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**Analysis of the Effect of the Procedures and Methods Used to
Translate Some Documents from Spanish into English and
Viceversa for ILANUD**

Thesis Submitted to Obtain the Bachelor Degree in English

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate this project and its results to my parents as they have been of great support for me not only during this project, but also through my time in college. Whenever I needed support, or when it all got difficult, they were there, and for that I am deeply grateful. This dedication should also go to all of my closest friends who, even though busy with all of their own responsibilities, they always found ways to support me during this process; thank you for every word of encouragement. Additionally, since there are plenty of other people who were there for me in one way or another, I extend this dedication to everyone else I consider important in my life, my family members, my siblings, my college friends, and last but not least, to my beloved pets. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for being present during this journey.

Abstract

The following research project is aimed at doing an analysis on the effects of the procedures and methods used to translate the documents *Informe regional anual abril 2013 – marzo 2014* from Spanish into English, *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* from English into Spanish for ILANUD. Conducted by the student Giarlene Marie Jiménez Montes de Oca, the project was carried out through a qualitative approach, meaning that the student analyzed written data only.

For the analysis, the student included three instruments which were Text Analysis through Newmark's criteria, Color-Coding of the translation procedures, and Glossaries, including theory which had to be studied beforehand. The student utilized the semantic method for the translations and made sure to include six translation procedures (Transposition, Modulation, Omission, Amplification, Explicitation, and Literal Translation). Moreover, she included two glossaries from Spanish to English and vice versa as the third instrument, providing the most relevant terminology with the equivalents in the target language, their respective grammatical categories, and the definitions for each taken from trusted dictionaries online. It was understood that to successfully translate and analyze a text, one must do a proper and in depth reading of the documents to get a bigger picture of what they are about and look for difficult and/or relevant terminology as well as doing translation theory research beforehand, as a result, the student would be able to appropriately use translation methods and procedures, and understand when to use certain expressions or alternatives for words to achieve a more natural and cohesive

translation while ensuring that the original message or intention does not get lost or altered on the way

Resumen

La presente investigación tiene como objetivo realizar un análisis de los efectos de los procedimientos y métodos utilizados para traducir los documentos *Informe regional anual abril 2013 – marzo 2014* de Español a Inglés, *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, y *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* de Inglés a Español para ILANUD. Llevado a cabo por la estudiante Giarlene Marie Jiménez Montes de Oca, el proyecto fue realizado mediante un enfoque cualitativo, lo cual significa que la estudiante analizó datos escritos únicamente.

Para el análisis, la estudiante incluyó tres instrumentos los cuales fueron Análisis de Texto con los criterios de Newmark, Codificación de colores para los procedimientos de traducción y Glosarios, incluyendo la teoría que debía ser estudiada previamente. La estudiante utilizó el método semántico para las traducciones y se aseguró de incluir seis procedimientos de traducción (Transposición, Modulación, Omisión, Amplificación, Explicitación y Traducción Literal). Además, incluyó dos glosarios de Español a Inglés y viceversa como tercer instrumento, brindando la terminología más relevante con los equivalentes en el idioma de llegada, sus categorías gramaticales respectivas y definiciones para cada una tomadas de diccionarios en línea de confianza. Se entiende que para traducir y analizar correctamente un texto, se hace una debida y profunda lectura de los textos para entender de qué se tratan y buscar terminología difícil y/o relevante así como realizar una investigación de teoría relacionada a la traducción previamente, como resultado, la estudiante lograría usar apropiadamente los métodos y procedimientos de traducción, y comprender cuando utilizar ciertas expresiones o alternativas de palabras para llegar

a una traducción más natural y coherente mientras se asegura de que el mensaje o intención originales no se pierdan o se vean alterados en el proceso.

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Chapter I

Introductory Framework

For every research project, it is crucial to provide background information and some context on what the research is about, what the researcher's goals are, to whom it is aimed, who would benefit from it, and how important it might be for future research. Thus, as a whole, throughout this project, different documents are expected to be translated and analyzed by applying diverse translation methods and techniques. In addition, the researcher will provide two glossaries for the documents containing the most relevant terminology. All the information used to support this project, from the antecedents to the theory, will come from trusted sources to ensure the project is delivered to the best quality.

1.1 Problem Statement

It is important to understand that translation is not solely based on putting words together as people choose from one language to another; according to Colina (2015), "Translation can be understood as the process or the product of transforming a written text or texts from one human language to another which generally requires a significant degree of resemblance or correspondence concerning the source text" (p.12). This means that translation is an activity that requires the translator to be deeply engaged in the process of producing a target text that is accurate and maintains the main idea of the source text. Translating documents could greatly help institutions or businesses as it can help them reach a broader audience. Sometimes, institutions need help translating some of their documents, and thankfully, they receive help from students who are doing their research projects and community service on this matter and can help them have their documents in another language apart from the source language.

Additionally, translation and languages evolve, so the translator must be aware of the rules that apply both to the translation process and to each language involved. They also know translation techniques and methods and how they affect the translation process. For instance, this project is expected to answer the following question: What is the effect of the procedures and methods used to translate the documents *Informe regional anual abril 2013 - marzo 2014* from Spanish into English, *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and some pages of *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* from English into Spanish for ILANUD?

1.2 Objectives of the Investigation

1.2.1 General Objective

- To analyze the effect of the procedures and methods used to translate the documents *Informe regional anual abril 2013 – marzo 2014* from Spanish into English, *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* from English into Spanish for ILANUD.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

- To translate some documents from Spanish into English and from English into Spanish for ILANUD
- To apply various translation techniques to the documents to achieve cohesive, natural, and accurate texts
- To evaluate the effect of the translation techniques applied to the documents
- To create a glossary with the most relevant terminology found in the texts

1.3 Justification of the Study

Translation has been an activity for centuries, which is important for people as it helps communicate and transfer information worldwide despite the language barriers among countries. The main purpose of translation as a whole is to transmit the message of a text from one language to another while keeping its meaning while respecting all of the important aspects and rules of both the source language and the target language. Thus, for a translation to be considered correct, the translator must have checked it time and time again to review it, have a vast knowledge of translation theory regarding techniques and types, the topic or topics presented in the source text, as well as an understanding of each language involved in the translation process.

One of the important aspects when it comes to someone translating a text is the translator's fluency or knowledge of the languages involved and the understanding of the components of said languages regarding the grammar, such as syntax, morphology, word order, tenses, semantics, among others, and how different or similar these components are for each language since the structure and rules that apply to one language are not always the same for any other language and may vary from time to time.

Additionally, a translator must be aware of several techniques and types of translations when starting the translation process to implement them in their own translation. In the case of the types of translation, it depends on what kind of document is to be translated, whether it is a novel, a manual, a contract, a book, and so forth., and in the case of the techniques, the use of any of them depends on the text, as there are direct and indirect techniques, the translator must analyze which ones fit best. Moreover, a translator must know about the topics covered in the source text and do extensive research before and during the process to understand the text and its

purpose, as well as the specialized terminology that may have been used to avoid missing any important details. Right after finalizing the translation, the translator must do a review of the whole document to look for mistakes and misspellings, make any changes in phrases or words the translator finds suitable for the text, and, more importantly, make sure that the translation remains coherent and cohesive, keeping the original meaning from the source text and ensuring that it is not changed or that it is missing anything of importance once they have the target text.

Now, Costa Rica, a Spanish-speaking country with strong tourism, receiving visitors from many different countries, most of them English-spoken, had to include mostly English in its many businesses and institutions to appeal to and make it easier to communicate with tourists who do not speak Spanish. Not only with tourists but also with other newcomers, people who arrive in Costa Rica and are looking forward to living in the country or need to do certain procedures to ensure their stay there. At the same time, they learn the country's language, which means that if they have yet to become fluent in Spanish, the formal information and official documents, originally in Spanish, must be correctly translated into English.

For instance, this project focuses on helping translate and analyze official documents, one being a Spanish-to-English translation and the other two documents being an English-to-Spanish translation. Said documents belong to the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), a United Nations institution located in Costa Rica that specializes in crime prevention and criminal justice for Latin American countries and the Caribbean. The first document is a Regional Annual Report of the institute, which gives information on what the institute stands for, what they do, their goals, their projects, among others, which is useful to have in both languages so that other people who visit the institution or the website can read it and inform themselves about the institute. Likewise, another

document is a copy of the Kyoto Declaration, which focuses on crime prevention and criminal justice; having this document in Spanish comes in handy for the institution as they can give information in the main language of the majority of people who work at or visit the institution, making it easier to learn about it. Consequently, the other translation will be done to only a few pages of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control document.

It is important to note as well that the translation of these documents will then be of great help for the institution as they are focused on specific matters, increasing the possibility of having more people understand the texts, positively impacting both their employees and future visitors from other places, as they will be able to read them and understand the information in their languages.

Sometimes, there needs to be more documents in one language or the other, which may result in difficulty in conveying different messages to other people. Therefore, these translations may serve as useful tools in future activities, meetings, seminars, courses, and so forth, which may take place at ILANUD or where ILANUD participates as an institution regardless of them being in Spanish or in English, since it is always good as an institution to keep their documents in as many languages as possible, making it of easier access for everyone and not just keeping the documents in one language.

As stated before, there are several techniques and methods to use when it comes to translating and analyzing any text. Thus, in the following pages, these techniques will be further explained and put into practice while presenting the translated texts from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English, serving as the main focus of this project, which was initially thought of

for the benefit of the renowned institution ILANUD as well as future students at Universidad Internacional de las Américas and anyone else who eventually gets to read this project.

1.4 Antecedents

Translation focuses on conveying the meaning of any text in the source language into the target language by applying knowledge on the topics covered and the specific translation techniques. Plenty of previous documents have been translated since ancient times, as well as different research projects focused on analyzing the techniques and effects of translating texts from one language to another. It is important to note that translation as a whole has been evolving throughout the years; many translation techniques had not been discovered years ago and are still yet to be discovered, even if the languages were different from what they are nowadays. Thus, thanks to the people who first began translating documents and different texts, the language barriers were progressively broken, and knowledge on many different topics and matters started being available to more people around the globe.

Reportedly, there are research articles and projects dedicated to finding and studying several ancient pieces that were translated and considered as the first-ever translations in history documented as translation started to become something common, these pieces of translation can be characterized as the blueprint for translation since they served as an example of how translation must be done. According to an article published by Morocco World News (2023), the first ever piece of translation there is record of is The Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh, which was translated into several Asiatic languages; furthermore, there is a translation from Hebrew to Greek of the Septuagint, the Old Testament of the Bible, which over seventy Hebrew translators

translated; additionally, there is another example listed in the article which is about the Rosetta Stone in Britain, which has scripts in Ancient Egyptian and Ancient Greek carved into the stone.

As for the many research projects conducted by people on translation, analyzing texts already translated and in progress to be translated is crucial. One example of a research project is a master's dissertation for the Arts Degree in Translation, titled "A translation into English of a Spanish document titled: Guía País Ghana," conducted by Christine Adorkor Elikem from the University of Ghana, back in November 2017. In her dissertation, Christine exposes that the main purpose of the project was to translate a text that represented vital statistics and information on the industry and international relations existing in Ghana to showcase the different hardships Ghana had to face for the English-spoken people, as well as making the target text seem as though it was not a translated piece but an original text. Christine included examples of specialized language that she found important, listing only a few of them as the terminology in Spanish; she included a list of deficiencies and resolutions for the source text, such as misspellings of words, missing words in sentences, irregularities in terms of capitalization and punctuation, among others. As for the techniques used in some parts of the translation of the document Guía País Ghana, the student included modulation, reduction, transposition, and expansion, four of the principal techniques translators apply when translating; in the same line, she listed a few of the problems encountered when translating, such as words having a completely different meaning in English, synonyms of words that she did not know, phrases that regardless of the analysis, could not be translated word for word as that would result in losing the original intention of the author. Furthermore, Christine revealed that what took the most time was checking and editing the target text and proofreading. As for the conclusions, the author of this dissertation views translation "not only as a tool for world development and integration but one

that has to be handled with care and plenty of reflection in order to lay bare the source message for the benefit of mankind," (Adorkor, 2017, p.78), thus states that translation should be done meticulously and with patience for it to be the best.

Another example of a similar research project is a thesis for the bachelor's degree in English, titled "An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Flight Attendant Manual," conducted by Gerry Agustino from the Sebelas Maret University back in November 2011. In this thesis, Gerry analyzes translation techniques and quality of a Flight Attendant Manual from English to Indonesian, specifically regarding accuracy and understanding. The manual is titled "Operation Directorate Announcement Book," and the author of this thesis focused on the techniques and the impact these techniques had on the translation and utilized a questionnaire to see whether other people found the translation understandable. Gerry shows in the research findings that the manual's translation techniques were addition, deletion, borrowing, established equivalence, literal translation, reduction, modulation, amplification, and transposition. The manual contains general information for flight attendants, such as protocol and announcements for passengers. Since there is always the possibility of encountering foreigners on a flight, translations are needed to instruct flight attendants. The author of this thesis extracted several phrases and sentences from the manual and compared both the source text and the target text, then analyzed and looked for translation techniques the translator may have used and explained the reason why and how those techniques were used as well as whether the translation was accurate and readable. Agustino (2011) states that "the role of message transfer ability is very important. The original message should be transferred accurately to the target language in terms of generating the same reader's response of source language" (p.5)., which suggests that one of the most crucial aspects of translation is to be able to keep the

same message so that readers of the target text can understand everything and maybe even not noticing that it is a translated text. Additionally, the researcher used a questionnaire focused on the accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the translated text, where the researcher found that the techniques used by the translator affected the target text in the way that it was less accurate, less readable, and less acceptable; thus, the researcher gives advice both for the original translator and other people reading the thesis, and that is to carefully evaluate which techniques fit best since some techniques may cause the translator to fall into mistakes. Moreover, considering what target readers think in order to produce a clear and complete translation is crucial.

A fourth example of a research project is the thesis to obtain a bachelor's degree in English, titled "Analysis and translation of some documents from English into Spanish and vice-versa for ADT company," conducted by the student Alisa Mora Coronado from Universidad Internacional de las Américas UIA, back in November 2022. In her thesis, Alisa explains that the project's main purpose was to analyze the effect of procedures and methods she used to translate two manuals for ADT, a company located in Costa Rica. The first manual, titled "Manual de Habilidades Gerenciales," was translated into English, and it contained information on management skills; the second manual, titled "Wireless Alarm Communicator Installation Manual," was translated into Spanish, and it contained information on alarms and how to install alarm systems. Throughout her study, Alisa introduces important aspects to be considered when translating a text, such as styles of texts, stylistic scales, the emotional tone, translation methods, translation procedures or techniques, color coding, and glossaries. After this, the researcher focuses on the translations of both texts, including them in the project to analyze them based on the aspects mentioned before.

Additionally, Alisa included a color-coding chart for around fifteen paragraphs from the source text and its equivalent of the target text in order to find and underline specifically the translation procedures, which were transposition, modulation, omission, amplification, explicitation, literal translation, and punctuation changes, in both texts. Right after color coding the texts, the researcher included the glossary of terms for the text in Spanish to English, as well as a glossary of terms for the other text in English to Spanish, which included mostly technical vocabulary, adding the grammatical category and the definition of each term, with a total of fifty words from both texts. To sum up, the researcher included the conclusions of her thesis, stating the results for each of her objectives. On that matter, Mora (2022) states that comparing both texts, the second text was easier to translate since the terminology was not as technical and complicated, and thus, that gave her more freedom to translate and apply different techniques (p.154). Moreover, the researcher found that the translation procedures were helpful in order to make the texts sound clearer. Finally, Alisa gives some recommendations for future researchers, such as taking "their time to carry out extensive prior research gathering a literary review on all the methods, techniques, and translation procedures that have emerged and have been investigated over the years to have correct knowledge before starting to do the translation," as well as "not be afraid to make changes in order to understand the importance of using the various methods and procedures," (Mora, 2022, p.158). These recommendations, according to the researcher, may help other people when translating, making their work more accurate, natural, and professional.

Lastly, as a final research project is the graduation project to obtain the Bachelor's degree in Translation and English Teaching, titled "Translation Project: Spanish – English "¿Una nueva forma de guerra? Terrorismo: viejo y nuevo," conducted by the student Peter A. Woodman from

Universidad Latinoamericana de Ciencia y Tecnología ULACIT, back in December 2011. In his graduation project, Peter focuses on translating from page 259 to page 273 from the book by Karl W. Deutsch, "El análisis de las relaciones internacionales," from Spanish into English. The researcher's main goal was to find any text related to International Relations studies, as it was something that he was interested in and had knowledge of. Moreover, he chose the book mentioned above because he believed that his contribution would greatly benefit the International Relations students at his same university, ULACIT. As it turns out, in his graduation project, Woodman (2011) explains some topics found in the piece that he translated. He states it "speaks about the main features of terrorism, or what terrorists would use in order to influence the international community and juxtapose them against each other" (p. 3).

Additionally, the researcher explains that he used some techniques and methods of translation to achieve the best potential of his book translation. He focused more on studying the source text's content, drafting the translation, and finally proofreading to look for any mistakes and ensure that everything was correctly done. The researcher gave his take on the source text he chose for his project and confirmed that his translation would greatly help other people. He hopes it specifically benefits the International Relations students at his university who use it for their projects, as it is well-structured and written.

1.5 Scope

Throughout this project, it is expected to translate and analyze three documents from English into Spanish successfully and vice versa for a renowned national institution, paying close attention to details to generate a complete and accurate target text for the documents, as well as understanding the effects of certain translation techniques and methods, additionally, picking the

most relevant terminology to create a glossary for both texts which includes the words in the source language, the translation of the words in the target language, the grammatical categories for each word, and finally, the general definitions.

Thus, the scope of this project is as follows:

1. Analysis of both the source texts and the target texts.
2. Understanding of translation techniques and methods.
3. correct use of translation techniques.
4. Successful creation of accurate translations.
5. Constructing glossaries.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is one of the most important parts of the research project. As its name states, it focuses on the theory regarding the topics covered in the paper, where the researcher explains, using formal references from other people's research projects and books, what some important concepts are and what they are for. According to research titled *Understanding, Selecting, and Integrating a Theoretical Framework in Dissertation Research: Creating the Blueprint for Your "House"* conducted by Grant and Osanloo (2014), the theoretical framework supports the study, its purpose, and its research questions with factual information, as it provides a basis for the literary review of the study, as well as the methods and the analysis used (p. 12). Consequently, for this research project, the theoretical framework focuses on theory regarding the most important aspects of the translation of texts, such as text analysis, translation methods and techniques, and glossaries.

2.1 Text Analysis

The first important aspect to note when starting to translate a text is the analysis of said text. As stated in research titled *The Role of Text Analysis in Translation* conducted by Seresová and Breveníková (2019), the first step to translating a text is to read the text in depth, understand the source text, find the meaning and relationship of words in the text, then as a whole in paragraph and the complete text; the second step is to look for other external factors, such as analyzing the intention of the author or the person who requests the translation, and the purpose of the text, being what they are for of for whom they are aimed to, what kind of audience will receive or read the target text (p. 617). For instance, this helps the translator understand every

aspect of a text before translating it into the target language; it is important to point out that said process might take time, as the translator has to sit down and consider multiple factors related to what the texts are about, the way both texts are written, what type of texts they are, and cultural aspects of both languages involved.

Following the same line of text analysis elements and requirements when translating, some translator competencies are crucial when translating a text correctly. As was stated in the same research by Seresová and Breveníková (2019), some of the most important translator competencies upon analyzing a text before translating are as follows: 1) the translator's ability to identify relevant mistakes in the source text which might affect the target text; 2) the cultural knowledge behind the text as the translator must be aware of the cultural aspects related to a language and the community that speaks it since they will receive the target text and any incoherence due to lack of cultural knowledge might result in accuracy failure of the target text; 3) identifying words with similar meanings and choosing the ones that apply taking into account the context of the source text before using them as equivalents in the target text (p.618-619). The translators must master both languages and educate themselves on cultural, linguistic, and textual aspects.

2.1.1 Text Styles

As stated before, when it comes to translation, it is especially important to be aware of the different text styles one might encounter as a translator and be able to apply strategies to get a correct translation according to the text style. For instance, Peter Newmark references Eugene Nida in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988, p.13). He states that there are four types of texts, which are literary and non-literary: Narrative, Description, Discussion, and Dialogue.

Narrative texts follow sequential events, including what some people call "empty verbs" and phrasal verbs. Empty verbs, also called delexical verbs, are, according to paper research titled *Delexical verbs and degrees of desemanticization* conducted by Quentin Allan (1998), transitive verbs which let the writer use different concepts of situations, and these verbs work as auxiliaries and transform a simple word into a phrase with the same meaning but focused more on the ability of a noun to be utilized as a verb. Allan exemplifies this in his paper by stating that a verb in its simplest form, such as *look*, can be transformed into a phrase like *have a look* and still hold the same meaning.

On the other hand, according to research made by Siahaan in the article, *An analysis of students' ability and difficulties in writing descriptive texts* (2013), descriptions or descriptive texts emphasize the description of objects, people, or places by using different linguistic features such as the tenses, linking verbs, adjectives, and specific processes on a relational and material level. For instance, the descriptions are related to anything that involves the characteristics, how something or someone looks, smells, shapes, colors, and textures, among others, which eventually help whoever reads the text understand what is being described. It is commonly found in many types of literature.

Discussion texts emphasize concepts related to an argument. As stated by Husein and Holila (2017), a discussion text shows a problem and the opinions of both sides involved in the argument from their points of view, and the main purpose is to eventually come up with a solution to the problem and make a decision to avoid a serious conflict, taking into account what both parties believe, and calm the waters down between them, all of the information has to be supported with evidence and facts for it to be valid before taking a decision.

Finally, the other text style to be introduced is dialogue, which emphasizes colloquialisms. Therefore, in its simplest definition, a dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. It is represented in a written format, generally used in literature pieces, books, or even academic texts.

2.1.2 Stylistic Scales

Following the same line of text analysis methods, the stylistic scales are another way in which one can analyze a text, and they are of significant help for the translator in order to understand what kind of audience a text is directed towards before translating to the target language. Based on the type of audience, as well as the purpose of the author of the source text, the translator can analyze and identify the tone of the text, the kind of vocabulary being used (whether it is simple terminology or a more advanced and technical terminology), and whether it is a text difficult to understand, as well as the formality of the text. The stylistic scales, which are the most relevant for this research, will be further explained, and the scales are as follows: Scale of Formality, Scale of Generality or Difficulty, and Scale of Emotional Tone.

2.1.2.1 Scale of Formality

The formality scale can be mentioned as the first example of stylistic scales. Formality refers to the different structures and terminology used depending on different situations, be it for academic or casual circumstances. In the book *The Five Clocks* by Martin Joos and Strevens (1967), it is suggested that the English language has five clocks and, for instance, tells different times, not only earlier and later, but also the times in between earlier and later; this analogy refers to the fact that there is not only one way to speak a language as there are different purposes and different scenarios where people speak for that matter. This means that depending on the needs of

the speaker and the "event," the way one speaks English or any other language might change in terms of formality, and to put it simply, the way someone addresses his or her boss is not the same way someone would address a close friend.

That being said, Peter Newmark suggests eight categories to divide the scale of formality in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), which are *Officialese* (for government documents, wordy), *Official* (for official public documents), *Formal* (specific documents of institutions, complex), *Neutral* (understandable for everybody), *Informal* (simple and casual), *Colloquial* (conversation based), *Slang* (towards a specific group of people, casual), and *Taboo* (offensive, criticized language); these categories go from the most formal, respectful, and difficult to understand styles used for important documentation with advanced terminology and vocabulary (*Officialese*, *Official*, *Formal*), to more neutral styles, and more casual, humorous and not so serious style, easier to understand, and sometimes offensive (*Informal*, *Colloquial*, *Slang*, *Taboo*).

2.1.2.2 Scale of Generality or Difficulty

The scale of generality or difficulty can be mentioned as a second example of the stylistic scales. This scale refers more to the complexity of the analyzed texts regarding terminology and writing style. For instance, Peter Newmark suggests six categories to divide the scale of generality or difficulty in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), which are *Simple* (general terminology), *Popular* (usage of daily terminology), *Neutral* (medium difficulty), *Educated* (educational terminology), *Technical* (advanced specific terminology), and *Opaquely technical* (terminology for experts in the field); these categories go from the most general terminology and style of writing which everyone or almost everyone can understand (*Simple*, *Popular*, *Neutral*), to the most complex, which contain advanced terminology and style of writing on specific topics

different from one another that only people with certain level of knowledge on certain topics will be able to comprehend fully.

Each of these categories mentioned above can be present in a text, thus, the translator must be able to identify and understand them and do the research as necessary before diving in and starting to translate the text.

2.1.2.3 Scale of Emotional Tone

The emotional tone scale is worth mentioning as a third and final example of the stylistic scales. As the name states, this scale refers to the emotions conveyed in the texts by using certain words to enhance the emotions. For instance, Peter Newmark suggests four categories to divide the scale of emotional tone in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), which are *Intense* (using intensifiers to accompany the words and exaggerate the emotion), *Gentle* (using more simple and tender words), *Factual* (using words to sound more educated, knowledgeable and persuasive), and *Understatement* (using words to downplay or dismiss a certain emotion in a certain situation).

2.1.3 Text Function

The Text function, also called Communicative function or Language function, works as another method to analyze texts, and it refers to the different ways in which people can communicate. According to Merriam-Webster (n.d), communication means passing information, thoughts, or knowledge to others. For instance, how language is used. Peter Newmark refers to Bühler's language theory in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988) and points out the three main text functions: *Informative*, *Expressive*, and *Vocative*.

2.1.3.1 Informative

The texts of an informative nature convey knowledge related to certain topics by using information supported by research, facts, evidence, and anything that has been done and approved by other people who are experts in the field. For that matter, the goal is actually to pass on useful knowledge to the reader, and it does not concentrate only on one topic. Informative texts can be on any topic.

In order to get a better understanding of the informative text or language function, Peter Newmark stated four categories of language varieties in his book, which are as follows: 1) a formal and technical style, using present and perfect tenses as well as literal language vocabulary and lacking the use of metaphors when writing; 2) a neutral style which is focused on technical vocabulary, using dynamic verbs and metaphors usually for school textbooks, 3) an informal style which is simple enough for people to understand yet still full of different forms of vocabulary as well as illustrations; 4) a familiar style which is far from using technical vocabulary, "Americanese," and uses colloquial forms and different punctuation. Newmark (1988) also shares a few examples of types of text where people can find the informative language or communication function, which is, for instance, "a textbook, a technical report, an article in a newspaper or a periodical, a scientific paper, a thesis, minutes or agenda of a meeting" (p.40), thus, mainly any text which includes factual information, or where the main purpose is to inform of social, collective, or personal importance.

2.1.3.2 Expressive

Texts of an expressive nature are focused on transmitting different feelings or emotions, expressing essentially anything that is expected to be shown thoroughly through writing,

depending on the purpose of the whole text. Just as stated by Newmark (1988), "the core of the expressive function is the mind of the speaker, the writer, the originator of the utterance. He uses the utterance to express his feelings irrespectively of any response" (p. 39), which means that everything related to the expressive function revolves around the writer and the expression of emotions and feelings, whether they are his or her feelings, the feelings of a certain character, and additionally to be able to transmit these feelings or emotions into whoever gets to read the text as well.

Following the same line, when it comes to the usage of expressive language function in translation of different types of texts, Peter Newmark (1988) suggests three specific expressive types of text, which are as follows: 1) *Serious imaginative literature*, which puts lyrical poetry as the most personal and intimate form of expression and theatre plays as a form of expression focused on appealing to a larger audience, needing special support with culture and cultural terms; 2) *Authoritative statements*, which are essentially focused on conveying stamped messages (like speeches, legal documentation, letters, and so forth) from the "higher-ups," a boss, someone from the government or important organizations, and even rulers or presidents, basically anyone who has authority or power in their hands, with the purpose of showcasing how reliable and competent they are and to be acknowledged as such; and 3) *Autobiography, essays, personal correspondence*, which involve a more personal flow of ideas, expressing personal thoughts from the authors and for the readers.

2.1.3.3 Vocative

Texts of a vocative nature are focused on specifically addressing someone or something directly by using different grammatical expressions, in the case of a text, and also addressing the readers when that is the goal. According to Peter Newmark (1988), when it comes to the vocative

function, it is important to note that the relationship between the author and the readership is one factor that determines how to address someone else and also determines the kind of relationship between people, varying from pronouns, first and family names, tags, infinitives, and so on, all influences at the moment of addressing someone or something.

Following the same line, another important factor is that vocative texts must be written in a language that readers understand in its entirety and without second reading. Since the main characteristic found in vocative texts is the relationship between the author and the readership, Newmark (1988) suggests the following types of texts for the sake of translation in which the vocative function will most likely be found: "notices, instructions, publicity, propaganda, persuasive writing (requests, cases, theses) and possibly popular fiction" (p.41). For instance, these texts are focused on entertaining the reader and selling a message through persuasive techniques depending on the writer's needs.

2.1.4 Translation Methods

As stated previously, translation is to transmit a message from one language to another in written pieces while keeping the meaning of the source text in the target text, taking many different aspects into account, such as grammatical rules, cultures and how they influence language, as well as understanding the author of the source text and the audience, and the topic or topics present in said text. Throughout the years, and after extensive research was done, it was determined that contrary to popular belief, translation is not a simple task, and it does not involve only one method; there is not an exclusive "formula" for translating texts, and especially not when just as every language evolves, so does translation.

Consequently, according to an article entitled *Translation Types Versus Translation Methods: Some Technical, Literary, and Pragmatic Examples* written by Kellou and Boucherikha (2019), a translation method involves techniques and strategies for a translator to be able to transfer the information from the source language into another text in the target language, depending on the context and the goal of the author, and the method to be used must be decided before starting to translate the text. Thus, as for the translation methods that establish how a translation should be, two of them stand out as the most common or the most important: *Semantic translation* and *Communicative translation*.

2.1.4.1 Semantic translation

The word semantic indicates an emphasis on the meaning of words in language, so following the same line, Newmark (1988) states that semantic translation does focus on meaning. However, only where it is appropriate to avoid inconsistencies such as repetition of words or assonance. It aims for a more personal and extensive translation that is concise and as close to the original as possible. Therefore, the term 'semantic translation' refers to the method of translation that focuses mostly or solely on the meaning of the source text and how it can be transferred to the target text in a way that is exactly like the original.

2.1.4.2 Communicative translation

On the other hand, when it comes to communicative translation, Newmark (1988) suggests that it focuses on the contextual meaning of the source text so that the readers can understand it and have the same effect from the source text in the target text while keeping it natural and brief, accordingly, the translator must make sure that he or she is using a language that they know for the translation to be natural and properly done. Otherwise, there might be

problems when the target text is done and read by the target audience as inconsistencies are common if the translation is not as natural.

For instance, the communicative method relies on the translator's knowledge of the target language and the purpose of maintaining a clear and natural transfer of the message rather than strictly translating the content as it is in the source text, as Newmark states, it provides the translator with more freedom to translate the source text.

2.2 Translation Procedures

In order to work and produce an accurate translation, some translation procedures are of great help for the translator at the moment of working on a translation and understand which terms work best for the target text, how to choose whether or not to omit or change words or sentences, and many other aspects that come up when translating. When it comes to translating, as mentioned before, there is no simple or literal way to do it or steps to follow since not every text can be translated literally; some of them might fall into the category of untranslatable texts as there might not be a way to translate a word or phrase that only makes sense in the source language unless translation procedures are put into the picture.

Molina and Hurtado referenced Vinay and Darbelnet in their research *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach* (2002) and pointed out that there are several translation procedures which can be classified as direct translation which happens when both languages involved are similar in terms of structure, lexis, or morphology, and therefore can be translated as closely as possible (*borrowing, calque, and literal translation*); and oblique translation which happens when the languages involved are most likely very different from each other, and thus makes it complicated to make a word for word translation

(*transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation*); as well as some additional ones which are complemented by other procedures (*compensation, concentration, dissolution, amplification, explicitation, implicitation, generalization, inversion, reinforcement*).

In the next few pages, some of the most relevant translation procedures for this research will be further explained and exemplified, the procedures are the following: *Transposition, Modulation, Omission, Amplification, Explicitation, Literal Translation, and Punctuation Changes*.

2.2.1 Transposition

The first translation procedure relevant to this research is the transposition, which essentially focuses on the grammar changes that occur from one language to the other. As mentioned, transposition is an oblique translation, meaning a word-for-word translation is impossible.

According to an article by Grassilli (2016), "It operates at the grammatical level, and it consists of the replacement of a word class by another word class without changing the meaning. From a stylistic viewpoint, the transposed expression does not have the same value, but the meaning is the same." This means that, essentially, by using the transposition technique, the goal is to make changes to the words from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT), substituting grammatical categories such as verbs, nouns, adverbs, prepositions, adjectives, pronouns with each other depending on the context, the structures of both languages or the intent, while still keeping the meaning.

For instance, when it comes to changing words, Vázquez-Ayora (1977, p.271-275) gives a few cases for English – Spanish translation using the transposition technique; some of these cases

are worth mentioning to provide a much clear view as to what transposition focuses on 1)

Adverb/Verb transposition: “His heart stood still” where *still* is an adverb of time, when translated into the target language changes to “Cesó de latirle el corazón” where the verb is *latirle*, keeping the same meaning. “He'll be back soon,” where the adverb is *soon*, an adverb of time when translated into the target language, changes to “No tardará en llegar” where the focus is *no tardará* keeping the same meaning of the source language, 2) *Adverb/Noun transposition:*

“Most of us came along ever so slowly” where the adverb is *slowly*, an adverb of manner, once translated into the target language changes to “La mayoría de nosotros programs con demasiada lentitud” where the noun is *lentitud*, an abstract noun. “It is commonly believed that” where the adverb is *common*, an adverb of time, once translated into the target language, changes to “La gente cree que” where the focus is on the noun *la gente*, a concrete noun, to address that many people believe something, which makes it common, thus keeping the meaning of the source

language 3) *Adverb/Adjective transposition:* “He always had learned quickly” where the adverb is *quick*, an adverb of manner, once translated into the target language changes to “Siempre había sido veloz para aprender” where the adjective is *veloz*. The change here is focused on the fact that the source sentence is saying that someone learned fast, and the target sentence is saying that

someone is fast to learn; thus, it keeps the same meaning; 4) *Verb/Adjective transposition:* “We will attempt to be brief, relying on subsequent discussion to clarify points which...” where the verb is *relying*, once translated into the target language changes to “Trataremos de ser breves, confiados en que las discusiones subsiguientes podremos esclarecer” where the adjective is *confiados*. The change here focuses on the fact that the source sentence expresses that they are making the action of trusting in something for a common goal, and the target sentence expresses that they are confident in something, thus keeping the same meaning.

2.2.2 Modulation

The second translation procedure relevant to this research is the modulation, which essentially focuses on the different points of view of the target language's readers and the translator, and as it was mentioned previously, modulation is another oblique type of translation, meaning that a word-for-word translation is more complicated.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet in their book *Comparative Stylistics of French and English* (1995), modulation focuses on the point of view and how it can change depending on the different message variations. It is used whenever a translation, despite being correctly done, ends up not making as much sense in the target language or seems awkward and wrong for the readers; modulation can either be free/optional or fixed/mandatory. For instance, the main idea of modulation is to produce changes focused on the texts' different points of view or perspectives, or word order.

To make a clearer view of what modulation stands for, Vázquez-Ayora (1977, p. 294 – 301) gives a few examples of English–Spanish translation using the modulation procedure; some of the examples worth mentioning are as follows: 1) *Abstract for Concrete*: “A cop stopped me and asked to see my papers” which is, focusing on the word *papers*, the abstract or general situation so to speak, and once translated into the target language it changes to “Un policía me detuvo y me pidió mi identificación” and here now we have a more concrete idea by using the word *identificación*. For this example, it goes from the general idea referring to any type of paper, and then, according to the point of view and context, changes into specifically the identification for the target sentence. “She has no help in the house” is the abstract or general idea, and it changes once translated into the target language to “No tiene criada” which is the concrete idea. This example goes from the general idea of not having help at home (said help could be from

family members, friends, or servants) to a more concrete idea, stating that *help* from that viewpoint refers to a housekeeper, specifically in the target sentence.; 2) *Cause for Effect*: "Now he could hear the gun," which focuses on the word *gun* that could be referred to as the cause, and it is one way to express the situation. Then, once translated into the target language, it changes to "Ahora escuchaba los disparos," focusing on the word *disparos*, which could be referred to as the effect. For this example, even though another translation for the source sentence could be "Ahora escuchaba la pistola" it is changed for another word, but it still keeps the same meaning; it still refers to the action of hearing the sounds of a gun, and even though it is slightly different, the same situation is explained but in another way. "They walked around several corners until they came to her door" is another example of modulation; in this case, it doubles; here, the focus is on the phrase *walk around corners*. The word *door*, once translated into the target language, it changes to "Doblaron varios corredores hasta llegar frente a su habitación" focusing on the phrase *doblaron varios corredores* and the word *habitación*. Just as in the previous example, the source sentence could have been translated as "Caminaron alrededor de varias esquinas hasta llegar a su puerta" which is more literal, but instead, there was a change in the way it was transferred to the target language, saying it in a different not so literal way but keeping the same intention.; 3) *One part for another*: "Eyeball to eyeball" works as one expression, referring to a body part: *the eyes*, and once translated into the target language, it switches to "Cara a cara" which refers to a different body part: *the face*. For this example, a literal translation for the source sentence could have been "globo ocular a globo ocular" and for the target sentence, "cara a cara," however the main purpose was to change one part for another one that is still related or close, in this case, the eyes are a part of the face, thus, even though it changed the parts and it is no longer a literal translation, the point still stands. Similarly, "To brush shoulders" works as one

expression referring to a body part as well: *the shoulders*, and once translated into the target language, it switches to “Codearse” which refers to another body part: *the elbow*. For this example, there is a change of parts that belong to the same group, so to speak, as the shoulders and the elbows belong to the arm, and even though this change exists, the meaning remains the same; 4) *The negated opposite*: “Holding her eyes with his” works as an expression in an affirmative tone, which once translated into the target language, switches to “Sin apartar sus ojos de los de ella” which is a negative toned expression. For this example, to determine that the expression in the target sentence is negative, it is important to point out the Spanish word *sin*, which in English means *without*. Similarly, “Do not destroy your tickets” works as an expression in a negative tone, which, once translated, switches to “Conserven los boletos” and thus an affirmative-toned expression. For this example, to determine that the expression in the source sentence is negative, the focus should be on the phrase “do not destroy,” which in Spanish means *no destruya* and thus must be avoided when it comes to the negated opposite modulation. For both examples listed above, there is a change from negative to affirmative, or from affirmative to negative. However, the key is to maintain the same message in both languages.

2.2.3 Omission

The third translation procedure relevant to this research is the omission, which essentially focuses, as its name states, on the omission of certain words or phrases when translating so that a text is smoother. According to Mona Baker in her book *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* (1992), even though translation by omission might seem like an extreme strategy at first, sometimes it is the best decision a translator can make as long as he or she evaluates and analyzes the text thoroughly before deciding to do so, as it depends on the context and the languages involved; it is a strategy that helps make the text sound clearer if said words or

expressions are just there or do not provide anything to the text so to speak, but should only be used when strictly needed and not every time since there could be a risk of the translator omitting parts of the text which are crucial or important for the rest of the text, thus, the translator must evaluate when it is appropriate to use the omission technique in order not to make the mistake of not including important information.

For instance, it could be understood that omission focuses on dropping words, phrases, or expressions when transferring a message from the source text to the target text; the reason for this would be to make a text clearer and smoother or to avoid repetitions when the texts are too different, keeping in mind that the usage of this procedure should happen only when meaning will not be affected.

In order to make a clearer view of how omission works, Vázquez-Ayora (1977, p. 358 – 369) gives a few examples for English – Spanish translation using the omission procedure, some of the cases worth mentioning are as follows: 1) *When there are redundancies*: The sentence “The weather conditions that existed in Washington became intolerable” in Spanish could be “Las condiciones climáticas que existían en Washington se volvieron intolerables” however, the sentence could be a lot simpler by omitting the extra words *that existed* and thus when translated into Spanish it changes to “Las condiciones climáticas de Washington se volvieron intolerables;” 2) *When there are perception verbs and the auxiliary can*: For perception verbs and can, the sentences “I can hear music in the next room;” “I can taste salt in my coffee;” and “I can see many faults in your work;” all have the auxiliary can + verbs of perception such as hear, taste, and see, in order to make a simpler translation for these sentences, the auxiliary can could be omitted, and thus leaving the target sentences as “Oigo música en la otra oficina;” “Siento la sal en mi café;” and “Observo muchas faltas en tu trabajo.”

2.2.4 Amplification

The fourth translation procedure relevant to this research is amplification, which essentially focuses on adding words when translating to the target language so that an idea or idea can be expressed thoroughly. As mentioned previously, amplification falls into the category of other complementing procedures. For instance, according to Molina and Hurtado (2002), amplification involves taking the ideas in the source text and transferring them into the target text by using more signifiers, or by describing things extensively so that the translator can cover syntactic or lexical gaps. This means that amplification aims to make a text more understandable for target text readers by adding extra words or phrases and explanations and paraphrasing that are not in the source text. For example, if the source text is talking about animals, specifically the blue whale, in the target text, the translator could include "the largest animal on Earth." Nevertheless, it is also important to point out that, as it is with other translation procedures, the amplification procedure is not to be used every time for every text; the translator must evaluate when it works best, to what extent, and with which parts of the translation it should be used, as well as recognizing and evaluating when to refrain from using this procedure during the process of working on his or her translations.

To make a clearer view of how amplification works, Vázquez-Ayora (1977, p. 334 – 343) gives a few cases for English–Spanish translation using the amplification procedure; some of the cases worth mentioning are the following: 1) *Verb amplification*: The sentence "On the Secretary's promise to consult" when translates into Spanish changes to "Sobre la promesa del Secretario de Estado de celebrar consultas," and in here the amplification occurs when adding *celebrar* to emphasize about the consulting part of the sentence; 2) *Adjective amplification*: The sentence "They came to life with fury, throwing tiny sparks and sinking into red rigidity," when

translated into Spanish changes to “Revivieron con furia, lanzando pequeñas chispas y cediendo por fin al rojo vivo y rígido.” For this example, the amplification occurs when adding *vivo* after *rojo*, to emphasize the intensity of the expression for that matter; 3) *Preposition amplification using a verb*: The phrases “With a light from his bedroom” and “Sony tape for best recording” when translating to the target language, they change to “Con una luz que traía de su alcoba” and “Cinta Sony que asegura la mejor grabación.” For both cases, there are no verbs in the source phrases, thus, the amplification occurs by adding the verbs *traía* and *asegura* to make them more concrete.

2.2.5 Explication

The fifth translation procedure relevant to this research is explication, which essentially focuses on making a text more explicit. Explicit means, according to Merriam-Webster (n.d), that something is “fully revealed or expressed without vagueness, implication, or ambiguity: leaving no question as to meaning or intent,” thus, explication follows a similar line. As mentioned previously, explication falls into the category of other complementing procedures, and it is just as important for the translation process.

For instance, Vinay and Darbelnet (1996) defined explication as a translation technique that focuses on taking the information found in the source text and making it explicit rather than implicit when translating it into the target language depending on the context or the situation, keeping in mind that the use of explication must be moderated since otherwise it can result in over translation. This means that exploitation is used whenever the translator wants to make the meaning of the source text a lot clearer in case there are some inaccuracies or gaps along the process in the final translation, all of this to make sure that the target text remains as clear as possible for the target audience.

In order to understand how explicitation works, Vázquez-Ayora (1977, p. 349 – 353) gives a few cases for English–Spanish translation using the explicitation procedure; some of the cases worth mentioning are as follows: 1) The sentence "We've seen the great art" once translated into the target language, Spanish, is "Hemos visto las grandes obras de arte." For this example, according to the context, even though it is not in the sentence per se, and since there are many kinds of art, the translator decided to specify what kind of art was being referenced in the source text; 2) The sentence "He shook his head" once translated into the target language, Spanish, is "Movi6 la cabeza," however, if the explicitation procedure is used, it must be changed to "Movi6 la cabeza afirmativamente" for specifying that the movement of the head was in affirmative nature, even though it is not stated in the source sentence, the translator chose to put it that way based on the context; 3) The sentence "They roared over La Guardia" once translated into the target language, Spanish, is "Sobrevolaron con estr6pito el aeropuerto de la Guardia," for this example, the translator chose to add information on what *La Guardia* is, and thus included *el aeropuerto* to the target sentence to emphasize that based on the context, the text is referring to a specific airport.

2.2.6 Literal Translation

The sixth translation procedure relevant to this research is the literal translation, which, as its name states, focuses on a word-for-word kind of translation. As mentioned, literal translation is a direct translation, meaning that a word-for-word translation is easily carried out when both languages involved have similar grammatical structures. As explained by Král (2021), a literal translation is a word-for-word translation focused on being as identical to the original as possible, resulting in a translation that is loyal to the whole structure of the original. While this is a convenient method, it also has its cons since not every language can be translated from one to the

other as the structures and rules between languages tend to vary. As with other techniques, it must not be applied to every translation. For instance, a literal translation between English and Spanish is easier to achieve because of the similarities in sentence structure, pronunciation of certain words, and the roots of words. However, the translator must still be careful in the translation process and evaluate when it is best to use this technique or refrain from using it.

To understand how literal translation works, Vázquez-Ayora (1977, p. 257 – 263) gives a few cases of English–Spanish translation using the literal translation procedure; one of the examples worth mentioning is as follows: The sentences “She is reading,” “When the pirate Sir Francis Drake attacked Riohacha in the sixteenth century,” and “I’ve left my book on the table” all have their equivalents in the Spanish language and have been translated by using the literal translation as follows: “Ella está leyendo,” “Cuando el pirata Francis Drake asaltó a Riohacha en el siglo XVI,” and “He dejado mi libro sobre la mesa.” For these examples, the literal translation is correctly used since the structures in both the source and target sentences remain the same with little alterations (such as removing the word *Sir* and adding *a* in the second example).

