

Working Party on Partnerships
ALLIANCE of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice



SOLVE2018

**PARTNERSHIPS FOR A
DIGITAL 21ST CENTURY**

SOLVE2018
Report

S e p t e m b e r 2 0 1 8



Which Future?

MEMBER STATES • UNODC • CIVIL SOCIETY • PRIVATE SECTOR • INSTITUTES

**Toward a Tech-Leveraged
Partnership Platform**

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Chair Notes



“ UNODC's relevance and efficacy will increasingly depend upon its capacity to create timely, responsive, and meaningful partnerships with **all** stakeholders: Member States, NGOs, the private sector, academia, and institutes.



IDEAS ARE EASY EXECUTION IS EVERYTHING

Toward a UNODC 2.0

With an Adaptive Partnership Platform

The Alliance's Working Party on Partnerships that developed then conducted SOLVE2018 in the margins of the 27th Crime Commission in May of this year, was delighted and surprised with the numbers present during the Friday lunch-time closing session as the Commission wound down. In that side event, we had just enough time to review the specific outcomes, provide some reflections on the process, and briefly note some of what we foresaw. But we had no time to explore the real implications of the more expansive thinking and vision behind the work.

This report therefore, provides a more comprehensive picture of the innovative process and importantly, the key roles of the various stakeholders that are essential to this effort, and importantly to the larger vision of this effort, which is to stimulate some upgrades in some of the UNODC processes so that it can function optimally in our digital 21st Century.

SOLVE2018 was a pilot project testing what we call more briefly, SCII—a “Smart Collective Intelligence Initiative.” SCII emerged as an initiative of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice’s Working Party on Partnerships in response to the triangulation of three key drivers affecting the UNODC and its work in this digital 21st Century:

- **Technology:** Technology’s exponential growth increasingly reveals the limitations of existing social structures (including the UN and UNODC).
- **Finances:** The UNODC’s funding is decreasing by the day, even as the need for global policy and oversight are increasingly needed.
- **Need for an Adaptive Partnership Platform:** As society and governance practices evolve in a fast-changing technologically leveraged world, functional partnerships are needed (not lip-service only) to form quickly and appropriately.

Governments, essential to a culture of lawfulness, increasingly need faster and greater access to the resources, innovations, empathy, passion and drive of civil society. Both parties need to appreciate and optimize the natural tensions that arise between the security and identity maintenance of governments, and the developing, evolutionary push of civil society.

This initiative assumes that civil society can help provide the UNODC increased access to intelligence resources (both collective and technical) that are currently outside UNODC’s reach. It assumes this access is critical for the future health and well-being of our global community. And it assumes we need to upgrade the ways these partners engage to ensure a desirable and increasingly digital future.

The UNODC’s efficacy and functioning will increasingly depend upon its capacity to create meaningful partnerships with all its stakeholders—member states, NGOs, the private sector, academia, and institutes. This report contributes to the re-envisioning of this essential partnership and a practical way forward together. We hope to see a “UNODC 2.0” take shape in this increasingly digital era.

With our common future in mind and commitment to the essential role of an upgraded UNODC, we submit this report for your consideration.

Karen Judd Smith

Chair, Working Party on Partnerships
Co-Chair, Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

PARTNERSHIPS FOR A DIGITAL 21ST CENTURY

TOWARD A TECH-LEVERAGED PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM

Prepared by the Working Party on Partnerships
partnerships@cpcjalliance.org

The Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, New York

September 30, 2018

INTRODUCTION

The global impact of transnational crime has risen to unprecedented levels. Criminal organizations have changed gears by diversifying their activities, appropriating new technologies, and adapting their networks in ways traditionally functioning organizations like the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) find difficult to counter. The result is an unparalleled scale of illicit activities in the many forms of human, wildlife and organ trafficking, promotion of violent extremism, and terrorism threatening peace, security, and development.

No-one questions the need to reign in digitally leveraged transnational crime. The question is how. How can the global policy-making community take up this 21st Century challenge when its response has been to press harder on its old 20th Century accelerator? Can the UNODC match the evolutionary pace of transnational crime given its lack of funds and hesitation to adapt?

To provide global leadership, the UNODC must have access to the best minds, technologies, practices, and resources. But how can UNODC access and integrate the strengths of the latest digital and social/organizational technologies needed in a digital 21st Century without abandoning its essential existing practices and without significant infusions of funding?

