowing for the increased rescuing and prosecution;

4. Reaffirms the importance of empowering women within the field of criminal justice through the assistance of 
the CCPCJ in developing Member States’ capacities to implement educationally based approaches, specifically:
   a. The development of vocational training and basic educational services for women, thus providing 
      women with educational and career opportunities in law enforcement and legal institutions, 
      specifically through:
      i. The empowerment of women through enhancing judicial literacy and expanding awareness of 
         their political, social, and economic rights;
      ii. The facilitation of public-private partnerships between national educational institutions and 
          regionally based NGOs;
      iii. The advocacy of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s 
           (UNESCO) Education for Sustainable Development initiatives aimed at promoting equal 
           opportunities to quality learning free from gender-biases or other forms of discrimination 
           through intermediary organizations;

5. Urges all Member States to seek to increase confidence and trust in criminal justice institutions and law 
enforcement by ensuring:
   a. That all perpetrators of human trafficking and other forms of GBV are held responsible for their 
      crimes, and are prosecuted most appropriately;
   b. The training of local law enforcement and legal institutions on gender sensitivity to provide safe 
      environments in which women will feel encouraged to report instance of GBV and human trafficking;
   c. The involvement of all Member states in the cooperation with their neighboring countries to strengthen 
      border control, thus more effectively combatting human traffic and other manifestations of gender 
      based violence;

6. Expresses its hopes that all Member States will identify and further share their best practices regarding the 
strengthening of criminal justice, political, and educational institutions for the development of effective local 
and regional approaches to address GBV, in particular in addressing human trafficking, with the help and 
support of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,


Deeply alarmed by the lack of substantial progress towards women’s political mobilization in addressing GBV, and the egregious nature of entrenched power structures that allow perpetrators to commit GBV with impunity,

Concerned about the low level of women’s involvement in law enforcement, the political sphere, and criminal justice systems,

Noting with satisfaction the outstanding efforts made by Member States such as Norway, Brazil and the United Kingdom to integrate 30-50% of women in the political and legal sphere,

Affirming that awareness campaigns, education, and outreach are critical to increasing women’s civil and political participation, as well as access to human rights and justice,

Acknowledging that in times of war, periods of conflict, and post-conflict or political crisis, serious crimes against humanity and grave violation of the human rights of women and girls are committed in the forms of rape and GBV,

Deeply conscious of the fact that sexual violence is used as a tactic of war to intimidate, humiliate, and terrorize families, often destroying local communities and affecting society as a whole,


1. Recommends that Member States create measures to substantially increase women’s participation in law enforcement, criminal justice, and political spheres, which would encompass:
   a. In local and national law enforcement;
   b. In various levels of the political sphere from the local to the national scale;

2. Encourages Member Nations States to recognize and utilize women already working in law enforcement, criminal justice, legal fields, and the political sphere by:
   a. Creating mentorship opportunities between young women and women who are experts in those fields;
   b. Showcasing women with outstanding careers as positive leaders;
   c. Collecting and analyzing feedback from women in these fields in order to identify obstacles to these positions and subsequently minimize these issues;
3. **Invites** Member States to adopt measures to complement existing international cooperative actions in order to increase education for women and children through monetary incentives in Member States with historically low rates of girl’s education;

4. **Calls** for the creation of a database in which Member States can compile research strategies to provide standard operating procedures that Members can draw on when making policies;

5. **Further Invites** the UNODC to establish a Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the specific fields of law enforcement, politics, and criminal justice systems in order to measure female participation in these fields:
   a. For this task the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) shall be invited to share its expertise in this area;
   b. This index will be evaluated every two years by the annual session of CCPCJ;

6. **Suggests** that in accordance with the GII, Member States continue allocating resources from the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Fund (CPCF) for conducting research and finding strategies to enhance education and awareness campaigns with respect to each Member’s capacity by:
   a. Establishing legal mechanisms which mandate the incorporation of awareness and preventive measures into educational institutions by including specific information on gender equality in primary and secondary school curriculum;
   b. Promoting media and technology campaigns on women’s civil and political participation in regards to law enforcement and criminal justice;
   c. Encouraging religious leaders, politicians, health care providers, and businesses to promote campaigns on preventing gender-based violence, by speaking out against it and providing information to the population;
   d. Improving the protection of victims by providing them access to information about their rights and the international criminal law through the establishment of information centers and sharing the judicial expertise between Member States;

7. **Further recommends** that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) collaborates with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enhance data sharing systems regarding conflict-related and civil society GBV, and collect and distribute data to all parties to:
   a. Ensure that police and judicial officials involved in criminal justice systems receive continuous education on all relevant national laws to better address to conflict-related GBV;
   b. Improve women’s enrollment and empowerment in military services;
   c. Provide a research basis for regional and international collaboration on GBV;

8. **Encourages** CCPCJ collaboration with the UNODC and World Health Organization (WHO) to create a panel of “Gender Advisors” to be deployed at the requests of Member States, whose responsibilities shall include but not be limited to:
   a. Consulting domestic militaries in order to keep them informed about the national and international criminal law concerning conflict-related GBV;
   b. Ensure proper judicial training to military personnel concerning the protection of women before, during, and after armed conflicts.