Vázquez-Ayora (1997) mentions cases of incorrect usage of the literal translation as well, also from English into Spanish, to illustrate that despite the similarities between both languages, there are still chances to get the translations wrong and the fact that literal translations are not always works the best for certain texts. The sentences "I did not think much of him" and "This is a policy oriented book" are examples of when a literal translation is inaccurate. For the first one, once translated into Spanish, is "No he pensado mucho en él" which is wrong as explained by the author of the book since the meaning is different, the source sentence refers to the fact that someone thinks low of someone else, has a bad opinion and it is a self-centered expression, and as it can be seen in the Spanish sentence, the meaning completely changed. The second one, once

translated into Spanish, is “Esta es una obra de orientación política” which is wrong as explained by the author of the book, he suggests that the original meaning was along the lines of behavior and norms bases, and thus states that "Se trata de una obra tendiente a proponer políticas” would be a more accurate translation.

2.2.7 Punctuation changes

The seventh translation procedure relevant to this research is punctuation changes, which essentially focuses on both texts' punctuation. Punctuation is especially important when it comes to both writing and understanding a text, there are many different rules to take into account, and it is even more crucial to understand how to apply these rules when translating a text from one language into another, especially since the punctuation rules vary between languages.

If a translator does not know how to use punctuation, there will likely be misunderstandings and difficulties regarding the meaning for the reader of the target text, which should not happen, the reader of the target text should not need to go back and read all over again if the translation of the text was not clear due to a misuse of punctuation marks. Therefore, this technique deals with the analysis of the source text while considering the punctuation to apply punctuation changes when translating into the target language according to its punctuation rules, all of this to produce an accurate and comprehensible text.

As stated in the book *Punctuation Matters: Advice on Punctuation for Scientific and Technical Writing* by John Kirkman (2006), punctuation marks are focused on two aspects; one is the grammatical aspect, which shows how to use boundaries to divide the text into segments, which may or may not relate to the other; and the other is rhetorical, which shows what the author wants to emphasize or the tone to give to a word or the whole text. For instance, it can be understood that simple changes like removing a comma (,) or adding exclamation marks (!),

using capitalization and underlining, and many other different punctuation changes, may influence how the reader understands and perceives a text. For that reason, it is important to pay close attention to punctuation rules when it comes to writing, as they help convey a message, transmit an emotion, and, of course, the overall understanding of texts.

2.3 Glossaries

The last aspect relevant to this project is related to glossaries, specifically their importance and relevance for the translator and the translation process, as well as how to create them correctly. According to an article by George (2022), a glossary is a compilation of words and expressions that belong to a specific topic being discussed in a text, generally included in theses or dissertations. The goal is to make a list of only the specific words or expressions that may be difficult to understand by the reader to help them get an idea of the terminology, especially if it is very specific or technical.

Accordingly, since no translator has absolute knowledge on every topic or study field, both studying and creating glossaries come in handy, for example, if a translator is prompted to translate a certain text which has a specific terminology, he or she can consult an already existent glossary which includes those terms which they do not comprehend to make the translation process easier, and then, the translator can create a glossary including other terms which they consider appropriate adding as well once the text is translated to help other people understand it better once they read the target text, but mostly, to help themselves during the translation process.

It is important to point out that, to create a glossary correctly, one must follow some steps. Before creating a glossary, it is important to make a selection of terms which are the most relevant or advanced in the text, the more terms included, the better as there is no risk of

overlooking an important term in the process, and it helps the translator get an idea of the terminology present in the whole text.

According to Gapper (2008), the first step to creating a glossary is to determine to whom it is for or for what purpose it is going to be used; the second step is to determine which terms are going to be included as well as what information to include about the terms (the term, the grammatical category, definition, the equivalents in the source/target language, synonyms or antonyms), specific information for some terms like when to use them, the gender, the singular or plural, the field, or the orthographic options; the third step to making a glossary is to determine the format, which is essentially how the terms will be ordered as well as the order of the aspects, and to specify the typography, size, and overall the format of the whole glossary.

Consequently, once the translator has followed the steps mentioned above and worked on the glossary or glossaries needed for their project, it is important to do an extensive review of the glossary to make sure that everything is correct, clear, and accurate to have a glossary that is as reliable as possible, and ready to be included in the project for the readers of the target text.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

The following chapter deals with the methodological framework of the research project, focusing on laying out the different research approaches, research design, information sources, analysis categories, data collection instruments, and collection data process and data analysis. For instance, as McMeekin et al. (2020) stated, a methodological framework comprises methods, rules, and procedures to structure what needs to be done and guide the researcher through the process. Thus, it is of great help when trying to improve the accuracy, quality, and reliability of a project or any other activity. As it turns out, a methodological framework is a crucial part of any research project since it impacts how the research process is done and carried out.

3.1 Research Approach

Despite many different approaches that are fit for different types of projects depending on the contents, three are the most used as they are easier to develop: the qualitative approach, the quantitative approach, and the mixed approach. In order to carry out this research project, it is important to understand these approaches as they are all helpful when doing research projects. Then, a research approach must be selected to be applied when it comes to the data analysis. According to a guide by the University of Northampton (n.d), the quantitative approach is all about numbers. It helps analyze much information if the purpose of the research is to show statistics, and it requires knowledge of mathematics and statistics to carry out a research project successfully; the qualitative approach is, on the other hand, all about words, opinions of people or a group of people, it sometimes is not as detailed as the previously mentioned approach, but it contains quotes or examples of the information gathered, as well as references to similar research

projects previously done to compare the results; the mixed approach focuses on collecting information by using both approaches above for the same research.

For that matter, it could be understood that the quantitative approach focuses on gathering information through observation and analysis of numeric data, percentages, or overall statistics, while the qualitative approach focuses on the opposite; it deals with written data coming from questionnaires, interviews, papers, books, among others to understand specific details on thoughts or opinions; and the mixed approach, as its name states, consists of using both the quantitative approach and the qualitative approach in one same research project.

For this research project, the researcher will focus on translating texts from English into Spanish and from Spanish into English to analyze the texts, including the tone, the difficulty, the formality, among others; translation methods such as communicative and semantic translation, and some translation techniques mentioned previously in the second chapter which are involved in the translation process. Therefore, considering this, the approach that fits this project most is the qualitative approach because it deals with analyzing written information.

3.2 Research Design

As with the research approaches, there are many different research designs to use in research projects to obtain and develop the information and organize and analyze the research project. A research design is, according to Dulock (1993), a plan or a means to answer the problem stated in the research question and to analyze factors that may help the research results or, on the contrary, make them less valid; these research designs are generally or usually chosen among four groups depending on what the purpose of the project is, these are descriptive, correlational, quasiexperimental and experimental.

For this research project, the research design used is descriptive, as it deals with doing an "accurate and systematic description of something or someone" (Dulock, 1993, p.154). For instance, it can be understood that by using this design, it is expected for the researcher to be able to fully comprehend and describe the different details to be analyzed through the translation of texts from Spanish to English and vice versa, such as text characteristics, translation procedures, and the creation of glossaries, as well as why these details are important for the project.

3.3 Information Sources

When it comes to research projects, it is vital to understand everything being worked on; every topic, definition, and just any piece of information to be used in a project must come from reliable sources for it to be valid or official. Since it is not likely for a researcher to know everything about every topic, it is only natural to actively look for different sources of information, such as other related research projects, books, articles, or papers, which come from people with prior proven knowledge, to know beforehand that the information is trustworthy enough to be used in something as significant as a research project like a thesis or graduation paper.

The diverse sources of information, whether online or physical, can be of three types: primary, secondary, and tertiary. According to an article by Alderman (2014),

Primary sources provide the most direct evidence of a topic being developed in a research project and should generally be given high importance for inclusion in the research process. Secondary sources provide analysis and discussion by researchers who have examined primary sources and seek to explore their significance. Tertiary sources provide overviews and synopses of issues raised by

secondary sources or may help a researcher identify primary and secondary sources.

For instance, primary sources are the most important sources to be used in a research project, as they convey the original information (or closer to it) on certain specific topics from mostly renowned authors. The secondary sources are mostly from previous similar works done by people who used primary sources in their research projects. The tertiary information sources give the researcher a "hint" about secondary and primary sources, serving as basic means of information.

Following the same line, some examples of primary, secondary, and tertiary sources mentioned by Alderman (2014); material like letters, interviews, or autobiographies are primary sources, academic journals, and books, as well as research studies are secondary sources, and tertiary sources, resources such as abstracts, encyclopaedias, handbooks, and library databases are worth mentioning.

3.4 Analysis Categories

This research project uses the qualitative approach, focusing on written information rather than numbers. Thus, it is supported by various information categorized to achieve the objectives, such as the process of translation itself, some important translation procedures, a complete text analysis, and glossaries.

3.4.1 Translation

The first important aspect is that this research project involves translating documents from English into Spanish and Spanish into English. As mentioned before, translation is the transfer of

information, message, or meaning of a text from one language to another. The goal is to keep the translation as natural and understandable for the target audience as possible; to do so, it is crucial to understand that translation involves more than just knowing two languages. According to Jääskeläinen (2011)

Not surprisingly, the translation process has always intrigued both translators and translation scholars, making them reflect upon their own and others' translation principles and solutions. However, the process has rarely held a similar fascination for outsiders, who often seem to be under the impression that there is nothing remarkable about translating; once you know two languages, 'you just translate.'

Following this line, it can be understood that translation demands some level of expertise for it to be reliable because just knowing the languages involved does not guarantee that the translation of a text will be successful; the author then stresses the importance of getting to understand the fact that translation involves a whole process of research, principles, and methods and that the process of translation is much more complex.

3.4.2 Translation procedures

As stated in the section above, part of the research a translator must do when translating relates to the different translation procedures that may be used/found in texts. Jiménez and Torres (2013) suggest that different translation procedures are always necessary when a translator cannot find an exact equivalent to words or expressions when there are culture shocks or significant differences in how something is said in the source and target languages.

For instance, it is of great help for the researcher of this project to understand the different translation procedures to be used and analyzed in the translated texts, which are, accordingly,

transposition, amplification, modulation, explicitation, omission, and literal translation for this project.

3.4.3 Text Analysis

Another aspect to mention is the text analysis, which will be conducted for each text involved. As it turns out, based on Peter Newmark's text analysis criteria, the researcher must understand the texts and then sort them out based on different stylistic scales, the type of text, the emotional tone, and the translation method used on each. Accordingly, using different translation techniques or procedures commonly helps to make the target text more accurate, and they help the translator during the translation process.

3.4.4 Glossary

The last category relevant to this research project is the glossary, specifically for words from the texts to be translated. According to the Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.), a glossary is "an alphabetical list of difficult, technical, or foreign words in a text along with explanations of their meanings." thus, a glossary essentially consists of listing words or phrases that are of specific terminology or difficult to understand and are placed in order to help whoever reads texts understand the terminology better.

In the case of this project, for a translator, a glossary helps guide the translation process, for that matter, a glossary includes the definition of said words/phrases and as many other categories that can be chosen depending on the project's needs, some of them can be the equivalents of each word or term in the other language involved, the grammatical categories such as noun, adjective, and so forth; the pronunciation of the words, and even some examples for using each word/phrase.

3.5 Data collection instruments

For this research project, it is important not only to analyze data but also to provide results by using a certain number of instruments related to the nature of the investigation, which help the researcher in the process of finding the results. As mentioned before, the research focuses on translating documents from English to Spanish and vice versa and analyzing the effects of procedures and methods used during the translation process. For instance, in order to achieve the best data analysis, three instruments will be used to achieve the best results from this analysis which are 1) a text analysis through Newmark's analysis criteria, 2) color coding for the different translation procedures, and 3) glossaries.

3.5.1 Text Analysis

When it comes to the translation process, a translator must be well familiarized with the text to be translated and thus analyze it thoroughly beforehand for the best analysis of a text, to understand every aspect surrounding the text, and to gather as much as possible. As stated before, the first instrument used is text analysis, specifically through Newmark's criteria.

The aspects for the text analysis to be taken into account for this research are the following: Text Styles, divided into *Narrative*, *Description*, *Discussion*, and *Dialogue*; Stylistic Scales, divided into *Scale of Formality*, *Scale of Generality or Difficulty*, and *Scale of Emotional Tone*; Text Function, divided into *Informative*, *Expressive*, and *Vocative*; and Translation Method, divided into *Communicative* and *Semantic*.

The aspects mentioned above will be organized in a table to provide the analysis of each source text for the translation in Chapter V; for instance, the table below exemplifies the format for said analysis.

Table 1. Text Analysis

Text Analysis	[Source Text Title]
Text Style	
Text Function	
Scale of Formality	
Scale of Generality or Difficulty	
Scale of Emotional Tone	
Translation Method	

Table 1 Demonstrates the aspects to be followed during the text analysis—source: Researcher's creation

3.5.2 Color Coding

The next instrument to be used for the translation and analysis process is the color-coding. Color-coding consists of gathering a set of criteria that is going to be used to carry out an analysis of a text; in this case, the criteria are related to translation, specifically, translation procedures mentioned in the II Chapter of this research, and which are to be found in the translated texts.

It is important to point out that the researcher will only analyze part of the translated texts, specifically fifteen paragraphs in English and fifteen in Spanish, of 120 to 150 words each. The translation procedures will be divided and assigned a color to differentiate them from each other once their presence and how they were used in the translated texts are analyzed.

Consequently, the colors assigned to each translation procedure are as follows: blue for Transposition, pink for Modulation, green for Omission, orange for Amplification, red for Explicitation, and purple for Literal Translation. Below is a table exposing each procedure with its corresponding color.

Table 2. Color Coding

Transposition	Amplification
Modulation	Explication
Omission	Literal Translation

Table 2 shows the colors for the color-coding process—source: Researcher's creation

3.5.3 Glossaries

The use of glossaries in different languages is yet one of the most important aspects of the translation process because they can greatly help both the translators and the readers. Be it a simple or specialized glossary, they are known to always come in handy. For instance, as the remaining instrument, the researcher will provide two glossaries, one in English and one in Spanish, with around twenty-five terms relevant from each translation. These glossaries' format will include each term in the source language in the first column; in the second column, the equivalent of said terms in the target language; then in the third column, the researcher will include the grammatical category of the terms; and lastly, in the fourth column, definitions for each term, found in the Cambridge Dictionary. Below is a table that exemplifies the format for the glossaries.

Table 3. Glossary

Source Language	Target Language	Grammatical Category	Definition Cambridge Dictionary

Table 3 shows the categories for the Glossary of the most relevant terminology found in the texts—source: Researcher's creation

3.6 Collection data process and data analysis

Considering that this research project is qualitative, it is important to explain how the entire process will be done and how the researcher will collect and analyze the data. First and foremost, the researcher will thoroughly read the texts chosen for this project to get a general idea of what they are about; once this is done, the researcher will proceed with the translation process while simultaneously considering which words or terms are the most relevant in order to create glossaries. As soon as the researcher finishes the translation, proofreading is indispensable. Once the translation process is finished, the researcher will be able to complete the text analysis charts for each source text and, right after, proceed with selecting the paragraphs, which will then be analyzed through the color-coding process of the translation procedures stated before. Finally, the researcher will fill in the glossaries with the words or terms considered during translation.

Chapter IV

Translation of Documents

In the following chapter, the researcher will include the translation of each of the three documents to be used in the project. The title of the first document is *Reporte Regional Anual Abril 2013 - Marzo 2014*, and it will be translated from Spanish into English. The title of the second document is *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and it will be translated from English into Spanish, which is the same case for the third document, *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*, the researcher will, however, translate only a few pages of the latter.

4.1 Translation of the document Informe regional anual abril 2013 - marzo 2014

Annual Regional Report (April 2013 – March 2014)

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1. Introduction

The following report compiles activities developed by ILANUD during the period from April 2013 to March 2014, which were carried out thanks to the generous cooperation of multiple governments of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region, as well as other extra-regional governments and various international cooperation agencies and organizations. This report accounts for investigation, training, technical assistance, and the distribution of information services provided by ILANUD to several countries at both regional and national levels, in the areas of work declared as priority by the countries of the region and by the United Nations in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. About the Institution

The United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) was established in the city of San José, Costa Rica, through an agreement signed on June 11th, 1975 between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, by resolution of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Resolutions 7311-FXXVII and 1584-L); and approved by the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica through the Law No. 6135 of November 18th, 1977.

It is an international, regional, multilateral, specialized, non-profit organization that has technical and political influence on the governments of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. It has full legal personality and the most extensive capacity to accept donations from cooperating agencies, receive and administer contributions from the governments within its mandate, and acquire, exercise, transfer, and bestow rights over intellectual property.

Within the framework of the United Nations, it is part of the network of interregional and regional institutes under the protection of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Said network consists of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Interregional Training Centre of the International Labour Organization in Turin, Italy (UNICRI, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute; regional institutes in Europe (HEUNI, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, based in Helsinki, Finland), Asia and the Pacific (UNAFEI, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, based in Tokyo, Japan), Africa (UNAFRI, United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, located in Kampala, Uganda), and Latin America and the Caribbean (ILANUD, United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, based in San José, Costa Rica).

Within the framework of Latin America and the Caribbean region, ILANUD has signed bilateral and cooperation agreements with the following governments: Argentina (1989), Bolivia (1990), Brazil (1989), Costa Rica (1975), Colombia (1988), Cuba (1989), Ecuador (1988), Guatemala (1988), Honduras (1986), Jamaica (1997), Mexico (1986), Nicaragua (1993), Panama

(1991), Peru (1985), Uruguay (1989), Spain (1988), and Venezuela (2006). Likewise, it has signed agreements with multiple universities.

Since its creation, ILANUD has played a significant role in the region in addressing the issue of violence, crime, and criminal justice. With the support of the Costa Rican government, other governments both inside and outside the region, international organizations, and various international cooperation agencies, ILANUD has designed, directed, and executed multiple programs, projects, and activities at the regional and national levels, aimed at formulating and implementing policies and guidelines for action in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and as improving and strengthening the capacity of justice sector institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

ILANUD has extensive technical and political experience in its action field and a well-known history of almost forty years of important contributions to the countries of the region, providing criminological and criminal legal investigation services, training of legal, penitentiary, and police operators, and other fields related to crime prevention and criminal justice (through conferences, courses, seminars, workshops, and meetings with experts), as well as through technical assistance services to institutes in the region, and services for the collection and dissemination of criminal and criminological legal information.

ILANUD's work and contributions have been recognized by the Costa Rican government, which is a member of its advisory council, by the other countries' governments in the region, by international organizations, by international non-governmental organizations, and also by various international cooperation agencies and academic institutions.

Mission and Vision

As stated in Article 1 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Costa Rican Government, the main objective of ILANUD is to collaborate with governments for a well-balanced economic and social development in Latin American countries and the Caribbean through formulating and incorporating national plans of development, policies, and instruments for action in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Strategic Objectives and Activities

ILANUD's strategic objectives are as follows:

- To organize training programs for policy makers, planners, administrators, and specialized technical staff in crime prevention and offender treatment, including theoretical and practical studies; implement courses and seminars on special topics (including research and planning techniques) for different types of personnel.
- To facilitate the exchange of technical knowledge and experiences among the personnel of different countries in the region, and to promote the preparation of training materials and manuals.
- To gather and disseminate information, as well as conduct systematic, multidisciplinary, and practical investigations on crime trends in the region and related factors (paying special attention to new and special problems such as violence, misuse of narcotics, corruption, etc.), the economic and social costs of crime and its consequences for development and planning; the special needs and priorities for action concerning crime and the constant fight against it, as well as the global strategies and programs oriented to crime prevention and criminal justice, in the light of the prevailing conditions of the region and the context of national socioeconomic planification.

- To promote the adoption and implementation by governments of norms, guidelines, and procedures recommended by the United Nations, as well as a comprehensive approach to crime and criminal justice problems, linked to the general national planning; contribute to the development, adaptation, and implementation of effective policies and programs for crime prevention and criminal justice, according to international plans of action and other recommendations given by the United Nations for this matter.
- To contribute to the development and implementation of United Nations policies and programs for crime prevention and criminal justice at a regional level.
- To provide assessment and technical assistance services as needed, on request of the governments in the region.
- To promote collaboration among the countries in the region regarding crime prevention and the fight against crime, focusing on the development of common policies and the initiation of joint actions on common interest issues.

3. ILANUD activities according to priority topics

In order to achieve its objectives, ILANUD develops and carries out regional and national programs, projects, and activities which include specific activities in crime investigation and criminal justice systems, training activities through seminars, courses, workshops, and meetings with experts; provision of technical assistance services, and gathering and dissemination of scientific information regarding topics of interest (ILANUD's Formation Agreement, first article). The Institutional work plan of ILANUD is guided by the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the 21st Century (Austria, 2000); the Bangkok Declaration, "Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice” (Thailand, 2005); the Salvador de Bahía, Brazil Declaration on “Broad Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and their Development in a Changing World” (Brazil, 2010); all of this according to the annual recommendations from the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, primarily by the specific needs of each country in the region.

Accordingly, activities implemented inside the programs and projects executed by ILANUD from April 2013 – March 2014 are as follows.

I. Actions against transnational organized crime.

1. ILANUD collaborated with technical assistance regarding crime and security to those attending the *First World Forum on Crime, Security, and Goals for the New Millennium*, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in August 2013. The objectives of the Forum were:
 - a) to support the project for the creation of a Global Security and Social Development University, linked to the United Nations, and possibly established in Brazil. Said university will be responsible for disseminating knowledge on international law of human security, science, technology and innovation; and promoting cooperation, governance, and sustainable prosperity of people from the New Millennium, b) to highlight the role that advanced technology plays in strategies to prevent and fight crime and control of violence against the effects of globalization, c) to dimension the policy of exchange and cooperation for human rights at a regional and international level, d) to present the guidelines of the Observatory on Academic Criminology, and e) to provide grants to the World Bank’s Global Forum Program on Law, Justice, and Development. The Forum got productive results and alternative practical ideas to improve the effectiveness of conventions, norms, and programs outlined by the United

Nations, collaborating with the governments in the field of strategies and the pursuit of a dignified future that counts with solid policies on human security and peace for all citizens, coexisting with the family and the community, within the cities, and among nations. The activity was carried out and sponsored by the International Society for Criminology, a consultative organ of the United Nations and the European Council. Institutional high-level authorities from both national and international academic fields also participated.

2. Within the framework of the “Foro Internacional de Derechos Humanos 2014,” based in Mexico, ILANUD provided technical assistance and training on Measures against transnational organized crime,” to human rights operators, public employees at the municipal, state, national, and international levels; to members of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to members of public institutions focused on national and international human rights; to people coming from civil society organizations and academic institutions in Morelos, *Mexico*. Said activity was organized by the Government of the State of Morelos, the Mexican Federal Ministry of Government, and the Baltasar Garzón International Foundation. Over 3000 people took part in this Forum.
3. Within the framework of the agreement signed with the Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca in *Italy*, ILANUD held, in March 2014, the seminar on “International Law and Transnational Organized Crime: Legal Considerations on a Growing Phenomenon,” which allowed the development of topics such as organized crime, international instrumentation (United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and Protocols,) illicit trafficking of migrants and weapons, human

trafficking, drug trafficking, corruption, and international law. The Seminar was aimed at law students and lawyers, and it had close cooperation from the Law School at with Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca.

4. ILANUD, together with the United Nations Regional Office on Drugs and Crime for Central America and the Caribbean, based in Panama (UNODC ROPAN), trained in July 2013, twenty-five officials from the Unidad de Inteligencia Policial de la Oficina de Planes y Operaciones (OPO) del Organismo de Investigación Judicial in Costa Rica on criminal intelligence applied to crime. The activity was established within the regional initiative to strengthen the analysis and intelligence capacities of the UNODC Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean, with the primary objective of providing methodological knowledge on the analysis of information to improve the capacities of the fight against organized crime in Costa Rica.
5. ILANUD provided technical assistance to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on good practices and effective solutions for human trafficking victims based on the experience of Costa Rica within the framework of the “Regional Consultation Assembly on the Rights of Human Trafficking Victims,” held in Chile in July 2013, as part of the activities conducted by the Special Rapporteur on Human Trafficking of the Human Rights Council. Accordingly, opinions were gathered from all the countries participating on the right of all human trafficking victims to effective solutions, including the challenges and good practices related to its implementation, functions, and responsibilities of the States, as well as the development of a series of recommendations and suggestions to be considered later in the report that the Special Rapporteur presented to the Human Rights Council.

6. Technical support was provided to the Technical Secretariat from the National Coalition Against Migrant and Human Trafficking (CONATT) of the General Migrations and Foreign Citizens Bureau of *Costa Rica*, by participating in its ordinary sessions. To that effect: a) the Law Procurement Committee contributed to the revision and correction of the Law Against Human Trafficking No. 9095; b) participated in the “*Encuentro Binacional Colombia-Costa Rica*” held in San José, November 2013, where topics like the challenges related to the prevention and the fight against human trafficking, as well as assistance to victims, were analyzed. It was attended by Colombian authorities that make up the academics, individual experts, from the National Coalition Against Migrant and Human Trafficking (CONATT); d) a “Project Proposal” was drafted to train crime operators and the Costa Rican police based on the new legislation on human trafficking.

7. ILANUD participated by providing opinions and technical criteria in the “Seminario Internacional: La actividad legislativa y las nuevas alternativas para el combate a las drogas/ International Seminar: Legislative Activity and the New Alternatives to Fight Against Drugs,” in San José, Costa Rica, in August 2013. During the seminar, topics such as crime, democracy, the legislative agenda on drug issues, violence, drug dealing, and citizen engagement in national politics, were discussed. The activity was made as a part of the Project to Strengthen the Capacities of Legislators in Central America, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic, and it revolved around reports from the Organization of American States (OAS) regarding drugs in Latin America. The activity was assembled by the OAS and representatives from Costa Rica, El Salvador,

Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, Belice, and the Dominican Republic were invited.

II. Actions related to crime prevention.

1. ILANUD collaborated with the Costa Rican government and the United Nations Regional Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), based in Vienna, to prepare and execute the “Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,” which took place in San José, Costa Rica, from February 19th to 21st, 2014. The Regional Consultations and the Quinquennial World Congress are mostly the highest-level meetings of their kind that bring together the people responsible for crime politics and criminal justice systems operators from all the countries in the region, including parliamentary, academics, individual degree experts, civil society representatives, and the media. The objective was to analyze substantial topics on the agenda and to give recommendations for action from the point of view of each region, which would serve as a basis to prepare conclusions and recommendations to be considered at the Quinquennial World Congress in Qatar in April 2015. Around 250 high-level delegates participated, including ministers of justice, interior, security, and government; magistrates of the supreme court of justice, general attorneys of public ministries, heads and advocates of public defenders, penitentiary directors, and experts coming from *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Suriname, Trinidad y Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the State of Qatar*. Representatives of international organizations and non-

governmental institutions, and observants from inside and outside the region, also participated. A report was produced with action oriented recommendations, which, as stated before, would serve as a basis for the preparation of conclusions and recommendations to be considered at the XIII Quinquennial World Congress in Qatar.

2. Within the framework of the XV National Congress on Criminology and the V International Congress on Forensic Science, which took place in Puebla, *Mexico*, in October 2013, ILANUD provided support and technical assistance to the Mexican Criminology Association, the Institute of Forensic Sciences of the State of Puebla, and to the National Council of Criminology Education Institutions (CIECRIM). At the Congress, criminology, forensic, and crime sciences, among others were analyzed to support the national security problem and the administration of justice with advanced scientific and technological tools. ILANUD contributed its experience in criminology, victimology, and crime system, and presented the UN's current postulates and proposals in this matter. Several professionals interested in public security, criminology, criminal and forensic medicine, social work, biology, and chemistry, among others, participated in the Congress.
3. During the installation of the General Assembly of the Latin American Committee on Crime Prevention, ILANUD collaborated in the preparation of the report on "Prevention Practices of Urban Crime in Latin America," which will be presented at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice which will take place in Doha, Qatar, in April 2015. The objective of the actions performed by the Committee is to incorporate, at a global scale, *the sustainable development objectives of the millennium -The Future We Want Program-*, which is

being implemented by the United Nations Secretariat in New York. Distinctive scholars from *Brazil, Costa Rica, Argentina, Panama, Peru, and Honduras* participated in this program.

4. Within the framework of the celebration of the “I National Congress on Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation,” ILANUD provided technical assistance to *Mexico* regarding human rights, crime, and criminal justice. This event was held in Mexico City, in June 2013, with the purpose of generating spaces to analyze the guiding principles of the National Crime Prevention Program, as well as the indicators to be used to evaluate its results, difficulties, and challenges. International and national experts participated, as well as national authorities, scholars, and civil society. The event was organized by the Mexican Academy of Criminology.
5. ILANUD provided technical assistance to *Colombia* regarding crime prevention and human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, within the framework of the “Permanent Forum of Human Rights: Guillermo Gaviria Correa and Gilberto Echeverri Mejía,” held in April 2013, as a part of an interinstitutional initiative of the Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana, the Colombian Human Rights Institute, and Medellín’s mayor's office. The activity promoted the Defense of Human Rights in Colombia, and was supported by national and international experts from Latin America.
6. Support and technical assistance were provided to delegates from *Brazil* who visited Costa Rica to exchange knowledge regarding crime and crime prevention. A series of

visits and meetings with the Costa Rican Government authorities were held in November 2013.

III. Actions related to juvenile criminal justice.

1. Within the framework of the “*Academic conference on gender, human rights of teenagers and juvenile criminal justice,*” held on the occasion of the celebration of the 19th anniversary of the Juvenile Criminal Jurisdiction of El Salvador, ILANUD provided technical assistance to the Escuela de Capacitación Judicial and the Consejo Nacional de la Judicatura de *El Salvador* on gender and juvenile criminal rights. The activity was held in April 2014 and it encouraged an objective critical analysis of the situation of female adolescents in conflict with juvenile crime law, nineteen years after the Juvenile Criminal Law came into force. It was attended by magistrates, judges, juvenile crime courts, enforcement measures courts, criminal jurisdiction judges, members of the multidisciplinary teams of the courts, secretariats, and criminal collaborators, among others.
2. Within the framework of the “Second Meeting on Human and Technological Science for the Integration of Cono Sur” and its 12th symposium on childhood, adolescence, and youth, held in May 2013 in Bogotá, Colombia; ILANUD provided technical assistance on prevention and the rights of children and teenagers whose parents are deprived of their liberty. Multiple investigations that have been carried out in different countries of the region were exchanged. In the case of ILANUD, a synthesis of an investigation on the topic was presented with the support of other institutions. In addition to this, a “Methodological Guide” for the attention of children whose parents

are deprived of their liberty, was also implemented as well. Fifty professionals participated, including doctors, social workers, lawyers, anthropologists, representatives of institutions from Mercosur Network, and international speakers from *Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico*. The activity was organized by the School of Philosophy and Human Studies from the Universidad Sergio Arboleda and the Mercosur Network.

3. ILANUD provided technical assistance and training on juvenile criminal law to the participants in the “International Congress on Criminal Policies and Freedom,” held in November 2013 in Bogotá, *Colombia*. The goal of said Congress was to create spaces for academic discussion and reflection on the construction of a crime policy which guarantees freedom as a fundamental right and relevant topics on integral and secured criminal policies. It was directed towards professionals in the fields of law and other disciplines, political scientists, sociologists, and social communicators, and it was organized by the Centro de Investigación en Política Criminal de la Universidad Externado de Colombia.
4. ILANUD participated in the “Stockholm Criminology Symposium” held in Stockholm, Sweden, in June 2013, organized by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention. ILANUD presented a project on laws and criminology from all the countries in the region, said project was titled “Menores de edad, delito y prisión en América Latina. ¿Qué hacer? ¿Qué no hay que hacer?” / “Minors, crime, and prison in Latin America. What to do? What not to do?”

IV. Actions against overpopulation in prison and alternative solutions to imprisonment

1. ILANUD, as a part of the United Nations Institutes Network and within the framework of the celebration of the 22nd Annual Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna in April 2013; participated in the group work sessions in which the updating of the Minimum Rules for Prisoners was analyzed, as well as in parallel meetings with different authorities in the region. Additionally, ILANUD presented its “Activities Report on crime prevention and criminal justice”/ “Informe de actividades en materia de prevención del delito y justicia penal” to the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
2. Within the framework of the “International Congress on torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading actions,” held in June 2013 as a part of the “National Campaign Against Torture 2013;” ILANUD provided technical assistance to for the Public Ministry of Defence of *Argentina*. The objective was to *address* the challenges regarding torture and actions to eradicate it.
3. Participated in the Commemoration of the “International Day of Support for Victims of Torture,” organized by the United Nations System Office in June 2013, with the support of the Human Rights and Justice Secretariat in *Honduras*, the National Committee for Torture Prevention (CONAPREV) and the Swiss Embassy. The objective was to promote the effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Actions or Penalties, and to eradicate them. Three hundred people participated, including high-status people, diplomatic bodies, representatives of international cooperation, and civil society.

4. Participated in the “Violence of State Sessions. Justice, crime, and prison in 30 years of democracy,” organized by the Collective of Former Political Prisoners and Survivors of the City of Rosario, *Argentina*, who addressed the issue of torture and overpopulation in prison.
5. Within the framework of the “Meeting of Penitentiary Systems and the II Meeting of the Ibero-American Public Defence: For Gender Justice,” held in San José, Costa Rica, in July 2013; ILANUD provided training and technical assistance to the participants regarding the protection of rights for women deprived of liberty (Bangkok Rules). The Meeting’s purpose was to analyze the application of good practices to enforce the States’ obligations from the role of Public Defence offices and suggest strategic plans of action and alliances which promote the effectiveness of Human Rights for women deprived of liberty. The event was organized by the Public Defence, the Ministry of Justice and Peace in Costa Rica, the Justice and Gender Foundation, the Women, Justice, and Gender Program of ILANUD, and the United Nations Office Against Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and was aimed at public defenders of the Judiciary of Costa Rica. High-ranking guests such as authorities from *Austria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela, were involved.*
6. ILANUD provided technical assistance and training on penitentiary topics to the participants of the Federal Congress on Legislative Amendments, held in Mar del Plata, *Argentina*, in February 2014. The meeting focused on the analysis of new penitentiary, criminal, and administrative legislations. National and international jurists

and specialists participated, and it was organized by The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Nation.

7. Within the framework of the Convention of Collaboration signed with the Ministry of Justice and Security of the Buenos Aires Province, **Argentina**, for the implementation of the “*Continuous Formation and Training Programme for the Staff of the Penitentiary Service*,” ILANUD provided technical assistance from January to August of 2013 as detailed below:

- 7.1. Sixty officials, including Officials and Professionals of the Penitentiary Service of Buenos Aires, received training on the importance and contribution of the Departmental Municipalities for penitentiary services of Latin America, and it was promoted an exchange of experiences on similar systems in countries of the region. Additionally, support was provided by the Ministry of Justice and Security of Buenos Aires Province, **Argentina**;

- 7.2. Around 400 professionals in the Mental Health field and technical criminological staff of the Federal Penitentiary Service of **Argentina** within the framework of the “*National Meeting of Psychologists in Context of Confinement*,”

- 7.3. Twenty officials from the Penitentiary Service of the Province of Salta, Argentina were trained and the future signing of an Agreement was presented to train professionals and base staff of the Provincial Institute of Education and Socialization for Adolescents (IPESA), to promote the exchange of experiences and gathering of data on the general situation of the children and adolescents in conflict with the criminal law;

7.4. Thirty professionals and thirty IPESA directors were trained within the framework of the “*First and Second Meeting of Operators in Context of Confinement,*” which were organized to evaluate the conditions of the personnel to carry out their work in tasks of socio-community inclusion of children and adolescents in conflict with criminal law;

7.5. A field visit to IPESA, the Provincial Institute of Education and Socialization for Adolescents, and Unit 30 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of *Argentina* was scheduled to learn the conditions and programs, as well as an exchange between the projects developed related to what was proposed by the United Nations in regards to the international regulations linked to young people in conflict with the criminal law and good penitentiary practices;

7.6. Ten Directors and other professionals of the Penitentiary Service of the La Pampa Province, *Argentina*, were trained on crime prevention and community service of adolescents and children of the province;

7.7. With the Penitentiary System of the Rio Negro Province, *Argentina*, an investigation and duty visit was scheduled, and it was focused on the exchange of expertise on the approaching methods towards the penitentiary problem and good practices from the framework of Human Security of Inhabitants;

7.8. Alongside the Penitentiary Service of the San Juan Province, *Argentina*, there was a collaboration to provide support on penitentiary-related topics for the Provincial Management for Childhood and Adolescence, and future training activities and

capacity building activities on the topic of crime prevention and treatment of young people deprived of liberty;

7.9. Fifteen professionals, including psychologists, officials, and heads of the Chimbass prison, were trained in terms of the link grouping focused on reducing intramural violent situations;

7.10. An investigation visit to the penitentiary center Nazario Benavidez was scheduled to learn about the conditions of young inmates, programs developed or proposed in terms of juvenile criminal application, and socio-community inclusion, as well as treatment of additions;

7.11. Within the framework of the “Conference on Criminal Execution” held in November 2013, in the city of Paraná, ILANUD provided technical assistance to the Judiciary Branch of the City of Entre Ríos Province, *Argentina*, in terms of penitentiary **policy** and sentences for crimes against sexual integrity and its therapeutic approach in prison. The problem of standards of penitentiary treatment in prisons was addressed, as well. The Conference was organized by the Superior Court of Justice of Entre Ríos and by the Ministry of Government of the province;

7.12. ILANUD provided technical assistance to *Argentina* in terms of minors, crime, and prison in Latin America within the framework of the “*Juvenile Criminal Systems Meeting in Latin America*,” held in October 2013 and organized by the civil association ENRAISUR on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the program “Building Citizenship,” destined to provide help for young people and

adults in conflict with the criminal law and in psychosocial vulnerability. The main lines of this problem around the whole continent were addressed, as well;

7.13. ILANUD provided technical assistance to the Supreme Court of Justice and to the Coordinator of Prison Work Labour of the Santa Fe Province, **Argentina**, concerning prison overpopulation and its potential solutions based on the sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation in the judiciary case Verbitzky. There was participation of public defenders from the Judiciary Branch of the City of Rosario, Santa Fe Province. The mission was carried out in June 2013;

8. Observation, investigation, and training visits were scheduled to different Institutional Centers in **Costa Rica** to address problems related to infrastructure and prison overpopulation with the technical support of Directors, technical Personnel;
9. Fifty officials from the National Institute of Criminology in **Costa Rica**, among them Directors of institutional centers in terms of reducing prison overpopulation to ensure a respectful model of Human Rights and link grouping (classification and diagnosis for the coexistence of people who work in prison as well as those in confinement). The training was supported by the General Directorate of Social Adaptation of the Ministry of Justice and Peace.
10. Training was provided to public defenders, psychologists, social workers, sociologists, and people linked to Human Rights organizations on grouping and Human Security of Latin American Inhabitants within the framework of the "*International Human Rights Seminar: Inside and outside of prison: build to live,*" organized by the **Colombian** Institute of Human Rights (INPEC).

11. Technical support and consultation were given to officials of the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Cults of *Ecuador* to visit Argentinian prisons to learn in situ, the way the implemented model works and its possible applicability in Ecuador, as well as the importance of the Departmental Municipalities of Buenos Aires Province, the “House Arrest Program,” and the infrastructure devices for adolescents.
12. Officials from the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Cults of *Ecuador*, the Public Defender, and National and Private Universities were trained in terms of confinement and penitentiary reforms within the framework of the “International Seminar: Penitentiary Law and Penitentiary Administration: Foundations of the Reform,” held in May 2013.
13. Thirty-three public defenders and twelve officials from the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Cults of *Ecuador*, as well as sociologists and people linked to Human Rights organizations were trained within the framework of the “Workshop on Deprivation and Non-Deprivation of Liberty Measures for Adolescents in conflict with the law,” held in June 2013. The objective of said training was to reinforce and update theoretical and practical knowledge on determining and applying socio-educational measures which guarantee the execution of effective intervention models for juvenile offenders.
14. ILANUD provided technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Government and the Directorate of the Penitentiary System of *Guatemala*, training around 200 people in terms of penitentiary politics in order to support the changing process of the penitentiary reality in Guatemala. Said training took place in December 2013 and was

coordinated by the School of Penitentiary Studies of Guatemala. Likewise, technical assistance in terms of penitentiary reform was provided to the Secretariat of Judicial Reinforcement of the Judicial Body of Guatemala.

15. ILANUD provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Labor of *Paraguay* in the penitentiary matters and elaborated a “Report on the current situation of the penitentiary system in Paraguay” which included criteria on the need of coherent policies and an appropriate methodology to carry them out, as well as the urgent transformation needed. The investigation mission was carried out in October 2013, and it involved a visit to six penitentiary establishments and various interviews with key officials.
16. ILANUD provided technical assistance and training on social reintegration and prisons with a human rights approach, to participants in the “*International Congress on Human Rights and Good Penitentiary Practices,*” held in October 2013 in *Chile*. There was an opportunity to reflect as a team about human rights in penitentiary matters and its challenges, stressing the experiences and good practices at a national and international level. Distinct experts in terms of penitentiary and Human Rights participated in the event, and it was organized by the British Embassy in Santiago and the Chilean Gendarmerie through the Unit for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights.
17. Within the framework of the “*Forum: Standards for the Creation and/or Adequation of a National Register for Prisoners,*” ILANUD provided technical assistance to *Honduras* on the registration of detained persons. The forum was held in Honduras, in

September 2013. During this event, discussion spaces were provided to identify the minimum standards that prisons should contain through discussions on reflections for a national register of prisoners which would allow to control the legitimacy of arrests and the adequate supervision of the chain of custody of prisoners. Said registers are essential tools for limiting torture and forced disappearance among other human rights violations. Experts from *Argentina, Chile, Perú, and Uruguay* participated in it and it was called by the Honduras Committee for Missing Detainees' Relatives (COFADEH), the Human Rights Center Miguel Agustín Juárez in *Mexico*, and the Center for Justice and International Rights (CEJIL), supported by UNODC, OEA, among other institutions.

18. ILANUD provided technical assistance to the Public Defender of the Judiciary Branch of *Costa Rica* on prison overcrowding and systematic violations of Human Rights, within the framework of the “*Congress on Human Rights and Torture Prevention: Current Penitentiary Situation and Possible Solutions*,” organized by the Public Defender of Costa Rica alongside the Program for Social Unity in Latin America (EUROsociAL), held in September 2013. This was an opportunity to analyze topics related to prison overpopulation, Human Rights violations, public policies regarding penal execution, confinement for women, noncustodial sanctions, and the bill for penal execution, among others. Public defenders, representatives of the Judiciary Branch, the Public Ministry, the Penitentiary System, and European, Latin American, and Costa Rican experts participated in the *Congress*.

19. ILANUD provided technical assistance on penitentiary matters to the participants in the “*II Research Seminar of the National Prison Observatory*,” held in September

2013, in Belo Horizonte, *Brazil*. The objective was to promote the meeting between academic knowledge and the daily practices in prisons through reflection and discussion on topics related to prison and the psychosocial impact of imprisonment policies. Professors, researchers, students, professionals, former inmates, and relatives participated. It was organized by the School of Education at the Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG) with the support of other institutions.

20. ILANUD, in accordance with its strategic objective of promoting collaboration among the countries in the region for the development of common policies and joint actions in matter of mutual interest, provided political and technical support to the authorities of the *Guatemalan* penitentiary system who needed an exchange of experiences to keep up with the improvements achieved with the implementation of the new Dominican model of penitentiary management, formation, and training. The mission was accomplished in September 2013, and it was based on meetings and visits to penitentiary centers prisons which allowed to know the implemented model in situ. This cooperation was coordinated with the General Direction of the Penitentiary System and the School of Penitentiary Studies, and it was framed within the “*Plan for the Institutional Reinforcement of the School of Penitentiary Studies of Guatemala*” and had the collaboration of the Attorney General's Office of the Dominican Republic and the Center of Penitentiary Excellence of the United Nations.

21. ILANUD provided technical assistance on the treatment of prisoners related to the application of the “United Nations Standard Minimum Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners,” within the framework of the “*Experts Meeting*” convened by the United Nations Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The activity helped to

exchange information to update and clear out any aspect regarding the treatment of people in any type of confinement, as well as to reflect the latest improvements in penitentiary science and good practices. It was held in July 2013, at the Oxford University in *Great Britain*.

22. ILANUD provided technical assistance and training on prisons and human rights to the participants of the “*International Discussion: The reality of prisons facing human rights*,” held in *Colombia* in July 2013, with the participation of 200 inmates from the Penitentiary and Prison Complex, and virtually with more than 1.500 prisoners from different prisons in Antioquia and Chocó (19 prisons). The activity was organized by the Colombian Human Rights Institute (ICDH) and the Legal Representative of Medellín, supported by the Colombian National Penitentiary Institute (INPEC) and the Ombudsman Office.

23. Within the framework of the “*Regional Convention of the Penitentiary Reform in Latin America*,” held in May 2013, in *El Salvador*, ILANUD provided technical assistance on the penitentiary reform and penitentiary policies. The activity was part of the work of the Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) in the area of citizen security to support the strengthening and reform of the penitentiary systems and rehabilitation schemes in Latin America and the Caribbean. The specific purpose was to share experiences, systematize information and knowledge on the potential of new technologies of information and communication in the penitentiary field, as well as to provide support to Central American countries in their effort to reinforce the institutional capacity for the reform of penitentiary systems and re-habilitation schemes. Representatives from *Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala,*

Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico participated in the meeting, which was organized by the BID in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of El Salvador. Likewise, as a parallel activity, and within the framework of the celebration of the “Technical Meeting of the Committee of Penitentiary Management,” ILANUD provided technical assistance on ~~for~~ the revision, analysis, and application of the Project on Regional Model of Penitentiary Management in Central America, which plans on executing the BID as technical cooperation for the countries inside the Central American Integration System (SICA).