Answering this question energizes the efforts of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice's (the Alliance) Working Party on Partnerships (Working Party) because the organizational adaptation needed is not the big endeavour most think must be needed. It is more about re-thinking and optimizing practices and relationships, not everything.

The initiative reviewed here is grounded in the observation that the UNODC already has most pieces in place necessary to make significant strides forward. All that is needed are insights about what can be done differently, responsiveness to this urgency, and the willingness to meaningfully engage all stakeholders consistent with partnership rhetoric.

To those within the UNODC already immersed in so many urgent issues, it must seem all but impossible to fulfil the imperative of combining existing workloads and the divergent efforts needed to adapt to fast-changing socio-political and economic environments. But as when putting a jigsaw puzzle together, to see the bigger picture, sometimes a step back is required. Insights can lead to small changes in current practices that actually lead to second-level changes and so new ways forward.

Here, the new ways include the use of collective intelligence, agile partnership platforms, and artificial intelligence (AI). Augmented by technical and social innovations, the UNODC can get on with its critical work. It can become an upgraded and empowered UNODC 2.0.

With a UNODC 2.0 in mind, the Working Party planned a pilot project in the margins of the 27th Crime Commission to show the potential of utilizing collective intelligence principles and agile practices to create new ways for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) participants to work together and develop strategy prototypes. All this was to be accomplished through a sprint-style process during the week of the Commission. SOLVE2018 (as the initiative was titled) initially identified three areas of concern for teams to focus on relevant to the Commission's theme: cybercrime, wildlife trafficking, and countering violent extremism.

An essential aspect of the vision of UNODC 2.0 is that it partners effectively with all stakeholders starting with Member state representatives, Programme Network Institutes (PNI), NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC, and eventually extending to include civil society, academies, and the private sector.

SOLVE2018 was designed as a pilot project to test what we call more briefly, SCII — a “Smart Collective Intelligence Initiative” that emerged from the triangulation of three main drivers:

1. **Technology:** Technology’s exponential growth increasingly reveals the limitations of existing social structures and processes.
2. **Finances:** The UNODC’s funding is decreasing by the day, even as the need for global policy and oversight are increasingly needed.
3. **Need for an Adaptive Partnership Platform:** As society and governance practices evolve in our fast-changing technologically leveraged world, an adaptive partnership platform is needed to facilitate all stakeholders to meaningfully contribute in multiple ways, and in a timely fashion.

The larger initiative can be implemented in two phases with SOLVE2018 being a pilot for phase I.

- **Phase I—Optimizing the contribution of existing resources**

The knowledge and human resources already available to the UN crime prevention and criminal justice community are considerable. This first phase tests a method for CCPCJ participants to develop strategy prototypes for urgent emergent issues during the annual meeting. These prototypes would then be refined and/or carried forward by relevant bodies.

We use collective intelligence principles and agile processes to optimize the contribution of the many experts and stakeholder types participating in the CCPCJ. Teams are called “metanets” because of their structure, processes, and mandates. Then, because the work in these teams are not a part of the formal UN process, their outcomes would be provided to the UNODC, Member States, and other relevant stakeholders. These teams could also help inform or edify urgent discussions that might be taking place—or should be taking place—in the CCPCJ’s Committee of the Whole (CoW).

- **Phase II—Expanding proven practices to engage the global community**

Along with further testing and refining how these metanets operating in conference margins, it will be natural for participation to increase, especially as collective intelligence practices and principles are better understood. As the metanet strategy prototyping becomes better understood and appreciated, the next step will be to build out a technologically leveraged partnership platform that engages:

- a. Relevant experts and resources not traditionally participating in the Crime Commission.
- b. Intelligence informatics of many kinds (AI, big data analytics, targeted dynamic network analytics, etc.).

NOTE: Teams / metanets would, during Phase I, prototype this partnership platform required for Phase II. They would also utilize their network of contacts and organizational resources, to connect with the technical communities needed to build out and test these prototypes.

PREPARATION & IMPLEMENTATION

No-one has to be told that change requires both practical and people challenges—especially when the endeavour is organizational change. Often, the spectre of difficulties prevents action. The Working Party however, being more concerned about the ramifications of their inaction, set to work. SOLVE2018 now provides a baseline and something to discuss, upgrade, or discard.

