




**Regional Conference on
“Strengthening Justice Systems in the Arab Countries”**

**The role of specialized research centers and forensic
institutes in policy making**

November 29, 2008
Beirut- Lebanon

AGENDA

- Brief introduction on ISISC
 - ISISC training and technical assistance programs in the judicial sector
 - The importance of an accurate methodology in policy making process: ISISC approach
 - An example at international level: the CSPI project and its outcomes
 - Problems of international intervention and future challenges
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Brief Introduction

- Description -

- Founded in 1972 by the International Association of Penal Law in cooperation with local authorities
- Based in Siracusa, ITALY
- ISISC is a non-profit educational and research institute focusing on international law, criminal justice and human rights

Brief Introduction

- Description -

- Recognized by
 - Italian President of the Republic.
 - Granted a consultative status by the Council of Europe
 - Is a United Nations Category II NGO
 - Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

- Agreements with
 - Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI)
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - 24 University

- Budget – 2.5 million €

- Total Staff – 30

Brief Introduction

- Governance - Board of Directors

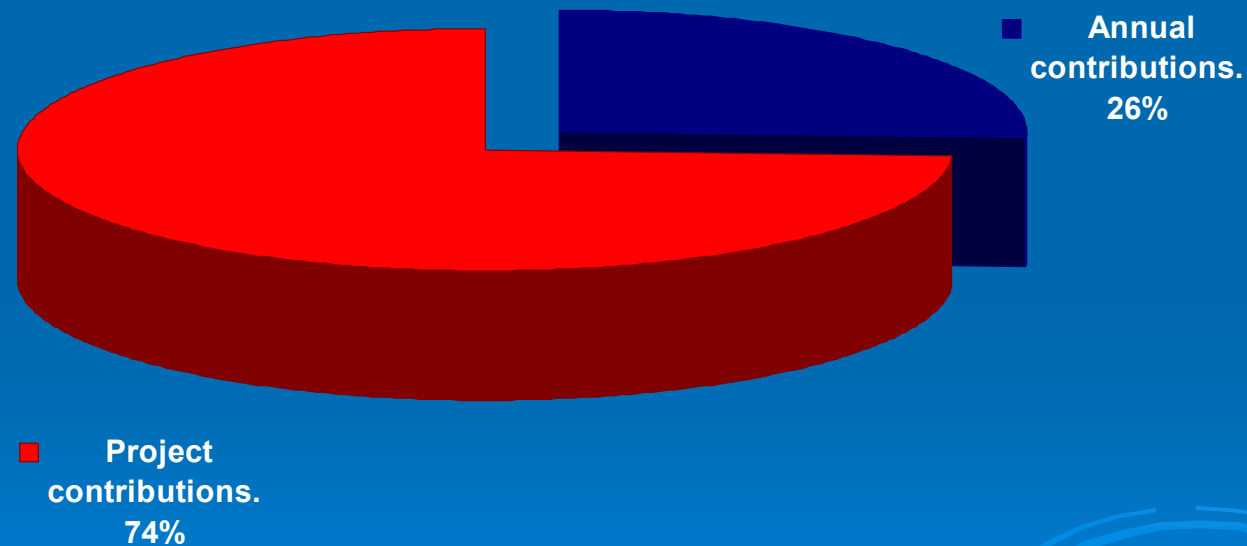
- 16 elected by the *Conseil de Direction* of the IAPL from internationally renowned scholars

- 9 nominated by Institutional Donors
 - Sicily
 - Province of Siracusa
 - City of Siracusa
 - City of Noto