24. ILANUD, in coordination with the Conference for Ministers of Justice of Iberoamerican Countries (COMJIB), provided technical assistance and training through two training courses on Crime Politics and Planification of Penitentiary Administration, which were held in April 2013 at the School of Penitentiary Training of *El Salvador*. Said courses were aimed at penitentiary judiciary personnel. A hundred fifty professionals were trained, and they were supported by the International Cooperation Agency for Development (AECID), the COMJIB, and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of El Salvador.
25. Within the framework of the forum “Standards for the creation and/or adequation of a national register for prisoners,” held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on September 25th and the 26th, 2013, ILANUD provided technical assistance to *Honduras* on the design of a national registry of detainees. The Forum was organized by the Comité de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos de Honduras (COFADEH), the Human Rights Center Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez (Prodh Center), and the Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL), advocates of human rights in the Mesoamerican region.

26. Continuing with the second phase of the Convention signed between ILANUD and UNODC, from January 2012 to November 2013, the ***“Project in Support of the Penitentiary Reform of Panama”*** was executed with the objective of ensuring humanization actions in conditions of confinement and the strengthening of penitentiary management by promoting a modern system capable of answering to legal and human needs of the different groups of people in prison.

26.1. Within the framework of this project, ILANUD provided technical assistance and training in six strategic areas resulting in the presentation to UNODC and the Penitentiary System of Panama, of four reports containing various work strategies including the conceptual and operational framework for the implementation of policies inherent to the Penitentiary Administration, as well as a series of recommendations and suggestions to be considered and implemented conveniently by the Penitentiary System of Panama, compiled as follows:

- i) “Performance Evaluation Strategy for the personnel of the General Direction of the Penitentiary System of Panama;”
- ii) “Training Strategy for the Development of Human Talent of the personnel of the Penitentiary system of Panama,”
- iii) “Attention Program for the Female Population in Prison in the Penitentiary System of Panama;”
- iv) “Management Strategy for the Academic Education Program and Education for Work and Human Development, and the “Proposal on Work Policy aimed at the population deprived of liberty;”

v) In parallel with the support of professionals from the University of Costa Rica, a study/report was presented with the results of the training process on gender, sexual diversity, and human rights provided to penitentiary officials and a group of female prisoners at the Centro Femenino de Rehabilitación (CEFERE),

The proposals were validated through workshops with focus groups of penitentiary officials from Panama within the context of a participative-constructive methodology;

26.2. Technical assistance was provided to officials of the penitentiary system of *Panama* in April 2013, through an internship in Costa Rica with the purpose of exchanging information on employment policy, gender vision in confinement, inspection of the application of good practices, and management of confinement focused on gender. The international delegation visited different penitentiary centers and held diverse working meetings with personnel from the Penitentiary System of Costa Rica. The project concluded at the end of November 2013 with the processes of validation and submission of the final documentation. It is important to point out that officials from the Ministry of Justice and Peace, the University of Costa Rica, and independent professionals had a distinct collaboration during the execution of the project.

27. Within the framework of the Interinstitutional Convention of Technical Assessment, monitoring, and Evaluation, signed in August 2013 between ILANUD and the Ministry of Justice and Peace of Costa Rica (within the framework of the loan agreement with the BID No. 2526/OC-CR), signed between the Government of Costa Rica and the BID for the execution of the “Program for the Prevention of Violence and the Promotion of Social Inclusion,” (III Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion component),

ILANUD provided the Government of Costa Rica with the following services of technical assistance and training:

- 27.1. In July 2014, technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Justice, enabling technical criteria regarding the construction of dormitories for male prisoners in the productive units. These criteria were commented based on the international regulations related to the number of inmates per dormitory, according to the containment levels required, whether minimum, medium, or maximum. In this case, ILANUD recommended the construction of dormitories for six people;
- 27.2. In August 2013, technical assistance on general and operational guidelines was provided for a program focused on the attention of women in prison. ILANUD provided a penitentiary management model for female penitentiary centers with a perspective on gender. Said model was developed with the support of officials coming from the General Direction for Social Adaptation and from the University of Costa Rica;
- 27.3. In September 2013, technical assistance was provided regarding the possibility of building dormitories at a fast pace through the system of sectional metallic arches/ceilings which would accommodate around a hundred twenty inmates. Thereon, the arrangements contained in the international regulations were underlined, and it was determined that the dormitories to be built through the system would be an acceptable solution to make progress in the reduction of prison overpopulation in the country, as well as the fact that eleven other specific recommendations were included for building them;

- 27.4. In September 2013, technical criteria on the strategy to be followed to implement for putting into practice the application of the recently approved reform to the Law of Psychotropics that would allow, under certain criteria established by said Law, the liberation of a hundred and twenty-seven women who were then convicted of the crime of introducing drugs into prisons;
- 27.5. In October 2013, based on the international doctrine and regulations for themes related to penitentiary and human rights, a broad series of criteria and comments of a technical nature were provided, in relation to the draft of reference terms for the “recruitment of a consultancy for preparing a strategy to establish fifteen productive units in ten institutional and semi-institutional attention centers in Costa Rica;”
- 27.6. In November 2013, technical criteria were provided on the need for the Ministry of Justice and Peace’s officials and technical departments to receive advice on deinstitutionalization and attention for persons deprived of their liberty;
- 27.7. In December 2013, advice was provided in relation to the international standards specifically referring to police or judicial delegation cells, and ILANUD indicated that there are no specific standards and that, as a whole, the international regulations talk about detention centers for identified people or those who have measures for pretrial detention. For example, it was pointed out that the European Rules establish four to six square meters in individual cells. The regulation of the European Rules, of the XVIII Convention of Iberoamerican Ministers of Justice, of the International Red Cross, and other documents were provided;

- 27.8. In March 2014, ILANUD reviewed the “Reference terms of strategic consultancies of the productive units” and provided eleven observations and comments, expanding those developed in October 2013;
- 27.9. Thirty-two officials of the Ministry of Justice and Peace were trained within the framework of the “Training Workshop on Gender, Justice, and Diversity” which was held in October 2013. Through this workshop, the penitentiary personnel were updated on gender and human rights of the LGBT population deprived of liberty, and the setbacks in terms of sexual violence;
- 27.10. Technical consultancy was given in November 2013 on the strategy for creating the Agency for the Formation of Public Officials on Civil Security, based on the contents in the Single Annex of the Loan Contract No. 2526/OC-CR. Likewise, within the same topic, offered participation in the workshop for the analysis of the “First Report on the Agency for the Formation of Public Officials on Civil Security” organized by a technical team of the Ministry of Justice and Peace and which was held in March 2014;
- 27.11. ILANUD organized visits to the penitentiary system of the *Dominican Republic* to know its experience in the process of penitentiary reform, the functions and development of its National Penitentiary School (ENAP), and its Correction and Rehabilitation Centers (CCRs) based on the New Penitentiary Management Model. The visit consisted of an exchange of experiences on reform, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion of inmates. The activity was supported by the Centro de Excelencia sobre la Reforma Penitenciaria y Reducción de la Demanda de Drogas en República

Dominicana. The delegations were represented by authorities of ILANUD and mostly officials of the Ministry of Justice and Peace in Costa Rica.

28. In conjunction with the “PERSONA Association Minds in Freedom” which focuses on topics related to the social inclusion of young people in psychosocial vulnerability and in conflict with the criminal law, ILANUD, executed the following projects and activities in Costa Rica during the period covered by this report: a) School Dropout Reduction Project which benefited the Province of Heredia, Costa Rica, and received the support of local authorities; b) Social Reinsertion and Participation of the Civil Society Project carried out in coordination with the Penitentiary System, the Specialized Center for Attention Towards Young Adults (CEAAJ) and the Ministry of Justice and Peace in Costa Rica; c) “Project: Social Inclusion/ School Dropout Prevention: socio-educational project to support formal education Beyond the Classrooms/Más Allá del Aula,” which received cooperation from the University of Costa Rica (UCR) and schools for curricular adjustments of the Ministry of Education (MEP) and the Ministry of Culture; d) The elaboration of the document: “Participation of the Civil Society in the Penitentiary System” to be presented at the Regional Preparing Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean for the Convention set to 2015 in Qatar.

V. Actions referring to restorative justice

1. The book *“Restorative Juvenile Justice. Between Retributive Justice and Restorative Justice,”* was published to promote the use of restorative practices in ordinary juvenile criminal processes. It was published as the result of the implementation of the project “Developing Policies and Initiatives on a Regional

Level in Favor of Young People in Social Risk and Conflict with the Law,” by ILANUD within the framework of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and with the support of the Italian Cooperation and the Fund Office for the United Nations’ Population in El Salvador. The project included participation from *Belice, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama*.

- VI. Actions referring to the special needs of women who are inside the criminal justice system.
1. The mission of the program “**Mujer, Justicia y Género**” is to include human rights with a gender perspective in the administration of national and international Justice, as well as improving said administration of justice and human rights along the region to fight the invisibilization of women and the lack of gender perspective in the administration of justice. In this context, the program provided the following training technical assistive services:
 - 1.1. Defenders and administrative personnel of the Public Defense of *Costa Rica*, as well as officials of the Electoral Court in *Mexico*, were trained on sensibilization, accessibility, equality, promotion, and defense of the human rights of people with disabilities within the framework of the “Forum on Transversalization of Gender Perspective in the Administration of Justice,” held in April 2013;
 - 1.2. Thirty-three officials from the Contentious Electoral Court in *Ecuador* (TCE) were trained in terms of gender equality in electoral justice. The workshop’s objective was to develop indicators that allow the implementation of lines of action for a Gender Equality Policy within the Electoral Justice;

- 1.3. A consultation meeting was carried out with a group of experts in the field of human rights for women, which was held in April 2013, in *Costa Rica*. The meeting's purpose was to discuss identified tendencies around violence against women in countries in the region; to promote a space for discussion of laws and programs, and point out the obstacles and challenges faced by the governmental practices to eradicate this problem;
- 1.4. Thirty-five officials from institutions of the administration system of justice and advocates of human rights for the LGBTI population were trained within the framework of the Tenth Internship on "*Access to Justice for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, and intersexual population (LGBTI) in Ibero-America*," held in *Costa Rica*, in May 2013 to promote and exchange experiences on the access to justice for the LGBTI population. The event was supported by the Instituto de Estudios de la Mujer from the National University of Costa Rica, the Subcommission for the Access of Justice for sexually diverse people from the Judiciary of Costa Rica, and the Justice and Gender Foundation;
- 1.5. Within the framework of the "National Day Against Homophobia, Lesbophobia, and Transphobia," celebrated in Costa Rica, in May 2013, two forums were undertaken to analyze sexual equality and diversity, and remained to be done in the country on in terms of sexual equality and respect for sexual diversity. These forums had the support of the National University of Costa Rica;
- 1.6. The First "*Interinstitutional Action on the Investigation of Femicide in Costa Rica*" Workshop was undertaken in May 2013. Topics such as the inclusion from a gender perspective in the investigation process according to the published

Protocols; sensibilization in terms of equality and access to justice; and identification of the problem of violence against women as well as the typification of femicide, were analyzed. Representatives of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Organismo de Investigación Judicial, the Administrative Police, the Forensic Medicine Institute, the Social Working and Psychology Department of the Judiciary, and the College of Criminologists of Costa Rica, participated;

- 1.7. A documentary on the problem and the role of the media in the socialization of information on femicides and the impact on civil society was elaborated with the support of experts in the field from *Costa Rica* and *Mexico*;
- 1.8. Technical assistance on the rights and autonomy of the elderly and/or people with disabilities was provided, as well as encouraging international instruments on the protection of Human Rights in the framework of the “*First Follow-Up Meeting of the San José Charter on Rights for Elderly people in Latin America and the Caribbean,*” held in *Costa Rica* in July 2013;
- 1.9. Researchers from the Organismo de Investigación Judicial in Costa Rica received training on gender and cybernetic gender violence and were sensitized to include the gender perspective in the work they carry out daily in their department. As a result, new proposals arose with recommendations for the prevention and penalties of the different types of violence;
- 1.10. The Supreme Court of *Paraguay* received support in the creation of the “*Legal Thesaurus of the Jurisprudence with a Gender Perspective*” as a legal tool to ease the search for information and knowledge on jurisprudence, prevention,

penalization, and eradication of gender violence and other injurious acts towards women's rights;

- 1.11. The "*II Meeting of Public Defenders and the I Meeting of Penitentiary Systems of Ibero-America*" were undertaken in coordination with the Regional Office of the United Nations for Drug and Crime (UNODC) for Central America and the Caribbean, held in San José, **Costa Rica** on July the 30th and August 1st, 2013.

The objective was to achieve an adequate application of the UN's rules for female prisoners and noncustodial measures for female offenders. The results include the signing of the *Declaration "Por una justicia de género"* where the countries involved agreed to use the consultative mechanism of UNODC in matters related to the application and implementation of the Bangkok Rules, promotion of the incorporation of women's human rights, improvement of the services provided by the Public Defense and the Penitentiary System from a gender perspective, providing accessible, comprehensive, and suitable information for women in conflict with the law on their rights, and proposition of regional collaboration and articulation mechanisms between public defenses and the penitentiary systems in Iberoamerica to promote the incorporation of gender perspective and the application of the Bangkok Rules. Included the participation of Public Defense and penitentiary services from **Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic;**

- 1.12. The international seminar "*Policies and Plans for Electoral Justice with a Gender Perspective*" held in Quito, **Ecuador**, in August 2013, and with the participation of ten female judges of **Latin American** countries. The objective was to exchange

experiences and thoughts on relevant sentences from jurisdictional organizations in terms of elections, as well as to raise awareness on the importance of equality policies and plans in electoral justice;

- 1.13. Twenty-five officials of the Judiciary Branch in *Panama* received training on access to justice, providing tools that would allow to develop lobbying actions to obtain strategic lines to benefit access to justice for underage people;
- 1.14. A virtual lecture on procedural obstacles for the electoral litigation of women was undertaken. It addressed topics related to the legal electoral argumentation;
- 1.15. Twenty officials from the Computing Department of the Organismo de Investigación Judicial (OIJ) in Costa Rica were trained within the framework of the “*Human Rights of Disabled People and Computing*” workshop, which had the objective of achieving a bigger inclusion of the disabled population and the reduction of restrictions for the participation in computing media;
- 1.16. It was encouraged the creation of the Justice and Gender Observatory in Chihuahua, *Mexico*, which will be responsible for collecting and updating the main sources of women’s Human Rights and for training Judiciary personnel in the efficient and effective attention to gender-related violence problems. In this context, two specialized courses will take place on gender perspective directed to judges, and on sensitization with a gender perspective directed to officials of the Supreme Court of Justice in Chihuahua;
- 1.17. The Parliament Committee of Chihuahua, *Mexico*, was advised and trained on the incorporation of the gender perspective within the Family Code and on providing

- an approach based on children and adolescents' rights for the purpose of creating social, political, and legal intervention methods and techniques;
- 1.18. The Department of Public Entertainment of El Salvador was supported on the formulation of the Law of Control for Public Entertainment, to include the principal instruments for the protection of women's human rights, among them: the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Interamerican Convention for the prevention, penalty, and eradication of violence against women;
 - 1.19. The campaign "*Discrimination-free Space*" received support from the National University of **Costa Rica** providing a conference on equality in academic spaces and thereby promoting equality and non-discrimination;
 - 1.20. The activity "*Plenum Women Parliament*" was held in September 2013, in **Paraguay** to discuss the participation and access of women to decision positions and the need for joint work to achieve the objectives and strategies on the transversalization of the gender approach of public policies;
 - 1.21. A videoconference on Juvenile Criminal Justice with a gender perspective was undertaken in September 2013, in conjunction with the Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED) and the participation of *ten Iberoamerican countries* and judges of **Costa Rica and Nicaragua**;
 - 1.22. The investigation on the model of programs used for offenders in **Costa Rica** was introduced in September 2013;
 - 1.23. Technical support was provided for the implementation of a training workshop in September 2013 for OXFAM officials (a global organization that fights to end

inequity) from *Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador with the objective of reflecting* on women's human rights and transversalize the principles established in the Convention on all forms of discrimination against women;

- 1.24. The "*II Academic Meeting: For gender justice: Institutional Obligations for the Incorporation of a gender perspective and Human Rights within Legal and Social Science*" was organized in October 2013 with the objective of assessing the quality of education received by professionals in the field of justice administration from the gender perspective of universities, law schools, public ministries, the police, procuracies, and public defenses;
- 1.25. A virtual lecture was held via videoconference to analyze the importance of the adequate application of The Convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) within the study programs of Judicial Schools. Authorities from *Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic* participated;
- 1.26. The "*III Seminar on the Role of Justice Administration within the International Framework of Human Rights and related to the 100 Rules of Brasília,*" was held in *Paraguay* in October 2013, to analyze the importance of adhering to the 100 Rules to ensure the access to justice for the most vulnerable areas in the country, the public policies, and the importance of sensitizing the population to create a culture based on respecting and dignifying people's rights;
- 1.27. Thirty teachers from Escuela de Capacitación de la Procuraduría General in *El Salvador* were trained on gender perspective within the regular program. As a

result, a guide and didactic material with a collection of readings and methodologies were elaborated;

- 1.28. **Bolivian** magistrates were trained on women's access to justice in October 2013 to raise awareness about the obligations that come from women's human rights related to the access to justice, the patriarchal socialization process, and the patriarchal institutions;
- 1.29. The talk "*Special comprehensive laws for a life free of violence*" was given in **Paraguay** to show basic criteria contained in a Comprehensive Law, so women can have life a life free of violence;
- 1.30. In **El Salvador**, in October 2013, it was signed an agreement with the General Attorney's Office of El Salvador and the International Confederation OXFAM to support the process of strengthening the Escuela de Capacitación de la Procuraduría which would promote gender and human rights-focused processes. The agreement aims to contribute with, Article 38 of the Law of Equality where it states that one must protect, guarantee, and foster equality and the non-discrimination of women;
- 1.31. Participated in the Feminist Meeting held in **Paraguay**, in October 2013 to seek exchange, debate, and visibility of feminism and its multiple connections with social, political, economic, and cultural life;
- 1.32. Participated in the "*International seminar on political and public participation of disabled people*" in **Chile** within the framework of the presidential and parliamentary elections where the right to vote of people with disabilities was

analyzed in the context of the Convention for the Human Rights of people with disabilities;

- 1.33. The heads of the General Procuracy of *El Salvador* were trained on the elaboration of annual operational plans with a gender perspective, with the aim of institutional strengthening, quality, and excellence when it comes to service delivery, and an effective and transparent management;
- 1.34. The “*XIV Meeting of Ibero-American Magistrates*” was organized in November 2013 in Cochabamba, *Bolivia*, with the objective of prompting the implementation of restorative justice from a gender perspective, easing the access to justice for women, and having the States to apply the recommendations given by the International Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. As a result, the *Cochabamba Declaration* was signed, and it promoted the creation of a policy for access to justice, which contributes to equality and non-discrimination for women and the formation of the first *Gender Commission* in charge of delving into the participation of women in the field of justice. It counted with the participation of magistrates from *Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic*;
- 1.35. The “*IV Iberoamerican Meeting of Electoral Judges*” was organized in November 2014, in *Panama*, and its central focus was the analysis of electoral procedural law with a gender perspective. The objective was to analyze women’s access and exercise of procedural law for the protection of the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. It counted with the support of the Electoral Court in Panama;

- 1.36. A videoconference was held on women's rights as objects for consumption in November 2013, in which judges from *Paraguay, Panama, and Costa Rica* participated. It concluded the cycle of virtual lectures offered through videoconferences and which addressed different related topics. Said lectures were coordinated with the Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED);
- 1.37. Participated in the "*Iberoamerican Workshop on Gender Observatories*" held in *Guatemala* in November 2013. The importance of due diligence and the development of instruments for measuring and analysis which help improve the operation of judicial bodies were analyzed, and it was directed towards *judicial officials of the region*;
- 1.38. Officials from the Judiciary Branch in *Costa Rica*, the penitentiary system, the National Council for Rehabilitation and Special Education (CNREE), and the Fondo de Desarrollo y Asignaciones Familiares (FODESAF) received training in terms of imprisonment of people with disabilities, operation of the models of the Familiar Coexistence Services Program, and on proposals for new attention models;
- 1.39. Participated in a training meeting for replicators of the "*Work protocol for workshops about gender perspective, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation*" organized by the Supreme Court in *Argentina* with the objective of sharing the experience developed in that country to ease the implementation of workshops for the personnel dedicated to justice related tasks and to search for conceptual tools to provide a response consistent with the international instruments prevailing in those cases related to gender and human trafficking topics. Representatives of the

judiciaries of *countries from Mercosur, associated countries, and other countries in the region* participated. It was organized with the support of the Women's Office at the Supreme Court of Justice in Argentina;

- 1.40. A Cooperation Agreement with the Central American Court of Justice (CCJ) was signed in November 2013 with the purpose of joining forces to develop formation and training actions on gender and human rights for women, as well as providing the necessary counseling to guarantee the incorporation of a gender perspective in the judicial management and counseling in terms of the promotion and enjoyment of women's rights in community justice;
- 1.41. Trainers from the Judicial Formation Center in Chihuahua, *Mexico* were trained, and participated in conferences organized by the Universidad Chihuahuense, as well as in many forums organized in the cities of Juárez, Delicias, and Cuauhtémoc as a part of the actions taken to fight for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and accomplishing gender equality;
- 1.42. The signing of an agreement was achieved to comply with the cotton fields pronounced by the Interamerican Court of Human Rights in 2007, related to femicides committed in Juárez, *Mexico*;
- 1.43. The "*Observatory for Justice and Gender of Chihuahua*" opened in February 2014. It comprised a tool to include the gender perspective within the judicial information system and to provide data that eases decision-making to guarantee gender equality. This initiative counted with the support of the Supreme Court of Justice in *Mexico*;

- 1.44. Forty justice operators of the State of Veracruz in *Mexico* were trained on gender perspective and access to justice for women through the course “*Diploma on Justice and Gender;*”
- 1.45. Provided technical assistance to officials of the Procuracy of *El Salvador* for the elaboration of the Annual Operational Plans with a gender perspective so that the Strategic Plan of Equality Policy is executed, ensuring the resources to go forward in the compliance of undertaken obligations in order to promote gender equality at said institution;
- 1.46. Provided technical assistance to the Judiciary Branch in *El Salvador* for the revision, updating, and elaboration of the first draft of the “*Gender Equality Policy*” and its validation from the different bodies of the Judiciary. It is expected that this policy will be approved by the first trimester of 2014, and with this, the international obligations of human rights for women will be fulfilled, as well as the recently approved laws in El Salvador, among which the “*Law for the Equality between Men and Women*” and the “*Special Integral Law for a Life Free of Violence*” are worth mentioning;
- 1.47. Participated in the “*Diploma on Gender and Law*” course aimed at officials of the Judicial Branch in Xalapa, Veracruz, *Mexico*, with the objective of strengthening the institutional abilities and skills for the right application of the international, national, and local legal framework in terms of defense and protection of human rights for women. The activity had the support of the Center for Information and Development of Women (CIDEM) and the Judiciary of the State of Veracruz;

- 1.48. The “*Civil Political Control Observatory*” was established in **Costa Rica** in coordination with the Committee on Information of Non-Governmental Organizations for Disabled People and the National Rehabilitation and Special Education Council. The Observatory’s mission will provide a space for reflection and analysis on the mechanisms for civil political representation to generate transparency, monitoring, and evaluation between the terms of the representatives and the representees. Interviewed deputies committed to diverse legal initiatives that harmonize with the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities through the internal legislation;
- 1.49. Provided recommendations for country reports that emerged during the meeting of the Committee of the Interamerican Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against People with Disabilities held in San José, Costa Rica. The documents established in said Convention were revised, and the countries involved committed to implement them;
- 1.50. Indigenous women were trained on access to justice via a virtual forum taking place between February and June 2014, with which it is expected to exchange experiences and opinions on justice accessibility from an indigenous worldview and a gender perspective;
- 1.51. Participated in the “*Regional Preparatory Meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean*” for the 13th World Congress in 2015, held in San José, **Costa Rica**, in February 2014. The actions taken by the Program and the Foundation for Justice and Gender were presented such as: the Declarations subscribed at the Meetings of Judges, Meeting of Public Defenses, and Meeting of Penitentiary

Systems “Por una Justicia de Género.” Likewise, some delegations were helped in the elaboration of the draft developed at the end of the meeting;

- 1.52. Thirty **Guatemalan** male members of the “*Campaign for the Prevention of Gender Violence on Human Rights and New Masculinities*” were trained for reflecting on the construct of patriarchal masculinity and its effects in their lives and the forms of violence against women and men product of cultural patterns developed;
- 1.53. The cycle of virtual lectures on Justice and Gender started in March 2014 with the videoconference: “Labour Jurisprudence and Sexual Division of Work.” **Thirteen Latin American countries** participated and pointed out topics such as the sexual division of labor, the labor contract, and labor jurisprudence from different countries in Latin America;
- 1.54. Collaborated with the research “Sentences against Women” which supported the creation of the “*Program for the Revision of Records of Women in Prisons at the State of Veracruz,*” **Mexico**, which was intended to be implemented in said State and promoted by the organization Group for the Investigation, Development, and Education between Women CIDEM-Veracruz, Mexico. This program is aimed at promoting the release of women deprived of their liberty for committing minor offenses;
- 1.55. Participated in the celebrations of the International Women’s Day in **Paraguay** on March 8th with a presentation on the topic *Principles of Equality and Non-Discrimination*, and also participated in the discussion organized by the American

University of Paraguay on gender *Gaps and Human Rights for Women*, involving teachers, pupils, and professionals of the University;

2. Within the framework of the “Regional Training Program on Gender Violence and Trauma” which addressed the prevention, attention, and treatment for victims of violence and sexual abuse, ILANUD provided the following training technical assistive services:
 - 2.1. Trained 33 professionals in Psychology (31 women and 2 men) from *Nicaragua* in sexual abuse of children and adolescents, between January and December 2013. These officials belonged to different member organizations of the Movement Against Sexual Abuse (MCAS) from the cities of Matagalpa, Jinotega, Esteli, Ocotal, Somoto, Jalapa, León, Chinandega, Managua, Isla de Ometepe, and San Francisco Libre. The event was coordinated with the Universidad Politécnica de Nicaragua and the Centro Dos Generaciones for Childhood and Youth. The main objective was to strengthen scientific and technical skills which would enable professionals to adequately address the issue from a human rights and gender-sensitive approach;
 - 2.2. Thirty-two officials from the Ministry of Justice and Peace in Costa Rica were trained within the framework of the “Workshop on Gender, Justice, and Diversity” held on October 31st, 2013. Topics related to gender, human rights of the LGBT population deprived of liberty, and progress and setbacks in terms of sexual violence were analyzed;
 - 2.3. Participated in the “*IV International Convention on Violence, Abuse, Victimology, Criminology, and Gender*,” held in *Argentina*, in November 2013, within the

framework of the commemoration of the “*World Day for the Prevention and Abuse towards Children.*” It was sponsored by the “Active Health” Organization and the “Consultorio Integral de Atención Psicológica” (CIAPSI), and it counted with the participation of professionals in social science, psychology, law, medicine, and education. The Director of the Program chaired the Scientific Committee;

- 2.4. Participated in the “*I Latin American Forum: Todas las Voces y Todas las Voluntades Contra el Abuso Sexual,*” held in November 2013 in **Nicaragua**, where the experience of the Regional Program on Sexual Abuse in Latin America was provided. The event was organized by the Movement Against Sexual Abuse (MCAS) in Nicaragua and, as a result, created the “*Latin American Network Against Sexual Abuse,*” comprised of **Mexico, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Colombia.**

- VII. Actions referring to the law and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.
 1. In association with the Public Prosecutor of the Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, **Argentina** (CABA), ILANUD has been working on the promotion, compliance, and monitoring of standards in terms of human rights and access to justice through the execution of projects for the investigation and organization of seminars and trainings regarding gender, persons with disabilities and the elderly. In this context, the Seventh Complementary Agreement with the Public Prosecutor was signed, and it allowed the development of the following activities:
 - 1.1. Elaboration of a field documentary investigation (including interviews and meetings), from which the “*Report on the Perception of Inhabitants from the*

Communities in Buenos Aires on the Civil Orientation Units and the Mobile Units” of the Public Prosecutor was prepared in October 2013;

- 1.2. The Report of the “*Santiago Guides on the Protection of Victims and Witnesses*” was presented at the last Assembly of the IberAmerican Association of Public Ministries (AIAMP) held in November 2013, in **Ecuador**;
 - 1.3. A publication on “*Access to Justice and Human Rights*” was presented in **Argentina**, in December 2013, with the participation of nineteen experts from different international and national justice organizations, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations and officials from the Public Prosecutor in CABA (Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires).
 - 1.4. Presentation of the conference on “*The Access to Justice for Children and Adolescents*” at the Universidad de Buenos Aires, **Argentina**, in December 2013;
 - 1.5. Elaboration of a documentary investigation and report on the possible creation of Prosecutor’s Offices with jurisdiction in Children and Adolescents;
 - 1.6. Conclusion of the “Regional Report on the Application of the 100 Rules of Brasília,” delivered to the Permanent and Pro Tempore Secretariat of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit/Secretaría Permanente y Pro Tempore de la Cumbre Judicial Iberoamericana in March 2014, and will be presented at its next Assembly in April 2014, in **Chile**.
2. ILANUD received recognition for its work in improving the conditions of deprivation of liberty and the defense of Human Rights in the framework of the “*First International Course Specialized in Human Rights: Access to the International Protection Systems*,” held from November 25th to December 6th, 2013 in Cartagena, **Colombia**. This course

was organized by the Colombian Institute for Human Rights (ICDH) with the objective of addressing the different international systems for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights and not only the Interamerican System, as well as the study of the International Law for Human Rights, the International Humanitarian Law, and the International Criminal Law. It counted with the participation of experts with a vast trajectory and recognition.

3. ILANUD provided training at the Universidad Nacional de la Matanza in *Argentina* on preventive imprisonment in Latin America and Africa, within the framework of the “*II Latin American Congress of Criminal Law and Criminology*,” held in November 2013, in Buenos Aires. In said Congress, the topic of genocide crimes and crimes against humanity was addressed. It counted with the participation of recognized experts and criminologists from all over the American continent, as well as Europe. ILANUD presented the investigation on the current situation of preventive imprisonment in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The activity was coordinated by the Latin American Association of Criminal Law and Criminology (ALPEC).
4. ILANUD provided training to the Costa Rican Judiciary on access to justice and attention for victims of crime within the framework of the “*Workshop: Challenges faced by the Judiciary in Costa Rica*” with the purpose of analysing the topic of the application of the Rules of Brasília and the Santiago Guidelines. The objective was to bring the participants closer to the problem faced by the justice system in Costa Rica from different perspectives and orientations in said documents. As a result, a report with concrete actions and strategies was elaborated to address the problem faced by victims of crime.

Prosecutors, defenders/lawyers, and judges were trained, and the activity counted with the support of the Access to Justice Unit of the Judicial Branch.

5. In the framework of the “National Congress: Challenges and Repercussions of the General Law of Victims,” ILANUD provided technical assistance on victim protection for the Human Rights Attorney’s Office of the State of *Guanajuato, Mexico*. The Congress's objective was to analyze the different measures involved in the application of said Law. ILANUD presented its investigation on the compliance status of the “*Santiago Laws*” in the region as a relevant instrument for the orientation of the prosecutors’ work related to the protection of victims and witnesses and to highlight the main findings regarding the problem faced by the victims. The event was organized by the Barra Guanajuatense de Abogados and the Human Rights Procuracy, and counted with the participation of around a thousand people, including university students, public officials, and judicial operators from *Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico*, and was held in April 2013.

4. Interinstitutional Cooperation

ILANUD, in keeping with its strategic objective of promoting joint actions in mutual interest affairs, and strengthening ties in the area of academic and international cooperation to ease the exchange of knowledge and experience, signed the following agreements:

- 1.1. With the Superior Court of Justice and the Ministry of Government of the Province of Entre Ríos, *Argentina*, which was signed in November 2013 within the framework of the Day for Criminal Execution conducted by the Superior Court of Justice;
- 1.2. With the Università Degli Studi Di Milano-Biocca based in *Italy*, signed in July 2013;

- 1.3. With the General Defense of the Public Ministry of the Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, *Argentina*, in June 2013;
- 1.4. With the Universidad de Externado in *Colombia*, in May 2013;
- 1.5. With the General Direction of the Penitentiary System in *Guatemala* (DGSP) in February 2014;
- 1.6. As to the date of this report, the signing of an agreement with the Council of the Magistracy on the Judiciary of the City of Buenos Aires, *Argentina* was approved;
2. Within that very same context of interinstitutional cooperation, ILANUD sponsored the following academic activities:
 - 2.1. The *Master's in Civil Administration for Penitentiary Centers*, taught by the Multidisciplinary Center of Investigation and Training in *Bolivia*, which offered virtual diplomas in criminology, restorative justice, and penitentiary security. These diplomas have the objective of forming professionals in charge of rehabilitating prisoners in penitentiary centers. The courses were aimed at professionals in health sciences, justice, and penitentiary treatment;
 - 2.2. The implementation of the "*Seminar for the Integral Management and Treatment for Addictions and the Understanding of Drug Trafficking in Latin America*," by the University for the International Cooperation (UCI) and the Foundation of the Latin American Institute for the Environment and Society (ILAS). In the seminar, discussion spaces on public policies related to drug trafficking and the addiction phenomenon were provided. The seminar consisted of different virtual dialogues held in June and July 2013, and which focused on topics about the Latin American reality related to the strategic axes and problems linked to the forbidding of

psychotropic substances and the drug trafficking phenomenon. The dialogues were directed towards professionals in different fields, members of the civil society, university students, and the general public;

- 2.3. The “*Master’s in Criminology with an emphasis on Human Security*” and the “*Master’s in Legal Penal Sociology of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences,*” at the University of International Cooperation (UCI), which were aimed at professionals in human studies, social sciences, and legal sciences;
- 2.4. Sponsoring, the implementation of the “*IV Seminar on Alessandro Baratta’s Philosophy Justice and Democracy,*” held in Costa Rica, in August 2013. It consisted of a series of seminars dedicated to transferring and discussing Alessandro Baratta’s Philosophy on the critical theory of social control, criminology, human rights, and criminal law, among others;
- 2.5. Sponsored the publication of the research on “*Planning and Design of Architecture for the Management of the SocioEducativo Model, Security, and Human Rights for Adolescents in Prison,*” implemented by UNICEF/*Uruguay* and the National Institute for Human Rights. This publication or release works as a tool to promote the institutional changes needed to guarantee respect for the human rights of adolescents in prison.

5. Collecting and distributing information on criminology and criminal law

ILANUD’s constitutive Charter points out, as a permanent line of institutional work, the dissemination of Latin American information on criminal politics. Within this framework, the documentation center of ILANUD carried out the following activities:

1. Maintained attention to query service via e-mail on a Latin American level for requests of both digital and printed documentation.
2. Integrated 503 new documents among monographs, magazines, vertical files, CDs, and Gray Literature to the documentation center's collection with its corresponding registering both in the institutional database and in the Metabase Bibliographic Network (online catalogue service).
3. Continued customer service for physical users both from ILANUD and from different institutions and education centers in the country, mostly in the Gran Área Metropolitana.
4. Currently working on the implementation of a new database system for registering publications, mainly due to the change of 64 bits operating systems in the majority of machines at ILANUD.
5. Donated publications among the following institutions: Venezuelan Prison Observatory; Direction of Preventive Police Programs of the Ministry of Government, Police, and Public Security in Costa Rica; Penitentiary Training School of the Ministry of Justice and Peace; students majoring in Psychology at the University of *Costa Rica*, University of San Carlos in *Guatemala*, and the Ministry of Government and Justice in *Panama*. Provided, as well, to the Center for Human Rights in the Law School at the University of *Chile*, with an article on the penitentiary situation in Latin America and the Caribbean which would be published in its Human Rights Yearbook.
6. Publications: As a product of its investigations, programs, and projects, ILANUD edited and published the following material:

- 6.1. ***“Restorative Juvenile Justice. Between Retributive Justice and Restorative Justice,”*** destined to promote the use of restorative practices in the ordinary juvenile criminal processes. The publication ended as a product of executing the project “Development of Policies and Initiatives on a Regional Level in Favor of Young People in Social Risk and in Conflict with the Law,” by ILANUD within the framework of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and with the support of the Italian Cooperation and the Office for the Community Fund of the United Nations in El Salvador;
- 6.2. ***“Prevention of Juvenile Violence and Strengthening the Juvenile Criminal Justice System,”*** which is the product of the Project “Prevention of Juvenile Violence and Strengthening the Juvenile Criminal Justice System,” published by ILANUD with the support of the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID), the Institute of Legal Studies and Investigation (INEJ) in Nicaragua, and the Judicial School of Costa Rica. By using this material, it is expected to contribute with the improvement of juvenile criminal systems in Central American countries, as well as formulating proposals related to the solution of some of the main problems in this matter;
- 6.3. ***“Access to Justice and Human Rights,”*** edited with the help of CABA’s Public Prosecutor and presented in Argentina, in December 2013 during the “Access to Justice and Human Rights Seminar” which was organized by the General Secretariat for the Access to Justice and Human Rights through the Office for the Access to Justice and the Legal Secretariat for Guarantees and Rights of the Vulnerable Population.

6. Internship Program.

Within the framework of its “Internship Program” directed towards students and professionals, ILANUD provided professionals from different careers with the opportunity to acquire experience and training for the best development in their respective work fields within topics such as crime prevention and criminal justice. During the period comprised in this report, interns coming from *Chile, Argentina, the United States, and Venezuela*, undertook investigations and observation and training activities on the following topics respectively: “Managerialism in the processes related to the reform for criminal justice in Latin America;” “Juvenile Criminal Justice: general principles, current tendencies, and outstanding challenges;” “Human trafficking and smuggling of migrants;” and “Access to justice and institutional management.”

4.2 Translation of the document Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Declaración de Kioto para el avance de la prevención del delito, justicia penal y las normas de derecho: para lograr la Agenda 2030 de Desarrollo Sostenible

Nosotros, jefes del Estado y el gobierno, ministros y representantes de los Estados miembros,

Convocados en el XIV Congreso de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y la Justicia Penal en Kioto, Japón, desde el 7 hasta el 12 de marzo de 2021, medio siglo después del IV Congreso llevado a cabo en Kioto en 1970, en el cual la comunidad internacional se comprometió a coordinar e intensificar esfuerzos en materia de prevención del delito en el contexto de desarrollo social y económico.

Al evaluar el legado de 65 años de los congresos de las Naciones Unidas en materia de prevención del delito y justicia penal, se destaca su importante y continuo rol como los más grandes y diversos foros internacionales en estas áreas. Además, se han logrado avances en las discusiones acerca de políticas y prácticas profesionales y compromisos por parte de la comunidad internacional.

Asimismo, se recuerda la Declaración de Doha para integrar la prevención del delito y la justicia penal dentro de una agenda extensa para hablar de problemas socioeconómicos y para promover las normas de derecho en el ámbito nacional e internacional y la participación pública adoptada por el XIII Congreso de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y la Justicia penal. En dicho congreso se reafirmó la necesidad de integrar los inconvenientes de prevención del delito y justicia penal en la agenda de las Naciones Unidas, con el fin de mejorar la coordinación de todo el sistema.

Por último, al reconocer la necesidad de construir para el progreso realizado desde el XIII Congreso, lo que incluye la adopción de la agenda de 2023 para el desarrollo sostenible y, por lo tanto, el logro hasta el momento y los retos por superar.

Declaramos lo siguiente:

1. Expresamos una gran preocupación ante el impacto negativo del delito en las normas del Estado, derechos humanos, desarrollo socioeconómico, salud y seguridad públicas, herencia pública y del ambiente.
2. También expresamos una gran preocupación debido a que el delito se está convirtiendo cada vez más transnacional, organizado y complejo y los delincuentes explotan cada vez más las nuevas tecnologías como el Internet para llevar a cabo sus actividades ilegales. Por lo tanto, crean retos sin precedentes para la prevención y la lucha contra el delito existente, así como nuevas formas de delincuencia emergentes.
3. Nos comprometemos a dar la contribución para lograr la agenda de 2030 para el desarrollo sostenible mediante los esfuerzos en prevención del delito y justicia penal. Esto con el reconocimiento firme de que el desarrollo sostenible y las normas del estado están ligadas y se fortalecen mutuamente, de que el delito es un impedimento para el desarrollo sostenible y que lograrlo es un factor que permite a los Estados prevenir y combatir efectivamente el delito.
4. Nos comprometemos a promover las normas del Estado mediante enfoques multidimensionales.
5. Nos comprometemos a intensificar los esfuerzos conjuntos para prevenir y combatir el delito mediante la facilitación y el fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional en temas de delincuencia.
6. Llamamos a la atención, en vista de las realidades rápidamente cambiantes, a la necesidad de una adaptación oportuna y, en caso de que sea necesario, el fortalecimiento de un marco legal internacional para la cooperación internacional en temas de delincuencia.

7. Nos comprometemos a mejorar la capacidad de la aplicación de la ley y otras instituciones de justicia penal como componentes centrales de las normas del Estado, así como practicantes para la prevención y combate efectivo del delito y proporcionar asistencia técnica en este aspecto.
8. Nos comprometemos a asegurar que la aplicación de la ley, justicia penal y otras instituciones relevantes aplicarán de manera efectiva y apropiada nuevas y avanzadas tecnologías como herramientas contra el delito, con la adecuada seguridad para prevenir el mal uso y abuso de dichas tecnologías en este aspecto.
9. Enfatizamos el rol principal y responsabilidad como Estados y gobiernos para definir estrategias y políticas para la prevención del delito.
10. Nos comprometemos a mejorar los esfuerzos multidisciplinarios para prevenir y combatir el delito mediante la cooperación y coordinación entre la aplicación de la ley y otras instituciones de justicia penal y otros sectores gubernamentales. Además de apoyar su trabajo por medio de la participación y la fomentación de asociaciones con los interesados del sector privado, la sociedad civil, círculos académicos y la comunidad científica, entre otros interesados.
11. Reafirmamos el compromiso para fortalecer el rol central de la Comisión para la Prevención del Delito y la Justicia Penal como el cuerpo principal de formulación de políticas de las Naciones Unidas en el área de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal.
12. Reafirmamos el rol de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra las Drogas y el Delito como la entidad líder de las Naciones Unidas apoyando Estados miembros en el área de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal mediante el suministro de asistencia técnica y desarrollo de capacidades, así como por medio de su trabajo normativo, investigación y

experiencia en cooperación con los interesados. Por lo tanto, procuramos proporcionar un financiamiento suficiente, estable y predecible y el rol de los foros intergubernamentales de Viena, lo que incluye a los cuerpos de formulación de políticas y los cuerpos subsidiarios dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para la prevención del delito y la justicia penal como la más valiosa y extensa fuente de conocimiento, aportaciones, guía y las mejores prácticas en el campo de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal entre sus respectivos mandatos.

13. Expresamos una gran preocupación por la enfermedad del coronavirus (COVID-19) y sus implicaciones socioeconómicas, las cuales han creado nuevas oportunidades y transformado el *modus operandi* de los delincuentes y los grupos de crimen organizado de diferentes maneras y en distintos extremos, así como suponer retos para la justicia penal en diversos aspectos.
14. También expresamos una grave preocupación por la vulnerabilidad en las prisiones, especialmente en términos de salud, seguridad y protección; por el riesgo de una propagación rápida del virus en lugares cerrados. Esto puede agravarse después por retos a largo plazo como la sobrepoblación de las prisiones y condiciones deplorables.
15. Nos comprometemos a actuar de manera decidida para abordar los retos y remover los impedimentos internacionales supuestos y agravados por la COVID-19 para la prevención del crimen y la justicia penal. Esto incluye un enfoque multilateral y fortalecer la resistencia de las normas del Estado y otras instituciones de justicia penal mediante la cooperación multilateral y las alianzas con los interesados, poniendo atención especial a las necesidades de urgente formación de capacidades y asistencia técnica para países en desarrollo. Además de tomar en cuenta las implicaciones de la pandemia a largo plazo en términos socioeconómicos,

así como reconocer que las personas más vulnerables y pobres son las que más se ven afectadas por el impacto de la pandemia.

16. Reconocemos, a raíz de la situación actual de la pandemia de la COVID-19 y en preparación para cualquier reto similar en el futuro, la necesidad de revisar los sistemas de justicia penal para volverlos más efectivos, responsables, transparentes, inclusivos y responsivos al promover la digitalización.
17. Nos comprometemos nuevamente a un enfoque multilateral para prevenir y combatir el delito y promover las normas del Estado a un nivel local, nacional, regional e internacional y reafirmamos el rol central de las Naciones Unidas, lo que incluye el papel de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra las Drogas y el Delito como entidad líder de las Naciones Unidas para el apoyo a los Estados miembros en este aspecto.
18. Reafirmamos fuertemente la responsabilidad de todos los Estados para promover y proteger de manera completa todos los derechos humanos y libertades fundamentales, así como de defender los principios de la dignidad humana, en la administración imparcial de la justicia y a través de todos los esfuerzos para prevenir y combatir el delito.
19. Reafirmamos fuertemente la responsabilidad de todos los Estados para defender en su totalidad la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, así como respetar los principios de equidad soberana e integridad territorial de los Estados y aquellos asuntos nacionales de no intervención de otros Estados a través de todos los esfuerzos para prevenir y combatir el delito.
20. Nos comprometemos por realizar un uso completo y efectivo del Convenio de las Naciones Unidas contra el Crimen Organizado Transnacional y los protocolos a esto, el Convenio de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción, los tres convenios internacionales para el control de

las drogas, convenios internacionales relevantes y protocolos que se relacionan con el antiterrorismo, como partes de dichos instrumentos y otras obligaciones importantes, lo que incluye una base para facilitar la cooperación internacional.