First, a quick look at some assumptions of this civil society effort to strengthen the UNODC.

Assumptions

1. Toward UNODC 2.0

The 21st Century digital genie cannot be put back in its bottle. To be effective and provide leadership in our increasingly digital world, the UNODC needs to adapt and transform. There are routes to change using small steps that accumulate and result in significant transformation. Recognizing the urgency and starting with tractable innovation is essential. SOLVE2018 is one endeavour introducing tractable ways for UNODC to achieve strategic agility in the face of global turbulence.

SOLVE2018 would introduce a key overarching feature needed—a change in mindset around learning and leading—and insight into how it might combine the still-crucial corporate hierarchy with a second, more agile, system of network-like structures that makes accessible, the knowledge and human resources the UNODC lacks.

Change may not be easy, but neither is it impossible. Envisioning UNODC differently is an essential step for aligning the work being taken up.

2. Underutilized Existing Resources

One of the most significant resources of the UNODC remains underutilized from a collective intelligence perspective: the knowledge and connection resources of CCPCJ participants and those who gather for the quinquennial Crime Congress, UNTOC, and other conferences. NGOs know of the current limits of the UN to systematically leverage civil society resources, even of those committed to assisting the global body and qualified to do so. Nor are there practical ways for the knowledge and social capital they bring with them to be used effectively. A partnership platform is needed especially as we enter the 21st Century.

NGOs have heard for years about the importance of NGOs as UN partners, yet the body language of the organization has changed little. Few to no mechanisms allow for timely, responsive engagement on critical and emerging issues. Rather, there have been increasing limits on NGO participation “because there are too many.” But access to a conference room is not the real issue. Meaningful engagement on critical issues is sought. Instead of tapping the collective intelligence of well-intentioned organizations, UN practices, pragmatic though they may have been, limit and exclude meaningful participation.

This project seeks to turn a vision of civil society from being needed but problematic to becoming a welcome and essential asset. Today’s technologies are one way to develop intelligence. Collective intelligence (used in various forms since the earliest days of human existence), aided by today’s technologies is another form of intelligence that the UN can

uniquely access and urgently needs to do so. Familiarity with open-sourcing and crowdsourcing helps open minds to the potential of optimizing collective intelligence as another avenue to dealing effectively and wisely with some of the most urgent crime prevention and criminal justice issues our global community faces .

3. A Partnership Model for Accessing Needed Resources

UNODC is funded approximately 90 percent by voluntary contributions and even in critical areas such as cybercrime, it suffers from chronic funding shortages and understaffing. These resource constraints continue to limit the agency's effectiveness and challenges it to find new approaches. Building on better utilization of resources—and not only the financial ones—the UNODC should extend their programs and capacities by partnering more effectively with civil society, academia, and the private sector.

Being a better partner through flexible, adaptive strategic partnerships to leverage the resources and capabilities of both parties will mean more access to new technologies, social innovations, and to more funds. With some focused attention on building these alliances, the UNODC can escape the rigidity of its current structure.

4. Develop Strategy Prototypes

Agile methods were used during the SOLVE2018 strategy prototype sprint. The need to develop an outcome in an exceedingly short time drew on agile techniques such as: timeboxing, note and vote, a scrum master, use of stickies and heatmapping, and more. Added to the proven practices of strategy sprints and product prototyping more typically seen in today's technology sectors, SOLVE2018 had the mandate for decisions to err on the side of metahumanity rather than any particular member state, bloc, or organization's interest.

Project Overview

SOLVE2018 had four main stages and these are listed below to differentiate between research, planning, what happened during the week, and importantly, the specific outcomes, assessments and recommendations. Once the rubber hit the road during CCPCJ, not everything went as planned. Life! The outcomes presented during the closing session and recommendations reflect the what was learned from the failures and the agreed group outcomes.

1. Factors considered in developing a vision for UNODC 2.0
 - 1.1. Current challenges to UNODC and the global policy making community .
 - 1.2. The tech community and global policymaking .
 - 1.3. Challenges for meaningful engagement and contribution of resources (knowledge, expertise, human, and financial) by civil society, academies, and private sector.
 - 1.4. The difficulties of organizational change and possibilities for UNODC .
 - 1.5. The need for transilient (and not just resilient) leadership .
2. Event preparation
 - 2.1. The Working Party secured a time and room for an outcomes side event through usual side event process.
 - 2.2. Volunteers set up an online portal to inform potential participants and register interested parties.
 - 2.3. Some (but limited) efforts were made to raise funds for the project and to support the volunteer team and events expenses.