Brief Introduction

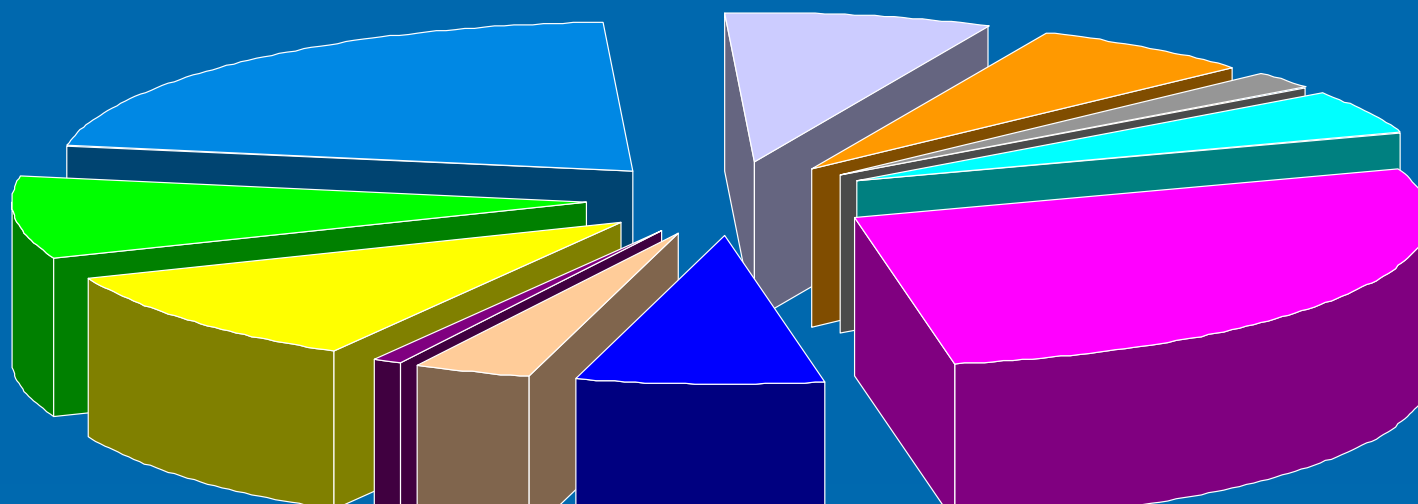
- Contributions -

ISISC receives support for its Projects from Italian Government, United Nations (UNODC, UNDP), European Commission, International Monetary Fund, International Criminal Court



Brief Introduction

- Contributions - Project Contributions



■ UNDP 10,5%	■ EU Commission 9%
■ UNODC 21,5%	■ UK Embassy 7,3%
■ USA 6,5%	■ ICC 1,7%
■ IMF 4,9%	■ Italian MoFA 27,5%
■ Italian Ministry of Justice 6,8%	■ Courses Partic. 3,4%
■ Varie 0,8%	

Brief Introduction

- Activities since foundation -

- Over 380 conferences, seminars and meetings of experts
- Collaboration with more than 140 international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations
- Involvement of Scholars from more than 460 universities
- More than 20,000 jurists from over 160 countries attended ISISC programs

Brief Introduction

- Main Achievements -

- International instruments elaborated at the Institute with United Nations
- Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession
- Principles on the Protection of the Rights of the Mentally III
- Guiding Principles on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development
- Model Treaty on the Transfer of Prisoners
- Model Treaty on the Transfer of Criminal Proceedings
- Model Treaty on Extradition
- Model Treaty on Enforcement of Sentences
- Support to the Establishment of the ICC

Brief Introduction

- Main Achievements -

International instruments elaborated at the Institute with Council of Europe and under the auspices of its Secretary-General:

- The drafting of the Comprehensive Convention on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters
- A uniform curriculum for teaching the European Penal Conventions in European universities
- Guidelines for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Europe (with the participation of the European Parliament)
- Local self-government and the role of the municipal police
- Translation into Arabic and publication of the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols and the European Torture Convention

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Training and technical assistance programs in the judicial sector

- ISISC Programs -

AFGHANISTAN – in cooperation with UNODC, UNDP, Italian MoFA British MoFA, IOM

- Interim Training for the Afghan Judiciary
- Provincial Justice Initiative
- Advanced Training for Afghan Officers in the Drugs Sector (judicial and operational task forces)
- Access to Justice Project
- Training for Penitentiary Staff (law and regulation)

Training and technical assistance programs in the judicial sector

- ISISC Programs - AFGHANISTAN

- Justice Sector Actors involved in 2008: 600

- Main Topics
 - Interim Criminal Procedure Code
 - Constitutional provisions on Human Rights and Int'l standards
 - Counter-narcotics Law
 - Criminal Case management
 - Afghan Penitentiary Law
 - Cooperation among Law enforcement institutions
 - Juvenile Justice