Por ende, invitamos a tomar las siguientes acciones:

Promoviendo la prevención del delito

Abordando las causas, lo que incluye causas raíz del delito

21. Desarrollar, implementar y evaluar estrategias de prevención del delito, lo que incluye su efectividad, abordar las causas, incluyendo las causas raíz y factores de riesgo que hacen a los diferentes segmentos de la sociedad más vulnerables al delito y comparten las mejores prácticas para fortalecer nuestra capacidad.

Prevención del delito basada en evidencia

22. Mejorar las estrategias de prevención del delito basada en evidencia por medio de la recolección y análisis de datos mediante criterios sistemáticos y coherentes, tomando en cuenta la clasificación internacional del crimen para efectos estadísticos y evaluar la efectividad de dichas estrategias.
23. Mejorar la calidad y disponibilidad de los datos que se relacionan con tendencias del delito, considerando el desarrollo de indicadores estadísticos y compartir dichos datos de manera voluntaria, para fortalecer la capacidad de entendimiento de las tendencias globales del delito y optimizar la efectividad de las estrategias para prevenirlo y combatirlo.

Abordando la dimensión económica del delito

24. Desarrollar e implementar medidas efectivas para abordar la dimensión económica del delito y evitar que delincuentes y organizaciones criminales obtengan cualquier tipo de ganancia ilegal mediante la identificación, seguimiento, confiscación, recuperación y devolución de la ganancia del delito. Además de establecer extensos marcos domésticos para las investigaciones financieras y desarrollar estrategias de prevención para combatir el lavado de dinero y flujos financieros ilegales.
25. Considerar, revisar e implementar medidas eficientes para regular la dirección de ganancias del delito retenidas y confiscadas, tomando en cuenta el estudio preparado por la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Droga y el Delito acerca del manejo y destrucción de bienes retenidos y confiscados. Lo anterior con el propósito de preservar y manejar de manera eficiente dichas ganancias del delito.

Estrategias personalizadas de prevención del delito

26. Promover la personalización de estrategias para prevenir el delito que tomen en cuenta el contexto local, lo que incluye una cultura de ley impulsada entre el público general, tomando consciencia de la diversidad cultural que se basa en el respeto por las normas de derecho para avanzar la cooperación entre los interesados y la policía y fomentar la resolución positiva de conflictos. Asimismo, vigilar comunidades de acuerdo con la legislación nacional y prevenir crímenes que se relacionan con pandillas urbanas y toda forma de crimen organizado, entre otros.

Integrando la perspectiva de género para la prevención del delito

27. Integrar una perspectiva de género en políticas, programas y legislaciones que se relacionan con la prevención del delito y otras acciones para prevenir todas las maneras en que pueda darse la violencia de género, delito y la victimización, lo que incluye asesinatos relacionados

con el género. Lo anterior al llevar a cabo un análisis de necesidades y circunstancias específicas que se relacionan con el género, además de solicitar contribución por parte de los grupos afectados.

28. Prevenir y neutralizar la violencia doméstica para tomar medidas efectivas dentro de la legislación nacional doméstica, tales como asegurar un manejo apropiado de los casos, coordinar el rol del bienestar y las instituciones de justicia penal y ofrecer un ambiente seguro para las víctimas.

La niñez y la juventud en la prevención del delito

29. Abordar las necesidades y proteger los derechos de la niñez y la juventud, tomando en cuenta su vulnerabilidad para asegurar su protección contra toda forma de delito, violencia, abuso y explotación, tanto en línea como en persona, como el abuso sexual y la explotación de niños y tráfico de personas. Además de notar las vulnerabilidades particulares de los niños en el contexto del tráfico de migrantes, así como el reclutamiento de grupos de crimen organizado, lo que incluye pandillas y grupos terroristas.

Empoderamiento de la juventud para la prevención del delito

30. Empoderar a la juventud para que se conviertan en agentes activos para el cambio positivo en sus comunidades, para apoyar la prevención del delito. Esto incluye la organización social, educativa, cultural, recreativa y deportiva de programas y foros para jóvenes, así como utilizar plataformas en redes sociales y aplicaciones u otras herramientas digitales para hacer que su voz sea escuchada.

Avanzando en el sistema de justicia penal

Salvaguardando los derechos de las víctimas y protegiendo a los testigos y denunciantes

31. Proteger los derechos e intereses de las víctimas del delito y realizar un esfuerzo para ayudarles en cada procedimiento de justicia penal, dándole la atención pertinente a las necesidades y circunstancias especiales de las víctimas. Esto incluye requerimientos que se relacionan con su edad, género, entre otras, así como discapacidades y los daños causados por el delito, entre los cuales se encuentra el trauma y esforzarse para brindarles a las víctimas los medios que necesiten para su recuperación, lo que incluye la posibilidad de tener compensaciones y reparaciones.
32. Instar a las víctimas a reportar el delito, dándoles apoyo adecuado en procedimientos penales como acceso efectivo a servicios de traducción.
33. Tomar medidas apropiadas para brindar protección efectiva a los testigos y personas denunciantes durante procedimientos penales.
34. Brindar recursos y entrenamiento adecuados para practicantes, de manera que logren fortalecer sus capacidades de asistencia y apoyo a las víctimas tomando en cuenta sus necesidades específicas.

Mejorando las condiciones en las prisiones

35. Mejorar las condiciones de detención para los detenidos, tanto antes como después del juicio, así como las capacidades de la prisión, corrección y otros oficios relevantes. Esto incluye el impulso para la aplicación práctica de provisiones importantes de las Reglas Mínimas Estandarizadas para el Trato de los Prisioneros de las Naciones Unidas (las Reglas Nelson Mandela), así como las Reglas para el Trato a las Mujeres Prisioneras y Medidas de no Custodia para las Mujeres Delincuentes de las Naciones Unidas (las Reglas de Bangkok).
36. Tomar medidas para abordar la sobrepoblación en las instalaciones de detención y para mejorar la efectividad y capacidad en general del sistema de justicia penal. Esto incluye el

uso de alternativas a la detención preventiva y sentencias custodiales, tomando en cuenta las Reglas Mínimas Estandarizadas para las Medidas no Custodiales de las Naciones Unidas (las Reglas de Tokio).

Reduciendo la reincidencia mediante la rehabilitación y la reintegración

37. Promover un ambiente de rehabilitación en correccionales mediante el diseño e implementación de programas de tratamiento efectivos con base en un estudio individual de las necesidades y riesgos de los delincuentes. Además de brindarles un acceso a entrenamiento vocacional y técnico y programas de educación para impulsarlos a desarrollar habilidades necesarias para su reintegración.
38. Promover un ambiente de rehabilitación en las comunidades para facilitar la reintegración social de los delincuentes, con una participación de las comunidades locales, tomando en cuenta la necesidad de proteger a la sociedad, a los individuos y los derechos de las víctimas y los delincuentes.
39. Promover asociaciones con múltiples interesados para reducir la reincidencia mediante el fomento de coordinación interinstitucional entre las autoridades relevantes del gobierno, tales como agencias de empleo y bienestar social, gobiernos locales, así como asociaciones público-privadas entre aquellas autoridades y la comunidad. Lo anterior incluye a los patrones cooperativos y voluntarios de la comunidad que apoyen la reintegración social y a largo plazo de los delincuentes.
40. Concientizar acerca de la importancia de aceptar públicamente a los delincuentes como miembros de la comunidad, así como el significado de la participación de la comunidad en asistir en su reintegración social y a largo plazo.

41. Cuando sea apropiado, promover la cooperación para transferir a las personas sentenciadas a servir el resto de sus sentencias en sus países de origen. Además de concluir acuerdos bi o multilaterales de ser necesario, tomando en cuenta los derechos de las personas sentenciadas y problemas que se relacionan con el consentimiento, rehabilitación y reintegración pertinentes, así como hacer consciencia entre dichos prisioneros en cuanto a la disponibilidad de dichas medidas.
42. Cuando sea apropiado y de acuerdo con los marcos jurídicos nacionales, facilitar procesos de justicia restaurativa en las etapas relevantes de los procedimientos criminales, de manera tal que puedan asistir en la recuperación de las víctimas y en la reintegración de los delincuentes, así como para prevenir el delito y la reincidencia y valorar su utilidad en este contexto.

Integrando una perspectiva de género dentro de los sistemas de justicia penal

43. Desarrollar e implementar políticas y planes apropiados y efectivos para lograr la equidad de género y deshacerse de las trabas que se relacionan con el avance de la mujer y su empoderamiento en la aplicación de leyes y otras instituciones de justicia penal de cualquier nivel. Por lo tanto, se promete llevar a cabo una acción concreta para asegurar la implementación efectiva y rápida de la Declaración de Pekín y plataformas para la acción, así como el resultado de los documentos como se indicaron en la XXIII sesión especial de la Asamblea General.
44. Incorporar una perspectiva de género dentro del sistema de justicia penal mediante la promoción de medidas que respondan y aborden a las necesidades específicamente de género tanto de los delincuentes como de las víctimas, incluyendo proteger a las mujeres y las niñas de una revictimización durante los procedimientos de justicia penal.

Abordando las vulnerabilidades de los niños y los jóvenes en contacto con el sistema de justicia penal

45. Establecer o fortalecer los sistemas de justicia juvenil o procedimientos similares que estén dirigidos a la seriedad del comportamiento delictivo y el grado de responsabilidad de las personas jóvenes, así como sus vulnerabilidades y las causas. Esto incluye las fundamentales y factores de riesgo que se relacionan con su comportamiento delictivo, para hacer de su rehabilitación y reintegración un proceso más fácil, incluyendo la promoción de la práctica y la aplicación de provisiones relevantes de las Reglas Mínimas Estandarizadas de las Naciones Unidas para la Administración de la Justicia Juvenil (las Reglas de Beijing).
46. Implementar y, según sea apropiado, también fortalecer medidas para asistir la rehabilitación y la reintegración de los niños y las personas jóvenes que se han visto involucradas en todo tipo de agrupaciones de crimen organizado, lo que incluye bandas criminales, así como grupos terroristas. Al mismo tiempo, proteger sus derechos y otorgándole un reconocimiento completo a la importancia de proveer justicia y proteger la seguridad de las víctimas de estos grupos criminales y de la sociedad mediante la implementación de dichas medidas.

Mejorando los procesos de investigación criminal

47. Alentar el uso y distribución de buenas prácticas que se relacionan con métodos de entrevista con base en la ley y la evidencia diseñados para obtener únicamente declaraciones voluntarias, por lo tanto, se reduce el riesgo de medidas ilegales, abusivas y coercitivas durante procesos de investigación criminal y se facilita la obtención de la mejor evidencia. De esta manera, se mejora la legitimidad y calidad de las investigaciones criminales, persecuciones y condenas, así como el uso eficiente de recursos y se recibe la colaboración

entre practicantes, expertos y otros interesados relevantes en cuanto a la elaboración de un conjunto de lineamientos internacionales para métodos de entrevista no coercitivos y garantías procesales.

Promoviendo las normas de derecho

Acceso a la justicia y a un tratamiento equitativo ante la ley

48. Asegurar un acceso equitativo a la justicia y a la aplicación de la ley para todos, lo que incluye a los miembros vulnerables de la sociedad sin importar su estatus, así como medidas apropiadas para asegurar que tengan un trato de respeto y libre de discriminación o parcialidades de cualquier tipo por instituciones de justicia penal.

Acceso a ayuda legal

49. Tomar medidas para asegurar un acceso oportuno, efectivo, con recursos adecuados y económicos a la ayuda legal para aquellos que no cuenten con medios suficientes o cuando los intereses de la justicia lo requieran. Además de crear consciencia de la disponibilidad de dicha ayuda, al promover la aplicación práctica de provisiones relevantes de los principios y lineamientos de las Naciones Unidas para el acceso a ayuda legal en los sistemas de justicia penal, herramientas de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Droga y el Delito para asegurar la calidad de los servicios de ayuda legal en los procesos de justicia penal, entre otras. Lo anterior para instar al desarrollo de herramientas de guía, así como la recolección y distribución de datos que se relacionan con el acceso a ayuda legal y mediante el desarrollo de una red especializada de proveedores de ayuda legal. Esto para intercambiar información y las mejores prácticas y para asistirse entre sí para la realización de su trabajo.

Políticas de sentencia nacional

50. Promover políticas o lineamientos de sentencia nacional para el trato a delincuentes en los cuales la severidad de sus penas sea proporcional a la gravedad de los delitos de acuerdo con la legislación nacional.

Instituciones efectivas, responsables, imparciales e inclusivas

51. Asegurar la integridad e imparcialidad de las fuerzas policiales y otras instituciones que compongan el sistema de justicia penal, así como la independencia del Poder Judicial. Además de asegurar una administración de justicia efectiva, responsable, transparente y apropiada, mientras se consideran los documentos señalados por las resoluciones relevantes de la Asamblea General y el Consejo Económico y Social.

52. Tomar medidas efectivas, legislativas, administrativas, judiciales o cualquier otra relevante para la prevención, investigación, persecución y castigo de toda forma de tortura y acabar con la impunidad en este aspecto. Así como prevenir otros tratos o castigos crueles, inhumanos o degradantes.

Esfuerzos efectivos anticorrupción

53. Avalarnos efectivamente de herramientas existentes de la arquitectura internacional anticorrupción/contra la corrupción, en especial al implementar la Convención contra la Corrupción y la Convención de Crimen Organizado y otras herramientas relevantes a ser aplicadas.

54. Desarrollar, apoyar e implementar políticas y medidas efectivas, lo que incluye, entre otros, la mejora de la recolección y evaluación de datos para analizar la corrupción y fortalecer la

integridad, transparencia y responsabilidad de las instituciones públicas para prevenir, detectar, investigar, perseguir y juzgar la corrupción de una manera holística para acabar con la impunidad.

55. Asegurar el uso de medidas apropiadas para romper las conexiones existentes entre grupos de crimen organizado y la corrupción. Esto incluye la prevención y combate del soborno y el lavado de ganancias provenientes del delito dentro de la economía legítima. Por lo tanto, desarrollar estrategias para prevenir y combatir los flujos financieros ilícitos.
56. Brindar protección contra cualquier trato injustificado hacia cualquier persona que reporte actos de corrupción en buena fe y de manera razonable a las autoridades competentes y, de esa forma, promover el reporte de la corrupción.
57. Investigar, perseguir y castigar amenazas y actos de violencia que caigan dentro de la jurisdicción cometidos contra periodistas y trabajadores de medios de comunicación, cuyo trabajo les expone a riesgos como intimidación, acoso y violencia por llevar a cabo investigaciones imparciales, eficientes y efectivas, en particular en el contexto de la lucha contra la corrupción y actividades de crimen organizado. Esto incluye situaciones durante y posconflicto con un objetivo de ponerle fin a la impunidad por crímenes cometidos contra ellos, de acuerdo con la legislación nacional y leyes internacionales aplicables.
58. Aumentar la consciencia pública acerca de maneras para reportar la corrupción, con detalle de la difusión de información relacionada con responsabilidades y derechos a reportar personas, lo que incluye las medidas disponibles para su protección.

Medidas sociales, educativas, entre otras

59. Brindar un acceso a educación de calidad y promover actividades para concientizar acerca de la ley y las políticas, lo que incluye educación relacionada con la ley pública para todos, preparar al público con los valores, competencias y conocimientos necesarios para fomentar, entre el público general, una legal y consciente diversidad cultural basada en el respeto a las normas de derecho.

Promoviendo la cooperación internacional y asistencia técnica para prevenir y abordar toda forma de delito

Cooperación internacional mediante el desarrollo de capacidades y asistencia técnica

60. Participar de manera activa y contribuir al mecanismo para la revisión de la implementación de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra el Crimen Organizado Transnacional y los protocolos a ello, así como el Mecanismo para la Revisión de la Implementación de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción, para asistir a los Estados parte en implementar dichos instrumentos, identificar y justificar necesidades específicas de asistencia técnica, compartir las mejores prácticas y promover una efectiva cooperación internacional.

61. Aumentar la eficiencia y efectividad de las autoridades centrales y otras autoridades competentes responsables de facilitar la cooperación internacional tales como asistencia legal mutua y extradición, con detalle de brindar recursos y materiales humanos adecuados, conocimiento y herramientas tales como comunicación moderna y de gestión de casos, mejorando el desarrollo de capacidades y programas de asistencia técnica. Además de actualizar y compartir herramientas como el portal de información de recursos electrónicos para compartir y leyes contra el delito, la herramienta de escritura para solicitud de asistencia

mutua legal y el directorio de autoridades competentes nacionales, junto con la colaboración y coordinación de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Droga y el Delito.

62. Fortalecer la cooperación internacional efectiva en materia de delito, lo que incluye áreas de extradición y asistencia mutua legal, mientras se abordan los retos y dificultades existentes, específicamente aquellos que se relacionan con solicitudes y promoción de buenas prácticas. Asimismo, facilitar el uso de instrumentos regionales e internacionales existentes, lo que incluye la Convención contra la Corrupción y la Convención de Crimen Organizado como una base legal de extradición y de asistencia mutua legal, así como implementar y concluir, según sea necesario, acuerdos o arreglos para mejorar la cooperación internacional en este aspecto.
63. Establecer o fortalecer redes cooperativas regionales e interregionales de fuerzas policiales y otros practicantes de justicia penal para intercambiar información y mejores prácticas. Lo anterior con la meta de construir confianza entre ellos y facilitar la cooperación internacional, entre otros.
64. Facilitar el intercambio de información y comunicación formal y, de ser permitido por la ley doméstica, también informal. Lo anterior tiene el fin de prevenir y combatir el crimen con detalle del apoyo de organizaciones intergubernamentales tales como la Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal (Interpol).
65. Continuar el mejoramiento de la cooperación internacional mediante asistencia técnica y desarrollo de capacidades con detalle del apoyo de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Droga y el Delito. Además de construir iniciativas y buenas prácticas en curso, tales como el programa global para implementar la Declaración de Doha.

66. Promover, facilitar y apoyar las medidas más amplias de asistencia técnica, lo que incluye apoyo y capacitación de material, con meta de habilitar a las autoridades de fuerza policial e instituciones de justicia penal para prevenir y combatir el delito de manera efectiva. Esto tomando en cuenta los retos específicos enfrentados, así como las necesidades particulares de los países en desarrollo.
67. Reconocer el rol fundamental de la cooperación internacional efectiva en la prevención y combate del crimen. Lo anterior tiene el fin de destacar la importancia de abordar, derribar y responder de manera efectiva a retos y barreras internacionales, en particular medidas que bloquean dicha cooperación y que no son consistentes con la Carta de las Naciones Unidas y sus obligaciones bajo las leyes internacionales. Sobre esta línea instar a los Estados, de acuerdo con sus obligaciones internacionales, a que eviten aplicar las medidas mencionadas.

Cooperación internacional para despojar a los delincuentes de sus ganancias a partir del delito

68. Fortalecer la cooperación y la asistencia internacional relacionada con identificar, dar seguimiento, congelar, decomisar y confiscar ganancias, bienes o cualquier otra propiedad proveniente del delito y su devolución, con detalle de las provisiones y principios relevantes de la Convención de Crimen Organizado y la Convención contra la Corrupción y donde sea apropiado. Además, darle consideración especial a concluir acuerdos y aquellos mutuamente aceptables en este aspecto, en una base con enfoque caso por caso para disponer y devolver la propiedad confiscada de acuerdo con el art. 57 párrafo 5 de la Convención contra la Corrupción. Asimismo, tomar consideración pertinente de acordar medidas para mejorar la

transparencia y responsabilidad, reconociendo que, de acuerdo con el art. 4 de la Convención, los Estados no pueden imponer términos de manera unilateral en este aspecto.

69. En el ámbito de resolución de casos que se relacionan con la corrupción que usan mecanismos alternativos legales y resoluciones sin juicio, lo que incluye arreglos, que cuenten con ganancias a raíz de delito confiscadas y para devolución, casos que cuentan con asistencia de los Estados afectados donde sea apropiado y de acuerdo con las leyes domésticas, pasa así mejorar la cooperación internacional, la distribución de información y evidencia y la recuperación de ganancias obtenidas mediante el delito según la Convención contra la Corrupción y las leyes domésticas.
70. Reconocer la recuperación de activos como un elemento crucial para la prevención del delito y la justicia penal, particularmente en casos donde se incluya la corrupción y de acuerdo con esto fortalecer la voluntad política mientras se salvaguarda el proceso.
71. Instar a los Estados a deshacerse de las barreras y superar los obstáculos para aplicar medidas para la recuperación de activos, en particular mediante una simplificación de sus procedimientos legales, donde sea apropiado y de acuerdo con las leyes domésticas, tomando en cuenta la Agenda 2030 de Desarrollo Sostenible en el uso de activos devueltos según las leyes domésticas y alineado con las prioridades domésticas. Lo anterior al considerar que al fortalecer la recuperación de activos robados y su devolución servirá de apoyo para implementar la Agenda 2030 de Desarrollo Sostenible.
72. Implementar las medidas según sean necesarias para obtener y compartir información confiable relacionada con la apropiación beneficiaria de compañías, estructuras legales o

cualquier otro mecanismo complejo legal. Esto facilita el proceso investigativo y la ejecución de solicitudes de asistencia mutua legal.

Terrorismo en todas sus formas y manifestaciones

73. Fortalecer la cooperación a niveles internacionales, regionales y subregionales para prevenir y combatir todos los actos, métodos y prácticas de terrorismo en todas sus formas y manifestaciones, con detalle del fortalecimiento de las normas de derecho en todos los niveles. Asimismo, asegurar la implementación por parte de las convenciones internacionales relevantes y protocolos que se relacionan con antiterrorismo y formular estrategias enfocadas en abordar efectivamente las condiciones que propician la difusión del terrorismo, lo que incluye extremismo violento cuando y como se propicie el terrorismo mientras se reconoce que nada puede justificar actos de terrorismo. Además de implementar la estrategia global antiterrorismo de las Naciones Unidas en todos sus aspectos en el ámbito internacional, subregional y nacional sin ningún retraso, con detalle de la movilización de recursos y conocimientos.
74. Asegurar acciones más efectivas contra el terrorismo en todas sus formas y manifestaciones donde y por quien sea que haya sido cometido, en particular investigaciones y persecuciones apoyadas por información y evidencia creíble y fiable. Para este fin mejorar la recolección, manipulación y preservación de la información y evidencia relevante y considerar participar en redes de intercambio de información y evidencia según sea apropiado.
75. Identificar, analizar y mostrar cualquier conexión potencial, existente o en crecimiento entre el financiamiento del terrorismo y el crimen organizado transnacional, actividades ilegales que se relacionan con las drogas, lavado de dinero, secuestros y toma de rehenes. Esto con el

enfoque de recolectar fondos con detalle de las demandas de rescate y extorsión, para prevenir y derribar el apoyo, tanto financiero como logístico al terrorismo en todas sus formas y manifestaciones y prevenir que los terroristas adquieran armas, de acuerdo con las obligaciones bajo las leyes internacionales aplicables.

76. Abordar la amenaza inminente que suponen los terroristas extranjeros, con detalle de la implementación de obligaciones internacionales aplicables y enfatizar la importancia del desarrollo de capacidades de las Naciones Unidas y su facilitación de acuerdo con los mandatos existentes para asistir a los Estados, lo que incluye aquellos en las regiones más afectadas, según lo soliciten.

77. Mejorar la seguridad y resiliencia de la infraestructura crítica y la protección de *blancos fáciles* particularmente vulnerables, con detalle del aumento de la distribución de información entre fuerzas policiales, el sector privado y el público.

78. Tomar medidas apropiadas para prevenir y combatir la incitación para cometer ataques terroristas y la distribución de dicha propaganda terrorista, así como expresar inquietud ante la glorificación del terrorismo en todas sus formas y manifestaciones.

Formas de delito nuevas, emergentes y en evolución

79. Fortalecer medidas para abordar formas de delito nuevas, emergentes y en evolución, con detalle de hacer máximo uso de las convenciones relevantes y aplicables, tales como la Convención de Crimen Organizado y los protocolos a esto, mediante las medidas que contiene, para prevenir y combatir el delito, facilitar la cooperación internacional y confiscar y devolver las ganancias a partir del delito.

80. Examinar las tendencias y la evolución de métodos que se utilizan en la conducción del delito para el desarrollo de medios efectivos de cooperación internacional y asistencia técnica, con detalle de la distribución de información y un intercambio de puntos de vista, experiencias y mejores prácticas dentro del marco de la Comisión para la Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal y otros foros globales y regionales relevantes.

81. Fortalecer los esfuerzos para la prevención y el combate del tráfico de personas, con detalle del apoyo a la recolección y distribución de datos según sea apropiado y mediante asistencia técnica relevante por la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Droga y el Delito. Lo anterior al abordar factores que hacen a las personas vulnerables al tráfico, detectar y dismantelar redes de tráfico, lo que incluye cadenas de distribución, desalentar la demanda por la explotación que lleva al tráfico, acabar con la impunidad de redes de tráfico, conducir investigaciones financieras y utilizar técnicas especiales de investigación en las condiciones prescritas por las leyes domésticas y proteger a las víctimas de tráfico de personas.

82. Adoptar e implementar medidas efectivas para prevenir y combatir el contrabando de inmigrantes y proteger las vidas y derechos humanos de estos, consistente con las obligaciones respectivas de las Partes bajo la Convención de Crimen Organizado y el Protocolo contra el Contrabando de Migrantes en Tierra, Mar y Aire, complementando la Convención y cualquier otra obligación internacional relevante, especialmente relacionado con los derechos humanos. Además de fortalecer la cooperación bilateral, regional e internacional en este aspecto y en particular derribar, con detalle del compromiso concurrente de investigaciones financieras y técnicas especiales de investigación, el rol creciente de los grupos de crimen organizado transnacionales y nacionales que generan ganancias del crimen

y aquellos contra migrantes y destacar para hacer todo esfuerzo posible para prevenir futuras víctimas y pérdidas.

83. Fomentar la cooperación global, regional y bilateral para prevenir que los delincuentes y organizaciones criminales tengan acceso a armas de fuego y fortalecer mecanismos y estrategias para controlar las fronteras. De esta forma, se previene y combate el tráfico ilícito y desviación de armas de fuego, sus partes y componentes, así como municiones, lo que incluye a los negocios en línea y la reactivación ilegal de armas de fuego desactivadas.
84. Mejorar la cooperación para abordar y contrarrestar amenazas que se relacionan con el desarrollo tecnológico y cambiar el *modus operandi* con respecto a la manufacturación ilícita y tráfico de armas de fuego, sus partes y componentes, así como municiones. Además de investigar y procesar dichos delitos con detalle de asegurar la cooperación de las fuerzas policiales, así como un seguimiento sistemático de las armas confiscadas.
85. Abordar y contrarrestar de manera efectiva el problema mundial de las drogas, el cual requiere una acción conjunta y sostenida en el ámbito nacional, regional e internacional. Esto incluye la aceleración del compromiso para implementar políticas de drogas existentes mediante un enfoque comprensivo y balanceado, con base en el principio de una responsabilidad común y compartida.
86. Tomar medidas más efectivas para prevenir y acabar con el abuso, la explotación, el tráfico y toda forma de violencia contra y tortura de los niños, lo que incluye la explotación sexual infantil y el abuso sexual en línea y en persona. Lo anterior mediante la penalización de dichos actos, al apoyar a las víctimas y fomentar la cooperación internacional para combatir estos delitos.

87. Adoptar medidas efectivas para prevenir y combatir delitos que afecten el ambiente, por ejemplo, el tráfico ilícito de vida silvestre, incluyendo, entre otros, flora y fauna protegidas por la Convención de Intercambio Internacional de Especies de Flora y Fauna Salvaje en Peligro de Extinción, madera y productos a raíz de ella, residuos peligrosos, entre otros desechos y metales preciosos, piedras u otros minerales, así como la casa furitiva. Todo mediante el uso de instrumentos internacionales relevantes y por medio del fortalecimiento de la legislación, la cooperación internacional, el desarrollo de capacidades, respuestas a la justicia penal y esfuerzos de las fuerzas policiales dirigidas a lidiar con el crimen organizado transnacional, la corrupción y el lavado de dinero ligados con dichos delitos, así como flujos financieros derivados de ellos, entre otros, mientras se reconoce la necesidad de despojar a los delincuentes de sus ganancias a partir del delito.
88. Alentar la recolección de datos y el estudio acerca de la fabricación y tráfico de productos médicos falsificados mientras se reconoce, en su ámbito de aplicación, la definición de productos médicos falsificados respaldados por la Asamblea Mundial de la Salud en 2017. Al tomar esto en cuenta se fortalecen, según sea apropiado, las medidas para responder a la fabricación y tráfico de productos médicos falsificados.
89. Fortalecer las respuestas, tanto nacionales como internacionales, al tráfico de propiedad cultural y cualquier otro crimen dirigido a esta, así como cualquier vínculo al financiamiento del crimen organizado y el terrorismo y mejorar la cooperación internacional en este aspecto mediante canales apropiados, la devolución o restitución de dichas propiedades culturales que han sido traficadas a países de origen. Lo anterior tomando en cuenta los instrumentos existentes tales como la Convención de Crimen Organizado, la Convención acerca de Medidas para Prohibir y Prevenir la Importación, Exportación y Transferencia Ilícitas de

Propiedad Cultural, los Lineamientos Internacionales para la Prevención del Delito y Respuesta a la Justicia Penal con respecto al Tráfico de Propiedad Cultural y otras Ofensas Relacionadas, entre otros instrumentos relevantes. Esto con vistas a considerar todas las opciones posibles para realizar un uso efectivo del marco internacional legal aplicable para combatir crímenes contra la propiedad cultural y considerando cualquier propuesta para suplementar el marco existente para la cooperación internacional según sea necesario.

90. Llevar a cabo esfuerzos para una mejor comprensión del contrabando de bienes comerciales con vistas a fortalecer la respuesta a este tipo de delito y sus posibles conexiones con la corrupción y otros delitos de acuerdo con las leyes nacionales.

91. Desarrollar estrategias efectivas con detalle de la mejora de la capacidad de los profesionales en justicia penal para prevenir, investigar y procesar los crímenes de odio, así como involucrarse de manera efectiva con las víctimas y comunidades afectadas para obtener la confianza del público cuando se trabaje con las fuerzas policiales para reportar dichos crímenes.

92. Fortalecer medidas para abordar la amenaza de otras formas de delito nuevas, emergentes y en evolución, así como sus posibles vínculos con grupos de crimen organizado como una fuente de beneficio lucrativo por sus actividades ilícitas.

93. Mejorar la coordinación y la cooperación internacional para prevenir y combatir de manera efectiva la creciente amenaza que supone el crimen cibernético.

94. Promover un uso apropiado de la tecnología por parte de las fuerzas policiales y otras instituciones de justicia penal mediante la incorporación de asistencia técnica según se solicite, desarrollo de capacidades y el entrenamiento necesario. Además de mejorar la

legislación, regulaciones y políticas para que estas puedan ser adaptadas a los continuos avances en la tecnología.

95. Promover, a niveles regionales, nacionales e internacionales, y manteniendo respeto como debe ser por los marcos jurídicos y nacionales, así como los principios de las leyes internacionales, asociaciones públicas-privadas con la industria digital, el sector financiero y proveedores de servicios de comunicación para hacer una mejor cooperación internacional de manera tal que se logre combatir el crimen cibernético.

Para asegurar un cumplimiento apropiado de la presente declaración y bajo nuestro compromiso:

96. Solicitamos a la Comisión para la Prevención del Delito y la Justicia Penal, de acuerdo con su mandato, adoptar la política apropiada y medidas operacionales para cumplir con esta declaración, así como identificar maneras innovadoras para usar los datos para implementar esta declaración. También invitamos a la Comisión a involucrarse con otros interesados relevantes, lo que incluye a los institutos que forman parte de la red de programas de prevención del delito y justicia penal de las Naciones Unidas, para fortalecer la asociación global para fomentar la prevención del delito, la justicia penal y las normas de derecho para el logro de la Agenda 2030.
97. Expresamos la profunda gratitud a las personas y el gobierno de Japón por su cálida y generosa hospitalidad y por las excelentes instalaciones que fueron proporcionadas para el XIV Congreso.

4.3 Translation of the document WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Convenio Marco para el Control del Tabaco de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)

PREFACIO

El Convenio Marco para el Control del Tabaco de la OMS (WHO FCTC) es el primer tratado realizado bajo el auspicio de la Organización Mundial de la Salud. El WHO FCTC es un tratado que se basa en evidencia reafirmando el derecho de todas las personas al mayor estándar de salud. El tratado representa un cambio de paradigma en el desarrollo de una estrategia reguladora para abordar el problema de las sustancias adictivas. En contraste con tratados previos enfocados en drogas, el WHO FCTC enfatiza la importancia de tener estrategias de reducción de demanda, así como cuestiones de suministro.

El WHO FCTC se desarrolló como respuesta a la globalización de la epidemia del tabaco, la cual se facilita mediante una variedad de factores complejos con efectos transfronterizos, lo que incluye la liberalización del comercio y la inversión extranjera directa. Otros factores, como la comercialización global, los anuncios, las promociones y los patrocinios transnacionales sobre tabaco y el movimiento internacional de cigarrillos de contrabando y falsificados, también han contribuido con el incremento exponencial del uso del tabaco.

Desde el primer párrafo preambular, el cual afirma que: “Las Partes de esta Convención están determinadas a darle prioridad a su derecho para proteger la salud pública”, el WHO FCTC establece las tendencias globales.

Las provisiones principales para la reducción de la demanda en el WHO FCTC están contenidas en los arts. 6-14.

Medidas de impuestos y precios para reducir la demanda del tabaco, y

Medidas sin relación a los precios para reducir la demanda del tabaco, a saber:

- Protección ante la exposición al humo del tabaco,
- Regulación de los contenidos de productos provenientes del tabaco,
- Regulación de la divulgación de productos provenientes del tabaco,
- Empaque y clasificación de productos provenientes del tabaco,
- Educación, comunicación, entrenamiento y consciencia pública,
- Anuncios, promociones y patrocinios que se relacionan con el tabaco y
- Medidas para la reducción de la demanda debido a la dependencia y suspensión del tabaco.

Las provisiones principales para la reducción de suministros en el WHO FCTC están contenidas en los arts. 15-17.

Comercio ilícito de productos provenientes del tabaco,

Ventas hacia y provenientes de menores y

Condición para el apoyo de actividades alternativas económicamente viables.

Otra característica por destacar en el Convenio es que se incluye una condición que aborde responsabilidades. Los arts. 20-22 exponen mecanismos para la cooperación científica y técnica y el intercambio de información.

El WHO FCTC se aprobó para ser firmado el 16 de junio de 2003 en Ginebra y después en la sede de Nueva York de las Naciones Unidas. El depositario del tratado fue desde el 30 de

junio de 2003 al 29 de junio de 2004. El tratado, ahora cerrado para firmarse, tiene 168 firmantes, lo que incluye la Comunidad Europea, lo cual lo hace uno de los tratados más aceptados en la historia de las Naciones Unidas.

Los Estados miembros que han firmado el Convenio indican que lucharán en buena fe para ratificarlo, aceptarlo o aprobarlo y mostrar compromiso político para no perjudicar los objetivos escritos en este. Los países que deseaban formar parte, pero no lograron firmar el Convenio para el 29 de junio de 2004, pueden hacerlo mediante adhesión, que es un proceso de un solo paso equivalente a la ratificación.

El Convenio entró en acción el 27 de febrero de 2005, 90 días después de ser accedido, ratificado, aceptado o aprobado por 40 Estados. A partir de dicha fecha, las cuarenta partes contratantes están legalmente obligadas a las disposiciones del tratado. Para cada Estado que ratifique, acepte o apruebe el Convenio o acceda a este después de que las condiciones expuestas en el art. 36, párrafo 1, para entrar en acción hayan sido cumplidas, el Convenio debe entrar en acción el nonagésimo día después de la fecha de depósito de su instrumento de ratificación, aceptación, aprobación o adhesión. Para las organizaciones regionales de integración económica, el Convenio entra en acción el nonagésimo día después de la fecha de depósito de su instrumento de confirmación o adhesión formal.

La red global desarrollada durante el periodo de negociación del WHO FCTC será crucial para la implementación del Convenio a nivel país. En palabras del Dr. Jong-Wook Lee, director general de la OMS:

Las negociaciones del WHO FCTC ya han iniciado un proceso que ha
obtenido como resultado diferencias notables a nivel país. El éxito del WHO

FCTC como una herramienta para la salud pública dependerá de la energía y el compromiso político que le dediquemos para implementarlo en demás países en los próximos años. Un resultado exitoso será la disponibilidad de salud pública para todos.

Para que esto logre concretarse, el impulso y compromiso evidentes durante las negociaciones deberán ser esparcidos a nivel nacional y local, de esta manera el WHO FCTC se convertirá en una realidad concreta donde más importa, en los demás países.

Parte I: Introducción

Art. 1

Uso de términos/terminología

Para fines del presente Convenio:

- (a) *Comercio ilícito* se refiere a cualquier práctica o acto prohibido por la ley y el cual se relaciona con producción, envío, recepción, posesión, distribución, venta o compra, lo que incluye cualquier práctica o acto destinado a facilitar dicha actividad.

- (b) *Organización regional de integración económica* se refiere a una organización compuesta por varios estados soberanos y para la cual sus Estados miembros hayan transferido competencias entre un rango de asuntos, lo que incluye la autoridad de tomar decisiones vinculando a sus Estados miembros respecto a dichos asuntos.

- (c) *Promoción y publicidad de tabaco* se refiere a cualquier forma de comunicación comercial, recomendación o acción con el fin, efecto o posible efecto de promover un producto del tabaco o su uso, ya sea directa o indirectamente.
- (d) *Control del tabaco* se refiere a un rango de estrategias de reducción de suministros, demanda y daños. Lo anterior tiene el fin de mejorar la salud de la población al eliminar o reducir su consumo de productos del tabaco y la exposición al humo.
- (e) *Industria del tabaco* se refiere a fabricantes de tabaco, distribuidores al por mayor e importadores de productos provenientes del tabaco.
- (f) *Productos provenientes del tabaco* se refiere a productos entera o parcialmente hechos a partir de la hoja de tabaco como material crudo que se fabrican para utilizarse para fumar, succionar, masticar o inhalar.
- (g) *Patrocinio del tabaco* se refiere a cualquier forma de contribución a cualquier evento, actividad o individuo con el fin o efecto de instar a crear un producto proveniente del tabaco o de utilizarlo, ya sea de manera directa o indirecta.

Art. 2

La relación entre este Convenio y otros acuerdos e instrumentos legales.

1. Con el fin de proteger la salud pública de la mejor manera, se insta a las Partes a implementar medidas más allá de aquellas requeridas por este Convenio y sus protocolos y nada entre estos instrumentos debe prevenir que una parte imponga requerimientos más estrictos consistentes con sus disposiciones y de acuerdo con las leyes internacionales.

2. Las disposiciones del Convenio y sus protocolos no deben, de ninguna manera, afectar el derecho de las Partes para realizar acuerdos bilaterales o multilaterales, lo que incluye acuerdos regionales o subregionales, que se relacionan con situaciones relevantes o adicionales al Convenio y sus protocolos, con la condición de que dichos acuerdos sean compatibles con sus obligaciones bajo el Convenio y sus protocolos. Las partes interesadas deben comunicar dichos acuerdos en la Conferencia de las Partes mediante la Secretaría.

PARTE II: OBJETIVO, PRINCIPIOS GUÍAS Y OBLIGACIONES

GENERALES

Art. 3

Objetivo

El objetivo del presente Convenio y sus protocolos es proteger a las presentes y futuras generaciones de las consecuencias devastadoras que el consumo del tabaco y la exposición al humo pueden generar en la salud, lo social, el ambiente y la economía. Se busca crear un marco para medidas de control del tabaco que implementen las Partes a un nivel nacional, regional e internacional. Esto permite reducir a mayor escala y cantidad la prevalencia del uso del tabaco y la exposición al humo.

Art. 4

Principios guías

Para alcanzar el objetivo de este Convenio y sus protocolos y llevar a cabo sus disposiciones, las Partes deben guiarse, entre otros, por los principios establecidos a continuación:

1. Cada persona debe ser informada de las consecuencias para la salud, naturaleza adictiva y amenaza mortal que supone el consumo del tabaco y la exposición al humo y las medidas legislativas, ejecutivas, administrativas, entre otras, que deben ser previstas a un nivel gubernamental apropiado para proteger a todas las personas de la exposición al humo del tabaco.
2. Un compromiso político fuerte es necesario para desarrollar y apoyar, a un nivel regional e internacional, medidas multisectoriales completas y respuestas coordinadas, tomando en consideración:
 - (a) La necesidad de tomar medidas para proteger a todas las personas de la exposición al humo del tabaco.
 - (b) La necesidad de tomar medidas para prevenir la iniciación, para promover y apoyar el cese y para disminuir el consumo de cualquier tipo de productos derivados del tabaco.
 - (c) La necesidad de tomar medidas para promover la participación de personas indígenas y comunidades en el desarrollo, implementación y evaluación de programas para el control del tabaco que puedan adecuarse social y, culturalmente, a sus necesidades y perspectivas y
 - (d) La necesidad de tomar medidas para abordar los riesgos específicos de género en el momento de desarrollar estrategias para el control del tabaco.

3. Cooperación internacional, en particular la transferencia de tecnología, conocimiento y asistencia financiera y suministro de experiencia relacionada, para establecer e implementar programas para el control del tabaco efectivos, tomando en cuenta la cultura local, así como factores sociales, económicos, políticos y legales, es una parte crucial del Convenio.
4. Medidas multisectoriales completas y respuestas para la reducción del consumo de todo producto proveniente del tabaco en el ámbito nacional, regional e internacional son significativas para prevenir, de acuerdo con los principios de salud pública, la incidencia de enfermedades, discapacidades prematuras y mortalidad a causa del consumo de tabaco y la exposición al humo.
5. Problemas que se relacionan con la responsabilidad, según lo determinado por las Partes entre su jurisdicción, son una parte esencial para un control completo del tabaco.
6. La importancia de contar con asistencia técnica y financiera para ayudar en la transición económica de los productores de tabaco y trabajadores cuyo sustento se vea afectado por los programas para el control del tabaco en los países Partes en desarrollo, así como las Partes con economía en transición, debe reconocerse y abordarse en el contexto de estrategias que se desarrollaron en el ámbito nacional para un desarrollo sostenible.
7. La participación de una sociedad civil es esencial en el proceso de lograr el objetivo del Convenio y sus protocolos.

Art. 5

Obligaciones generales

1. Cada Parte debe desarrollar, implementar, actualizar de manera periódica y revisar estrategias completas multisectoriales nacionales para el control del tabaco, así como planes y programas de acuerdo con este Convenio y los protocolos para los que es Parte.
2. Para esta finalidad, cada Parte debe, de acuerdo con sus capacidades:
 - (a) Establecer o reforzar y financiar un mecanismo de coordinación nacional o puntos focales para el control del tabaco y
 - (b) Adoptar e implementar medidas legislativas, ejecutivas, administrativas, entre otras, que sean efectivas y cooperar, según sea apropiado, con otras Partes para el desarrollo de políticas apropiadas para la prevención y reducción del consumo del tabaco, la adicción a la nicotina y la exposición al humo del tabaco.
3. Para establecer e implementar sus políticas de salud pública con respecto al control del tabaco, las Partes deben actuar en favor de la protección a estas políticas de intereses comerciales u otros intereses creados de la industria del tabaco de acuerdo con las leyes nacionales.
4. Las Partes deben cooperar en la formulación de las medidas, procedimientos y lineamientos propuestos para la implementación del Convenio y los protocolos a los que son Partes.
5. Las Partes deben cooperar, según sea apropiado, con organizaciones intergubernamentales internacionales y regionales, así como con otros organismos para alcanzar los objetivos del Convenio y los protocolos a los que son Partes.
6. Dentro de los medios y recursos que tengan a su disposición, las Partes deben cooperar para aumentar los recursos financieros para una efectiva implementación del Convenio mediante mecanismos de financiación bilaterales y multilaterales.

Chapter V

Data Analysis

Data analysis consists of gathering information through different methods and studying it depending on the research's goal. In fact, according to Bhatia, data analysis focuses on drawing conclusions from the understanding and processing of raw information, and then transferring the data into an easily understandable format for whoever is to read the analysis (2017). The analysis can be either qualitative, quantitative, or a mix of both, and as it was mentioned before, the data analysis for this research is qualitative.

5.1 Analysis and Interpretation of the Results

In the following sections of Chapter V, the researcher will thoroughly analyze data for the translations included in Chapter IV supported by the information in the Theoretical Framework. It will focus on a text analysis for each text involved, a translation procedure analysis for some paragraphs of the texts through color coding, and the elaboration process of the two glossaries.

5.1.1 Text Analysis

For the text analysis of the documents involved in this translation project, the researcher uses Newmark's text analysis criteria which includes identifying, in each text used, the text styles, text functions, the different scales (formality, generality/difficulty, and emotional tone), and the translation methods which were all mentioned in the Theoretical Framework of this research. Below are two tables with each criterion on the left column, the name of the text, and each criterion that fits in the right column. The first table included in this section of text analysis belongs to the text in Spanish, and the second table included after it belongs to the two texts in English.