- 2.4. Email invitations were sent to all the UN Missions to Vienna and Alliance members informing them of SOLVE2018 and inviting their participation. [See Appendix I]
- 2.5. UNODC Civil Society Team helped provide access to participants for the Orientation on Sunday prior to the CCPCJ.
- 2.6. Volunteer team facilitators (scrum masters) and support staff were briefed and prepared.
3. Program of Work During the CCPCJ
 - 3.1. The program was provided in advance. [See Appendix II]
 - 3.2. Orientation and team formation were held the day before the CCPCJ began.
 - 3.3. Once formed, the metanets (teams) were themselves to identify their week’s stretch-goal utilizing agile methodologies such as note and vote.
 - 3.4. Each team was assigned a facilitator (scrum master) who would help with daily scheduling, support and explanations of agile processes being used, and keep the teams on track to meet the objectives of the strategy sprint.
 - 3.5. Teams were to identify their representative to report on their findings and assess their work during SOLVE2018’s Closing Session (side event) at 1:10 PM Friday.
4. Post CCPJC: Evaluation and Report
 - 4.1. Report of outcomes identified by the teams.
 - 4.2. Evaluation of the results against the original intent and purposes: What worked and what did not.
 - 4.3. Recommendations.

A Week of SOLVE2018

Prior to landing in Vienna, the Working Group was able to meet the challenge of encouraging participation by the more tech-savvy NGOs, private sector, and academic researchers with expertise in each field. Many groups had been approached, including the Social Good leader of Oculus (the virtual reality division of Facebook) and Facebook’s policy team, NGOs specializing in wildlife trafficking, researchers using DNA (dynamic network analysis) for countering violent extremists online, those engaged in international studies, artificial intelligence and the social good (MIRI – the Machine Language Research Institute; the Future of Life Institute; Open AI), engineers dealing with artificial informatics in IEEE and AAAI, software engineers working in machine intelligence, and more.

All showed curiosity. Many, however, didn’t see the relevance to their line of work to UNODC. More important, the lack of practical paths to meaningful engagement was a game-stopper. Activists and impact-oriented individuals want engagement in addition to the opportunity for show-and-tell during the side events of the CCPCJ. Viable, transparent, adaptive partnership mechanisms are needed.

As the CCPCJ began, there were sufficient registrations to make up the three teams envisioned: cybercrime, countering violent extremism (CVE), and wildlife trafficking. The eighteen registrants (they used this URL to register <https://www.cpcjalliance.org/events/solve2018/>), including three Member state representatives, led the Working Party to hope three teams would form, even as we realized there would be no-shows. Still, having 18 register for SOLVE2018 was a positive indicator.

By 5:00 PM Sunday (13th, May), reality set in. With one hour to go before the close of the orientation session, it was clear that serious re-thinking was in order. There was scarcely enough participation to sustain one working group for the whole week in any consistent way. Only one Member state representative showed up and he had to leave early that day, nor could he commit to participation throughout the week. Three unexpected drop-ins participated on the Sunday but not for the week. Those remaining were two of the four facilitators (one was held up in Nice, France due to airline strikes and the other would not arrive due to scheduling limitations until the following evening.)

At the end of that day, all registered participants, plus the drop-ins were emailed on the outcomes of the day and the time and place for Monday's meeting. What continued throughout the week was a gradual development of ideas (reformulated) carried forward by the process and a core group who benefited immeasurably from an almost consistent stream of drop-ins.

The general awareness that SOLVE2018 was happening, and including curious parties engaged by the facilitators and use of the NGO Lounge that exposed discussions showed the vitality of the community and the potential of tapping the experience and interest resources of those present at the CCPCJ.

On Friday (11th, May), at the closing session, a panel of participants gave specific recommendations to the 40+ attending the session regarding their recommendations from the work started. They also noted that the outcomes of SOLVE2018 emerging that week was in synch—and heartened by—the questions raised by the Chair of the 27th CCPCJ himself during the Thursday morning interactive dialogue with the ALLIANCE.

Interestingly, despite challenges throughout the process, in just 5 days of team engagement, significant outcomes emerged. What could have been considered early failures of the program highlighted a key strength of the process. The work changed from having a group of individuals forming a team that would work together all week to produce outcomes, to having a core team keeping a focus throughout the week making enriching discussions possible by including interested experts contributing to the discussions along the arc of the sprint.