Training and technical assistance programs in the judicial sector

- ISISC Programs -

MACEDONIA – in cooperation with the European Commission

Fight against Organized Crime and Corruption Unit - Public Prosecutor's Office

- Justice Sector Actors involved: 150
- Main Topics
 - Establish a Specialized Agency to fight against Organized Crime and Corruption.
 - Trafficking in Human Beings.
 - Targeting Criminal Proceeds and Illegal Assets.
 - Money Laundering and Financial Crimes.
 - Special Investigative Measures
 - International Cooperation in Criminal Matters
 - Establish a Data Bank System

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The importance of a methodology in Policy Making: ISISC Approach - CHARACTERISTICS -

- Structural characteristics
 - Autonomy
 - Independence
- Scientific characteristics
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Networking
 - International cooperation

The importance of a methodology in Policy Making: ISISC Approach

- CHARACTERISTICS -

Structural Characteristics

➤ Autonomy

- From Political and Institutional Stakeholders
- Governance body – Scientific expertise

➤ Independence

- Balance between fund raising and research activities

The importance of a methodology in Policy Making: ISISC Approach

- CHARACTERISTICS -

Scientific Characteristics:

➤ Multidisciplinary

- Considering every single aspect of a general thematic.
- “Multidimensional” Expertise

➤ Networking

- Relations on equal bases
- Competence in different sectors
- Cooperation among main actors
- Scientific consistency
- Scientific prestige


➤ International

- Opportunity to compare experiences, lesson learned, know how, best practices

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- Problems of internal intervention and future challenges.

An example at international level: The CSPI Project and its outcomes

- Assessment
 - Actors
 - Main Objectives
 - Outcomes
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An example at international level: The CSPI Project and its outcomes

- Assessment -

- Necessity of a comprehensive and strategic plan for Iraq's Justice System
 - Involvement of all the 5 sectors (judicial, prosecution, law enforcement, penitentiary, criminal defense bar)
 - Involvement of administrative, logistic and infrastructure sectors
 - Need of Monitoring the judicial system

- Stakeholders' individuation

- Analysis of expected outcomes

An example at international level: The CSPI Project and its outcomes

- Actors -

- UNDP-Iraq, UNODC, Italian MoFA
- Chief Justice, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior , Academics and experts, key members of Parliament, Ministry of Defence, Ministry HR, Ministry of Planning, State Shura Council, Bagdad Bar, Commission of Public Integrity, Higher Judicial Council.
- Independent experts and Institution involved: UNAMI, UNOPS, Pogar, League of Arab States, EUJUST LEX Program, Council of the EU
- Project recognized by Office of the President and Office of the Prime Minister of Iraq

An example at international level: The CSPI Project and its outcomes

- Scientific Approach -

- Networking and multidisciplinary modus operandi
 - Participation of several scientific institution, international organizations, inter-governmental organizations
- Iraqi ownership and management of the project: the CSPI was drafted and left in the hands of Iraqi stakeholders
- Participation of civil society: inclusive approach

An example at international level: The CSPI Project and its outcomes

- Outcomes -


- The production of a Comprehensive Strategic Plan produced by national stakeholders
- Publications distributed to Iraqi stakeholders
 - Rule of Law and Judicial Reform Handbook in Arabic
 - Compendium of Iraqi Legislation in Criminal Matters
 - Compendium of International Legislative Instrument in Criminal Matters
- Participation of civil society
- Trust from the Int'l Community
- High acceptance rate among participants
- Contribution to the scientific debate

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- **Problems of international intervention and future challenges.**

Problems of International Interventions and Future Challenges

Problems

- Unclear responsibilities assignments
 - Overlapping in interventions
 - Competition among several actors
 - Lack of focus on the final goal
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Problems of International Interventions and Future Challenges

Future Challenges

- Improve cooperation among international actors through
 - Intensified coordination
 - Stronger organization
 - Rationalization of international agencies
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