Table 4. Text analysis: Document from Spanish into English

Text Analysis	Informe regional anual Abril 2013 – Marzo 2014
Text Style	Narrative
Text Function	Informative
Scale of Formality	Formal, official
Scale of Generality or Difficulty	Educated
Scale of Emotional tone	Factual
Translation Method	Semantic / Communicative Translation

Table 4 shows the text analysis for the Spanish-to-English text—source: Researcher’s creation

Further explaining the table above, the first document is Narrative since it essentially follows a sequence of events for the most part as it focuses on several aspects related to the creation of ILANUD, its text function is Informative because its purpose is to provide information of several aspects related to ILANUD and its functions in the form of a report supported by facts.

As for the Stylistic Scales, the text is Formal and Official because its contents are complex, belong to a specific institution, and are certified; the text is Educated since it contains educational terminology, thus, of a medium difficulty; and it is Factual as the way it was written makes it sound even more formal and educated.

Lastly, even though both translation methods are present for this text, it is more of the Semantic one than the Communicative as it is more technical and provides less freedom when translating, and so it focuses on conveying the meaning exactly as it comes in the source text.

Table 5. Text Analysis: Documents from English into Spanish

Text Analysis	Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2023 Agenda for Sustainable Development	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
Text Style	Narrative	Discussion
Text Function	Informative, Expressive	Informative
Scale of Formality	Formal, official	Formal
Scale of Generality or Difficulty	Technical	Educated
Scale of Emotional tone	Factual	Factual
Translation Method	Semantic / Communicative translation	Semantic / Communicative translation

Table 5 shows the text analysis for the two English-to-Spanish texts – source: Researcher’s creation

Further explaining the table above, the first document in the table is Narrative since it essentially follows a sequence of events just like the Spanish one in Table 4, this time focusing on several points addressed at a Congress; and the second document in the table is more of a Discussion as it shows a specific problem (tobacco) and potential solutions to control it. The text function is Informative for both texts because their purpose is to inform the public of important aspects related to the United Nations with scopes to Crime Prevention (first text) and tobacco control (second text), supporting the information with facts coming from experts in the field, additionally, the first text is also expressive as it is essentially an authoritative statement, showcasing the competence of the people at the Congress and everything they vowed to/expressed there.

As for the Stylistic Scales, the first text in the table is Formal and Official because its contents are complex, belong to a specific institution, and are certified; the second text is only Formal as it is a complex and specific document coming from an organization; further, the first text is Technical as it includes advanced and very specific terminology of a higher difficulty, and the second text is Educated since it contains educational terminology, not as complex as the first one; moreover, both texts are Factual as they were written in an even more formal and educated way, enhancing their official nature.

Lastly, even though both translation methods are present for these texts, just like in the Spanish text, these are more of a Semantic nature rather than the Communicative as they are focused on conveying meaning as closely as possible to the one in the source text with less freedom.

5.1.2 Color Coding

As stated previously, the second data collection instrument to be used is the color coding of the text. This instrument focuses on analyzing the different translation procedures explained in the Theoretical Framework by assigning distinct colors to them to identify them in the translated texts. To do so, the researcher will select fifteen paragraphs of around 115 to 150 words for both the English-to-Spanish texts and the Spanish-to-English text, and depending on each text, the translator will analyze and highlight or underline the different translation procedures with their respective colors accordingly depending on their presence in each selected paragraph. The colors assigned to each translation procedure are: blue for **Transposition**, pink for **Modulation**, green for **Omission**, orange for **Amplification**, red for **Explicitation**, and purple for **Literal Translation**.

5.1.2.1 Color coding for the English-to-Spanish texts. (Kyoto Declaration and WHO Framework)

Paragraph 1

12. We reaffirm the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to which we endeavour to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding, and the role of the Vienna-based intergovernmental forums, including policymaking bodies and their subsidiary bodies, within the United Nations system on crime prevention and criminal justice as a most valuable and global source of knowledge, inputs, guidance and best practices in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within their respective mandates;

12. Reafirmamos el rol de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra las Drogas y el Delito como la entidad líder de las Naciones Unidas apoyando Estados miembros en el área de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal mediante el suministro de asistencia técnica y desarrollo de capacidades, así como por medio de su trabajo normativo, investigación y experiencia en cooperación con los interesados. Por lo tanto, procuramos proporcionar un financiamiento suficiente, estable y predecible y el rol de los foros intergubernamentales de Viena, lo que incluye a los cuerpos de formulación de políticas y los cuerpos subsidiarios dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para la prevención del delito y la justicia penal como la más valiosa y extensa fuente de conocimiento, aportaciones, guía y las mejores prácticas en el campo de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal entre sus respectivos mandatos.

Paragraph 2

15. We commit ourselves to take decisive actions and action-oriented measures to address challenges and remove international impediments posed and aggravated by COVID-19 to crime prevention and criminal justice, including by a multilateral approach and strengthening the resilience of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through multilateral cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnership, with special attention to the urgent capacity-building and technical assistance needs of developing countries in this regard, bearing in mind the long-term social and economic implications of the pandemic, including for sustainable development and international cooperation, and recognizing that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the impact of the pandemic;

15. Nos comprometemos a actuar de manera decidida para abordar los retos y remover los impedimentos internacionales supuestos y agravados por la COVID-19 para la prevención del crimen y la justicia penal. Esto incluye un enfoque multilateral y fortalecer la resistencia de las normas del Estado y otras instituciones de justicia penal mediante la cooperación multilateral y las alianzas con los interesados, poniendo atención especial a las necesidades de urgente formación de capacidades y asistencia técnica para países en desarrollo. Además de tomar en cuenta las implicaciones de la pandemia a largo plazo en términos socioeconómicos, así como reconocer que las personas más vulnerables y pobres son las que más se ven afectadas por el impacto de la pandemia.

Paragraph 3

27. Mainstream a gender perspective into crime prevention policies, programmes, legislation and other actions to, *inter alia*, prevent all forms of gender-related violence, crime and victimization,

including gender-related killings, **by** undertaking an analysis of gender-related specific needs and circumstances, as well as **by** soliciting contributions from impacted groups;

28. Prevent and counter domestic violence, **and to that end**, take effective measures within **our** domestic legislation, such as ensuring appropriate handling of cases, coordinating the role of welfare and criminal justice institutions and providing a safe environment for victims;

27. **Integrar una perspectiva de género en políticas, programas y legislaciones que se relacionan con la prevención del delito y otras acciones para prevenir todas las maneras en que pueda darse la violencia de género, delito y la victimización, lo que incluye asesinatos relacionados con el género. Lo anterior al llevar a cabo un análisis de necesidades y circunstancias específicas que se relacionan con el género, además de solicitar contribución por parte de los grupos afectados.**

28. **Prevenir y neutralizar la violencia doméstica para tomar medidas efectivas dentro de la legislación nacional doméstica, tales como asegurar un manejo apropiado de los casos, coordinar el rol del bienestar y las instituciones de justicia penal y ofrecer un ambiente seguro para las víctimas.**

Paragraph 4

43. Develop and implement appropriate and effective policies and plans to achieve gender equality and remove impediments to the advancement of women and **women's** empowerment in law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions at all levels, **and** in this regard pledge to take **further** concrete action to ensure the **full**, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of the outcome documents as adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

44. Mainstream a gender perspective into the criminal justice system by promoting gender-responsive measures that address the gender-specific needs of both offenders and victims, including the protection of women and girls from revictimization in criminal justice proceedings;

43. Desarrollar e implementar políticas y planes apropiados y efectivos para lograr la equidad de género y deshacerse de las trabas que se relacionan con el avance de la mujer y su empoderamiento en la aplicación de leyes y otras instituciones de justicia penal de cualquier nivel. Por lo tanto, se promete llevar a cabo una acción concreta para asegurar la implementación efectiva y rápida de la Declaración de Pekín y plataformas para la acción, así como el resultado de los documentos como se indicaron en la XXIII sesión especial de la Asamblea General.

44. Incorporar una perspectiva de género dentro del sistema de justicia penal mediante la promoción de medidas que respondan y aborden a las necesidades específicamente de género tanto de los delincuentes como de las víctimas, incluyendo proteger a las mujeres y las niñas de una revictimización durante los procedimientos de justicia penal.;

Paragraph 5

49. Take measures to ensure access to timely, effective, adequately resourced and affordable legal aid for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, and raise awareness of the availability of such aid, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime tools on ensuring the quality of legal aid services in criminal justice processes and other related tools, by encouraging the development of guidance tools, as well as the collection and sharing of data on access to legal

aid, and by developing a specialized network of legal aid providers to exchange information and best practices and to assist each other in carrying out their work;

49. Tomar medidas para asegurar un acceso oportuno, efectivo, con recursos adecuados y económicos a la ayuda legal para aquellos que no cuenten con medios suficientes o cuando los intereses de la justicia lo requieran. Además de crear conciencia de la disponibilidad de dicha ayuda, al promover la aplicación práctica de provisiones relevantes de los principios y lineamientos de las Naciones Unidas para el acceso a ayuda legal en los sistemas de justicia penal, herramientas de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Droga y el Delito para asegurar la calidad de los servicios de ayuda legal en los procesos de justicia penal, entre otras. Lo anterior para instar al desarrollo de herramientas de guía, así como la recolección y distribución de datos que se relacionan con el acceso a ayuda legal y mediante el desarrollo de una red especializada de proveedores de ayuda legal. Esto para intercambiar información y las mejores prácticas y para asistirse entre sí para la realización de su trabajo.

Paragraph 6

62. Strengthen effective international cooperation in criminal matters, including in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance, while effectively addressing existing challenges and difficulties, especially with regard to requests, and promoting good practices, facilitate the use of existing regional and international instruments, including the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention, as a legal basis for extradition and mutual legal assistance cooperation, and implement and conclude, as necessary, agreements or arrangements to enhance international cooperation in this regard;

63. Establish or strengthen regional and cross-regional cooperation networks of law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners to exchange information and best practices with a view to, inter alia, building trust among them and further facilitating international cooperation;

62. Fortalecer la cooperación internacional efectiva en materia de delito, lo que incluye áreas de extradición y asistencia mutua legal, mientras se abordan los retos y dificultades existentes, específicamente aquellos que se relacionan con solicitudes y promoción de buenas prácticas. Asimismo, facilitar el uso de instrumentos regionales e internacionales existentes, lo que incluye la Convención contra la Corrupción y la Convención de Crimen Organizado como una base legal de extradición y de asistencia mutua legal, así como implementar y concluir, según sea necesario, acuerdos o arreglos para mejorar la cooperación internacional en este aspecto.

63. Establecer o fortalecer redes cooperativas regionales e interregionales de fuerzas policiales y otros practicantes de justicia penal para intercambiar información y mejores prácticas. Lo anterior con la meta de construir confianza entre ellos y facilitar la cooperación internacional, entre otros.

Paragraph 7

68. Strengthen international cooperation and assistance regarding the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of proceeds or other property and instrumentalities of crime and their disposal including by return, including in accordance with all the relevant provisions and principles of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, and where appropriate, give special consideration to concluding agreements or mutually acceptable arrangements in this regard, on a caseby-case basis, for the return and final disposal of confiscated property pursuant to article 57, paragraph 5, of the Convention against Corruption, as well as due consideration to agreeing to measures to enhance transparency and accountability,

recognizing that, consistent with article 4 of the Convention, States cannot unilaterally impose terms in this regard;

68. Fortalecer la cooperación y la asistencia internacional relacionada con identificar, dar seguimiento, congelar, decomisar y confiscar ganancias, bienes o cualquier otra propiedad proveniente del delito y su devolución, con detalle de las provisiones y principios relevantes de la Convención de Crimen Organizado y la Convención contra la Corrupción y donde sea apropiado. Además, darle consideración especial a concluir acuerdos y aquellos mutuamente aceptables en este aspecto, en una base con enfoque caso por caso para disponer y devolver la propiedad confiscada de acuerdo con el art. 57 párrafo 5 de la Convención contra la Corrupción. Asimismo, tomar consideración pertinente de acordar medidas para mejorar la transparencia y responsabilidad, reconociendo que, de acuerdo con el art. 4 de la Convención, los Estados no pueden imponer términos de manera unilateral en este aspecto.

Paragraph 8

73. Strengthen cooperation at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and combat all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including by strengthening the rule of law at all levels and by ensuring the implementation by parties of the relevant international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and by formulating strategies aimed at effectively addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism including violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while recognizing that nothing can justify acts of terrorism, and implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all its aspects at the international, subregional and national levels without delay, including by mobilizing resources and expertise;

73. Fortalecer la cooperación a niveles internacionales, regionales y subregionales para prevenir y combatir todos los actos, métodos y prácticas de terrorismo en todas sus formas y manifestaciones, con detalle del fortalecimiento de las normas de derecho en todos los niveles. Asimismo, asegurar la implementación por parte de las convenciones internacionales relevantes y protocolos que se relacionan con antiterrorismo y formular estrategias enfocadas en abordar efectivamente las condiciones que propician la difusión del terrorismo, lo que incluye extremismo violento cuando y como se propicie el terrorismo mientras se reconoce que nada puede justificar actos de terrorismo. Además de implementar la estrategia global antiterrorismo de las Naciones Unidas en todos sus aspectos en el ámbito internacional, subregional y nacional sin ningún retraso, con detalle de la movilización de recursos y conocimientos.

Paragraph 9

82. Adopt and implement effective measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and protect the lives and the human rights of migrants, consistent with the respective obligations of parties under the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Convention and all other relevant international obligations, especially on human rights, strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation in this regard, in particular to tackle, including through the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations and special investigative techniques, the increasing role of transnational and national organized criminal groups profiting from such crime and other crimes against migrants, and underscore to make every possible effort to prevent further casualties and loss of lives;

82. Adoptar e implementar medidas efectivas para prevenir y combatir el contrabando de inmigrantes y proteger las vidas y derechos humanos de estos, consistente con las obligaciones respectivas de las Partes bajo la Convención de Crimen Organizado y el Protocolo contra el Contrabando de Migrantes en Tierra, Mar y Aire, complementando la Convención y cualquier otra obligación internacional relevante, especialmente relacionado con los derechos humanos. Además de fortalecer la cooperación bilateral, regional e internacional en este aspecto y en particular derribar, con detalle del compromiso concurrente de investigaciones financieras y técnicas especiales de investigación, el rol creciente de los grupos de crimen organizado transnacionales y nacionales que generan ganancias del crimen y aquellos contra migrantes y destacar para hacer todo esfuerzo posible para prevenir futuras víctimas y pérdidas.

Paragraph 10

87. Adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime;

87. Adoptar medidas efectivas para prevenir y combatir delitos que afecten el ambiente, por ejemplo, el tráfico ilícito de vida silvestre, incluyendo, entre otros, flora y fauna protegidas por la Convención de Intercambio Internacional de Especies de Flora y Fauna Salvaje en Peligro de Extinción, madera y productos a raíz de ella, residuos peligrosos, entre otros desechos y metales preciosos, piedras u otros minerales, así como la casa furitiva. Todo mediante el uso de instrumentos internacionales relevantes y por medio del fortalecimiento de la legislación, la cooperación internacional, el desarrollo de capacidades, respuestas a la justicia penal y esfuerzos de las fuerzas policiales dirigidas a lidiar con el crimen organizado transnacional, la corrupción y el lavado de dinero ligados con dichos delitos, así como flujos financieros derivados de ellos, entre otros, mientras se reconoce la necesidad de despojar a los delincuentes de sus ganancias a partir del delito.

Paragraph 11

From the first preambular paragraph, which states that the “Parties to this Convention [are] determined to give priority to their right to protect public health”, the WHO FCTC is a global trend-setter.

The core demand reduction provisions in the WHO FCTC are contained in articles 6-14:

Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco, and

Non-price measures to reduce the demand for tobacco, namely:

- Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke;
- Regulation of the contents of tobacco products;
- Regulation of tobacco product disclosures;

- Packaging and labelling of tobacco products;
- Education, communication, training and public awareness;
- Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and,
- Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation.

Desde el primer párrafo preambular, el cual afirma que: “Las Partes de esta Convención están determinadas a darle prioridad a su derecho para proteger la salud pública”, el WHO FCTC establece las tendencias globales.

Las provisiones principales para la reducción de la demanda en el WHO FCTC están contenidas en los arts. 6-14.

Medidas de impuestos y precios para reducir la demanda del tabaco, y

Medidas sin relación a los precios para reducir la demanda del tabaco, a saber:

- Protección ante la exposición al humo del tabaco,
- Regulación de los contenidos de productos provenientes del tabaco,
- Regulación de la divulgación de productos provenientes del tabaco,
- Empaque y clasificación de productos provenientes del tabaco,
- Educación, comunicación, entrenamiento y consciencia pública,
- Anuncios, promociones y patrocinios que se relacionan con el tabaco y
- Medidas para la reducción de la demanda debido a la dependencia y suspensión del tabaco.

Paragraph 12

The Convention entered into force on 27 February 2005 -- 90 days after it has been acceded to, ratified, accepted, or approved by 40 States. Beginning on that date, the forty Contracting Parties are legally bound by the treaty's provisions. For each State that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of Article 36 for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For regional economic integration organizations, the Convention enters into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of formal confirmation or accession.

El Convenio entró en acción el 27 de febrero de 2005, 90 días después de ser accedido, ratificado, aceptado o aprobado por 40 Estados. A partir de dicha fecha, las cuarenta partes contratantes están legalmente obligadas a las disposiciones del tratado. Para cada Estado que ratifique, acepte o apruebe el Convenio o acceda a este después de que las condiciones expuestas en el art. 36, párrafo 1, para entrar en acción hayan sido cumplidas, el Convenio debe entrar en acción el nonagésimo día después de la fecha de depósito de su instrumento de ratificación, aceptación, aprobación o adhesión. Para las organizaciones regionales de integración económica, el Convenio entra en acción el nonagésimo día después de la fecha de depósito de su instrumento de confirmación o adhesión formal.

Paragraph 13

- (a) “illicit trade” means any practice or conduct prohibited by law and which relates to production, shipment, receipt, possession, distribution, sale or purchase including any practice or conduct intended to facilitate such activity;

- (b) “regional economic integration organization” means an organization **that is** composed of several sovereign states, and to which its Member States have transferred competence over a range of matters, including the authority to make decisions binding on its Member States **in** respect of those matters;
- (c) “tobacco advertising and promotion” means any form of commercial communication, recommendation or action with the aim, effect or likely effect of promoting a tobacco product or **tobacco** use either directly or indirectly;
- (a) *Comercio ilícito se refiere a cualquier práctica o acto prohibido por la ley y el cual se relaciona con producción, envío, recepción, posesión, distribución, venta o compra, lo que incluye cualquier práctica o acto destinado a facilitar dicha actividad.*
- (b) *Organización regional de integración económica se refiere a una organización compuesta por varios estados soberanos y para la cual sus Estados miembros hayan transferido competencias entre un rango de asuntos, lo que incluye la autoridad de tomar decisiones vinculando a sus Estados miembros respecto a dichos asuntos.*
- (c) *Promoción y publicidad de tabaco se refiere a cualquier forma de comunicación comercial, recomendación o acción con el fin, efecto o posible efecto de promover un producto del tabaco o su uso, ya sea directa o indirectamente.*

Paragraph 14

2. Strong political commitment is necessary to develop and support, at the national, regional and international levels, comprehensive multisectoral measures and coordinated responses, taking into consideration:

- (a) the need to take measures to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke;
- (b) the need to take measures to prevent the initiation, to promote and support cessation, and to decrease the consumption of tobacco products in any form;
- (c) the need to take measures to promote the participation of indigenous individuals and communities in the development, implementation and evaluation of tobacco control programmes that are socially and culturally appropriate to their needs and perspectives; and
- (d) the need to take measures to address gender-specific risks when developing tobacco control strategies.

2. Un compromiso político fuerte es necesario para desarrollar y apoyar, a un nivel nacional, regional e internacional, medidas multisectoriales completas y respuestas coordinadas, tomando en consideración:

- (a) La necesidad de tomar medidas para proteger a todas las personas de la exposición al humo del tabaco.
- (b) La necesidad de tomar medidas para prevenir la iniciación, para promover y apoyar el cese y para disminuir el consumo de cualquier tipo de productos derivados del tabaco.
- (c) La necesidad de tomar medidas para promover la participación de personas indígenas y comunidades en el desarrollo, implementación y evaluación de programas para el control del tabaco que puedan adecuarse social y, culturalmente, a sus necesidades y perspectivas y

(d) La necesidad de tomar medidas para abordar los riesgos específicos de género en el momento de desarrollar estrategias para el control del tabaco.

Paragraph 15

3. International cooperation, particularly transfer of technology, knowledge and financial assistance and provision of related expertise, to establish and implement effective tobacco control programmes, taking into consideration local culture, as well as social, economic, political and legal factors, is an important part of the Convention.

4. Comprehensive multisectoral measures and responses to reduce consumption of all tobacco products at the national, regional and international levels are essential so as to prevent, in accordance with public health principles, the incidence of diseases, premature disability and mortality due to tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke.

5. Issues relating to liability, as determined by each Party within its jurisdiction, are an important part of comprehensive tobacco control.

3. Cooperación internacional, en particular la transferencia de tecnología, conocimiento y asistencia financiera y suministro de experiencia relacionada, para establecer e implementar programas para el control del tabaco efectivos, tomando en cuenta la cultura local, así como factores sociales, económicos, políticos y legales, es una parte crucial del Convenio.

4. Medidas multisectoriales completas y respuestas para la reducción del consumo de todo producto proveniente del tabaco en el ámbito nacional, regional e internacional son significativas para prevenir, de acuerdo con los principios de salud pública, la incidencia de enfermedades, discapacidades prematuras y mortalidad a causa del consumo de tabaco y la exposición al humo.

5. Problemas que se relacionan con la responsabilidad, según lo determinado por cada Parte entre su jurisdicción, son una parte fundamental para un completo control del tabaco.

5.1.2.2 Color coding for the Spanish-to-English text. (Informe regional anual abril 2013 - marzo 2014)

Paragraph 1

En el marco de las Naciones Unidas forma parte de la red de institutos interregionales y regionales bajo la égida de la Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal del Consejo Económico y Social (ECOSOC). La red está conformada por la División de Tratados de la Oficina de Naciones Unidas sobre la Droga y el Delito, el Centro de Investigación y Capacitación Global en Turín, Italia (UNICRI, Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para la Investigación del Delito y la Justicia), institutos regionales en Europa (HEUNI, con sede en Helsinki, Finlandia), Asia y el Pacífico (UNAFEI, con sede en Tokio, Japón), África (UNAFRI, con sede en Kampala, Uganda), y América Latina y el Caribe (ILANUD, en San José, Costa Rica).

Within the framework of the United Nations, it is part of the network of interregional and regional institutes under the protection of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Said network consists of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Interregional Training Centre of the International Labour Organization in Turin, Italy (UNICRI, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute; regional institutes in Europe (HEUNI, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, based in Helsinki, Finland), Asia and the Pacific (UNAFEI, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

based in Tokyo, Japan), Africa (UNAFRI, United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, located in Kampala, Uganda), and Latin America and the Caribbean (ILANUD, United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, based in San José, Costa Rica).

Paragraph 2

Cuenta con amplia experiencia técnica y política en su campo de acción y una reconocida trayectoria de casi cuarenta años de aportes importantes a los países de la región brindados a través de la prestación de servicios de investigación criminológica y jurídica penal; de servicios de capacitación de operadores jurídicos, penitenciarios, policiales y de otras ramas vinculadas con la prevención del delito y la justicia penal (por medio de congresos, cursos, seminarios, talleres, y reuniones de expertos), así como a través de servicios de asistencia técnica a las instituciones del sector y de servicios de recolección y de difusión de información jurídica penal y criminológica.

La labor desplegada por el ILANUD y sus aportes ha sido reconocida por el Gobierno de Costa Rica que forma parte de su Consejo Asesor, por los otros gobiernos de los países de la región, por organismos internacionales, por organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales y también por distintas agencias de cooperación internacional e instituciones académicas.

ILANUD has extensive technical and political experience in its action field and a well-known history of almost forty years of important contributions to the countries of the region, providing criminological and criminal legal investigation services, training of legal, penitentiary, and police operators, and other fields related to crime prevention and criminal justice (through conferences, courses, seminars, workshops, and meetings with experts), as well as through technical assistance

services to institutes in the region, and services for the collection and dissemination of criminal and criminological legal information.

ILANUD's work and contributions have been recognized by the Costa Rican government, which is a member of its advisory council, by the other countries' governments in the region, by international organizations, by international non-governmental organizations, and also by various international cooperation agencies and academic institutions.

Paragraph 3

- Facilitar el intercambio de conocimientos técnicos y experiencias entre el personal de diferentes países de la región; y promover la preparación de materiales de formación y manuales.
- Recoger y difundir información, así como realizar investigaciones sistemáticas, multidisciplinarias y de carácter práctico, sobre las tendencias del delito en la región y los factores con ellas relacionados (con especial atención a los problemas nuevos y especiales, como la violencia, el uso indebido de estupefacientes, la corrupción, etc.) los costos económicos y sociales del delito y sus consecuencias para el desarrollo y la planificación; las necesidades y prioridades de acción en relación con el delito en los planos regional y subregional; las políticas y métodos convenientes de prevención del delito y lucha contra la delincuencia y las estrategias y programas globales de prevención del delito y justicia penal, a la luz de las condiciones prevalcientes en la región y en el contexto de la planificación socioeconómica nacional.

- To facilitate the exchange of technical knowledge and experiences among the personnel of different countries in the region, and to promote the preparation of training materials and manuals.
- To gather and disseminate information, as well as conduct systematic, multidisciplinary, and practical investigations on crime trends in the region and related factors (paying special attention to new and special problems such as violence, misuse of narcotics, corruption, etc.), the economic and social costs of crime and its consequences for development and planning; the special needs and priorities for action concerning crime and the constant fight against it, as well as the global strategies and programs oriented to crime prevention and criminal justice, in the light of the prevailing conditions of the region and the context of national socioeconomic planification.

Paragraph 4

5. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos en materia de buenas prácticas y remedios efectivos para las víctimas del delito de trata desde la experiencia de Costa Rica en el marco de la Reunión de “Consulta Regional sobre el Derecho de las Personas Víctimas de la Trata a un Recurso Efectivo”, realizada en Chile, en julio del 2013, como parte de las actividades que realizó la Relatora Especial sobre la Trata de Personas del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas. Como resultado se recabaron opiniones de todos los países participantes sobre el derecho de las víctimas de la trata a un recurso efectivo, incluyendo los desafíos y las buenas prácticas relacionadas con su aplicación, las funciones y responsabilidades de los Estados y se elaboraron una serie de recomendaciones y sugerencias que se consideraron posteriormente en el Informe que la Relatora Especial presentó ante el Consejo de Derechos Humanos.

5. ILANUD provided technical assistance to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on good practices and effective solutions for human trafficking victims based on the experience of Costa Rica within the framework of the “Regional Consultation Assembly on the Rights of Human Trafficking Victims,” held in Chile in July 2013, as part of the activities conducted by the Special Rapporteur on Human Trafficking of the Human Rights Council. Accordingly, opinions were gathered from all the countries participating on the right of all human trafficking victims to effective solutions, including the challenges and good practices related to its implementation, functions, and responsibilities of the States, as well as the development of a series of recommendations and suggestions to be considered later in the report that the Special Rapporteur presented to the Human Rights Council.

Paragraph 5

El ILANUD participó brindando opiniones y criterios técnicos en el “Seminario Internacional: La actividad legislativa y las nuevas alternativas para el combate a las drogas”, realizado en agosto del 2013, en San José, *Costa Rica*, en el que se debatió sobre temas tales como criminalidad, democracia, agenda legislativa frente al problema de las drogas, violencia, narcotráfico y participación ciudadana en la política nacional. La actividad se enmarcó como parte del Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de capacidades de las y los legisladores de Centroamérica, México y República Dominicana y giró alrededor de los nuevos informes de la OEA sobre el tema de las drogas en Latinoamérica. La actividad fue convocada por la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA) y participaron representantes de *Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, México, Belice y República Dominicana*.

7. ILANUD participated by providing opinions and technical criteria in the “Seminario Internacional: La actividad legislativa y las nuevas alternativas para el combate a las drogas/ International Seminar: Legislative Activity and the New Alternatives to Fight Against Drugs,” in San José, Costa Rica, in August 2013. During the seminar, topics such as crime, democracy, the legislative agenda on drug issues, violence, drug dealing, and citizen engagement in national politics, were discussed. The activity was made as a part of the Project to Strengthen the Capacities of Legislators in Central America, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic, and it revolved around reports from the Organization of American States (OAS) regarding drugs in Latin America. The activity was assembled by the OAS and representatives from *Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, Belice, and the Dominican Republic* were invited.

Paragraph 6

5. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a *Colombia* en materia de Prevención del delito y derechos humanos en América Latina y El Caribe, en el marco del “*Foro Permanente de Derechos Humanos: “Guillermo Gaviria Correa y Gilberto Echeverri Mejia”*”, realizado en abril del 2013, como parte de una iniciativa interinstitucional de la Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana, el Instituto Colombiano de Derechos Humanos y la Alcaldía de Medellín. Con la actividad se promovió la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Colombia y fue apoyada por expertos nacionales e internacionales de América Latina.

6) Brindó apoyo y asistencia técnica a delegados de *Brasil* que visitaron Costa Rica con el propósito de intercambiar conocimientos en materia de criminalidad y prevención del delito. Se realizaron una serie de visitas y reuniones con autoridades del Gobierno de Costa Rica en noviembre del 2013

5. ILANUD provided technical assistance to **Colombia** regarding crime prevention and human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, within the framework of the “Permanent Forum of Human Rights: Guillermo Gaviria Correa and Gilberto Echeverr  Mej a,” held in April 2013, as a part of an interinstitutional initiative of the Universidad Aut noma Latinoamericana, the Colombian Human Rights Institute, and Medell n’s mayor's office. The activity promoted the Defense of Human Rights in Colombia and was supported by national and international experts from Latin America.

6. Support and technical assistance were provided to delegates from **Brazil** who visited Costa Rica to exchange knowledge regarding crime and crime prevention. A series of visits and meetings with the Costa Rican Government authorities were held in November 2013.

Paragraph 7

1. El ILANUD como parte de la Red de Institutos de las Naciones Unidas y dentro del marco de celebraci n de la XXII Sesi n Anual de la Comisi n de las Naciones Unidas sobre Prevenci n del Delito y Justicia Penal, celebrada en Viena, en abril del 2013, particip  en las sesiones grupales de trabajo en las que se analiz  la actualizaci n de las Reglas M nimas para las personas Privadas de Libertad, as  como en reuniones paralelas con diferentes autoridades de la regi n. Adem s present  ante la Comisi n de Prevenci n del Delito y Justicia Penal de las Naciones Unidas su “Informe de actividades en materia de prevenci n del delito y justicia penal”.

4. Particip  en las “Jornadas de Violencia de Estado. Justicia, delito y prisi n a 30 a os de democracia”, organizadas por el Colectivo de Ex Presos Pol ticos y Sobrevivientes de la ciudad de Rosario, **Argentina** que trataron la tem tica de la tortura y la sobrepoblaci n penitenciaria.

1. ILANUD, as a part of the United Nations Institutes Network and within the framework of the celebration of the 22nd Annual Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna in April 2013; participated in the group work sessions in which the updating of the Minimum Rules for Prisoners was analyzed, as well as in parallel meetings with different authorities in the region. Additionally, ILANUD presented its “*Activities Report on crime prevention and criminal justice*”/ “*Informe de actividades en materia de prevención del delito y justicia penal*” to the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

4. Participated in the “*Violence of State Sessions. Justice, crime, and prison in 30 years of democracy,*” organized by the Collective of Former Political Prisoners and Survivors of the City of Rosario, *Argentina*, who addressed the issue of torture and overpopulation in prison.

Paragraph 8

7.5. Se realizó una visita de campo al IPESA y a la Unidad 30, del Servicio Penitenciario Federal de *Argentina*, con el fin de conocer las condiciones y los programas así como un intercambio entre los proyectos desarrollados en relación con lo propuesto por Naciones Unidas respecto de las normativas internacionales vinculadas a jóvenes en conflicto con la ley penal y las buenas prácticas penitenciarias;

7.6. Se capacitaron 10 Directores y otros profesionales del Servicio Penitenciario de la Provincia de La Pampa, *Argentina*, en materia de prevención del delito, trabajo comunitario de jóvenes y niños/as de la provincia de La Pampa;

7.7. Con el Sistema Penitenciario de la Provincia de Rio Negro, *Argentina*, se coordinó una visita de investigación y trabajo enfocada al intercambio de experiencias sobre los modelos de abordaje

a la problemática penitenciaria y las buenas prácticas desde el marco de la Seguridad Humana de los Habitantes;

7.5. A field visit to IPESA, the Provincial Institute of Education and Socialization for Adolescents, and Unit 30 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Argentina was scheduled to learn the conditions and programs, as well as an exchange between the projects developed related to what was proposed by the United Nations in regards to the international regulations linked to young people in conflict with the criminal law and good penitentiary practices;

7.6. Ten Directors and other professionals of the Penitentiary Service of the La Pampa Province, Argentina, were trained on crime prevention and community service of adolescents and children of the province;

7.7. With the Penitentiary System of the Rio Negro Province, Argentina, an investigation and duty visit was scheduled, and it was focused on the exchange of expertise on the approaching methods towards the penitentiary problem and good practices from the framework of Human Security of Inhabitants;

Paragraph 9

12. Se capacitaron funcionarios del Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos del Ecuador, Defensoría Pública, Universidades Nacionales y Privadas en materia de tratamiento y escenas temidas en el contexto del encierro y las reformas penitenciarias en el marco del “Seminario Internacional: Derecho y Administración penitenciaria: fundamentos de la Reforma”, realizado en mayo del 2013.

13. Se capacitaron 33 defensores públicos y 12 funcionarios del Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos del Ecuador, así como sociólogos y personas vinculadas a organismos de

Derechos Humanos en el marco del “*Taller Medidas Privativas y no Privativas de libertad para adolescentes en conflicto con la ley*”, realizado en junio del 2013. El objetivo de la capacitación fue reforzar y actualizar conocimientos teóricos y prácticos en la determinación y aplicación de medidas socioeducativas que garanticen la ejecución de modelos de intervención eficaces en adolescentes infractores.

12. Officials from the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Cults of *Ecuador*, the Public Defender, and National and Private Universities were trained in terms of confinement and penitentiary reforms within the framework of the “*International Seminar: Penitentiary Law and Penitentiary Administration: Foundations of the Reform,*” held in May 2013.

13. Thirty-three public defenders and twelve officials from the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Cults of *Ecuador*, as well as sociologists and people linked to Human Rights organizations were trained within the framework of the “*Workshop on Deprivation and Non-Deprivation of Liberty Measures for Adolescents in conflict with the law,*” held in June 2013. The objective of said training was to reinforce and update theoretical and practical knowledge on determining and applying socio-educational measures which guarantee the execution of effective intervention models for juvenile offenders.

Paragraph 10

26. Continuando con la segunda fase del Convenio suscrito entre el ILANUD y la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) se ejecutó de enero 2012 a noviembre del 2013 el “*Proyecto Apoyando la Reforma Penitenciaria de Panamá*” cuyo objetivo fue procurar acciones de humanización en las condiciones de reclusión y el fortalecimiento de la gestión

penitenciaria al promover un sistema moderno y capaz de responder a las necesidades legales y humanas de los diferentes grupos de población privada de libertad.

26.1. En el marco de este proyecto, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación en seis áreas estratégicas que dieron como resultado la presentación a UNODC y al Sistema Penitenciario de *Panamá* de cuatro informes con diversas estrategias de trabajo que incluyeron el marco conceptual y operativo para la implementación de las políticas propias de la Administración Penitenciaria, así como una serie de recomendaciones y sugerencias para ser consideradas e implementadas oportunamente por el Sistema Penitenciario de Panamá, recopiladas en las siguientes propuestas:

26. Continuing with the second phase of the Convention signed between ILANUD and UNODC, from January 2012 to November 2013, the “*Project in Support of the Penitentiary Reform of Panama*” was executed with the objective of ensuring humanization actions in conditions of confinement and the strengthening of penitentiary management by promoting a modern system capable of answering to legal and human needs of the different groups of people in prison.

26.1. Within the framework of this project, ILANUD provided technical assistance and training in six strategic areas resulting in the presentation to UNODC and the Penitentiary System of *Panama* of four reports containing various work strategies including the conceptual and operational framework for the implementation of policies inherent to the Penitentiary Administration, as well as a series of recommendations and suggestions to be considered and implemented conveniently by the Penitentiary System of Panama, compiled as follows:

Paragraph 11

26.2. Se brindó asistencia técnica a funcionarios/as del sistema penitenciario de *Panamá*, en abril del 2013, por medio de una pasantía en Costa Rica con el fin de intercambiar información en materia de política laboral, visión de género en la privación de libertad, inspección de la aplicación de buenas prácticas y gestión de la privación de libertad con enfoque de género. La delegación internacional visitó diferentes centros penitenciarios y se obtuvo diversas reuniones de trabajo con personal del Sistema Penitenciario de Costa Rica. El proyecto concluyó a finales de noviembre del 2013 con los procesos de validación y entrega de documentos finales. Se debe destacar la colaboración durante la realización del proyecto de las/os funcionarias/os del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz, de la Universidad de Costa Rica y profesionales independientes.

26.2. Technical assistance was provided to officials of the penitentiary system of *Panama* in April 2013, through an internship in Costa Rica with the purpose of exchanging information on employment policy, gender vision in confinement, inspection of the application of good practices, and management of confinement focused on gender. The international delegation visited different penitentiary centers and held diverse working meetings with personnel from the Penitentiary System of Costa Rica. The project concluded at the end of November 2013 with the processes of validation and submission of the final documentation. It is important to point out that officials from the Ministry of Justice and Peace, the University of Costa Rica, and independent professionals had a distinct collaboration during the execution of the project.

Paragraph 12

27.1. En el mes de julio del 2014 se brindó asistencia técnica al Ministerio de Justicia facilitando criterios técnicos respecto de la construcción de los dormitorios para privados de libertad masculinos en las unidades productivas. Estos criterios fueron vertidos con fundamento en las regulaciones internacionales respecto al número de privados de libertad por dormitorio, según los

niveles de contención requeridos ya sea mínima, mediana o máxima. En este caso el ILANUD recomendó la construcción de dormitorios para un número de seis personas;

27.2. En agosto del 2013 se brindó asistencia técnica en materia de lineamientos generales y operativos para un programa de Atención para la Población de Mujeres en condición de privación de libertad. El ILANUD facilitó un modelo de gestión penitenciario para centros femeninos con perspectiva de género. Este modelo fue elaborado con la colaboración de funcionarios de la Dirección General de Adaptación Social y de la Universidad de Costa Rica;

27.1. In July 2014, technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Justice, enabling technical criteria regarding the construction of dormitories for male prisoners in the productive units. These criteria were commented based on the international regulations related to the number of inmates per dormitory, according to the containment levels required, whether minimum, medium, or maximum. In this case, ILANUD recommended the construction of dormitories for six people;

27.2. In August 2013, technical assistance on general and operational guidelines was provided for a program focused on the attention of women in prison. ILANUD provided a penitentiary management model for female penitentiary centers with a perspective on gender. Said model was developed with the support of officials coming from the General Direction for Social Adaptation and from the University of Costa Rica;

Paragraph 13

1. El Programa “**Mujer, Justicia y Género**” tiene como misión incorporar los derechos humanos con perspectiva de género en la administración de Justicia nacional e internacional, así como el mejoramiento en la administración de justicia y los derechos humanos en la región con el fin de

combatir la invisibilización de la mujer y la carencia de la perspectiva de género en la administración de justicia. En este marco, el programa facilitó los siguientes servicios de capacitación y asistencia técnica:

1.1. Se capacitaron defensores/as y personal administrativo de la Defensa Pública de *Costa Rica* y a funcionarios del Tribunal Electoral *Mexicano* en materia de sensibilización, accesibilidad, igualdad, promoción y defensa de los derechos humanos de las personas con discapacidad en el marco del “*Foro sobre Transversalización de la Perspectiva de Género en la Administración de Justicia*” realizado en abril del 2013;

1. The mission of the program “**Mujer, Justicia y Género**” is to include human rights with a gender perspective in the administration of national and international Justice, as well as improving said administration of justice and human rights along the region to fight the invisibilization of women and the lack of gender perspective in the administration of justice. In this context, the program provided the following training technical assistive services:

1.1. Defenders and administrative personnel of the Public Defense of *Costa Rica*, as well as officials of the Electoral Court in *Mexico*, were trained on sensibilization, accessibility, equality, promotion, and defense of the human rights of people with disabilities within the framework of the “*Forum on Transversalization of Gender Perspective in the Administration of Justice*,” held in April 2013;

Paragraph 14

1.3. Se presentó en *Argentina*, en diciembre del 2013, la publicación sobre “*Acceso a Justicia y Derechos Humanos*”, en la que participaron diecinueve expertos provenientes de diferentes

organismos internacionales y nacionales de justicia, así como, de ONG's y funcionarios del Ministerio Público Fiscal de la CABA;

1.4. Se presentó la conferencia sobre “*El acceso a la Justicia de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*” en la Universidad de Buenos Aires, *Argentina*, en diciembre de 2013;

1.5. Se elaboró una investigación documental e informe sobre la posible creación de Fiscalías con competencia en Niñez y Adolescencia;

1.6. Se concluyó el “Informe Regional sobre Aplicación de las 100 Reglas de Brasilia”, que fue entregado en marzo de 2014 a la Secretaría Permanente y Pro Tempore de la Cumbre Judicial Iberoamericana y que será presentado en su próxima Asamblea, en abril de 2014, en *Chile*.

1.3. A publication on “*Access to Justice and Human Rights*” was presented in *Argentina*, in December 2013, with the participation of nineteen experts from different international and national justice organizations, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations and officials from the Public Prosecutor in CABA (Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires).

1.4. Presentation of the conference on “*The Access to Justice for Children and Adolescents*” at the Universidad de Buenos Aires, *Argentina*, in December 2013;

1.5. Elaboration of a documentary investigation and report on the possible creation of Prosecutor’s Offices with jurisdiction in Children and Adolescents;

1.6. Conclusion of the “Regional Report on the Application of the 100 Rules of Brasília,” delivered to the Permanent and Pro Tempore Secretariat of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit/Secretaría Permanente y Pro Tempore de la Cumbre Judicial Iberoamericana in March 2014, and will be presented at its next Assembly in April 2014, in *Chile*.

1.51. Se participó en la “*Reunión Regional Preparatoria de América Latina y el Caribe*” para el XIII Congreso mundial del 2015, que tuvo lugar en San José, **Costa Rica**, en febrero del 2014 en la cual dieron a conocer las acciones realizadas por el Programa y la Fundación sobre justicia y género, entre ellas, la Declaraciones suscritas en los Encuentros de Magistradas, el Encuentro de Defensas Publicas y el Encuentro de Sistemas Penitenciarios por Una Justicia de Género.

Asimismo se apoyó a algunas delegaciones en la elaboración del documento borrador que surgió al finalizar la reunión;

1.52. Se capacitaron 30 hombres *guatemaltecos*, miembros de la “*Campaña de Prevención de la Violencia de Género sobre derechos humanos y nuevas masculinidades*”, con el objetivo de reflexionar sobre la construcción de la masculinidad patriarcal y los efectos en sus vidas y sobre las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y los hombres producto de los patrones culturales de esa construcción;

1.51. Participated in the “*Regional Preparatory Meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean*” for the 13th World Congress in 2015, held in San José, **Costa Rica**, in February 2014. The actions taken by the Program and the Foundation for Justice and Gender were presented such as: the Declarations subscribed at the Meetings of Judges, Meeting of Public Defenses, and Meeting of Penitentiary Systems “*Por una Justicia de Género.*” Likewise, some delegations were helped in the elaboration of the draft developed at the end of the meeting;

1.52. Thirty *Guatemalan* male members of the “*Campaign for the Prevention of Gender Violence on Human Rights and New Masculinities*” were trained for reflecting on the construct of patriarchal masculinity and its effects in their lives and the forms of violence against women and men product of cultural patterns developed;

5.1.3 Glossaries

For this section of the analysis, the researcher introduces the elaboration of two glossaries with the most relevant terminology from both the English and the Spanish texts, each glossary consisting of 25 words and terms, giving a total of 50 words and terms. The main purpose of creating these glossaries as a third instrument for this project is both to guide the researcher in the translation process and for anyone who reads this project as well as the translations of the texts, but mostly as a support for the researcher since they include the equivalents for each of the words and terms the researcher found relevant and/or difficult to understand, in the target language, the grammatical category for each, and definitions from different trusted sources like dictionaries online, all included at the end of each definition.