As the original plan faltered, consistent with agile methodologies, the organizers made changes:

1. One team was formed to work throughout the week aided by the scrum masters and the agile processes already planned.
2. The objective of the project (to create an innovative mechanism for multi-stakeholder engagement in the margins of CCPCJ) was refined and became the primary prototype pursued by this team rather than one of its sub-objectives.

The team's focus became the question: Can a SOLVE2018-like platform and process enable CCPCJ participants to contribute meaningfully to developing strategic prototypes in the short time they gather for the week of the CCPCJ?

FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

One observation consistently emerging from the chaos of experimentation that deserves to be noted here is: We will not get it 100% right the first time, but if we don't start, we cannot fail (preferably quickly). In the aftermath of SOLVE2018, we do not expect perfection the second or third time either. The outcomes will nevertheless improve with feedback and engagement.

Three observations that weighted the outcomes toward “do this again, but better” were:

1. The levels of interest observed in an innovative multi-stakeholder platform were noted. The interest was shown in multi-stakeholder mechanisms in other side-event topics and in the 18 participants that registered for the week. And SOLVE2018's closing session side-event drew over 40 participants on the Friday afternoon while most other side events on the last day were struggling to pull attendees.
2. Getting registered participants to engage throughout the week faltered in the first few moments. This undermined the very premise of forming teams to produce the outcomes. However, we found that having a core group to carry the process forward with access to and actively engaging experienced, knowledgeable CCPCJ participants sustained the discussions, and drove them forward to produce useful and novel outcomes.
3. The initial plan to form three metanets changed as numbers actually engaging decreased. This required a new focus on just one objective for the week. That became “how to improve the outcomes of the CCPCJ by better utilizing multi-stakeholder participant experience and insights to prototype strategic responses to emergent global challenges.”

Having created this agile-oriented platform or space for focused discussions engaging CCPCJ participants resulted in SOLVE2018's recommendations. This one strategy prototype has the potential of contributing meaningfully on critical issues during Crime Commissions and better supporting the work of the CoW.

Participant Conclusions

Participants noted that side events held in the margins of the CCPCJ have organically grown in number, especially over the last three years. At first, side events were ways NGOs, institutes, and other experts would offer insights, new ideas, and descriptions of work, projects, and research. Recently they are also opportunities for Member States to introduce or highlight their successes or progress in various areas of work relevant to the themes and concerns.

After hearing the concerns of the Chair of the CCPCJ's regarding the lack of productive discussion during the CoW (because Member States often default to re-stating political views rather than wrestling meaningfully over the world's toughest problems), the need for focused, productive multi-stakeholder engagement within the CCPCJ was confirmed.

One participant noted, “It’s as if the Member States have forgotten the purposes of the UN.”

So, to support the essential purposes of the Crime Commission and the UNODC “to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism,” participants proposed the following way forward, one with few financial implications.

Strategy Prototype for CCPCJ

1. Side Events of the annual CCPCJ should be limited, to be held only during times the Plenary is not in session.
2. Side Events should be divided into two sections:
 - 2.1. Fora: Side events can be held in the current open forum/presentation format for those who want to present or receive information. These would be allocated time and space similar to the methods used by the SGB
 - 2.2. Strategy Prototype Development: Five theme-oriented sprint-style working groups led by Alliance appointed facilitators (rapporteurs will take notes). These working groups will be structured to:
 - 2.2.1. Utilize professional/scientific input from the NGOs, institutes, and experts present during the CCPCJ to inform political (member state) deliberations of emerging threats, resolutions, themes, etc. Country representatives be encouraged to attend and participate as one of the key stakeholder groups.
 - 2.2.2. Present strategic and innovative outcomes to the Plenary as an official report.
 - 2.2.3. Operate utilizing agile methods and have a meta-humanity orientation.
 - 2.2.4. The five working groups can either go the entire length of the Commission meeting or change as resolutions are disposed of by the Plenary. Interaction between those engaged in the metanets and those contributing to the formal agenda is expected. The metanets in this way can quickly provide new and relevant information, insights, and strategic recommendations relevant to CoW and Plenary discussions.
3. The Alliance: The Vienna and NY Alliances use the CCPCJ identified themes as discussion points in their regular meetings throughout the year to prepare for the Commission and to gain input and formulate recommendations on various issues and resolutions to come before the next Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As **SOLVE2018** unfolded, some wondered if our goal was “too far, too fast” while others urged for even larger strides and shorter time frames. Yet others perceived the efforts as questionable and quietly withheld even symbolic support. The implementation team’s sense of urgency, however, was less afraid of failing or meeting opposition, than of not taking action. So, the work began.

To bring this larger vision forward efforts will be needed to inform UNODC staff, Member States, and the larger CCPCJ community about the possibilities this form of engagement during the CCPCJ affords. Member State's and UNODC support will be essential, as is understanding this approach is *not* about restructuring but choosing to work together differently. It is about adapting mindsets and attitudes toward experimentation and exploration. At the end of these mindset shifts, it will be about adding a lean partnership platform to enable vibrant and meaningful engagement for all stakeholders. By then, the value of technic leveraged partnership platform that makes optimal use of collective intelligence—human and electronic—will be par for the course.

We urge the CCPCJ community to start re-envisioning how we can work better together on the critical work facing UNODC 2.0. Forging vital and strategic partnerships with all stakeholders will unleash the human and technical resources UNODC urgently needs.

With the rise of machine intelligence and renewed mobilization of human intelligence at scale, the UNODC has a unique possibility to facilitate collective solutions to our collective problems. What is recommended here is that the CCPCJ community, including the Alliance and other stakeholders needing to be at the table, gather and get to work formulating how we can work better together in this digital era. This pilot process and its metanets are one such tractable means to do so.

We recommend these preparations for SOLVE2019:

1. Communicate with UNODC senior management, Member States, Program Network Institutes to report more comprehensively on SOLVE2018 and its implications for UNODC.
2. Procure funds for SOLVE2019 including materials and preparation costs and volunteers’ travel and accommodations.
3. Conduct another strategy sprint in the margins of the October UNTOC to further refine the process.
4. Meet with the Chair of the 27th CCPCJ as proposed to further communicate and report on what was accomplished and the support the outgoing Chair may provide.
5. Meet with the Chair of the 28th CCPCJ to update and inform them of the work.

CALL TO ACTION

Co-sponsors are invited to make their commitments known to the Alliance Working Party on Partnerships (partnerships@CPCJAlliance.org) by 30th November 2018, keeping in mind the time needed to complete each stage of this endeavor before the Crime Congress in 2020.

Moving this process forward promptly is the next step. Historically civil society often provides impetus and insight for global policy. But leadership remains in the hands of the Member States and their organizational vehicles.

Given the urgency underpinning this initiative, the potential of the 2020 Crime Congress as a timely global platform, the need for more testing during the 28th CCPCJ, and more widespread understanding of the process being proposed, we seek to capture a clear picture of support for this initiative to warrant the efforts needed before the November resumed session of the CCPCJ.

Therefore, we invite each Member State and relevant UNODC offices supportive of further testing of this process during the 28th CCPCJ to become a co-sponsor of this Smart Collective Intelligence Initiative under the banner of SOLVE2019. We would therefore proceed through an Ad Hoc SCII Working Group. Toward these ends,

Co-sponsorship assumes a commitment to:

- Further testing the process initiated during SOLVE2018.
- identification of a focal point for the Ad Hoc SCII Working Group, communications and engagement.
- Collaboration prior to and during the 28th CCPCJ under the banner of SOLVE2019.
- Participation in the assessment of the outcomes of SOLVE2019.
- Then, if the outcomes show sufficient promise, further planning and support of the next phase of SCII during the 2020 Crime Congress.

Co-sponsors are invited to make their commitments known to the Alliance Working Party on Partnerships (partnerships@CPCJAlliance.org) or online at: <https://cpcjalliance.org/events/solve2019/cosponsor/> by 30th November 2018, keeping in mind the time needed to complete each stage of this endeavor before the Crime Congress in 2020.

A Difference that Counts

Co-sponsor SOLVE2019

JOIN THE SOLVE2019 WORKING PARTY
WWW.CPCJALLIANCE.ORG/SOLVE2019/

APPENDIX I

Sample email sent to Member States prior to the 27th CCPCJ.