5.1.3.1 Glossary of the most relevant terminology found in the text from Spanish into English.

Table 6. Spanish into English Glossary

Source Language	Target Language	Grammatical Category	Definition
Consejo	Council	Noun	A group of people chosen to advise or make decisions. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Subsidio	Grant	Noun	An amount of money given especially by the government to a person or organization for a special purpose. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Relatora Especial	Special Rapporteur	Noun	Independent experts who are responsible for monitoring human rights. (The Practical Guide to Humanitarian Law)

Personal	Personnel	Noun	The people who are employed in a company, organization, or one of the armed forces. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Criminología	Criminology	Noun	The scientific study of crime and criminals. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Normativas	Regulations	Noun	An official rule or the act of controlling something. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Penitenciario	Penitentiary	Noun	A public institution in which offenders against the law are confined for detention or punishment. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)
Condena	Sentence	Noun	A punishment given by a judge in court to a person or organization after they have been found guilty of doing something wrong. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Política	Policy	Noun	A set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed to officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government, or a political party. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Ciudadanía	Citizenship	Noun	The state of being a member of a particular country and having rights because of it. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Privado de libertad / reclusión	Confinement	Noun	The situation in which a person or animal is kept somewhere, usually by force. (Cambridge Dictionary)

Asesoría	Consultation	Noun	A meeting to discuss something or to get advice. (Cambridge Dictionary)
In situ	In place / in situ	Adjective	In the original place instead of being moved to another place. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Reinserción	Reintegration	Noun	The action or process of integrating someone back into society. (Oxford languages)
Gendarmería	Gendarmerie	Noun	A police force that is part of the armed forces in France and some other countries where French is spoken. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Hacinamiento	Overcrowding	Noun	A situation when a place contains too many people or things. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Proyecto de Ley	Bill	Noun	A formal statement of a planned new law that is discussed before being voted on. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Defensoría del pueblo	Ombudsman	Noun	A government official appointed to receive and investigate complaints made by individuals against abuses or capricious acts of public officials. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)
Préstamo	Loan	Noun	Anything lent, especially money. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Psicotrópicos	Psychotropic	Adjective	Psychotropic drugs or other substances that affect your mind. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Rehabilitación	Rehabilitation	Noun	The process of returning to a healthy or good way of life, or the process of

			helping someone to do this after they have been in prison, been very ill, etc. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Tesaurus	Thesaurus	Noun	A type of dictionary in which words with similar meanings are arranged in groups. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Pasantía	Internship	Noun	A position working as an intern. (Cambridge Dictionary)

Table 6 shows the Glossary of the terminology in the Spanish-to-English text – source: Researcher’s creation

As it was stated previously, the first glossary for this project provides twenty-five words/terms taken from the source text in Spanish entitled *Informe regional anual abril 2013 – marzo 2014*. Most of these were included in the glossary since they are of a more formal and specific nature, and thus, it was likely that only people familiarized with the field could fully understand, additionally most of them would be repeated throughout the text, therefore, it was crucial to keep the definitions at hand. In regards to the definitions of the words/terms, since there were some of them which had more than one definition, the translator had to evaluate each of the definitions provided by the dictionaries and then decide on the ones that fit best depending on the context of the text and why and how the terms were used specifically.

5.1.3.2 Glossary of the most relevant terminology found in the texts from English into Spanish

Table 7. English into Spanish Glossary

Source Language	Target Language	Grammatical Category	Definition
Congress	Congreso	Noun	Reunión de personas con motivo de tratar temas determinados. (Cambridge Dictionary)

Illicit	Ílícito	Adjective	Que no está permitido por la ley. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Stakeholder	Interesados	Noun	Persona relacionada con una organización que tiene responsabilidades con relación a esta así como un interés por su éxito. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Inter alia	Entre otros	Adverb	Entre otras cosas. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Gang	Pandilla	Noun	Grupo de gente que comete o realiza actos ilícitos. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Recidivism	Reincidencia	Noun	Volver a caer en un mismo error, falta o delito. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Offenders	Delincuentes	Noun	Persona que comete un delito. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Safeguard	Garantía	Noun	Seguridad de que algo va a ocurrir de manera beneficiosa. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Holistic	Holístico	Adjective	Que está relacionado con el todo o que considera algo como tal. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Money laundering	Lavado de dinero	Noun	El crimen de mover dinero obtenido ilegalmente entre bancos y otros negocios para hacerlo ver como si hubiese sido obtenido de manera legal. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Extradition	Extradición	Noun	Entrega de un refugiado o detenido a las autoridades del país que lo reclama. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Target	Blanco	Noun	Alguien o algo que recibe un ataque/es atacado. (Cambridge Dictionary)

Smuggling	Contrabando	Noun	Mercancía que se comercia sin permiso o la actividad de comerciar ilícitamente con ella. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Tobacco	Tabaco	Noun	Producto para fumar elaborado con hojas secas de una planta. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Epidemic	Epidemia	Noun	Cualquier mal que afecta a gran parte de una población. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Sponsorship	Patrocinio	Noun	Apoyo o defensa de alguien o algo. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Secretariat	Secretaría	Noun	Oficina de una entidad u organismo donde se realiza toda la tarea administrativa. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Expertise	Experiencia	Noun	Conocimiento de algo que se adquiere a través de la práctica. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Mortality	Mortalidad	Noun	Cantidad de muertes producidas en un lugar y un tiempo determinados. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Premature	Prematuro	Adjective	Que ocurre o se desarrolla antes del tiempo considerado normal o necesario. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Jurisdiction	Jurisdicción	Noun	Autoridad para juzgar y aplicar leyes. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Livelihood	Sustento	Noun	Conjunto de los alimentos y cosas necesarias para vivir. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Protocols	Protocolos	Noun	Conjunto de reglas establecidas por norma o por costumbre para ceremonias y actos oficiales o solemnes. (RAE)

Bodies	Organismos	Noun	Grupo de personas unidas con un fin determinado. (Cambridge Dictionary)
Party	Parte	Noun	Individuo o grupo que se opone a otro. (Cambridge Dictionary)

Table 7 shows the Glossary of the terminology in the two English-to-Spanish texts – source: Researcher's creation

For this glossary, the researcher included twenty-five words/terms as well, taken from the two texts in English entitled *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2023 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*. As it was the case of the previous glossary, most of the words/terms included were heavily repeated throughout both of the texts, and they were both advanced and/or of a medium difficulty, some of them demanding the researcher to look thoroughly for their equivalents as they also differed from one another depending on the context, which was the case of the definitions as well.

Chapter VI

Conclusions and Recommendations

The final Chapter of this research project will cover all of the conclusions and recommendations provided by the researcher as a result of this investigation. All of these will be divided into the following sections: 1) the purpose of the conclusion; 2) the main conclusions based on each of the four specific objectives; 3) the restatement of the research question; 4) the unexpected results encountered; and 4) the recommendations for future research projects based on the researcher's experience.

6.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

The purpose of the conclusion for this research project is to provide a summary of every important aspect of the study regarding the process of translation and the process of analyzing the data through the instruments employed for that matter, all supported and related to the information in previous chapters.

Furthermore, the researcher will elaborate on the results of the said analysis in relation to the four specific objectives mentioned in the first pages of the project, providing an explanation for how the translation and analysis process was carried out and the reasons behind the analysis.

Finally, in this Chapter, the researcher will include unexpected results encountered accordingly, as well as recommendations for other translation students to apply in their future investigations based on the researcher's own experience through the process of this final project. The goal is to provide a clear view of the whole project for whoever reads it, ensuring the correct understanding.

6.2 Conclusions

For this section of Chapter VI, the researcher will proceed with the conclusions for each of the four specific objectives the project was based on since the beginning by presenting the objectives and then, below them, the explanation accordingly.

6.2.1 To translate some documents from Spanish into English and from English into Spanish for ILANUD

The main purpose of this objective was to set the basis for the research project; as it turns out, the goal was to translate documents from Spanish into English and from English into Spanish, so the researcher approached the renowned institution ILANUD (Instituto Latinoamericano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y el Tratamiento del Delincuente). Specifically, the researcher's goal was to translate the document *Reporte Regional Annual Abril 2013 – Marzo 2014* from Spanish into English and the documents *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (some pages)* from English into Spanish. Following this line, doing an extensive reading of the documents is necessary before the analysis to know the terminology, the meaning of certain expressions used in the documents, to do research related to names, what type of texts they were, and so on. After reading the documents, the researcher could understand that the first document was essentially about the functions and different activities carried out/of which ILANUD participated during the time frame stated in the title, the second document focused on a Congress for Crime Prevention and the most important points which were

discussed in it, and the third document mostly focused on key aspects and the importance of effective tobacco control.

Accordingly, based on the text analysis criteria suggested in previous chapters, it was concluded that the first text is narrative in style, its function is informative, formal, and official in terms of the formality scale, educated in terms of the generality/difficulty scale, factual in terms of the emotional tone scale, and its translation method is more semantic than communicative. Moreover, the second document is narrative as well in style, informative and expressive in function, formal and official when it comes to the formality scale, rather technical in the generality/difficulty scale, with a factual, emotional tone, and its translation method is also semantic; for the third document in this project, the text style is more of a discussion, and its text function is informative as well, in the scale of formality this document is formal, in the scale of generality/difficulty it is educated as the first document explained; the emotional tone scale is factual like the other two documents; and lastly, the translation method, just like the other two documents, is more semantic than communicative.

Through the text analysis, the researcher could translate the documents to the best of her abilities to produce an accurate and understandable translation for the three documents involved, always considering the importance of researching anything that needs to be clarified when translating.

6.2.2 To apply various translation techniques to the documents in order to achieve cohesive, natural, and accurate texts

For this objective, it was necessary to understand the various translation techniques which were to be used during the translation process. As mentioned in previous chapters of this

research, when it comes to translation, it is crucial to understand the many different ways in which a message can be conveyed and understood. The priority will always be to translate from one language to another in a clear, natural, and understandable way for the readers of the target language text while keeping the meaning/information/message that the author of the source language text wanted to share. While it is true that a translator may encounter difficulties in the process, it is the translator's job to do their own research before, during, and after translating not only terminology but also the various translation procedures and methods used during the translation process.

For this project, the researcher included six specific translation procedures: transposition, modulation, omission, explicitation, amplification, and literal translation. Since there will always be certain differences among texts related to the languages' nature, the grammar, the syntax, multiple meanings of words, as well as multiple ways to convey the same idea, the use of translation methods comes in handy to ensure a more natural translation since they make the process a lot easier for the translator. Depending on the translation procedures used for each case, the researcher had to adapt the text instead of just making a literal translation only, for instance, if it was needed, the researcher could omit words in the source text if they were not as important through the use of the **omission** technique, or change the word order in a phrase to make it sound clearer in the target language by using the **transposition** technique, or if it was necessary, use different words to provide the same meaning of a single word or phrase through the **modulation** technique.

Moreover, the researcher could also add words or phrases that were not in the original text as she seemed fit in order to make the target text smoother in the sense that, as there are differences between the languages' structures, more often than not, doing a literal translation

would not be beneficial for the meaning of the text, and thus using the **amplification** technique or the **explicitation** technique was convenient, even though the latter was not used as much. Each of the techniques can be used to provide significant help in the translation process to keep the naturalness of the text and ensure that the original meaning is not lost on the way; they help the translator look for different alternatives to the translation of words, more specific, precise words, rather than just the classic literal translation which even though easier and sometimes needed, is not always going to be the best choice at the moment of translating.

6.2.3 To evaluate the effect of the translation techniques applied to the documents

As mentioned in the previous section, the six techniques used to translate the documents involved were studied and applied according to the researcher's understanding of each of them and the intent of each document. All of the six techniques were used in the entirety of the three documents, and albeit on a different amount between each other, they had an important effect during the translation process. The researcher compared the source documents with the target documents through a selection of thirty paragraphs, fifteen from the English into Spanish documents and another fifteen from the Spanish into English document, each of around 125 to 150 words, and utilized a color-coding system in which every translation procedure used was assigned a color/ underlined depending on the analysis. The omission was marked in the source paragraphs, and the other five (Transposition, Modulation, Amplification, Explicitation, and Literal Translation) were marked in the target paragraphs, ordered one after the other.

For instance, it is worth mentioning or categorizing these techniques from the most used to the least used during this project's translation process. Accordingly, the most used techniques in all three documents, in this case, were Transposition and Literal Translation since the texts

were not as difficult to understand nor to transfer in the target language; the difficulty in general for the documents ranged between medium difficulty to a bit more advanced, and thus the techniques mentioned were the most helpful to maintain the naturalness of the translation through changing word order and plurals (Transposition), as well as maintaining the same structure in some of the cases for the target document (Literal Translation), yet for this one, it was used only when it did not interfere with the original message or suggested any significant changes.

Following the previous two, the Omission procedure and the Amplification procedure remain in between the most and least used techniques; in the case of the Omission, it was used moderately by the researcher as only those words and phrases that were either not necessary at all or optional were removed from the target documents. It could be seen in the thirty paragraphs used as an example for this part of the analysis. Furthermore, the Amplification procedure can be mentioned too, as the translator needed to add or insert words and/or phrases in the target documents that were not in the source documents in the first place for the sake of maintaining the accuracy and completeness of the meaning as well as to keep the documents logical, coherent, and understandable due to the slight differences between the structures of the languages involved in the translation process for this part.

Lastly, the Modulation procedure and the Explicitation are worth mentioning for the least used translation procedures in this analysis because, albeit not used as much, both were still particularly important to the translation process of all three documents. In the case of modulation, the translator sometimes needed to use different words to convey a certain message in the target language which could not be by using any other technique, and so chose to use alternatives through this technique, for example, "mujeres en condición de privación de libertad" from the Spanish document, changes to a simpler and more efficient expression as is "women in prison"

for the target text. Moreover, in the case of the Explicitation, it was mostly used when adding words to explain something better, or to be more specific, as well as when it came to certain names of institutions which were only included as acronyms in the source texts, and the translator decided it was only right to provide with the actual complete names in addition to the acronyms, for example, in the source text in Spanish, one institution mentioned was the UNAFRI in Africa, yet it did not state what UNAFRI meant, thus the translator opted to provide the meaning of the acronym in the target text, which is United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It is important to point out that even though it is one of the least used procedures for this project in general, the Explicitation technique was mostly in the Spanish to English document.

6.2.4 To create a glossary with the most relevant terminology found in the texts

As mentioned in the Theoretical Framework of this project, creating glossaries is an especially important practice when it comes to the translation process as glossaries contain terminology coming from the texts to be translated or generally terminology related to specific topics involved, all of which is the most relevant or difficult to understand for the translator. In general, a glossary supports the reader of the target texts, but most importantly, it supports the translator during the translation process. For this project, the researcher decided to provide two different glossaries, one with terminology from the Spanish-to-English document, and one with terminology from the two English-to-Spanish documents, both glossaries containing twenty-five terms, providing a total of fifty. Each term had its target language equivalent, its grammatical category, and its definition.

Most of the terms in both glossaries were repeated throughout the whole documents, hence why it was so important for the researcher to add them, especially with documents with specific terminology that could be at least a little bit harder to understand if not entirely familiarized. By having these terms narrowed down with their respective definitions, the translator can give more consistency and naturalness to each text, given that there is a more complete understanding of the fields covered in the documents.

For instance, through this objective, the elaboration of these two glossaries was of great help for the researcher during the project since the glossaries ultimately achieved their goal, which was to provide support to the researcher in the process whenever there were words or terms which were harder to understand or most relevant for the translations in general.

6.3 Restatement of the Research Question

In the first Chapter of this research project, the researcher stated the following question as a basis for the study: What is the effect of the procedures and methods used to translate the documents *Informe regional anual abril 2013 - marzo 2014* from Spanish into English, *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and some pages of *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* from English into Spanish for ILANUD?

With all the information provided and studied in the second Chapter of the project, the researcher was able to apply and analyze each aspect relevant to the project and thus find an answer to the question. Aspects such as text analysis, translation procedures, methods, and techniques, and the steps for elaborating glossaries and how each contributes to a successful translation process were addressed successfully.

It was clear to the researcher that having complete knowledge on the nature of the texts which are to be translated beforehand, as well as the translation procedures a translator can use in order to make the translations sound natural and be consistent in meaning and structure was of great help during the process. In addition, the use and creation of glossaries contributed to the better understanding of the topics in each document involved in the translation for the researcher as the specific terminology was included in them as needed.

6.4 Unexpected Results

As for the unexpected results, the researcher did not encounter many of them, however, during the process of translation, the researcher noticed that it was certainly a lot harder to find the correct words to translate the Spanish-to-English document compared to how it was for the English-to-Spanish documents. This was most likely because, being a native Spanish speaker, it would be easier to come up with the correct structure when writing in the native language, yet despite this challenge that the researcher had to face, she managed to produce a natural translation for the three documents.

6.5 Recommendations

As the last section of this final Chapter, the researcher would like to provide some important recommendations for future researchers with a similarly based project as the present one, all based on the researcher's own experience throughout the project. For instance, one of the most imperative recommendations would be to be aware of what kind of text they are about to translate, to do so, they must read over and over again before starting to translate, that way the translators can get a broader picture of what the texts include, if there is any topic that they do not know anything about, they can always look it up in different trusted sources of information.

While doing so, the translators can highlight or jot down the words, phrases, or terms which they find difficult to understand specifically in order to look for their definitions later on, this leads as well to a related recommendation: work on a glossary of the most relevant or difficult terminology to be familiarized with the vocabulary found in the text or texts.

Consequently, another recommendation would be to review related topics such as the translation procedures and methods that can be found and/or applied during the process. The translators can look up examples of each translation procedure if they do not have them clear yet and get an idea of how to proceed in their own translations. They can also understand which procedures fit best in certain contexts and which ones are better left unused for that matter, as not all of the existent translation procedures are to be used in all cases of translation.

Translation takes a long time, especially because it must be done to ensure the correctness, naturalness, and accuracy of the text, providing target texts which are loyal to the original ones in their own way. Thus, it is very important as well, especially if the future researchers are doing a project like this, to do everything with an adequate amount of time, translate each document carefully and constantly reviewing the work as they get closer to finishing, avoid rushing since doing so might make them incur in mistakes more often, concentration and patience throughout the whole process are key to a successful translation project.

Finally, the researcher wants to encourage the future researchers to be confident in their own abilities when it comes to translating, it takes a lot of preparation to be able to translate a document correctly, therefore, with the prior investigation and practice, their research projects focused on translation will turn out to be nicely done, taking into account that although they may find it difficult, through these tips, they might find it easier to work on their projects.

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Annexes

Kyoto Declaration Original Document

Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States,

Assembled at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, half a century after the Fourth Congress, held in Kyoto in 1970, at which the international community vowed to coordinate and intensify crime prevention efforts within the context of social and economic development,

Taking stock of the 65-year legacy of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, their continuing significant role as the largest and most diverse international forums in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and their achievements in advancing discussions on policy and professional practices and commitments by the international community,

Recalling 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,¹ adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which we reaffirmed the need to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination,

Recognizing the need to build upon the progress made since the Thirteenth Congress, including the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² and the achievement thereof so far, and the challenges to overcome,

Declare the following:

1. We express deep concern about the negative impact of crime on the rule of law, human rights, socioeconomic development, public health and security, the environment and cultural heritage;

¹ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

2. We also express deep concern that crime is becoming increasingly transnational, organized and complex and that criminals are increasingly exploiting new and emerging technologies, including the Internet, to carry out their illicit activities, thus creating unprecedented challenges in preventing and combating existing crimes, as well as new and emerging forms of crime;
3. We undertake to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through our efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice, with the firm recognition that sustainable development and the rule of law are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, that crime is an impediment to sustainable development and that achieving sustainable development is an enabling factor for States to effectively prevent and combat crime;
4. We undertake to promote the rule of law through multidimensional approaches;
5. We undertake to intensify concerted global efforts to prevent and combat crime by facilitating and strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters;
6. We draw attention, in view of rapidly changing realities, to the need for timely adaptation and, if the need arises, strengthening of the international legal framework for international cooperation on criminal matters;
7. We undertake to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions, as central components of the rule of law, and practitioners to effectively prevent and combat crime, and to provide technical assistance in this regard;
8. We undertake that our law enforcement, criminal justice and other relevant institutions will effectively and appropriately employ new and advanced technologies as tools against crime with adequate and effective safeguards to prevent the misuse and abuse of these technologies in this regard;
9. We emphasize our primary role and responsibility as States and Governments for defining crime prevention strategies and policies;
10. We undertake to enhance multidisciplinary efforts to prevent and combat crime through cooperation and coordination between law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions, and other governmental sectors, as well as to support their work, by engaging in and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships with the private sector, civil society, academia and the scientific community, and with other relevant stakeholders as appropriate;
11. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the central role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

12. We reaffirm the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to which we endeavour to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding, and the role of the Vienna-based intergovernmental forums, including policymaking bodies and their subsidiary bodies, within the United Nations system on crime prevention and criminal justice as a most valuable and global source of knowledge, inputs, guidance and best practices in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within their respective mandates;

13. We express grave concern about the situation arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and its social and economic implications, which have created new opportunities for and transformed the *modi operandi* of criminals and organized criminal groups in different forms and to different extents, as well as posed challenges to criminal justice in multiple aspects;

14. We also express grave concern about the vulnerability of prisons, especially in terms of health, safety and security, to the real risk of a rapid spread of the virus in closed settings, which can be further aggravated by long-standing challenges such as prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions;

15. We commit ourselves to take decisive actions and action-oriented measures to address challenges and remove international impediments posed and aggravated by COVID-19 to crime prevention and criminal justice, including by a multilateral approach and strengthening the resilience of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through multilateral cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnership, with special attention to the urgent capacity-building and technical assistance needs of developing countries in this regard, bearing in mind the long-term social and economic implications of the pandemic, including for sustainable development and international cooperation, and recognizing that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the impact of the pandemic;

16. We recognize, in light of the ongoing experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in preparation for any similar future challenges, the need to review criminal justice systems and to make them more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive through promoting digitalization;

17. We recommit to a multilateral approach in preventing and combating crimes and promoting the rule of law at the local, national, regional and international levels, and reaffirm the central role of the United Nations, including the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations in supporting Member States in this regard;

18. We strongly reaffirm the responsibility of all States to fully promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to uphold the principle of human dignity, in the impartial administration of justice and throughout all our efforts in preventing and combating crime;

19. We strongly reaffirm the responsibility of all States to uphold the Charter of the United Nations in its entirety and to fully respect the principles of sovereign equality and the territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States throughout all our efforts in preventing and combating crime;

20. We commit to making full and effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,³ the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁴ the three international drug control conventions, relevant international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, as parties to those instruments, and other relevant international obligations, including as a basis to facilitate international cooperation;

We therefore endeavour to take the following actions:

Advancing crime prevention

Addressing the causes, including the root causes, of crime

21. Develop, implement and evaluate crime prevention strategies, including their effectiveness, that address the causes, including the root causes, and risk factors that make different segments of society more vulnerable to crime, and share best practices to strengthen our capacity;

Evidence-based crime prevention

22. Enhance evidence-based crime prevention strategies through the collection and analysis of data using systematic and coherent criteria, bearing in mind the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, and evaluate the effectiveness of such strategies;

23. Improve the quality and availability of data on crime trends, considering the development of statistical indicators, and share such data, on a voluntary basis, to strengthen our capacity to better understand global crime trends and improve the effectiveness of strategies to prevent and combat crime;

³ United Nations. *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Addressing the economic dimension of crime

24. Develop and implement effective measures to address the economic dimension of crime and deprive criminals and criminal organizations of any illicit gains through, inter alia, identifying, tracing, seizing, confiscating, recovering and returning proceeds of crime, as well as establishing robust domestic frameworks for financial investigations, and to develop strategies to prevent and combat money-laundering and illicit financial flows;

25. Consider, review and implement efficient measures to regulate the management of seized and confiscated proceeds of crime, bearing in mind the study prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on effective management and disposal of seized and confiscated assets,⁵ with a view to efficiently preserving and managing such proceeds of crime;

Tailor-made crime prevention strategies

26. Promote tailor-made crime prevention strategies that take into account local contexts, including by fostering among the general public a culture of lawfulness, cognizant of cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law, in order to, inter alia, advance cooperation among stakeholders and the police, promote positive conflict resolution, as well as community-oriented policing in accordance with national legislation, and prevent gang-related and urban crime and all forms of organized crime;

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention

27. Mainstream a gender perspective into crime prevention policies, programmes, legislation and other actions to, inter alia, prevent all forms of gender-related violence, crime and victimization, including gender-related killings, by undertaking an analysis of gender-related specific needs and circumstances, as well as by soliciting contributions from impacted groups;

28. Prevent and counter domestic violence, and to that end, take effective measures within our domestic legislation, such as ensuring appropriate handling of cases, coordinating the role of welfare and criminal justice institutions and providing a safe environment for victims;

⁵*Effective Management and Disposal of Seized and Confiscated Assets* (Vienna, 2017).

Children and youth in crime prevention

29. Address the needs and protect the rights of children and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, to ensure their protection from all forms of crime, violence, abuse and exploitation both online and offline, such as sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking in persons, noting the particular vulnerabilities of children in the context of smuggling of migrants, as well as recruitment by organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as by terrorist groups;

Youth empowerment for crime prevention

30. Empower youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities to support crime prevention efforts, including by organizing social, educational, cultural, recreational, sports-related youth programmes and youth forums, as well as by using social media platforms and applications and other digital tools to amplify their voice;

Advancing the criminal justice system

Safeguarding victims' rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons

31. Protect the rights and interests of victims of crime and make efforts to assist them at every stage of criminal justice proceedings, giving due attention to the special needs and circumstances of victims, including age, gender-specific and other needs, and disabilities, as well as to the harms caused by crime, including trauma, and endeavour to provide victims with the means that may assist in their recovery, including the possibility to obtain compensation and reparation;

32. Encourage victims to report crime by providing them with adequate support, including in criminal proceedings, such as effective access to translation services;

33. Take appropriate measures to provide effective protection for witnesses in criminal proceedings and for reporting persons;

34. Provide adequate resources and training to practitioners to strengthen their capacity to provide victim-centred assistance and support that take into account the specific needs of victims;

Improving prison conditions

35. Improve the detention conditions for both pretrial and post-trial detainees and the capacities of prison, correction and other relevant officers in this regard, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁶ as well as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);⁷

36. Take measures to address overcrowding in detention facilities and to improve the overall effectiveness and capacity of the criminal justice system, including by considering the use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, giving due consideration to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);⁸

Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

37. Promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs and risks of offenders, and provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes to support them to develop the necessary skills for reintegration;

38. Promote a rehabilitative environment in the community to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders with the active involvement of local communities, giving due regard to the need to protect society and individuals and the rights of victims and offenders;

39. Promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities, such as employment and social welfare agencies and local governments, as well as public-private partnerships between those authorities and the community, including cooperating employers and community volunteers who support the long-term and social reintegration of offenders;

40. Raise awareness of the importance of the public acceptance of offenders as members of the community and the significance of community engagement in assisting their long-term and social reintegration;

⁶General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

⁷General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

⁸General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

41. Promote, where appropriate, cooperation on the transfer of sentenced persons to serve the rest of their sentences in their own countries, conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in this regard as necessary, taking into consideration the rights of sentenced persons and issues relating to consent, rehabilitation and reintegration, as appropriate, and raise awareness among these prisoners about the availability of such measures;

42. Facilitate, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic legal frameworks, restorative justice processes at relevant stages in criminal proceedings in order to assist the recovery of victims and the reintegration of offenders, as well as to prevent crime and recidivism, and assess their usefulness in this regard;

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into criminal justice systems

43. Develop and implement appropriate and effective policies and plans to achieve gender equality and remove impediments to the advancement of women and women's empowerment in law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions at all levels, and in this regard pledge to take further concrete action to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁹ and of the outcome documents as adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;¹⁰

44. Mainstream a gender perspective into the criminal justice system by promoting gender-responsive measures that address the gender-specific needs of both offenders and victims, including the protection of women and girls from revictimization in criminal justice proceedings;

Addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system

45. Establish or strengthen juvenile justice systems or other similar proceedings that address the seriousness of the offending behaviour and the degree of responsibility of juveniles, as well as their vulnerabilities and the causes, including the root causes, and risk factors of their offending behaviour, in order to facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules);¹¹

⁹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

46. Implement, and strengthen as appropriate, measures to assist the rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth who have been involved in all forms of organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as in terrorist groups, while protecting their rights and giving full recognition to the importance of delivering justice and protecting the safety of victims of these criminal groups and society throughout the implementation of such measures;

Improving criminal investigation processes

47. Encourage the use and sharing of good practices on legally grounded, evidence-based interviewing methods designed to obtain only voluntary statements, thereby reducing the risk of unlawful, abusive and coercive measures being used during criminal investigation processes, and enable the obtaining of best evidence, thereby improving the legitimacy and quality of criminal investigations, prosecutions and convictions, and the efficient use of resources, as well as continue to welcome the collaboration between practitioners, experts and other relevant stakeholders on the elaboration of a set of international guidelines for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards in this regard;

Promoting the rule of law

Access to justice and equal treatment before the law

48. Ensure equal access to justice and application of the law to all, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, including by taking appropriate measures to ensure treatment with respect and without discrimination or bias of any kind by criminal justice institutions;

Access to legal aid

49. Take measures to ensure access to timely, effective, adequately resourced and affordable legal aid for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, and raise awareness of the availability of such aid, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,¹² United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime tools on ensuring the quality of legal aid services in criminal justice processes and other related tools, by encouraging the development of guidance tools, as well as the collection and sharing of data on access to legal aid, and by

¹²General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

developing a specialized network of legal aid providers to exchange information and best practices and to assist each other in carrying out their work;

National sentencing policies

50. Promote national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of offences in accordance with national legislation;

Effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions

51. Ensure the integrity and impartiality of law enforcement and other institutions comprising the criminal justice system, as well as the independence of the judiciary, and ensure the fair, effective, accountable, transparent and appropriate administration and delivery of justice, while taking into consideration the documents¹³ noted by relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions;

52. Take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other relevant measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of torture and end impunity in this regard, and to prevent other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Effective anti-corruption efforts

53. Effectively avail ourselves of existing tools of the international anti-corruption architecture, particularly by implementing the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention, and other relevant tools where applicable;

54. Develop, adequately resource and implement effective policies and measures, including by, inter alia, enhancing the collection and assessment of data to analyse corruption and strengthening the integrity, transparency and accountability of public institutions, in order to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption in a holistic manner for ending impunity;

55. Ensure the use of appropriate measures to effectively disrupt the existing links between organized criminal groups and corruption, including by preventing and combating bribery and the laundering of proceeds of crime into the legitimate economy,

¹³These documents include the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and its complementary document, the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, and the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and measures for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Declaration.

and thus develop strategies to prevent and combat illicit financial flows;

56. Provide protection against any unjustified treatment for any persons who report acts of corruption in good faith and on reasonable grounds to the competent authorities, and thereby promote the reporting of corruption;

57. Investigate, prosecute and punish threats and acts of violence, falling within their jurisdiction, committed against journalists and media workers, whose professional duties put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence through the conduct of impartial, efficient and effective investigations, in particular in the context of fighting corruption and organized criminal activities, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, with a view to ending impunity for crimes committed against them, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

58. Increase public awareness of means for reporting instances of corruption, including by disseminating information regarding the responsibilities and rights of reporting persons, including available measures for their protection;

Social, educational and other measures

59. Provide access to quality education and promote awareness-raising activities regarding law and policies, including public law-related education for all, to equip the public with the values, skills and knowledge necessary to foster among the general public a culture of lawfulness, cognizant of cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law;

Promoting international cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime

International cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical assistance

60. Actively participate in and contribute to the recently launched Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in order to assist States parties in the implementation of those instruments, identify and substantiate specific needs for technical assistance, share best practices and promote effective international cooperation;

61. Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of central authorities and other competent authorities responsible for facilitating international cooperation such as mutual legal assistance and extradition, including by providing adequate human and material resources, expertise and tools such as modern communications and case-management tools, enhancing capacity-building and technical assistance programmes and updating and disseminating tools such as the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime knowledge management portal, the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool and the Directory of Competent National Authorities, with the cooperation and coordination of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
62. Strengthen effective international cooperation in criminal matters, including in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance, while effectively addressing existing challenges and difficulties, especially with regard to requests, and promoting good practices, facilitate the use of existing regional and international instruments, including the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention, as a legal basis for extradition and mutual legal assistance cooperation, and implement and conclude, as necessary, agreements or arrangements to enhance international cooperation in this regard;
63. Establish or strengthen regional and cross-regional cooperation networks of law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners to exchange information and best practices with a view to, inter alia, building trust among them and further facilitating international cooperation;
64. Facilitate the formal and, to the extent permitted under domestic law, non-formal exchange of information and communication necessary to prevent and combat crime, including through the support of intergovernmental organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);
65. Continue to enhance international cooperation through technical assistance and capacity-building, including with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and build upon ongoing initiatives and good practices such as the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration;
66. Promote, facilitate and support the widest measures of technical assistance, including material support and training, with a view to enabling law enforcement authorities and criminal justice institutions to effectively prevent and combat crimes, taking into account the specific challenges faced by and the particular needs of developing countries;
67. Recognize the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to this end, underline the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular

measures, that hinder such cooperation, and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law, and in this regard urge States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures;

International cooperation to deprive criminals of their proceeds of crime

68. Strengthen international cooperation and assistance regarding the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of proceeds or other property and instrumentalities of crime and their disposal including by return, including in accordance with all the relevant provisions and principles of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, and where appropriate, give special consideration to concluding agreements or mutually acceptable arrangements in this regard, on a case-by-case basis, for the return and final disposal of confiscated property pursuant to article 57, paragraph 5, of the Convention against Corruption, as well as due consideration to agreeing to measures to enhance transparency and accountability, recognizing that, consistent with article 4 of the Convention, States cannot unilaterally impose terms in this regard;

69. When resolving corruption-related cases that make use of alternative legal mechanisms and non-trial resolution including settlements, that have proceeds of crime for confiscation and return, make use of assistance from affected States, where appropriate and consistent with domestic law, in order to enhance international cooperation, information- and evidence-sharing and the recovery of proceeds of crime in accordance with the Convention against Corruption and domestic law;

70. Recognize asset recovery as an important element of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in cases involving corruption, and in that regard strengthen political will while safeguarding due process;

71. Encourage States to remove barriers and overcome obstacles to applying measures for the recovery of assets, in particular by simplifying their legal procedures, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, taking into consideration the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the use of returned assets in accordance with domestic laws and in line with domestic priorities, and bearing in mind that strengthening the recovery of stolen assets and their return will support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

72. Implement the measures necessary to obtain and share reliable information on beneficial ownership of companies, legal structures or other complex legal mechanisms, thus facilitating the investigation process and the execution of mutual legal assistance requests;

Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

73. Strengthen cooperation at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and combat all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including by strengthening the rule of law at all levels and by ensuring the implementation by parties of the relevant international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and by formulating strategies aimed at effectively addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism including violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while recognizing that nothing can justify acts of terrorism, and implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all its aspects at the international, subregional and national levels without delay, including by mobilizing resources and expertise;

74. Ensure more effective actions against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations wherever and by whomsoever committed, in particular investigations and prosecutions supported by credible and verifiable information and evidence, and to this end improve the collection, handling and preservation of relevant information and evidence, and consider participating in information- and evidence-sharing networks as appropriate;

75. Identify, analyse and counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between the financing of terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering, kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds including by demands for ransom, and extortion, to prevent and tackle financial and logistical support to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, in compliance with obligations under applicable international law;

76. Address the growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through the implementation of applicable international obligations, and underline the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building in accordance with existing mandates to assist States, including those in the most-affected regions, upon their request;

77. Improve the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and the protection of particularly vulnerable “soft targets”, including through increased information-sharing among law enforcement, the private sector and the public;

78. Take appropriate measures to prevent and combat incitement to commit a terrorist attack and the spread of such terrorist propaganda, and expressing alarm at the glorification of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

New, emerging and evolving forms of crime

79. Strengthen measures to address new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, including by making maximum use of the relevant and applicable conventions, such as

the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto through the measures contained therein, to prevent and combat crimes, facilitate international cooperation and confiscate and return the proceeds of crime;

80. Examine trends and the evolution of methods employed in the conduct of crime to develop effective means of international cooperation and technical assistance, including through enhanced information-sharing and an exchange of views, experiences and best practices within the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other relevant global and regional forums;

81. Strengthen efforts to prevent, counter and combat trafficking in persons, including by supporting data collection and sharing as appropriate, through relevant technical assistance by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, addressing factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking, detecting and dismantling trafficking networks, including in supply chains, discouraging demand that fosters exploitation leading to trafficking, ending impunity of trafficking networks, conducting financial investigations and using special investigative techniques under the conditions prescribed by domestic law, and protecting victims of trafficking in persons;

82. Adopt and implement effective measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and protect the lives and the human rights of migrants, consistent with the respective obligations of parties under the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Convention¹⁴ and all other relevant international obligations, especially on human rights, strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation in this regard, in particular to tackle, including through the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations and special investigative techniques, the increasing role of transnational and national organized criminal groups profiting from such crime and other crimes against migrants, and underscore to make every possible effort to prevent further casualties and loss of lives;

83. Foster global, regional and bilateral cooperation to prevent criminals and criminal organizations from accessing firearms, and strengthen mechanisms and strategies for border control for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in and diversion of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including online trade, and the illicit reactivation of deactivated firearms;

84. Enhance cooperation to address and counter threats related to technological developments and changing *modi operandi* with regard to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and investigate and prosecute these crimes, including by ensuring law enforcement cooperation, as well as the systematic tracing of seized arms;

¹⁴United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

85. Effectively address and counter the world drug problem, which requires concerted and sustained action at the national, regional and international levels, including accelerating the implementation of existing drug policy commitments, through a comprehensive and balanced approach and based on the principle of common and shared responsibility;

86. Take more effective measures to prevent and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and offline, by criminalizing such acts, supporting victims and fostering international cooperation to combat these crimes;

87. Adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹⁵ in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime;

88. Encourage data collection and research on the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products, while recognizing, within its scope of application, the definition of falsified medical products endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2017, and, taking this into account, strengthen, as appropriate, measures to respond to the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products;

89. Strengthen national and international responses to trafficking in cultural property and other crimes targeting cultural property, and any links to the financing of organized crime and terrorism, and enhance international cooperation in this regard, including through appropriate channels, the return or restitution of such illicitly trafficked cultural properties to countries of origin, taking into consideration existing instruments such as the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,¹⁶ the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,¹⁷ and other relevant instruments, and with a view to considering all possible options to make effective use of the applicable international legal framework to combat crimes against

¹⁵Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹⁶Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

¹⁷General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

cultural property, and considering any proposals to supplement the existing framework for international cooperation, as necessary;

90. Undertake efforts to better understand the smuggling of commercial goods with a view to strengthening our responses, in accordance with national law, to this type of crime and its possible linkages with corruption and other crimes;

91. Develop effective strategies, including by enhancing the capacity of criminal justice professionals, to prevent, investigate and prosecute hate crimes, as well as engage effectively with victims and victim communities to build public trust when engaging with law enforcement to report such crimes;

92. Strengthen measures to address the threat of other new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, as well as their possible links with organized criminal groups as a source of lucrative profits for their illicit activities;

93. Enhance coordination and international cooperation to effectively prevent and combat the growing threat of cybercrime;

94. Promote the appropriate utilization of technology by law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through providing technical assistance upon request, capacity-building and necessary training, as well as improving legislation, regulations and policies so that they are adaptable to continuous technological developments;

95. Promote, at the national, regional and international levels, with due respect for domestic legal frameworks and the principles of international law, public-private partnerships with the digital industry, the financial sector and communication service providers to enhance international cooperation to combat cybercrime;

In order to ensure appropriate follow-up to this present declaration and to our commitments:

96. We call upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to adopt the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to this declaration and to identify innovative ways to make use of information on progress made in the implementation of this declaration, and invite the Commission to engage with other relevant stakeholders, including the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, in order to strengthen global partnership in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda;

97. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Japan for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Fourteenth Congress.

WHO Framework Original Document

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

FOREWORD

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) is the first treaty negotiated under the auspices of the World Health Organization. The WHO FCTC is an evidence-based treaty that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health. The WHO FCTC represents a paradigm shift in developing a regulatory strategy to address addictive substances; in contrast to previous drug control treaties, the WHO FCTC asserts the importance of demand reduction strategies as well as supply issues.

The WHO FCTC was developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic. The spread of the tobacco epidemic is facilitated through a variety of complex factors with cross-border effects, including trade liberalization and direct foreign investment. Other factors such as global marketing, transnational tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and the international movement of contraband and counterfeit cigarettes have also contributed to the explosive increase in tobacco use.

From the first preambular paragraph, which states that the “Parties to this Convention [are] determined to give priority to their right to protect public health”, the WHO FCTC is a global trend-setter.

The core demand reduction provisions in the WHO FCTC are contained in articles 6-14:

Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco, and

Non-price measures to reduce the demand for tobacco, namely:

- Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke;
- Regulation of the contents of tobacco products;
- Regulation of tobacco product disclosures;
- Packaging and labelling of tobacco products;
- Education, communication, training and public awareness;
- Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and,
- Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation.

The core supply reduction provisions in the WHO FCTC are contained in articles 15-17:

Illicit trade in tobacco products;

Sales to and by minors; and,

Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities.

Another novel feature of the Convention is the inclusion of a provision that addresses liability. Mechanisms for scientific and technical cooperation and exchange of information are set out in Articles 20-22.

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

The WHO FCTC opened for signature on 16 June to 22 June 2003 in Geneva, and thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Depositary of the treaty, from 30 June 2003 to 29 June 2004. The treaty, which is now closed for signature, has 168 Signatories, including the European Community, which makes it one of the most widely embraced treaties in UN history. Member States that have signed the Convention indicate that they will strive in good faith to ratify, accept, or approve it, and show political commitment not to undermine the objectives set out in it. Countries wishing to become a Party, but that did not sign the Convention by 29 June 2004, may do so by means of accession, which is a one-step process equivalent to ratification.

The Convention entered into force on 27 February 2005 -- 90 days after it has been acceded to, ratified, accepted, or approved by 40 States. Beginning on that date, the forty Contracting Parties are legally bound by the treaty's provisions. For each State that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of Article 36 for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For regional economic integration organizations, the Convention enters into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of formal confirmation or accession.

The global network developed over the period of the negotiations of the WHO FCTC will be important in preparing for the implementation of the Convention at country level. In the words of WHO's Director General, Dr Jong-wook LEE:

"The WHO FCTC negotiations have already unleashed a process that has resulted in visible differences at country level. The success of the WHO FCTC as a tool for public health will depend on the energy and political commitment that we devote to implementing it in countries in the coming years. A successful result will be global public health gains for all."

For this to materialize, the drive and commitment, which was so evident during the negotiations, will need to spread to national and local levels so that the WHO FCTC becomes a concrete reality where it counts most, in countries.

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

PART I: INTRODUCTION

Article 1
Use of terms

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) “illicit trade” means any practice or conduct prohibited by law and which relates to production, shipment, receipt, possession, distribution, sale or purchase including any practice or conduct intended to facilitate such activity;
- (b) “regional economic integration organization” means an organization that is composed of several sovereign states, and to which its Member States have transferred competence over a range of matters, including the authority to make decisions binding on its Member States in respect of those matters;¹
- (c) “tobacco advertising and promotion” means any form of commercial communication, recommendation or action with the aim, effect or likely effect of promoting a tobacco product or tobacco use either directly or indirectly;
- (d) “tobacco control” means a range of supply, demand and harm reduction strategies that aim to improve the health of a population by eliminating or reducing their consumption of tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke;
- (e) “tobacco industry” means tobacco manufacturers, wholesale distributors and importers of tobacco products;
- (f) “tobacco products” means products entirely or partly made of the leaf tobacco as raw material which are manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing or snuffing;
- (g) “tobacco sponsorship” means any form of contribution to any event, activity or individual with the aim, effect or likely effect of promoting a tobacco product or tobacco use either directly or indirectly;

¹ Where appropriate, national will refer equally to regional economic integration organizations.

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Article 2

Relationship between this Convention and other agreements and legal instruments

1. In order to better protect human health, Parties are encouraged to implement measures beyond those required by this Convention and its protocols, and nothing in these instruments shall prevent a Party from imposing stricter requirements that are consistent with their provisions and are in accordance with international law.
2. The provisions of the Convention and its protocols shall in no way affect the right of Parties to enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements, including regional or subregional agreements, on issues relevant or additional to the Convention and its protocols, provided that such agreements are compatible with their obligations under the Convention and its protocols. The Parties concerned shall communicate such agreements to the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat.

PART II: OBJECTIVE, GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 3

Objective

The objective of this Convention and its protocols is to protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by providing a framework for tobacco control measures to be implemented by the Parties at the national, regional and international levels in order to reduce continually and substantially the prevalence of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke.

Article 4

Guiding principles

To achieve the objective of this Convention and its protocols and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, *inter alia*, by the principles set out below:

1. Every person should be informed of the health consequences, addictive nature and mortal threat posed by tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke and effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures should be contemplated at the appropriate governmental level to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke.

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

2. Strong political commitment is necessary to develop and support, at the national, regional and international levels, comprehensive multisectoral measures and coordinated responses, taking into consideration:

- (a) the need to take measures to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke;
- (b) the need to take measures to prevent the initiation, to promote and support cessation, and to decrease the consumption of tobacco products in any form;
- (c) the need to take measures to promote the participation of indigenous individuals and communities in the development, implementation and evaluation of tobacco control programmes that are socially and culturally appropriate to their needs and perspectives; and
- (d) the need to take measures to address gender-specific risks when developing tobacco control strategies.

3. International cooperation, particularly transfer of technology, knowledge and financial assistance and provision of related expertise, to establish and implement effective tobacco control programmes, taking into consideration local culture, as well as social, economic, political and legal factors, is an important part of the Convention.

4. Comprehensive multisectoral measures and responses to reduce consumption of all tobacco products at the national, regional and international levels are essential so as to prevent, in accordance with public health principles, the incidence of diseases, premature disability and mortality due to tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke.

5. Issues relating to liability, as determined by each Party within its jurisdiction, are an important part of comprehensive tobacco control.

6. The importance of technical and financial assistance to aid the economic transition of tobacco growers and workers whose livelihoods are seriously affected as a consequence of tobacco control programmes in developing country Parties, as well as Parties with economies in transition, should be recognized and addressed in the context of nationally developed strategies for sustainable development.

7. The participation of civil society is essential in achieving the objective of the Convention and its protocols.

WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Article 5
General obligations

1. Each Party shall develop, implement, periodically update and review comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with this Convention and the protocols to which it is a Party.
2. Towards this end, each Party shall, in accordance with its capabilities:
 - (a) establish or reinforce and finance a national coordinating mechanism or focal points for tobacco control; and
 - (b) adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures and cooperate, as appropriate, with other Parties in developing appropriate policies for preventing and reducing tobacco consumption, nicotine addiction and exposure to tobacco smoke.
3. In setting and implementing their public health policies with respect to tobacco control, Parties shall act to protect these policies from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry in accordance with national law.
4. The Parties shall cooperate in the formulation of proposed measures, procedures and guidelines for the implementation of the Convention and the protocols to which they are Parties.
5. The Parties shall cooperate, as appropriate, with competent international and regional intergovernmental organizations and other bodies to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the protocols to which they are Parties.
6. The Parties shall, within means and resources at their disposal, cooperate to raise financial resources for effective implementation of the Convention through bilateral and multilateral funding mechanisms.

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1. Introducción

En el presente informe se recopilan las actividades desarrolladas por el ILANUD durante el período comprendido entre abril 2013 y marzo de 2014, las cuales se llevaron a cabo gracias a la generosa cooperación de múltiples gobiernos de países de la región latinoamericana y del Caribe, así como de otros gobiernos extrarregionales y de distintas agencias y organizaciones de cooperación internacional. El informe da cuenta de los servicios de investigación, capacitación, asistencia técnica y de difusión de información facilitados por el ILANUD a los países tanto a nivel regional como nacional, en los temas de trabajo declarados como prioritarios por los países de la región y por las Naciones Unidas en materia de prevención del delito y justicia penal.

2. Aspectos de la institución

El Instituto Latinoamericano de Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y Tratamiento del Delincuente (ILANUD), fue establecido en la ciudad de San José, Costa Rica, mediante un acuerdo suscrito el 11 de junio de 1975 entre la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) y el Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica, por resolución del Consejo Económico y Social de Naciones Unidas (Resoluciones 7311-FXXVII y 1584-L) y aprobado por la Asamblea Legislativa de la República de Costa Rica, mediante la Ley No. 6135 del 18 de noviembre de 1977.

Es un organismo internacional, de carácter regional, multilateral, especializado, sin fines de lucro, que tiene incidencia técnica y política en los gobiernos de los países de América Latina y el Caribe en la esfera de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal. Tiene plena personería jurídica y la más amplia capacidad para aceptar donaciones de agencias cooperantes, recibir y administrar contribuciones de los Gobiernos comprendidos en su mandato y adquirir, ejercer, transferir y otorgar derechos sobre la propiedad intelectual.

En el marco de las Naciones Unidas forma parte de la red de institutos interregionales y regionales bajo la égida de la Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal del Consejo Económico y Social (ECOSOC). La red está conformada por la División de Tratados de la Oficina de Naciones Unidas sobre la Droga y el Delito, el Centro de Investigación y Capacitación Global en Turín, Italia (UNICRI, Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para la Investigación del Delito y la Justicia), institutos regionales en Europa (HEUNI, con sede en Helsinki, Finlandia), Asia y el Pacífico (UNAFEI, con sede en Tokio, Japón), África (UNAFRI, con sede en Kampala, Uganda), y América Latina y el Caribe (ILANUD, en San José, Costa Rica).

En el marco de la región de América Latina y el Caribe el ILANUD, ha firmado Acuerdos bilaterales y de cooperación con los siguientes gobiernos: Argentina (1989), Bolivia (1990), Brasil (1989), Costa Rica (1975), Colombia (1988), Cuba (1989), Ecuador (1988), Guatemala (1988), Honduras (1986), Jamaica (1997), México (1986), Nicaragua (1993), Panamá (1991), Perú (1985), Uruguay (1989), España (1988), Venezuela (2006). Asimismo ha firmado acuerdos con numerosas universidades.

Desde su creación el ILANUD ha venido desempeñando un papel relevante en la región en la atención del tema de la violencia, la criminalidad y la justicia penal. Con el apoyo del Gobierno de Costa Rica, de otros gobiernos de dentro y fuera de la región, de organismos internacionales y de distintas agencias de cooperación internacional, ha diseñado, dirigido y ejecutado múltiples programas, proyectos y actividades, a nivel regional y nacional, dirigidos a formular y poner en práctica políticas y pautas de acción en el campo de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal y a mejorar y fortalecer la capacidad de las instituciones del sector justicia en los países de América Latina y el Caribe.

Cuenta con amplia experiencia técnica y política en su campo de acción y una

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reconocida trayectoria de casi cuarenta años de aportes importantes a los países de la región brindados a través de la prestación de servicios de investigación criminológica y jurídica penal; de servicios de capacitación de operadores jurídicos, penitenciarios, policiales y de otras ramas vinculadas con la prevención del delito y la justicia penal (por medio de congresos, cursos, seminarios, talleres, y reuniones de expertos), así como a través de servicios de asistencia técnica a las instituciones del sector y de servicios de recolección y de difusión de información jurídica penal y criminológica

La labor desplegada por el ILANUD y sus aportes ha sido reconocida por el Gobierno de Costa Rica que forma parte de su Consejo Asesor, por los otros gobiernos de los países de la región, por organismos internacionales, por organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales y también por distintas agencias de cooperación internacional e instituciones académicas.

Misión, Visión

Como se expresa en el Artículo 1 del Convenio entre Naciones Unidas y el Gobierno de Costa Rica, el principal objetivo del Instituto es colaborar con los gobiernos en el desarrollo económico y social equilibrado de los países de América Latina y el Caribe, mediante la formulación e incorporación en los planes nacionales de desarrollo, de políticas e instrumentos de acción adecuados en el área de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal.

Objetivos estratégicos y actividades

Los objetivos estratégicos del ILANUD son:

- Organizar programas de capacitación para los encargados de elaborar las políticas, los planificadores, los administradores y el personal técnico especializado en materia de prevención del delito y tratamiento del delincuente, incluyendo estudios teóricos y prácticos; desarrollar cursos y semi-

narios sobre temas especiales (incluidos los métodos y técnicas de investigación y planificación), para personal de diferentes categorías.

- Facilitar el intercambio de conocimientos técnicos y experiencias entre el personal de diferentes países de la región; y promover la preparación de materiales de formación y manuales.
- Recoger y difundir información, así como realizar investigaciones sistemáticas, multidisciplinarias y de carácter práctico, sobre las tendencias del delito en la región y los factores con ellas relacionados (con especial atención a los problemas nuevos y especiales, como la violencia, el uso indebido de estupefacientes, la corrupción, etc.) los costos económicos y sociales del delito y sus consecuencias para el desarrollo y la planificación; las necesidades y prioridades de acción en relación con el delito en los planos regional y subregional; las políticas y métodos convenientes de prevención del delito y lucha contra la delincuencia y las estrategias y programas globales de prevención del delito y justicia penal, a la luz de las condiciones prevaletentes en la región y en el contexto de la planificación socioeconómica nacional.
- Promover la adopción y aplicación por los gobiernos de normas, directrices y procedimientos que hayan recomendado las Naciones Unidas; promover un planteamiento integral de los problemas del delito y la justicia penal, vinculado con la planificación nacional general; contribuir a preparar, adaptar y poner en práctica políticas y programas eficaces para la prevención del delito y la justicia penal en la región, de conformidad con un plan internacional de acción y con otras recomendaciones de las Naciones Unidas en este sector.
- Contribuir al desarrollo y la aplicación de las políticas y programas de las Naciones Unidas para la prevención del delito y la justicia penal, en el plano regional.

- A petición de los gobiernos de la región, proporcionar servicios de asesoramiento y asistencia técnica que pueda requerirse.
- Promover la colaboración entre los países de la región en materia de prevención del delito y lucha contra la delincuencia, con miras al desarrollo de políticas comunes y a la iniciación de acciones conjuntas sobre cuestiones de interés mutuo.

3. Actividades del ILANUD según temas prioritarios

Para alcanzar sus fines y objetivos el ILANUD desarrolla y ejecuta programas, proyectos y actividades regionales y nacionales que incluyen actividades específicas de investigación criminológica y de los sistemas de justicia penal; de capacitación por medio de seminarios, cursos, talleres y reuniones de expertos; de prestación de servicios de asistencia técnica, y de recolección y difusión de información científica en los temas de su competencia (Acuerdo de Creación del ILANUD, artículo primero). El Plan de trabajo institucional del ILANUD es guiado por la Declaración de Viena sobre la delincuencia y la justicia: frente a los retos del Siglo XXI (Austria, 2000); la Declaración de Bangkok, "Sinergias y respuestas: alianzas estratégicas en materia de prevención del delito y justicia penal" (Tailandia, 2005); la Declaración de Salvador de Bahía, Brasil, sobre "estrategias amplias ante problemas globales: los sistemas de prevención del delito y justicia penal y su desarrollo en un mundo en evolución" (Brasil 2010); por las recomendaciones que anualmente hace la Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal de las Naciones Unidas, y primordialmente por las necesidades específicas surgidas de los mismos países de la región.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, a continuación se detallan las actividades realizadas dentro de los programas y proyectos ejecutados por el ILANUD durante el período abril 2013-marzo 2014.

1. Acciones contra la delincuencia organizada transnacional

1. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica en materia de delincuencia y seguridad a los participantes en el *Primer Foro Mundial sobre la Delincuencia, Seguridad y Metas para el Nuevo Milenio*, realizado en Sao Paulo, **Brasil**, en el mes de agosto del 2013. Los objetivos del Foro fueron: a) apoyar el proyecto para creación de la Universidad Mundial de Seguridad y Desarrollo Social, vinculada a las Naciones Unidas, cuya posible sede será Brasil. Esta universidad se encargará de difundir el conocimiento del derecho internacional de la seguridad humana, de la ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación, y de promover la cooperación, la gobernanza y la prosperidad sostenible de los pueblos del Nuevo Milenio, b) destacar el papel de la tecnología avanzada en las estrategias para prevenir y combatir la delincuencia y el control de la violencia contra los efectos de la globalización, c) Dimensionar la política de intercambio y de cooperación para la defensa de los derechos humanos a nivel regional e internacional, d) Presentar las directrices del Observatorio de Criminología académica de la Sociedad Internacional de Criminología y d) proporcionar subsidios al Programa del Foro Mundial sobre Derecho, Justicia y Desarrollo del Banco Mundial. El Foro logró resultados productivos e ideas prácticas alternativas para mejorar la eficacia de las convenciones, normas y programas trazados por las Naciones Unidas, en colaboración con los gobiernos, en el ámbito de las estrategias y en la búsqueda de un futuro digno con políticas sólidas de seguridad humana y paz para todos los ciudadanos, conviviendo con la familia y la comunidad, en las ciudades y entre las naciones. La actividad se realizó bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Internacional de Criminología, órgano consultivo de las Naciones Unidas y del Consejo de Europa. Participaron autoridades institucionales de alto nivel del ámbito académico nacional e internacional.

2. Dentro del marco del "*Foro Internacional de Derechos Humanos 2014*", reali-

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zado en México en el mes de febrero del 2014, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación en materia de “Medidas contra la delincuencia organizada transnacional”, a operadores de derechos humanos, a servidores públicos en los ámbitos municipal, estatal, nacional e internacional; a integrantes de los poderes legislativo, ejecutivo y judicial, a integrantes de organismos públicos de derechos humanos nacionales e internacionales, a personas provenientes de organizaciones de la sociedad civil e instituciones académicas y estudiantes del Estado de Morelos, **México**. La actividad fue organizada por el Gobierno del Estado de Morelos, la Secretaría Federal de Gobernación de México y la Fundación Internacional Baltasar Garzón, A. C. de México. En este Foro participaron más de 3000 personas.

3. En el marco del convenio suscrito con la Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca de **Italia**, el ILANUD impartió en Milán, Italia, en el mes de marzo del 2014, el seminario sobre “*Derecho Internacional y criminalidad organizada transnacional: consideraciones jurídicas sobre un fenómeno en expansión*”, que permitió el desarrollo de temas relacionados con la criminalidad organizada, los instrumentos internacionales (la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Criminalidad Organizada y los Protocolos de Palermo), el tráfico ilícito de migrantes y de armas, la trata de personas, el tráfico de drogas, la corrupción y el derecho internacional. El Seminario estuvo dirigido a estudiantes de derecho y abogados y contó con la colaboración de la Facultad de Ley de la Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca.

4. El ILANUD, conjuntamente con la Oficina Regional de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito para Centroamérica y el Caribe con sede en Panamá (UNODC ROPAN), capacitó en julio del 2013, a veinticinco funcionarios de la Unidad de Inteligencia Policial de la Oficina de Planes y Operaciones (OPO) del Organismo de Investigación Judicial de **Costa Rica** en materia de inteligencia criminal aplicada al crimen. La actividad se enmarcó dentro de la iniciativa regional de fortalecimiento de las capa-

idades de análisis e inteligencia de los Estados Miembros de Centroamérica y del Caribe de la UNODC y con el objetivo primordial de proveer conocimientos metodológicos sobre el análisis de la información para mejorar las capacidades de la lucha contra la delincuencia organizada en Costa Rica.

5. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos en materia de buenas prácticas y remedios efectivos para las víctimas del delito de trata desde la experiencia de Costa Rica en el marco de la *Reunión de Consulta Regional sobre el Derecho de las Personas Víctimas de la Trata a un Recurso Efectivo*, realizada en **Chile**, en julio del 2013, como parte de las actividades que realizó la Relatora Especial sobre la Trata de Personas del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas. Como resultado se recabaron opiniones de todos los países participantes sobre el derecho de las víctimas de la trata a un recurso efectivo, incluyendo los desafíos y las buenas prácticas relacionadas con su aplicación, las funciones y responsabilidades de los Estados y se elaboraron una serie de recomendaciones y sugerencias que se consideraron posteriormente en el Informe que la Relatora Especial presentó ante el Consejo de Derechos Humanos.

6. Se brindó apoyo técnico a la Secretaría Técnica de la Coalición Nacional contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes y la Trata de Personas (CONATT) de la Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería de **Costa Rica** participando en sus sesiones ordinarias. En ese sentido: a) se colaboró con la Comisión de Procuración de Justicia en la revisión y corrección del Reglamento de la Ley contra la Trata de Personas No. 9095; b) se colaboró en la elaboración de una propuesta de proyecto para el diseño y creación de un mapeo geográfico-estratégico sobre la actividad delictiva de trata en Costa Rica que se presentó ante la CONATT en enero del 2014; c) se participó en el “*Encuentro Binacional Colombia-Costa Rica*”, que se llevó a cabo en San José, en noviembre del 2013, en el cual se analizaron los retos y desafíos en

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la prevención y lucha contra la trata de personas y la asistencia a las víctimas. Se contó con la participación de autoridades colombianas que conforman la Coalición Nacional contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes y la Trata de Personas (CONATT); d) se elaboró una "Propuesta de Proyecto" que tiene como objetivo capacitar a operadores penales y de la policía costarricense con base en la nueva legislación sobre trata de personas.

7. El ILANUD participó brindando opiniones y criterios técnicos en el "*Seminario Internacional: La actividad legislativa y las nuevas alternativas para el combate a las drogas*", realizado en agosto del 2013, en San José, **Costa Rica**, en el que se debatió sobre temas tales como criminalidad, democracia, agenda legislativa frente al problema de las drogas, violencia, narcotráfico y participación ciudadana en la política nacional. La actividad se enmarcó como parte del Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de capacidades de las y los legisladores de Centroamérica, México y República Dominicana y giró alrededor de los nuevos informes de la OEA sobre el tema de las drogas en Latinoamérica. La actividad fue convocada por la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA) y participaron representantes de **Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, México, Belice y República Dominicana**.

II. Acciones relativas a la prevención del delito.

1. El LANUD brindó colaboración al Gobierno de **Costa Rica** y a la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) con sede en Viena, en la preparación y ejecución de la "*Reunión Regional Preparatoria para América Latina y El Caribe para el Treceavo Congreso de las Naciones Unidas sobre Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal*", que tuvo lugar en San José, Costa Rica del 19 al 21 de febrero del 2014. Las Reuniones Regionales y los Congresos Quinquenales Mundiales son en su género los encuentros de mayor nivel, que reúnen a los responsables de la política

criminal y operadores de los sistemas de justicia penal de todos los países de la región, incluyendo parlamentarios, académicos, expertos a título individual, representantes de la sociedad civil y medios de comunicación. El objetivo fue analizar los temas sustantivos de la agenda y hacer recomendaciones para la acción desde los puntos de vista de cada región, que servirán de base para la preparación de las conclusiones y recomendaciones que se pondrán a consideración en el Congreso Mundial Quinquenal que se llevará a cabo en Qatar en abril del año 2015. Participaron alrededor de 230 delegados- del más alto nivel entre ministros de justicia, del interior, seguridad y de gobierno, magistrados de las cortes supremas de justicia, fiscales generales de ministerios públicos, jefes y defensores de las defensas públicas, directores penitenciarios y expertos provenientes de **Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Francia, Guatemala, Honduras, Italia, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Suriname, Trinidad y Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela** y del **Estado de Qatar**. También participaron representantes de organismos internacionales e instituciones no gubernamentales y observadores de dentro y fuera de la región. Se obtuvo un informe con recomendaciones orientadas a la acción que como se dijo anteriormente servirán de base para la preparación de las conclusiones y recomendaciones que se pondrán a consideración del XIII Congreso Mundial Quinquenal en Qatar.

2. Dentro del marco del "*XV Congreso Nacional de Criminología y del V Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Forenses*", que tuvieron lugar en Puebla, **México**, en el mes de octubre del 2013, el ILANUD brindó apoyo y asistencia técnica a la Sociedad Mexicana de Criminología, al Instituto de Ciencias Forenses y Periciales del Estado de Puebla y al Consejo Nacional de Instituciones de Enseñanza Criminológica (CIECRIM). En el Congreso se analizaron los retos de la criminología, las ciencias forenses periciales y penales, entre otras, con el fin de apo-

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yar la problemática nacional de seguridad y la procuración y administración de la justicia con herramientas científicas y tecnológicas avanzadas. El ILANUD aportó su experiencia en materia de criminología, victimología y sistema penal y presentó los postulados y propuestas actuales de la ONU en esta materia. En el Congreso participaron profesionistas interesados en la seguridad pública, la criminología, la criminalística, la medicina legal y forense, trabajo social, biología, química, entre otros.

3. Durante la instalación de la Asamblea General del Comité Permanente de América Latina para la Prevención del Delito, el ILANUD colaboró en la preparación del informe sobre *"Prácticas de prevención de la delincuencia urbana en América Latina"*, que será presentado en el Treceavo Congreso de las Naciones Unidas sobre Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal que se celebrará en Doha, Qatar, en abril del 2015. Las acciones del Comité tienen por objeto integrar en el plano global los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible del milenio *–Programa el Futuro que Queremos–*, el cual está siendo implementado por la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York. Se contó con la participación de destacados académicos de **Brasil, Costa Rica, Argentina, Panamá, Perú y Honduras**.

4. En el marco de la celebración del *"I Congreso Nacional de Prevención del Delito y Participación Ciudadana"*, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a **México** en materia de derechos humanos, criminalidad y justicia penal. Este evento se realizó en Ciudad de México, en el mes de junio del 2013, con el propósito de generar espacios para analizar los ejes rectores del Programa Nacional de Prevención del Delito y los indicadores que se utilizarán para evaluar sus resultados, obstáculos y retos. Participaron expertos internacionales y nacionales, autoridades nacionales, académicos y sociedad civil. El evento fue organizado por la Academia Mexicana de Criminología.

5. EL ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a **Colombia** en materia de Prevención del delito y derechos humanos en

América Latina y El Caribe, en el marco del *"Foro Permanente de Derechos Humanos: Guillermo Gaviria Correa y Gilberto Echeverri Mejía"*, realizado en abril del 2013, como parte de una iniciativa interinstitucional de la Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana, el Instituto Colombiano de Derechos Humanos y la Alcaldía de Medellín. Con la actividad se promovió la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Colombia y fue apoyada por expertos nacionales e internacionales de América Latina.

6) Brindó apoyo y asistencia técnica a delegados de **Brasil** que visitaron Costa Rica con el propósito de intercambiar conocimientos en materia de criminalidad y prevención del delito. Se realizaron una serie de visitas y reuniones con autoridades del Gobierno de Costa Rica en noviembre del 2013.

III. Acciones relativas a la justicia penal juvenil.

1. Dentro del marco de la *"Jornada académica sobre género, derechos humanos de los adolescentes y justicia penal juvenil"*, llevada a cabo con motivo de la celebración del XIX aniversario de la Jurisdicción Penal Juvenil de El Salvador, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a la Escuela de Capacitación Judicial y al Consejo Nacional de la Judicatura de **El Salvador** en materia de Género y derecho penal juvenil. La actividad se realizó en el mes de abril del 2014. La actividad propició un análisis crítico objetivo de la situación de las adolescentes mujeres en conflicto con la ley penal juvenil a diecinueve años de vigencia de la Ley Penal Juvenil. Participaron Magistrados, Magistradas, Jueces y Juezas de cámara y juzgados penales juveniles, de ejecución de medidas, jueces con competencia penal, miembros de los equipos multidisciplinarios de los juzgados, secretarios y colaboradores judiciales, entre otros.

2. En el marco del *"Segundo Encuentro de las Ciencias Humanas y Tecnológicas para la Integración del Cono Sur"* y su simposio No. 12 sobre infancia, ado-

lescencia y juventud realizado en mayo del 2013 en Bogotá, **Colombia**, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a Colombia en materia de prevención y derechos de los/as niños/as y adolescentes hijos/as de personas privadas de libertad. Se intercambiaron múltiples investigaciones que se han realizado o realizan en los diferentes países de la región. En el caso del ILANUD se presentó la síntesis de una investigación que se realizó sobre el tema con el apoyo de otras instituciones. Se aportó además como instrumento una "Guía Metodológica" para la atención de los niños/as hijos/as de personas privadas de libertad". Participaron 50 profesionales, entre médicos, trabajadores sociales, abogados, antropólogos, representantes de instituciones que conforman la Red de Diálogos del Mercosur y expositores internacionales de **Brasil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador y México**. La actividad fue organizada por la Escuela de Filosofía y Humanidades de la Universidad Sergio Arboleda y la Red Académica y de Investigación: Diálogos de Mercosur.

3. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación en materia de derecho penal juvenil a los participantes en el "Congreso Internacional en Política Criminal y Libertad", realizado en noviembre del 2013, en Bogotá, **Colombia**. El objetivo del Congreso fue generar espacios de discusión académica y reflexión sobre la construcción de una política criminal que garantice la libertad como derecho fundamental y sobre temas relevantes en política criminal garantista e integral. Fue dirigido a profesionales en derecho y otras disciplinas, politólogos, sociólogos y comunicadores sociales. Fue organizado por el Centro de Investigación en Política Criminal de la Universidad Externado de Colombia.

4. El ILANUD participó en el "Simposio de Criminología de Estocolmo", realizado en Estocolmo, **Suecia**, en junio de 2013, organizado por el Consejo Nacional Sueco para la Prevención del Delito. El ILANUD presentó un trabajo con información jurídica y criminológica de todos los países de la región titulado "Menores de edad, delito y prisión en América Latina. ¿Qué hacer? ¿Qué no hay que hacer?".

IV. Acciones contra el hacinamiento en las prisiones y alternativas en sustitución del encarcelamiento.

1. El ILANUD como parte de la Red de Institutos de las Naciones Unidas y dentro del marco de celebración de la XXII Sesión Anual de la Comisión de las Naciones Unidas sobre Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal, celebrada en Viena, en abril del 2013, participó en las sesiones grupales de trabajo en las que se analizó la actualización de las Reglas Mínimas para las personas Privadas de Libertad, así como en reuniones paralelas con diferentes autoridades de la región. Además presentó ante la Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal de las Naciones Unidas su "Informe de actividades en materia de prevención del delito y justicia penal".

2. En el marco del "Congreso Internacional sobre tortura y otras penas o tratos crueles, inhumanos y degradantes", realizado en junio del 2013 como parte de la "Campaña Nacional contra la Tortura 2013", el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica al Ministerio Público de la Defensa de **Argentina**. El objetivo fue abordar la problemática de la tortura y las acciones para erradicarla.

3. Participó en la celebración de la Conmemoración del "Día Internacional de Apoyo a las Víctimas de la Tortura", el 26 de junio del 2013, que organizó la Oficina del Sistema de Naciones Unidas, con el apoyo de la Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de **Honduras**, el Comité Nacional de Prevención de la Tortura (CONAPREV) y la Embajada de Suiza. El objetivo fue promover la implementación efectiva de la Convención contra la Tortura y otros Tratos o Penas Cruelles, Inhumanos o Degradantes y buscar la erradicación de este flagelo. Participaron 300 personas, entre ellas, altos funcionarios estatales, cuerpo diplomático, representantes de la cooperación internacional y sociedad civil.

4. Participó en las "Jornadas de Violencia de Estado. Justicia, delito y prisión a 30 años de democracia", organizadas

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por el Colectivo de Ex Presos Políticos y Sobrevivientes de la ciudad de Rosario, **Argentina** que trataron la temática de la tortura y la sobrepoblación penitenciaria.

5. Dentro del marco del "*I Encuentro de Sistemas Penitenciarios y II Encuentro de Defensorías Públicas de Iberoamérica: Por una Justicia de Género*", realizado en San José, Costa Rica, en el mes de julio del 2013, el ILANUD brindó capacitación y asistencia técnica a los participantes en materia de protección de los derechos para las mujeres privadas de libertad (Reglas de Bangkok). El Encuentro tuvo como propósito analizar la aplicación de buenas prácticas para hacer cumplir las obligaciones de los Estados, desde la función de las Defensorías Públicas y proponer líneas estratégicas y alianzas que promuevan la vigencia de los Derechos Humanos de las mujeres privadas de libertad. El evento fue organizado por la Defensa Pública, el Ministerio de Justicia y Paz de Costa Rica, la Fundación Justicia y Género, el Programa Mujer, Justicia y Género del ILANUD y la Oficina de Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) y fue dirigido a defensores/as públicas del Poder Judicial de Costa Rica. Participaron como panelistas autoridades de alto nivel de **Austria, Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, República Dominicana, Uruguay y Venezuela**.

6. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación en materia penitenciaria a los participantes en el Congreso Federal sobre Reformas Legislativas, realizado en febrero del 2014, en Mar del Plata, **Argentina**. El encuentro se abocó al análisis de los proyectos de nuevas legislaciones penitenciarias, penal y contencioso administrativo. Participaron juristas y especialistas nacionales e internacionales y fue organizado por el Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Nación.

7. En el marco del Convenio de Colaboración suscrito con el Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, **Argentina**, para la eje-

cución del "*Programa de Formación y Capacitación Continua del personal del Servicio Penitenciario*", el ILANUD brindó la asistencia técnica de enero a agosto del 2013 que se detalla a continuación:

7.1. Se capacitaron 60 funcionarios entre Oficiales y Profesionales del Servicio Penitenciario Bonaerense sobre la importancia y aportes de las Alcaldías Departamentales para los servicios penitenciarios de Latinoamérica y se propició un intercambio de experiencias sobre sistemas similares en países de la región. Se contó con el apoyo del Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, **Argentina**;

7.2. Se capacitaron alrededor de 400 profesionales del área de la Salud Mental y personal técnico criminológico del Servicio Penitenciario Federal de **Argentina** en el marco del "*I Encuentro Nacional de Psicólogos en Contexto de Encierro*";

7.3. Se capacitaron 20 funcionarios del Servicio Penitenciario de la Provincia de Salta, **Argentina**, y se planteó la futura suscripción de un Convenio para capacitar a profesionales y personal de base del Instituto Provincial de Educación y Socialización de Adolescentes (IPESA) con el fin de promover el intercambio de experiencias y la obtención de datos sobre la situación general de los/as niños/as y adolescentes que se hallan en conflicto con la ley penal;

7.4. Se capacitaron 30 profesionales y 30 directores del IPESA en el marco del "*Primer y Segundo Encuentro de Operadores en el contexto de encierro*", que fueron realizados con el propósito de evaluar las condiciones del personal para desempeñar su trabajo en las tareas de inclusión socio comunitaria de niños/as y adolescentes en conflicto con la ley penal;

7.5. Se realizó una visita de campo al IPESA y a la Unidad 30, del Servicio Penitenciario Federal de **Argentina**, con el fin de conocer las condiciones y los programas así como un intercambio entre los proyectos desarrollados en relación con lo propuesto por Naciones Unidas respecto de las normativas internacio-

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nales vinculadas a jóvenes en conflicto con la ley penal y las buenas prácticas penitenciarias;

7.6. Se capacitaron 10 Directores y otros profesionales del Servicio Penitenciario de la Provincia de La Pampa, **Argentina**, en materia de prevención del delito, trabajo comunitario de jóvenes y niños/as de la provincia de La Pampa;

7.7. Con el Sistema Penitenciario de la Provincia de Río Negro, **Argentina**, se coordinó una visita de investigación y trabajo enfocada al intercambio de experiencias sobre los modelos de abordaje a la problemática penitenciaria y las buenas prácticas desde el marco de la Seguridad Humana de los Habitantes;

7.8. Se colaboró con el Servicio Penitenciario de la Provincia de San Juan, **Argentina**, apoyando sobre temas penitenciarios a la Dirección Provincial de Niñez y Adolescencia y se coordinaron futuras actividades de formación y capacitación en el tema de prevención del delito y trato a jóvenes privados de libertad;

7.9. Se capacitaron 15 profesionales, entre psicólogos, oficiales y jefes del penal Chimbas en materia de agrupamiento vincular enfocado a reducir las situaciones de violencia intramuros;

7.10. Se realizó una visita de investigación al centro penal Nazario Benavidez con el fin de conocer las condiciones de los jóvenes reclusos, programas desarrollados o propuestos en materia de ejecución penal juvenil y de inclusión socio-comunitaria y del trabajo vinculado a tratamiento de adicciones;

7.11. En el marco de la "*Jornada sobre Ejecución Penal*", realizada en noviembre del 2013, en la ciudad de Paraná, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica al Poder Judicial de la Ciudad de Provincia de Entre Ríos, **Argentina**, en materia de política penitenciaria y de condenas por delitos contra la integridad sexual y su abordaje terapéutico en las cárceles. Se abordó también el tema de la problemática de los estándares de tratamiento penitenciario en los Institutos Carcelarios. La Jornada fue organizada por el Superior Tribunal de Justicia de Entre Ríos y

por el Ministerio de Gobierno de la provincia de Entre Ríos;

7.12. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a **Argentina** en materia de menores de edad, delito y prisión en América Latina en el marco del "*Encuentro sobre Sistemas Penales Juveniles en América Latina*", realizado en octubre del 2013 y organizado por la asociación civil EN-RAISUR en ocasión de la celebración del décimo aniversario del Programa "Construyendo ciudadanía", destinado a ayudar a jóvenes y adultos en conflicto con la ley penal y en situación de vulnerabilidad psico-social. Se abordaron los ejes principales de esta problemática en todo el continente;

7.13. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a la Corte Suprema de Justicia y a la Coordinadora de Trabajo Carcelario de la Provincia de Santa Fe, **Argentina**, en materia de sobrepoblación penitenciaria y sus posibles soluciones con base en la sentencia de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación en el caso judicial Verbitzky. Participaron defensores y defensoras públicas del Poder Judicial de la Ciudad de Rosario, Provincia de Santa Fe. La misión se realizó en junio del 2013;

8. Se realizaron visitas de observación, investigación y capacitación a diferentes Centros Institucionales de **Costa Rica** para abordar temas de infraestructura y sobrepoblación penal con el apoyo técnico de Directores, Personal técnico y de seguridad;

9. Se capacitaron 50 funcionarios del Instituto Nacional de Criminología de **Costa Rica**, entre ellos, Directores de centros institucionales en materia de reducción de la sobrepoblación carcelaria para garantizar un modelo respetuoso de los Derechos Humanos y agrupamiento vincular (clasificación y diagnóstico para la convivencia de personas que trabajan en contexto de encierro y privados/as de libertad). La capacitación contó con el apoyo de la Dirección General de Adaptación Social del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz.

10. Se brindó capacitación a defensores públicos, psicólogos, trabajadores socia-

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les, sociólogos y personas vinculadas a organismos de Derechos Humanos sobre agrupamiento vincular y Seguridad Humana de los Habitantes en Latinoamérica en el marco del *"Seminario Internacional de Derechos Humanos: Dentro y fuera de la prisión: construyendo para vivir"*, organizado por el Instituto **Colombiano** de Derechos Humanos (INPEC).

11. Se brindó asesoría y apoyo técnico a funcionarias del Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos del **Ecuador** para que visitaran prisiones en Argentina con el fin de conocer *in situ* el funcionamiento del modelo implementado y su posible aplicabilidad en Ecuador, así como la importancia de las Alcaldías Departamentales de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, el "Programa Casas por Cárcel" y los dispositivos de infraestructura para los/as adolescentes.

12. Se capacitaron funcionarios del Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos del **Ecuador**, Defensoría Pública, Universidades Nacionales y Privadas en materia de tratamiento y escenas temidas en el contexto del encierro y las reformas penitenciarias en el marco del *"Seminario Internacional: Derecho y Administración penitenciaria: fundamentos de la Reforma"*, realizado en mayo del 2013.

13. Se capacitaron 33 defensores públicos y 12 funcionarios del Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos del **Ecuador**, así como sociólogos y personas vinculadas a organismos de Derechos Humanos en el marco del *"Taller Medidas Privativas y no Privativas de libertad para adolescentes en conflicto con la ley"*, realizado en junio del 2013. El objetivo de la capacitación fue reforzar y actualizar conocimientos teóricos y prácticos en la determinación y aplicación de medidas socioeducativas que garanticen la ejecución de modelos de intervención eficaces en adolescentes infractores.

14. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación al Ministerio de Gobernación y a la Dirección del Sistema Penitenciario de **Guatemala**, capacitando a

200 personas en promedio en materia de política penitenciaria para apoyar el proceso de cambio de la realidad penitenciaria de Guatemala. La capacitación se realizó en diciembre del 2013 y fue coordinada por la Escuela de Estudios Penitenciarios de Guatemala. Asimismo, se brindó asistencia técnica en materia de reforma penitenciaria a la Secretaría de Fortalecimiento Judicial del Órgano Judicial de Guatemala.

15. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica al Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo del **Paraguay** en materia penitenciaria y elaboró un *"Informe sobre la situación actual del sistema penitenciario del Paraguay"* en el cual se incluyeron criterios sobre la necesidad de políticas coherentes y la apropiada metodología para llevarlas a cabo, así como su criterio sobre las cárceles privadas y la transformación urgente que se requiere. La misión de investigación se realizó en octubre del 2013 y comprendió la visita a seis establecimientos penitenciarios y varias entrevistas a diferentes funcionarios/as claves.

16. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación en materia de reinserción social y cárceles con un enfoque de derechos humanos, a los participantes en el *"Congreso Internacional sobre Derechos Humanos y Buenas Prácticas Penitenciaria"*, realizado en octubre del 2013, en **Chile**. Se tuvo la oportunidad de reflexionar en conjunto sobre los derechos humanos en el trabajo penitenciario y sus desafíos, enfatizando en las experiencias y buenas prácticas a nivel nacional e internacional. Participaron destacados expertos en materia penitenciaria y Derechos Humanos. El evento fue organizado por la Embajada Británica en Santiago y la Gendarmería de Chile a través de la Unidad de Protección y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos.

17. Dentro del marco del *"Foro: Estándares para la creación y/o adecuación de un registro nacional de personas detenidas"*, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a **Honduras** en materia de registro de personas detenidas. El foro se realizó en Honduras en el mes de setiembre de 2013. En este evento se generaron es-

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pacios de discusión para identificar los estándares mínimos que debe contener un registro nacional de personas detenidas con el cual se permitiría controlar la legalidad de las detenciones y supervisar adecuadamente la cadena de custodia de las personas en situación de encierro. Estos registros son una herramienta indispensable para limitar la tortura y la desaparición forzadas entre otras violaciones a los derechos humanos. Participaron expertos de **Argentina, Chile, Perú, y Uruguay** y fue convocado por el Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), el Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Juárez de **México** y el Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional (CEJIL) y fue apoyada por UNODC, OEA y otras instituciones.

18. El ILANUD brindó asistencia a la Defensa Pública del Poder Judicial de **Costa Rica** en materia de hacinamiento carcelario y violación sistemática de Derechos Humanos, en el marco del *"Congreso sobre Derechos Humanos y Prevención de la Tortura: Situación penitenciaria actual y posibles soluciones"*, organizado por la Defensa Pública de Costa Rica en asocio con el Programa para la Cohesión Social en América Latina (EUROSOCIAL), realizado en setiembre del 2013. La oportunidad permitió analizar el tema del hacinamiento carcelario, la violación de Derechos Humanos, las políticas pública respecto a la ejecución penal, la privación de libertad femenina, las sanciones no privativas de libertad y el proyecto de ley de ejecución penal, entre otros tópicos. Se contó con la participación de defensoras/es públicos, representantes de la Judicatura, Ministerio Público, Sistema Penitenciario y expertos Europeos, Latinoamericanos y costarricenses.

19. El ILANUD facilitó asistencia técnica en materia penitenciaria a los participantes en el *"II Seminario de Investigación del Observatorio Nacional de Prisiones"*, que se realizó en el mes de setiembre del 2013, en Belo Horizonte, **Brasil**. El objetivo fue promover el encuentro entre el conocimiento académico y el conocimiento de la práctica cotidiana en

las cárceles a través de reflexiones y discusiones sobre temas relacionados con las cárceles y el impacto psicosocial de las políticas de encarcelamiento. Participaron profesores, investigadores, estudiantes, profesionales, ex reclusos, y familiares de presos. El evento fue organizado por la Facultad de Educación de la Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG) y apoyado por otras instituciones.

20. El ILANUD en concordancia con su objetivo estratégico de promover la colaboración entre los países de la región para el desarrollo de políticas comunes y acciones conjuntas en asuntos de interés mutuo brindó apoyo político y técnico en materia penitenciaria a autoridades del sistema penitenciario de **Guatemala** que requirieron de un intercambio de experiencias para estar al tanto de los avances logrados con la aplicación del nuevo modelo dominicano de gestión penitenciaria, formación y capacitación. La misión se realizó en setiembre del 2013 y se basó en reuniones y visitas a centros penitenciarios que permitieron conocer in situ el modelo implementado. Esta cooperación se realizó en coordinación con la Dirección General del Sistema Penitenciario y la Escuela de Estudios Penitenciarios y se enmarcó dentro del *"Plan para el Fortalecimiento Institucional de la Escuela de Estudios Penitenciarios de Guatemala"* y contó con la colaboración de la Procuraduría General de República Dominicana y del Centro de Excelencia Penitenciaria de las Naciones Unidas.

21. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica en materia de tratamiento a presos en relación con la aplicación de las "Reglas Mínimas de las Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de los Reclusos", en el marco de la *"Reunión de Expertos"* convocada por la Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal de las Naciones Unidas, realizada en julio del 2013. La actividad permitió el intercambio de información para actualizar y aclarar aspectos del tratamiento de las personas sometidas a cualquier forma de detención y reflejar los últimos avances de la ciencia penitenciaria y las buenas prácti-

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cas. La actividad se realizó en la Universidad de Oxford, **Gran Bretaña**.

22. El ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación en materia de cárceles y derechos humanos a los participantes en el *“Conversatorio Internacional: Las cárceles y su realidad frente a los derechos humanos”*, realizado en **Colombia** en julio del 2013, que contó con la participación de 200 internos/as del Complejo Penitenciario y Carcelario y de manera virtual con más de 1,500 reclusos de las diferentes cárceles de Antioquia y Chocó (19 cárceles). La actividad fue organizada por el Instituto Colombiano de Derechos Humanos (ICDH) y la Personería de Medellín con el apoyo del Instituto Nacional Penitenciario Colombiano (INPEC) y la Defensoría del Pueblo.

23. Dentro del marco del *“Congreso Regional de la Reforma Penitenciaria en América Latina”*, realizado en mayo del 2013 en **El Salvador**, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica en materia de reforma penitenciaria y políticas penitenciarias. La actividad se enmarcó dentro del trabajo que desarrolla el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) en el área de seguridad ciudadana para apoyar el fortalecimiento y la reforma de los sistemas penitenciarios y los esquemas de rehabilitación en América Latina y el Caribe. El propósito específico fue compartir experiencias, sistematizar información y conocimiento sobre el potencial de las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación en el ámbito penitenciario, así como apoyar a los países centroamericanos en su esfuerzo por fortalecer la capacidad institucional para el cumplimiento de las funciones para la modernización y reforma a la gestión y la efectividad de las políticas de rehabilitación. Participaron representantes de los Sistemas Penitenciarios de **Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, República Dominicana y México** y fue organizado por el BID en coordinación con el Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública de El Salvador. Asimismo, como actividad paralela, y en el marco de celebración de la “Reunión Técnica del Comité de Gestión Penitenciaria”, el ILANUD brin-

dó asistencia técnica en la revisión, análisis y aplicación del Proyecto sobre Modelo Regional de Gestión Penitenciaria en Centroamérica que planea ejecutar el BID como una cooperación técnica a los países miembros del sistema de Integración Centroamericana (SICA).

24. El ILANUD en coordinación con la COMJIB, brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación por medio de la realización de dos cursos de capacitación sobre Política Criminal, Planificación en la Administración Penitenciaria, que se llevaron a cabo en abril de 2013 en la Escuela de Capacitación Penitenciaria de **El Salvador**. Los cursos estuvieron dirigidos a personal penitenciario y judicial. Se capacitaron 150 profesionales y estuvieron apoyadas por la Agencia de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), la Conferencia de Ministros de Justicia de los Países Iberoamericanos (COMJIB) y el Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública de El Salvador.

25. Dentro del marco del foro denominado “Estándares para la creación y/o adecuación de un registro nacional de personas detenidas”, realizado en la Ciudad de Tegucigalpa, Honduras, los días 25 y 26 de septiembre del 2013, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica a **Honduras** en materia de diseño de un registro nacional de detenidos. El Foro fue organizado por el Comité de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos de Honduras (COFADEH), el Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez (Centro Prodh) y el Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional (CEJIL), organizaciones defensoras de los derechos humanos en la región mesoamericana.

26. Continuando con la segunda fase del Convenio suscrito entre el ILANUD y la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) se ejecutó de enero 2012 a noviembre del 2013 el *“Proyecto Apoyando la Reforma Penitenciaria de Panamá”* cuyo objetivo fue procurar acciones de humanización en las condiciones de reclusión y el fortalecimiento de la gestión penitenciaria al promover un sistema moderno y capaz de responder a las necesidades legales

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y humanas de los diferentes grupos de población privada de libertad.

26.1. En el marco de este proyecto, el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica y capacitación en seis áreas estratégicas que dieron como resultado la presentación a UNODC y al Sistema Penitenciario de **Panamá** de cuatro informes con diversas estrategias de trabajo que incluyeron el marco conceptual y operativo para la implementación de las políticas propias de la Administración Penitenciaria, así como una serie de recomendaciones y sugerencias para ser consideradas e implementadas oportunamente por el Sistema Penitenciario de Panamá, recopiladas en las siguientes propuestas:

i) "Estrategia de Evaluación del Desempeño, del personal de la Dirección General del Sistema Penitenciario de Panamá";

ii) "Estrategia de Capacitación para el Desarrollo del Talento Humano en el personal del Sistema Penitenciario de Panamá";

iii) "Programa de Atención para la Población de Mujeres en Condición de Privación de Libertad en el Sistema Penitenciario de Panamá";

iv) "Estrategia de Gestión del Programa de Educación Académica, y Educación para el Trabajo y Desarrollo Humano y; a "Propuesta sobre la Política de Trabajo dirigida a la población privada de libertad";

v) Paralelamente con apoyo de profesionales de la Universidad de Costa Rica se presentó un estudio/informe de resultados del proceso de capacitación sobre género, diversidad sexual y derechos humanos que se brindó a funcionarios/as penitenciarios y a un grupo de mujeres en condición de privación de libertad en el Centro Femenino de Rehabilitación (CEFERE);

Las propuestas fueron validadas mediante la realización de talleres de trabajo con grupos focales de funcionarios penitenciarios panameños dentro del contexto de una metodología participativa-constructiva;

26.2. Se brindó asistencia técnica a funcionarios/as del sistema penitenciario de **Panamá**, en abril del 2013, por medio de una pasantía en Costa Rica con el fin de intercambiar información en materia de política laboral, visión de género en la privación de libertad, inspección de la aplicación de buenas prácticas y gestión de la privación de libertad con enfoque de género. La delegación internacional visitó diferentes centros penitenciarios y se obtuvo diversas reuniones de trabajo con personal del Sistema Penitenciario de Costa Rica. El proyecto concluyó a finales de noviembre del 2013 con los procesos de validación y entrega de documentos finales. Se debe destacar la colaboración durante la realización del proyecto de las/os funcionarias/os del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz, de la Universidad de Costa Rica y profesionales independientes.