Your Excellency:

This year's 27th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) is just around the corner and is getting more attention than usual. Having the Secretary-General and at least one Head of State come to Vienna is a factor. But more so, it is the growing energy and concerns around cybercrime and the impact of today's exponential technologies on peace and justice.

The global impact of technology is increasingly evident and brings new challenges to every aspect of society in its wake. Adapting proven ways to approach these tech-leverage problems is at the heart of SOLVE2018. It is a beta-test of a multi-stakeholder network designed to augment the essential strengths of the United Nations.

We all know that mature hierarchical organizations such as the UN are not designed to pivot, innovate, react, or change. We need the stability the UN offers. But in the digital 21st Century, we need something more. Importantly, the innovation SOLVE2018 outlines brings minimal financial implications. If you explore its assumptions, you will see that a hallmark of this approach is to utilize existing resources differently and optimally.

During the week of the CCPCJ, multi-stakeholder teams will be formed and within a week, we will see what they can produce. I fondly call this process a "meta-strategy hack-a-thon." Interestingly, success comes from the diversity of the teams, that they take on big challenges, and there will not be enough time.

May I once again invite you to join those Member States who have committed to participation along with civil society, academia, institutes, and private sector pathfinders in this new endeavor. We have limited space this year, as we are still in beta-test mode. But the outcomes will be real.

Because of the proven nature of key aspects of this approach and the pace at which technology is affecting all aspects of society, we consider your timely awareness of this innovation to be vital.

These are ways you can better understand the endeavor and take advantage of the approach:

1. Become informed about SOLVE2018 on the Alliance website at: bit.ly/SOLVE2018.
2. Assign one person from your Mission's CCPCJ team to participate so they can report back to you. They can register here: bit.ly/SOLVEparticipate
3. Join us on Friday 18th May at 1:10 PM in Conference Room M7 to hear the outcomes of SOLVE2018.

Please email me at: partnerships@cpcjalliance.org with questions.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

APPENDIX II

Draft Program

SOLVE2018 Draft Program		
TIME	DATE: 13th May, 2018	
3:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Orientation and Team Formation	Speaker / Location
30 minutes	VIC Guest Entrance: Get passes then assemble in room MOE027	MOE027
3:30 pm - 4:45 pm	Orientation	
15 minutes	Introduction Overview of SOLVE2018, the why, how, and outcomes.	Karen Judd Smith, Chair SOLVE2018
20 minutes	Cybercrime and Global Challenges	Neil Wash, Chief, Cybercrime and Anti-Money Laundering Section Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch
20 minutes	Wildlife Trafficking Challenges and Implications	Jorge Rios (Invited)
20 minutes	Countering Violent Extremism: The dimensions of the challenge	UNODC CVE Rep (Invited)
4:45 pm - 5:00 pm	Break	Coffee
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Team Formation and Process Review	MOE027
15 minutes	Process Review and Team Assignments	
45 minutes	Teams meet to plan their schedules and brainstorm their Big Sprint Problem (Hand it in...)	While
6:00 pm	Leave the VIC	
TIME	DAY 2 - 4: 14th - 16th May, 2018	
	Individual team schedules	C0331 or MOE027
	Map and Target	
	Sketch Competing Solutions	
	Decide on the best	
	Construct your prototype solution	
TIME	DAY 5: 17th May, 2018	
	Individual team schedules	C0331 or MOE027
	Test your solution by talking to stakeholders and relevant experts throughout the day.	
	Refine your recommendations	
TIME	DAY 6: 18th May, 2018	
	Individual team schedules	C0331 or MOE027
Morning	Choose team reporters and finalize conclusions	
1:10 pm - 2:00 pm	SOLVE2018: Leveraging Emerging Technologies & Innovative Partnerships to Counter Violent Extremism, Cybercrime, and Wildlife Trafficking	M07
	1. Video clips during session seating and arrivals (5 minutes) 2. Introduction of the Approach & Why It Works (7 minutes) 3. Team #1 Report (7 minutes) 4. Team #2 Report (7 minutes) 5. Team #3 Report (7 minutes) 6. Conclusions and Next Steps (7 minutes) 7. Q&A (10 minutes)	
FOLLOW-UP	By End of June	
	Report and Recommendations will be completed and circulated to all CCPCJ Participants	



ALLIANCE
ON CRIME PREVENTION & CRIMINAL JUSTICE
OF NGOS

Working Party on Partnerships
Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Pilot Project: **SOLVE2018**
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