27. Dentro del marco del Convenio Interinstitucional de asesoría técnica, monitoreo y evaluación, suscrito en el mes de agosto del 2013, entre el ILANUD y el Ministerio de Justicia y Paz de **Costa Rica** (dentro del marco del acuerdo de préstamo con el BID No. 2526/OC-CR) suscrito entre el Gobierno de Costa Rica y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) para la ejecución del "Programa para la Prevención de la Violencia y Promoción de la Inclusión Social", componente III Rehabilitación y Reinserción Social), el ILANUD facilitó al Gobierno de Costa Rica los siguientes servicios de asistencia técnica y capacitación:

27.1. En el mes de julio del 2014 se brindó asistencia técnica al Ministerio de Justicia facilitando criterios técnicos respecto de la construcción de los dormitorios para privados de libertad masculinos en las unidades productivas. Estos criterios fueron vertidos con fundamento en las regulaciones internacionales respecto al número de privados de libertad por dormitorio, según los niveles de contención requeridos ya sea mínima, mediana o máxima. En este caso el ILANUD recomendó la construcción de dormitorios para un número de seis personas;

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27.2. En agosto del 2013 se brindó asistencia técnica en materia de lineamientos generales y operativos para un programa de Atención para la Población de Mujeres en condición de privación de libertad. El ILANUD facilitó un modelo de gestión penitenciario para centros femeninos con perspectiva de género. Este modelo fue elaborado con la colaboración de funcionarios de la Dirección General de Adaptación Social y de la Universidad de Costa Rica;

27.3. En septiembre del 2013, se brindó asistencia técnica facilitando criterios respecto a la posibilidad de construir dormitorios rápidamente mediante el sistema de arcos modulares metálicos, alojando en cada uno de ellos a cientos veinte personas privadas de libertad. Al respecto, se realizó una fundamentación en las disposiciones contenidas en la normativa internacional en la materia y se determinó que los dormitorios que se proponía construir mediante el sistema de arcos modulares sería una solución aceptable para avanzar en reducir la sobrepoblación penitenciaria en el país y se vertieron además once recomendaciones específicas a tener en cuenta en la construcción de los mismos;

27.4. En septiembre del 2013, se facilitaron criterios técnicos con respecto a la estrategia a seguir para poner en práctica la aplicación de la reforma a la Ley de Psicotrópicos recientemente aprobada que permitiría, bajo ciertos criterios establecidos en la misma Ley, la liberación de ciento veintisiete mujeres entonces condenadas por el delito de introducción de drogas a los centros penales;

27.5. En octubre del 2013, con fundamento en la doctrina y la normativa internacional en materia penitenciaria y de derechos humanos, se facilitó una amplia serie de criterios y comentarios de carácter técnico con respecto al borrador de los términos de referencia para la "contratación de una consultoría para preparar una estrategia para el establecimiento de quince unidades productivas en diez centros de atención institucional y semi-institucional en Costa Rica";

27.6. En noviembre del 2013, se facilitó criterio técnico respecto a la necesi-

dad del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz y de sus funcionarios y departamentos técnicos de recibir asesoría en materia de desinstitucionalización y atención de personas privadas de libertad;

27.7. En diciembre del 2013, se facilitó asesoría en relación con los estándares internacionales referidos específicamente a celdas de delegaciones policiales o judiciales, indicando el ILANUD al respecto que no hay estándares específicos y que en general la regulaciones internacionales hablan de centros de detención para personas indiciadas o con una medida de prisión preventiva. Por ejemplo, se señaló que las Reglas Europeas establecen de cuatro a seis metros cuadrados en celdas individuales. Se facilitó la normativa de las reglas Europeas, la de la XVIII Conferencia de Ministros de Justicia de Iberoamérica, la de la Cruz Roja Internacional y otros documentos relacionados;

27.8. En marzo del 2014, el ILANUD revisó los "Términos de referencia de las consultorías estratégicas de las unidades productivas" y vertió once observaciones y comentarios, ampliando los ya vertidos en octubre del 2013;

27.9. Se capacitaron 32 funcionarios/as del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz en el marco del Taller de capacitación sobre género, justicia y diversidad, realizado en octubre del 2013. Por medio de este taller se actualizó al personal penitenciario en materia de género, derechos humanos de la población LGBT privada de libertad y sobre los avances y retrocesos en el tema de violencia sexual;

27.10 Se brindó asesoría técnica en noviembre del 2013, sobre la estrategia para la creación de la Agencia de Formación de Servidores Públicos en Seguridad Ciudadana con base a los contenidos del Anexo Único del Contrato de Préstamo No. 25 26/OC-CR. Igualmente dentro de esta misma temática se participó en el taller de análisis del "Primer Informe sobre la Agencia de Formación de Servidores Públicos en Seguridad Ciudadana" organizado por un equipo técnico del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz y realizado en marzo del 2014;

27.11. El ILANUD organizó visitas al sistema penitenciario de la **República Dominicana** con el fin conocer su experiencia en el proceso de reforma penitenciaria, las funciones y el desarrollo de su Escuela Nacional Penitenciaria (ENAP) y sus Centros de Corrección y Rehabilitación (CCRs) basados en el Nuevo Modelo de Gestión Penitenciaria. La visita consistió en el intercambio de experiencias sobre la reforma y la rehabilitación y la reinserción social de los/as internos/as. La actividad contó con el apoyo del Centro de Excelencia sobre la Reforma Penitenciaria y Reducción de la Demanda de Drogas en República Dominicana. Las delegaciones estuvieron representadas por autoridades del ILANUD y principalmente de funcionarios del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz de Costa Rica.

28. Conjuntamente con la "Asociación PERSONA Mentes en Libertad" que trabaja el tema de inclusión social de jóvenes en situación de vulnerabilidad psicosocial y en conflicto con la ley penal, el ILANUD durante el período que comprende este informe ejecutó los siguientes proyectos y actividades en Costa Rica: a) Proyecto para la Reducción de la Deserción Escolar que benefició a la Provincia de Heredia, Costa Rica y que contó con el apoyo de autoridades locales; b) Proyecto de Reinserción Social y Participación de la Sociedad Civil realizado en coordinación con el Sistema Penitenciario, el Centro Especializado de Atención al Adulto Joven (CEAAJ) y el Ministerio de Justicia y Paz de Costa Rica; c) "Proyecto: Inclusión Social/Prevención de la deserción escolar: proyecto socioeducativo de apoyo a la educación formal Más Allá del Aula", que contó con la cooperación de la Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR) y las escuelas de adecuación curricular del Ministerio de Educación (MEP) y el Ministerio de Cultura; d) se elaboró el documento: "Participación de la Sociedad Civil en el Sistema Penitenciario" para presentar en la Reunión Regional Preparatoria para América Latina y El Caribe para el Congreso a realizarse en 2015 en Qatar.



1. Se publicó el libro "**Justicia Juvenil Restaurativa. Entre la Justicia Retributiva y la Justicia Restaurativa**", destinado a promover la utilización de prácticas restaurativas en los procesos ordinarios penales juveniles. La publicación fue producto de la ejecución del proyecto "Desarrollo de políticas e iniciativas a nivel regional a favor de jóvenes en riesgo social y en conflicto con la ley", ejecutado por ILANUD dentro del marco del SICA y con el Apoyo de la Cooperación Italiana y de la Oficina del Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas en El Salvador. En el proyecto participaron **Belice, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y Panamá**.



1. El Programa "**Mujer, Justicia y Género**" tiene como misión incorporar los derechos humanos con perspectiva de género en la administración de Justicia nacional e internacional, así como el mejoramiento en la administración de justicia y los derechos humanos en la región con el fin de combatir la invisibilización de la mujer y la carencia de la perspectiva de género en la administración de justicia. En este marco, el programa facilitó los siguientes servicios de capacitación y asistencia técnica:

1.1. Se capacitaron defensores/as y personal administrativo de la Defensa Pública de **Costa Rica** y a funcionarios del Tribunal Electoral **Mexicano** en materia de sensibilización, accesibilidad, igualdad, promoción y defensa de los derechos humanos de las personas con discapacidad en el marco del "**Foro sobre Transversalización de la Perspectiva de Género en la Administración de Justicia**" realizado en abril del 2013;

1.2. Se capacitaron 35 funcionarias/os del Tribunal Contencioso Electoral (TCE)

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de **Ecuador** en materia de igualdad de género dentro de la justicia electoral. El taller tuvo como objetivo el desarrollo de indicadores que permitieran implementar las líneas de acción de una Política de Igualdad de Género dentro de la Justicia Electoral;

1.3. Se realizó una reunión de consulta con un grupo seleccionado de expertas en materia de derechos humanos de las mujeres, la cual se llevó a cabo en **Costa Rica**, en el mes de abril del 2013. La reunión tuvo como propósito discutir las tendencias identificadas en torno a la violencia contra las mujeres en los países de la región; promover un espacio para la discusión de las leyes y programas y puntualizar los obstáculos y retos que enfrentan las prácticas gubernamentales para eliminar esta problemática;

1.4. Se capacitaron 35 funcionarios/as de instituciones del sistema de administración de justicia y activistas de los derechos humanos de la población LGBTI en el marco de la Décima Pasantía sobre "Acceso a la justicia de la población de grupos de lesbianas, gays, bisexuales, transexuales e intersexuales (LGBTI) en Iberoamérica", realizada en **Costa Rica** en mayo del 2013 con el objetivo de promover e intercambiar experiencias en el acceso a la justicia de la población LGBTI. El evento fue apoyado por el Instituto de Estudios de la Mujer de la Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica, la Subcomisión de Acceso a la Justicia para personas sexualmente diversas del Poder Judicial de Costa Rica y la Fundación Justicia y Género;

1.5. En el marco del "Día Nacional contra la Homofobia, Lesbofobia y Transfobia", celebrado en **Costa Rica** en mayo del 2013, se realizaron dos foros en los que se analizó la temática de la igualdad y diversidad sexual y lo pendiente por hacer en el país en materia de igualdad sexual y respeto a la diversidad sexual. Los foros contaron con el apoyo de la Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica;

1.6. Se realizó el Primer Taller de "Actuación Interinstitucional en la investigación del femicidio en **Costa Rica**", realizado en mayo del 2013, en el que se ana-

lizaron entre otros temas: la inclusión de la perspectiva de género en el proceso de investigación de acuerdo con los Protocolos publicados; la sensibilización en temas de igualdad y acceso a la justicia; la identificación de la problemática de la violencia contra la mujer y tipificación del delito de femicidio. Participaron representantes del Ministerio Público, Organismo de Investigación Judicial, Policía Administrativa, Instituto de Medicina Legal, Departamento de Trabajo Social y Psicología del Poder Judicial y el Colegio de Criminólogos de Costa Rica;

1.7. Se elaboró y presentó un documental sobre la problemática y el papel de los medios de comunicación en la socialización de la información sobre los femicidios y el impacto en la sociedad civil, elaborado con el apoyo de expertas en el tema de **Costa Rica y México**;

1.8. Se brindó asistencia técnica sobre derechos y autonomía de las personas adultas mayores o con discapacidad y el fomento de los instrumentos internacionales en la protección de los Derechos Humanos en el marco de la "Primera Reunión de Seguimiento de la Carta de San José sobre los derechos de las personas mayores en **América Latina y el Caribe**", realizada en julio del 2013 en **Costa Rica**;

1.9. Se capacitaron investigadores/as del Organismo de Investigación Judicial de **Costa Rica** en el tema de género y violencia cibernética de género y fueron sensibilizados para incorporar la perspectiva de género en las labores que desarrollan diariamente en sus departamentos. Como resultado surgieron propuestas con recomendaciones para prevenir y sancionar los tipos de violencia;

1.10. Se apoyó a la Corte Suprema de Justicia de **Paraguay** en la creación del "Tesauro Jurídico de Jurisprudencia con perspectiva de Género" como un instrumento jurídico que facilitará la búsqueda de información y conocimiento en materia de jurisprudencia, prevención, sanción y erradicación de la violencia de género y otros actos lesivos hacia los derechos de las mujeres;

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1.11. Se realizó el " *II Encuentro de Defensas Públicas y el I Encuentro de Sistemas Penitenciarios de Iberoamérica*" en coordinación con la Oficina Regional de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) para Centroamérica y el Caribe, que se llevaron a cabo los días 30 de julio y 01 de agosto de 2013 en San José, **Costa Rica**. El objetivo fue lograr una adecuada aplicación de las reglas de las Naciones Unidas para el tratamiento de las reclusas y medidas no privativas de la libertad para las mujeres delincuentes. Como resultados se destaca la firma de la *Declaración "Por una justicia de género"* donde los países presentes acordaron utilizar el mecanismo consultivo de UNODC en temas relacionados con la aplicación e implantación de las Reglas de Bangkok, promover la incorporación del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos de las mujeres, mejorar los servicios de la Defensa Pública y el Sistema Penitenciario desde una perspectiva de género, brindar información accesible, comprensible y oportuna a las mujeres en conflicto con la ley sobre sus derechos así como plantear mecanismos de colaboración y articulación regional entre las defensas públicas y los sistemas penitenciarios de Iberoamérica para promover la incorporación de la perspectiva de género y la aplicación de las Reglas de Bangkok. Participaron Defensas Públicas y servicios penitenciarios de **Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panamá, Paraguay y República Dominicana**;

1.12. Se realizó el seminario internacional "*Política y Planes en la Justicia electoral con perspectiva de género*" en agosto del 2013 en Quito, **Ecuador** con la participación de 10 magistradas de países de **América Latina**. El objetivo fue intercambiar experiencias y reflexiones sobre sentencias relevantes de organismos jurisdiccionales en materia electoral, así como concientizar sobre la importancia de políticas y planes de igualdad en la justicia electoral;

1.13. Se capacitaron 25 funcionarios del Poder Judicial de **Panamá** en materia de acceso a la justicia brindando he-

rramientas que les permitirán desarrollar acciones de cabildeo para obtener la aprobación de líneas estratégicas en beneficio del acceso a la justicia de las poblaciones de menor edad;

1.14. Se realizó la Cátedra virtual sobre los obstáculos procesales para la litigancia electoral de las mujeres que abordó temas relacionados con la argumentación jurídica electoral;

1.15. Se capacitaron 20 funcionarios del Departamento de informática del Organismo de Investigación Judicial (OIJ) de Costa Rica, en el marco del taller "*Derechos Humanos de las Personas con Discapacidad y la Informática*" que tuvo como objetivo lograr una mayor inclusión de la población con discapacidad y la disminución de las restricciones en la participación en los medios informáticos;

1.16. Se promovió la creación del Observatorio de Justicia y Género en la Ciudad de Chihuahua, **México**, que se encargará de recopilar y actualizar las principales fuentes de los Derechos Humanos de las mujeres y de capacitar al personal del Poder Judicial en la atención eficaz y eficiente de los problemas de violencia por razones de género. En este contexto, se estarán realizando dos cursos de especialización, sobre perspectiva de género dirigido a magistrados/as y sobre sensibilización con perspectiva de género dirigido a funcionarias/os del Supremo Tribunal de Justicia de Chihuahua;

1.17. Se asesoró y capacitó a la Comisión del Parlamento de Chihuahua, **México** sobre la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en el Código de Familia y dar un enfoque basado en los derechos de las niñas, niños y adolescentes a fin de que se construyan métodos y técnicas de intervención social, política y jurídica;

1.18. Se apoyó al Departamento de Espectáculos Públicos de **El Salvador** en la formulación de la Ley de Control de Espectáculos Públicos con el fin de que incorpore los principales instrumentos de protección de los derechos humanos de las mujeres, entre ellos, la Convención para la Eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer y

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la Convención Interamericana para prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la violencia contra la mujer;

1.19. Se apoyó la campaña “Espacio libre de discriminación” de la Universidad Nacional de **Costa Rica** brindando una conferencia en materia de igualdad en el espacio académico y con ello promover la igualdad y la no discriminación;

1.20. Se realizó la actividad “Plenaria Parlamento Mujer”, en setiembre del 2013, en **Paraguay**, con el objeto de discutir sobre la participación y acceso de las mujeres a cargos de decisión y sobre la necesidad de un trabajo en conjunto para alcanzar los objetivos y las estrategias sobre la transversalización del enfoque de género de las políticas públicas;

1.21. Se realizó una videoconferencia sobre Justicia Penal Juvenil con perspectiva de género en setiembre del 2013 en coordinación con la Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED). Participaron **diez países de Iberoamérica** y magistradas de **Costa Rica y Nicaragua**;

1.22. Se presentó en el mes de setiembre del 2013 la investigación sobre el modelo de programas utilizados en **Costa Rica** para ofensores;

1.23. Se apoyó técnicamente la realización de un taller de capacitación en setiembre del 2013 a funcionarias de OXFAM de **Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador** con el objetivo de reflexionar sobre los derechos humanos de las mujeres y transversalizar los principios establecidos en la Convención sobre todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer;

1.24. Se organizó el “II Encuentro Académico: Por una justicia de género: Compromisos institucionales por la incorporación de la perspectiva de género y derechos humanos en las ciencias jurídicas y sociales, realizado en octubre del 2013. El objetivo fue valorar la calidad de educación que reciben las personas profesionales relacionadas con la administración de justicia, desde la perspectiva de género por parte de las universidades, escuelas judiciales, ministerios públicos, policía, procuradurías y defensas públicas;

1.25. Se realizó una cátedra virtual por medio de una videoconferencia para analizar la importancia de la adecuada aplicación de La Convención para la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra las mujeres (CEDAW) en los programas de estudio de las Escuelas Judiciales. Participaron autoridades de **Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Puerto Rico y República Dominicana**;

1.26. Se apoyó la organización del “III Seminario sobre el Rol de la administración de justicia en el marco internacional de los derechos humanos con relación a las 100 Reglas de Brasilia”, realizado en **Paraguay** en octubre del 2013, en el que se analizó la importancia del acatamiento de las 100 Reglas para asegurar el acceso a la justicia de los sectores más vulnerables del país, las políticas públicas y la importancia de sensibilizar a la población para crear una cultura de respeto y dignidad del derecho de las personas;

1.27. Se capacitaron 30 docentes de la Escuela de Capacitación de la Procuraduría General de **El Salvador** sobre la perspectiva de género en el programa curricular. Como resultado se elaboró una guía y material didáctico con recopilación de lecturas y metodologías;

1.28. Se capacitaron magistradas de **Bolivia** en materia de acceso a la justicia de las mujeres, en octubre del 2013, para concientizar sobre las obligaciones que surgen de los derechos humanos de las mujeres con relación al acceso de la justicia, el proceso de socialización patriarcal y las instituciones patriarcales;

1.29. Se impartió la charla: “Leyes especiales integrales para una vida libre de violencia” en **Paraguay** con el fin de mostrar criterios básicos que contienen una Ley Integral para una vida libre de violencia para las mujeres;

1.30. Se firmó en octubre del 2013 en **El Salvador** un convenio con la Procuraduría General de El Salvador y la confederación internacional Oxfam, con el fin de apoyar el proceso de fortalecimiento de la Escuela de Capacitación de la Procuraduría que promoverá los proce-

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sos con enfoque de género y derechos humanos. Con el convenio se pretende contribuir al cumplimiento del Art. 38 de la Ley de Igualdad donde se debe defender, garantizar y fomentar la igualdad y la no discriminación a las mujeres;

1.31. Se participó en el Encuentro Feminista del **Paraguay**, realizado en octubre del 2013 con el objetivo de buscar el intercambio, debate y visibilidad del feminismo y sus múltiples conexiones con la vida social, política, económica y cultural;

1.32. Se participó en el "*Seminario internacional sobre participación política y pública de personas con discapacidad*" en **Chile** en el marco de las elecciones presidenciales y parlamentarias donde se analizó el derecho al sufragio de las personas con discapacidad en el contexto de la Convención sobre los derechos de las personas con discapacidad;

1.33. Se capacitó a las jefaturas de la Procuraduría General de la República de **El Salvador** en la elaboración de los planes anuales operativos con perspectiva de género con los que se pretende el fortalecimiento institucional, calidad y excelencia en la prestación de servicios y una gestión efectiva y transparente;

1.34. Se organizó el "*XIV Encuentro de Magistradas de Iberoamérica*" en noviembre de 2013 en Cochabamba, **Bolivia**, con el objetivo de promover la implementación de la justicia restaurativa desde una perspectiva de género, facilitar el acceso a la justicia de las mujeres e incidir para que los Estados apliquen las recomendaciones del Comité Internacional de la Eliminación de Discriminación contra las Mujeres. Como resultado se firmó la *Declaración de Cochabamba* en la que se promueve la creación de una política de acceso a la justicia que facilite la igualdad y la no discriminación de las mujeres y la conformación de la primera *Comisión de Género* encargada de profundizar en la participación de las mujeres en el ámbito de la justicia. Participaron magistradas de **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Guatemala, México, Paraguay, Nicaragua y República Dominicana**;

1.35. Se organizó el "*IV Encuentro Iberoamericano de Magistradas Electorales*", en noviembre del 2014, en **Panamá** que tuvo como eje central el análisis en materia de derecho procesal electoral con perspectiva de género. El objetivo fue analizar el acceso y ejercicio de las mujeres al derecho procesal al amparo de la Convención para la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer. Se contó con el apoyo del Tribunal Electoral de Panamá;

1.36. Se realizó una videoconferencia sobre los derechos de las mujeres como objetos de consumo en noviembre de 2013, en la que participaron magistradas de **Paraguay, Panamá y Costa Rica** con la cual concluyó el ciclo de cátedras virtuales ofrecidas a través de videoconferencias y que abordaron diversas temáticas relacionadas. Dichas cátedras fueron coordinadas con la Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED);

1.37. Se participó en el "*Taller Iberoamericano sobre Observatorios de Género*", realizado en **Guatemala** en noviembre del 2013 en el que se analizó la importancia de la debida diligencia y el desarrollo de instrumentos de medición y análisis que ayuden a mejorar el funcionamiento de los órganos judiciales y fue dirigido a **funcionarios judiciales de la región**;

1.38. Se capacitaron funcionarios del Poder Judicial de **Costa Rica**, del sistema Penitenciario, del Consejo Nacional de Rehabilitación y Educación Especial (CNREE) y del Fondo de Desarrollo y Asignaciones Familiares (FODESAF) en materia de cárceles de las personas con discapacidad, funcionamiento de los modelos del Programa de Servicios de Convivencia Familiar ofrecidos por el CNREE y sobre propuestas para nuevos modelos de atención;

1.39. Se participó en un encuentro de formación de replicadores del "*Protocolo de trabajo en talleres sobre perspectiva de género, trata de personas y explotación sexual*" que organizó la Corte Suprema de Justicia de **Argentina** con el objetivo de compartir la experiencia que se desarrolla en ese país para facilitar la

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realización de talleres dirigidos al personal que desempeña tareas en la justicia, así como la búsqueda de herramientas conceptuales para dar una respuesta acorde con los instrumentos internacionales vigentes en los casos relacionados con la temática de género y trata de personas. Participaron representantes de los poderes judiciales de los **países del Mercosur, países asociados y otros países de la región** y fue organizado con apoyo de la Oficina de la Mujer de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Argentina;

1.40. Se firmó en noviembre del 2013, un Acuerdo de Cooperación con la Corte Centroamericana de Justicia (CCJ) con el propósito de unir esfuerzos para desarrollar acciones de formación y capacitación en género y derechos humanos de las mujeres, así como para brindar la asesoría necesaria que garantice la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en la gestión judicial y el asesoramiento en la promoción, goce y disfrute de los derechos de las mujeres en la justicia comunitaria;

1.41. Se capacitaron formadores del Centro de formación judicial de Chihuahua, **México** y se participó en conferencias organizadas por la Universidad Chihuahuense, así como en varios foros realizados en las ciudades de Juárez, Delicias y Cuauhtémoc como parte de las acciones realizadas para el combate de la eliminación de todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y alcanzar la igualdad de género;

1.42. Se logró la firma de un convenio para el cumplimiento de la sentencia del campo algodonerero pronunciada por la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos en el año 2007 relacionada con feminicidios cometidos en ciudad Juárez, **México**;

1.43. Se inauguró en febrero del 2014 el "*Observatorio de Justicia y Género de Chihuahua*", el cual constituye una herramienta para incorporar la perspectiva de género en el sistema de información judicial y aportar datos que faciliten la toma de decisiones que garanticen la igualdad de género. Esta iniciativa con-

tó con el apoyo del Supremo Tribunal de Justicia de **México**;

1.44. Se capacitaron 40 operadoras de justicia del Estado de Veracruz, **México**, en materia de perspectiva de género y acceso a la justicia de las mujeres, a través del curso "*Diplomado de Justicia y Género*";

1.45. Se brindó asistencia técnica a funcionarios de la Procuraduría de **El Salvador**, para la elaboración de los Planes Anuales Operativos con perspectiva de género y así permitir ejecutar el Plan Estratégico de la Política de Igualdad, asegurando los recursos para avanzar en el cumplimiento de las obligaciones asumidas para promover la igualdad de género en dicha institución;

1.46. Se brindó asistencia técnica al Poder Judicial de **El Salvador** para la revisión, actualización y elaboración del primer borrador de la "*Política de Igualdad de Género*" y su validación por parte de las diferentes instancias del Poder Judicial. Se espera que esta política esté aprobada para el primer trimestre del presente año 2014 con lo que se estaría cumpliendo con las obligaciones internacionales de derechos humanos de las mujeres y las leyes de reciente aprobación en El Salvador, entre ellas, la "*Ley de Igualdad entre Hombres y Mujeres*" y la "*Ley Especial Integral para una Vida Libre de Violencia*";

1.47. Se participó en el curso de "*Diplomado de Género y Derecho*" dirigido a funcionarios del Poder Judicial de la Ciudad de Xalapa, Veracruz, **México**, con el objetivo de fortalecer las habilidades y capacidades institucionales para la correcta aplicación del marco jurídico internacional, nacional y local en materia de defensa y protección de los derechos humanos de las mujeres. La actividad contó con el apoyo del El Centro de Información y Desarrollo de la Mujer CIDEM y el Poder Judicial del Estado de Veracruz;

1.48. Se estableció el "*Observatorio de Control Político Ciudadano*" en **Costa Rica** en coordinación con el Comité

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de Información de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Personas con Discapacidad y el Consejo Nacional de Rehabilitación y Educación Especial. El Observatorio tendrá como misión brindar un espacio de reflexión y análisis sobre los mecanismos de representación política ciudadana para generar transparencia, monitoreo y evaluación entre el mandato de los representantes y los representados. Se entrevistaron diputados/as que comprometieron con diversas iniciativas legislativas que armonicen con la Convención sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad por medio de la legislación interna;

1.49. Se aportaron recomendaciones a los informes país que surgieron durante la reunión del Comité de la Convención Interamericana para la Eliminación de todas las formas de Discriminación contra las Personas con Discapacidad que tuvo lugar en San José, **Costa Rica**, en el que se revisaron los instrumentos establecidos en dicha Convención y los países participantes se comprometieron a tratar de implementarlos;

1.50. Se capacitaron mujeres indígenas mediante un foro virtual sobre acceso a la justicia que se está llevando a cabo entre febrero y junio del 2014, con el cual se espera intercambiar experiencias y opiniones sobre la accesibilidad a la justicia desde una cosmovisión indígena y desde una perspectiva de género;

1.51. Se participó en la "Reunión Regional Preparatoria de América Latina y el Caribe" para el XIII Congreso mundial del 2015, que tuvo lugar en San José, **Costa Rica**, en febrero del 2014 en la cual dieron a conocer las acciones realizadas por el Programa y la Fundación sobre justicia y género, entre ellas, la Declaraciones suscritas en los Encuentros de Magistradas, el Encuentro de Defensas Públicas y el Encuentro de Sistemas Penitenciarios por Una Justicia de Género. Asimismo se apoyó a algunas delegaciones en la elaboración del documento borrador que surgió al finalizar la reunión;

1.52. Se capacitaron 30 hombres **guatemaltecos**, miembros de la "Campaña

de Prevención de la Violencia de Género sobre derechos humanos y nuevas masculinidades", con el objetivo de reflexionar sobre la construcción de la masculinidad patriarcal y los efectos en sus vidas y sobre las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y los hombres producto de los patrones culturales de esa construcción;

1.53. De inició en marzo del 2014 el ciclo de cátedras virtuales de Justicia y Género con la videoconferencia: "Jurisprudencia laboral y división sexual de trabajo". Estuvieron enlazados **trece países latinoamericanos** y se puntualizaron en temas como la división sexual del trabajo, el contrato laboral y jurisprudencia laboral de distintos países de Latinoamérica;

1.54. Se colaboró con la investigación "Sentencias contra mujeres" que sustentó la creación del "Programa de Revisión de Expedientes de Mujeres internas en reclusorios del Estado de Veracruz", **México**, el cual se pretende implementar en dicho Estado y es promovida por la organización Colectivo de Investigación, Desarrollo y Educación entre Mujeres CIDEM-Veracruz, México. Este programa se refiere a la promoción de la liberación de las mujeres privadas de libertad por la comisión de delitos menores;

1.55. Se participó en las celebraciones del Día Internacional de la Mujer en **Paraguay** el 08 de marzo con una exposición sobre el tema de *los principios de igualdad y la no discriminación* y también se participó en el conversatorio que organizó la Universidad Americana de Paraguay que trató sobre las *brechas de género y los derechos humanos de las mujeres*. Participaron docentes, educandos y profesionales de la Universidad.

2. En el marco del "Programa Regional de Capacitación en Violencia de Género y Trauma" que aborda la temática de la prevención, atención y tratamiento a víctimas de violencia y abuso sexual, el ILANUD facilitó los siguientes servicios de capacitación y asistencia técnica:

2.1. Se capacitaron 33 profesionales de Psicología (31 mujeres y 2 hombres) de

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Nicaragua, en materia de abuso sexual a niñas, niños y adolescentes, entre enero y diciembre del año 2013. Estos funcionarios pertenecen a diferentes organizaciones integrantes del Movimiento Contra el Abuso Sexual (MCAS) de las Ciudades de Matagalpa, Jinotega, Estelí, Ocotal, Somoto, Jalapa, León, Chinandega, Managua, Isla de Ometepe y San Francisco Libre. El evento se coordinó con la Universidad Politécnica de Nicaragua y el Centro Dos Generaciones para la Niñez y Juventud. El objetivo principal fue fortalecer las capacidades científicas y técnicas que les permitirá a los/as profesionales un adecuado abordaje con enfoque de derechos humanos y desde la teoría género sensitiva;

2.2. Se capacitaron 32 funcionarios/as del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz de **Costa Rica** en el marco del "Taller sobre género, justicia y diversidad", realizado el 31 de octubre del 2013 en el cual se analizaron temas de género, derechos humanos de la población LGBT privada de libertad y los avances y retrocesos en el tema de violencia sexual;

2.3. Se participó en el "IV Congreso Internacional Violencia, Maltrato y Abuso. Victimología, Criminología y Género", realizado en **Argentina**, en noviembre del 2013, en el marco de la conmemoración del "Día Mundial para la Prevención y maltrato hacia los niños". Fue auspiciado por la Organización "Salud Activa" y CIAPSI y participaron profesionales en ciencias sociales, psicología, derecho, medicina y educación. La Directora del Programa presidió el Comité Científico;

2.4. Se participó en el "I Foro Latinoamericano: Todas las Voces y Todas las Voluntades Contra el Abuso Sexual", realizado en noviembre del 2013 en **Nicaragua** donde se aportó la experiencia del Programa Regional sobre el tema del abuso sexual en Latinoamérica. El evento fue organizado por el Movimiento contra el abuso sexual (MCAS) de Nicaragua y como resultado se conformó la "Red Latinoamericana contra el abuso sexual" integrada por **México, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, El Salvador, Nicaragua y Colombia**.

VII. Acciones referidas a las reglas y normas sobre prevención del delito y justicia penal

1. El ILANUD, en asociación con el Ministerio Público Fiscal de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, **Argentina** (CABA), ha venido trabajando en la promoción, cumplimiento y seguimiento de los estándares en materia de derechos humanos y acceso a la justicia mediante la ejecución de proyectos de investigación y organización de seminarios y capacitaciones en materia de género, personas con discapacidad y la tercera edad. En este contexto, se firmó el Séptimo Acuerdo Complementario con el Ministerio Público Fiscal que permitió desarrollar las siguientes actividades:

1.1. Se elaboró una investigación documental de campo (incluyó entrevistas y reuniones) a partir de la cual se realizó en octubre de 2013 el "Informe sobre la percepción de los habitantes de las comunas en Buenos Aires sobre las Unidades de Orientación Ciudadana y las Unidades Móviles" de ese Ministerio Público Fiscal;

1.2. Se presentó el "Informe de Guías de Santiago sobre Protección a Víctimas y Testigos" en la última Asamblea de la AIAMP, realizada en noviembre del 2013, en **Ecuador**;

1.3. Se presentó en **Argentina**, en diciembre del 2013, la publicación sobre "Acceso a Justicia y Derechos Humanos", en la que participaron diecinueve expertos provenientes de diferentes organismos internacionales y nacionales de justicia, así como, de ONG's y funcionarios del Ministerio Público Fiscal de la CABA;

1.4. Se presentó la conferencia sobre "El acceso a la Justicia de la Niñez y la Adolescencia" en la Universidad de Buenos Aires, **Argentina**, en diciembre de 2013;

1.5. Se elaboró una investigación documental e informe sobre la posible creación de Fiscalías con competencia en Niñez y Adolescencia;

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1.6. Se concluyó el "Informe Regional sobre Aplicación de las 100 Reglas de Brasilia", que fue entregado en marzo de 2014 a la Secretaría Permanente y Pro Tempore de la Cumbre Judicial Iberoamericana y que será presentado en su próxima Asamblea, en abril de 2014, en **Chile**.

2. El ILANUD recibió un reconocimiento por su labor en el mejoramiento de las condiciones de privación de libertad y defensa de los Derechos Humanos en el marco del "Primer curso internacional especializado en Derechos Humanos: Acceso a los sistemas internacionales de protección", realizado del 25 de noviembre al 6 de diciembre del 2013, en Cartagena, **Colombia**. Este curso fue organizado por el Instituto Colombiano de Derechos Humanos (ICDH). El objetivo del curso fue abordar los diferentes sistemas internacionales de Protección y Promoción de Derechos Humanos y no solo el Sistema Interamericano, así como el estudio del Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, el Derecho Internacional humanitario y el Derecho Penal Internacional. Participaron expertos de gran trayectoria y reconocimiento.

3. El ILANUD brindó capacitación en la Universidad Nacional de la Matanza de **Argentina** en materia de prisión preventiva en América Latina y África en el marco del "II Congreso Latinoamericano de Derecho Penal y Criminología", realizado en noviembre del 2013, en Buenos Aires, en el cual se trató el tema de delitos de genocidio y crímenes contra la humanidad. Participaron reconocidos expertos y criminólogos de todo el continente Americano y Europa. El ILANUD presentó la investigación realizada sobre la situación actualizada de la prisión preventiva en los países de América Latina y El Caribe. La actividad fue coordinada por la Asociación Latinoamericana de Derecho Penal y Criminología (ALPEC).

4. El ILANUD brindó capacitación al Poder Judicial de **Costa Rica** en materia de acceso a la justicia y atención a las víctimas del delito en el marco del "Taller:

Retos que enfrenta el Poder Judicial en Costa Rica" con el objetivo de analizar el tema de la aplicación de las Reglas de Brasilia y las Guías de Santiago. El objetivo fue acercar a los/as participantes a la problemática que enfrenta el sistema de justicia en Costa Rica desde diferentes perspectivas y orientaciones contenidas en dichos documentos. Como resultado se elaboró una memoria con acciones y estrategias concretas para atender la problemática que enfrentan las víctimas del delito. Se capacitaron fiscales, defensores y jueces y la actividad fue apoyada por la Unidad de Acceso a la Justicia del Poder Judicial.

5. En el marco del "Congreso Nacional Retos y Repercusiones de la Ley General de Víctimas", el ILANUD brindó asistencia técnica en materia de protección a víctimas a la Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos del Estado de **Guanajuato, México**. El Congreso tuvo como objetivo analizar las diferentes medidas que conlleva la aplicación de dicha Ley. El ILANUD presentó su investigación sobre el estado de cumplimiento de las "Guías de Santiago" en la región como instrumento relevante para orientar la labor de las fiscalías en relación con la protección a víctimas y testigos, y evidenciar los principales hallazgos en relación con la problemática que enfrentan las víctimas. El evento fue organizado por la Barra Guanajuatense de abogados y la Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos. Participaron cerca de mil personas entre estudiantes universitarios, funcionarios públicos y operadores judiciales de **Argentina, Venezuela y México** y se llevó a cabo en abril del 2013.

4. Cooperación Interinstitucional

El ILANUD en concordancia con su objetivo estratégico de promover acciones conjuntas en asuntos de interés mutuo y de estrechar vínculos en materia de cooperación académica e institucional para facilitar el intercambio de conocimientos y experiencias suscribió los siguientes convenios:

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1.1 Con el Superior Tribunal de Justicia y el Ministerio de Gobierno de la Provincia de Entre Ríos, **Argentina** en noviembre del 2013, que se firmó en el marco de la Jornada sobre Ejecución Penal realizada en esa fecha por el Superior Tribunal de Justicia;

1.2 Con la Università Degli Studi Di Milano-Biocca con sede en **Italia** suscrito en julio del 2013;

1.3 Con la Defensoría General del Ministerio Público de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, **Argentina** en junio del 2013;

1.4 Con la Universidad de Externado de **Colombia** en mayo del 2013;

1.5 Con la Dirección General del Sistema Penitenciario de **Guatemala** (DGSP) en febrero del 2014;

1.6 A la fecha del presente informe se aprobó la suscripción de un convenio con el Consejo de la Magistratura del Poder Judicial de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, **Argentina**.

2. Dentro de ese mismo contexto de cooperación interinstitucional, el ILANUD auspició las siguientes actividades académicas:

2.1 La *Maestría en Administración Civil de Centros Penitenciarios*, impartida por el Centro Multidisciplinario de Investigación y Capacitación de **Bolivia**, que ofreció diplomados virtuales en criminología, justicia restaurativa y seguridad penitenciaria. Estos diplomados tienen como objetivo formar a profesionales encargados de la rehabilitación de privados de libertad en los centros penitenciarios. Los diplomados fueron dirigidos a profesionales en ciencias de la salud, justicia y tratamiento penitenciario;

2.2 La realización del *Seminario para la gestión integral y el tratamiento de adicciones y la comprensión del narcotráfico en América Latina*, impartido por la Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional (UCI) y la Fundación del Instituto Latinoamericano de Ambiente y Sociedad (ILAS). En el seminario se facilitaron

espacios de discusión sobre políticas públicas relacionadas con narcotráfico y el fenómeno de la adicción. El seminario comprendió diferentes conversatorios virtuales, que tuvieron lugar en los meses de junio y julio del 2013, que trataron temas sobre la realidad latinoamericana relativa a los ejes estratégicos y problemáticas vinculadas con la prohibición de sustancias psicotrópicas y el fenómeno del narcotráfico. Los conversatorios fueron dirigidos a profesionales de diversas ramas, a miembros de la sociedad civil, a estudiantes universitarios y a público en general;

2.3 La *“Maestría en Criminología con énfasis en seguridad humana”* y la *“Maestría en Sociología Jurídico Penal de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales”* de la Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional (UCI), las cuales fueron dirigidas a profesionales en humanidades, ciencias sociales y ciencias jurídicas;

2.4 También se auspició la realización del *“IV Seminario sobre el pensamiento de Alessandro Baratta: “Justicia y Democracia”*, realizado en Costa Rica, en agosto del 2013 que consistió en una serie de seminarios dedicados a la transmisión y discusión del Pensamiento de Alessandro Baratta sobre la teoría crítica del control social, la criminología, los derechos humanos y el derecho penal, entre otros temas;

2.5 Se auspició la publicación de la investigación sobre *“Planificación y Diseño de la Arquitectura para la gestión del Modelo Socioeducativo, Seguridad y Derechos Humanos para Adolescentes Privados de Libertad”*, realizada por UNICEF/**Uruguay** y el Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos. Esta publicación es una herramienta para promover los cambios institucionales necesarios para garantizar el respeto de los derechos humanos de los adolescentes privados de libertad.

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5. Recopilación y difusión de información criminológica y jurídico penal. Centro de Documentación

La Carta constitutiva del ILANUD señala como línea de trabajo institucional permanente la difusión de información latinoamericana sobre política criminal y dentro de este marco el centro de documentación del ILANUD llevó a cabo las siguientes actividades:

1. Se mantuvo el servicio de atención de consultas vía correo electrónico a nivel latinoamericano sobre solicitudes de documentos en formato digital e impreso.

2. Se integraron al centro de documentación 503 nuevos documentos (entre monografías, revistas, archivo vertical, CD's y Literatura Gris) a su colección con su respectivo registro tanto en la base de datos institucional como en la Red Bibliográfica Metabase (Servicio de catálogo en línea).

3. Se continuó el servicio de atención de usuarios físicos tanto del ILANUD como de diversas instituciones y centros educativos del país, principalmente del Gran Área Metropolitana.

4. Se trabaja actualmente en la implementación de un nuevo sistema de base de datos para el registro de publicaciones, principalmente por el cambio a sistemas operativos de 64bits en la mayoría de las máquinas del ILANUD.

5. Se donaron publicaciones entre las instituciones siguientes: Observatorio Venezolano de Prisiones; Dirección de Programas Policiales Preventivos del Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública de Costa Rica; Escuela de Capacitación Penitenciaria del Ministerio de Justicia y Paz; estudiantes de la Carrera de Psicología de la Universidad de **Costa Rica**, Universidad de San Carlos en **Guatemala** y al Ministerio de Gobierno y Justicia de **Panamá**. También proporcionó al Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de **Chile**, un artículo sobre la situación penitenciaria en América Latina y el Caribe que sería publicado en su Anuario de Derechos Humanos.

6. Publicaciones: Como producto de sus investigaciones, programas y proyectos, el ILANUD editó y publicó el siguiente material:

6.1. "**Justicia Juvenil Restaurativa. Entre la Justicia Retributiva y la Justicia Restaurativa**", destinado a promover la utilización de prácticas restaurativas en los procesos ordinarios penales juveniles. La publicación fue producto de la ejecución del proyecto "Desarrollo de políticas e iniciativas a nivel regional a favor de jóvenes en riesgo social y en conflicto con la ley", ejecutado por ILANUD dentro del marco del SICA y con el Apoyo de la Cooperación Italiana y de la Oficina del Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas en El Salvador;

6.2. "**Prevención de la violencia juvenil y fortalecimiento del sistema de justicia penal juvenil**". Esta publicación es el producto del Proyecto "Prevención de la violencia juvenil y fortalecimiento del sistema de justicia penal juvenil", publicado por el ILANUD con el apoyo de la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), el Instituto de Estudios e Investigación Jurídica (INEJ) de Nicaragua y la Escuela Judicial de Costa Rica. Con este material se espera contribuir con el mejoramiento de los sistemas penales juveniles de los países de América Central y a la formulación de propuestas tendientes a la solución de algunos de los problemas principales en esta materia;

6.3. "**Acceso a Justicia y Derechos Humanos**", editado en conjunto con el Ministerio Público Fiscal de la CABA y presentado en Argentina en diciembre 2013 durante el "Seminario de acceso a Justicia y Derechos Humanos", organizado por la Secretaría General de Acceso a Justicia y Derechos Humanos a través de la Oficina de Acceso a Justicia y por la Secretaría Judicial de Garantías y Derechos de la Población Vulnerable.

6. Programa de pasantías

En el marco de su "Programa de Pasantías" dirigida a estudiantes y profesio-

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nales, el ILANUD brindó a profesionales de diferentes carreras la oportunidad de adquirir experiencia y capacitación para el mejor desempeño en su campo laboral en el ámbito de la prevención del delito y la justicia penal. En el período que comprende el presente informe pasantes procedentes de **Chile, Argentina, Estados Unidos y Venezuela**, realizaron inves-

tigaciones y actividades de observación y capacitación en los siguientes temas respectivamente: "Gerencialismo en los procesos de la reforma procesal penal latinoamericana"; "Justicia Penal Juvenil: principios generales, tendencias actuales y desafíos pendientes"; "Trata de personas y tráfico ilícito de migrantes" y "Acceso a la justicia y gestión institucional".

Carta del ILANUD



Instituto Latinoamericano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y el Tratamiento del Delincuente

Instituto Latino Americano das Nações Unidas para a Prevenção do Delito e Tratamento do Delinquente

United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Centro de Documentación

San José, 18 de marzo de 2024
DG-1036-2024

Lic. Leslie Elizondo Mora
Director de la carrera de Inglés
Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación y Lenguas
Universidad Internacional de las Américas

Estimado señor:

Me dirijo a usted en calidad de Coordinadora del Centro de Documentación y Biblioteca Virtual del ILANUD, para informarle oficialmente que he recibido los siguientes documentos: el Informe Regional Anual correspondiente al periodo de abril de 2013 a marzo de 2014, así como la Declaración de Kyoto y el Marco de la Convención Marco de la OMS para el Control del Tabaco. Estos documentos han sido entregados en su totalidad y debidamente traducidos por la estudiante Giarlene Jiménez Montes de Oca, cuyo número de identificación es 118610037, en el marco de su trabajo de tesina.

Agradecemos sinceramente el esfuerzo y dedicación de la estudiante en la realización de estas traducciones, las cuales son de gran importancia para nuestro centro y contribuirán significativamente a nuestro trabajo en la promoción y difusión de información relevante para el ILANUD.

Atentamente,

**VALERIA DE LOS
ANGELES CALVO
CHAVES (FIRMA)**

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VALERIA DE LOS ANGELES
CALVO CHAVES (FIRMA)
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Valeria Calvo Chaves
Centro de Documentación y Biblioteca Virtual
ILANUD



Instituto Latinoamericano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y el Tratamiento del Delincuente

Instituto Latino Americano das Nações Unidas para a Prevenção do Delito e Tratamento do Delinquente

United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Centro de Documentación

San José, 19 de diciembre de 2023
DG-128-2023

Lic. Leslie Elizondo Mora
Director de la carrera de Inglés
Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación y Lenguas
Universidad Internacional de las Américas

Estimado señor:

Me dirijo a usted en calidad de Coordinadora del Centro de Documentación y Biblioteca Virtual del ILANUD, para hacer constar oficialmente que he facilitado los documentos; Informe Regional Anual Abril 2013-Marzo 2014, Declaración de Kyoto y Who Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, a la estudiante Giarlene Jiménez Montes de Oca, cuyo número de identificación es 118610037, con el propósito específico de llevar a cabo las traducciones necesarias para su tesina.

Asimismo, queremos señalar que esta cesión de documentos se realizó con la condición de que los mismos fueran devueltos tan pronto como se completara el proceso de traducción y cualquier otro propósito específico para el cual fueron prestados, lo cual fue respetado por la estudiante a cabalidad.

Agradezco su compromiso y cooperación en este asunto y quedo a disposición para cualquier aclaración adicional que pueda requerir.

Atentamente,

VALERIA DE
LOS ANGELES
CALVO CHAVES
(FIRMA)

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