



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# Regional Programme for South Asia

*Promoting the rule of law and  
countering drugs and crime in  
South Asia*

2013 - 2015



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# Abbreviations

<b>AHTU</b>	Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>AML/CTF</b>	Anti-Money Laundering and combating the Financing of Terrorism
<b>APG</b>	Asia Pacific Group
<b>ART</b>	Anti retroviral therapy
<b>ATSEC</b>	Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children
<b>ATS</b>	Amphetamine type stimulants
<b>BIMSTEC</b>	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FATF</b>	Financial Action Task Force
<b>FIU</b>	Financial Intelligence Unit
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
<b>IDU</b>	Injecting drug use
<b>IDUs</b>	Injecting drug users
<b>IOM</b>	International organization for Migration
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation
<b>NSP</b>	Needle syringe programme
<b>OST</b>	Opioid substitution therapy
<b>PSPCC</b>	Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee
<b>ROSA</b>	Regional Office for South Asia
<b>SAARC</b>	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
<b>SAIEVAC</b>	South Asian Initiative to End Violence against Children
<b>SAWEN</b>	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
<b>STI</b>	Sexually transmitted infection
<b>SOM</b>	Smuggling of migrants
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>SMR</b>	Standard Minimum Rules
<b>TIP</b>	Trafficking in Persons
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCTS</b>	United Nations Crime Trends Survey
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNWOMEN</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNCAC</b>	United Nations Convention against Corruption
<b>UNTOC</b>	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>VRSMSRC</b>	Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct
<b>WCO</b>	World Customs Organization



# Map of South Asia<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>The countries covered under UNODC Regional Office for South Asia are: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.



# Executive Summary



1. The UNODC Regional Programme for South Asia (2013-2015) aims to set a strategic vision for UNODC cooperation in the region.<sup>2</sup> In doing so, UNODC aims to move gradually from a project-led approach to a strategic definition of its priorities at the regional level within its mandated work areas. The priorities defined in the programme result from a substantive, thorough dialogue with concerned Governments, civil society and international partners.
2. The unevenness of development and relentless speed of change pose many challenges to the rule of law and human security in South Asia. These range from the production, trafficking and use of a variety of illicit drugs, with an attendant increase in injecting drug use and HIV prevalence, to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Economic crimes threaten the integrity of financial systems in the region, while corruption is seen as a major handicap to administrative efficiency, governance and sustainable development. The criminal justice and prison systems do not always adhere to international standards. Vulnerable groups such as women and juvenile offenders are especially exposed.
3. The above challenges are being addressed by Governments in the region, partly with the help of international agencies engaged with South Asia. UNODC has been advocating for the ratification of all relevant international instruments resulting in the accession to the UN Conventions on drugs, transnational organized crime and corruption by almost all countries now in the region. UNODC has also been providing Governments in the region with legislative assistance in respect of the above Conventions and of the instruments against terrorism. It supported law-enforcement initiatives against drug trafficking, human trafficking and money laundering. It worked on drug demand reduction and HIV prevention among drug users and in prisons. Training of police and prosecutors focused on national capacity-building and cross-border cooperation within the region. Besides governmental and civil society partners, UNODC cooperated with UN agencies and regional partners such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
4. The 2013-2015 Regional Programme consists of five components: (i) countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking; (ii) countering corruption; (iii) terrorism prevention; (iv) promoting efficient, fair and humane criminal justice systems; (v) drug use prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS, and will serve as a broad platform for new components to be developed in the future. While previous UNODC work focused primarily on health interventions in the region, the 2013-2015 Regional Programme shifts its focus towards the cross-border dimension of

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<sup>2</sup>The UNODC Regional Office for South Asia cover the countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

the crime challenges in the region and the adoption of the instruments necessary for effective implementation at the national level for regional cooperation. Country-level activities are also envisaged for priority concerns throughout the region, particularly in criminal justice and drug demand reduction. In addition to national capacity building needs, country-level activities will also aim at addressing regional or inter-regional dimensions of the identified problem addressing required regional cooperation and coordination.

5. The Regional Programme tackles three interlinked pre-requisites for effective policy-making and action planning. The first concern is the need to secure reliable information, data and analyses, the second is the adoption of legislation and procedures that comply with international standards and the third is the training of public officials and practitioners by bringing to the region global knowledge products and best international practices. Implementation of the Regional Programme is predicated upon a regular dialogue between UNODC and countries in South Asia through a regional coordination committee, to both review programme implementation and discuss periodically regional trends with regard to drugs and crime and policy options.
6. Responsibility for the oversight of the Regional Programme rests with the UNODC Representative for South Asia in consultation with the Governments concerned. The Regional Programme document with a total indicative budget of approximately USD 20 million outlines budgetary requirements, provides for risk assessment and independent evaluation of results based on verifiable outcomes and indicators. This Regional Programme will be annually reviewed by a Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee (PSPCC), comprising of representatives from all the involved countries.

# Introduction



7. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism. The activities of UNODC are grounded on a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as the worldwide guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug conventions, the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the conventions and protocols against terrorism, and the UN Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The status of signature and ratification of the United Nations conventions and protocols by countries in the South Asia region<sup>3</sup> is reflected in Annex 5.
8. The UNODC comparative advantage lies in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the relevant UN conventions, standards and norms, generating and exchanging comparative data and information, promoting cross-border consultations and cooperation and ensuring access to technical expertise, global knowledge products and best international practices in anti-corruption, anti-human trafficking, counter terrorism, criminal justice reform, law enforcement, drug demand reduction, and in HIV/AIDS prevention. In pursuit of its diverse activities, UNODC promotes a gender sensitive approach and the respect and observance of human rights in line with established UN principles.
9. In 2009, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice endorsed the concept of Regional Programmes as a key strategic tool in the definition of UNODC priorities and activities. Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) by Resolution 2009/23 of 30 July 2009 on “Support for the development and implementation of the Regional Programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” welcomed “the adoption by UNODC of a regional approach for programming based on consultation and partnership at the national and regional levels and focused on ensuring that the Office responds in a sustainable and coherent manner to the priorities of Member States.”
10. The UNODC Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) covers Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. For over two decades ROSA has been supporting the efforts of these Member States and civil society, first with an exclusively drug control mandate, and since 2006 addressing also crime-related issues, in particular with regard

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<sup>3</sup>For the purpose of this document South Asia refers to the countries covered by the UNODC Regional Office for South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

to human trafficking. Over time, the Regional Office has been striving to move from a project-led approach to a more strategic definition of its priorities and expected impact. This is in line with the overall UNODC policy as set out in the UNODC Medium Term Strategy 2012 - 2015 and the UNODC Strategic Frameworks for 2012- 2013 and 2014 - 2015.

11. In light of the above and taking into account the ratification in 2011 of the UNTOC by Bangladesh, India and Nepal and accession by the Maldives in 2013; and of the UNCAC by India and Nepal in 2011, UNODC has prepared this Regional Programme for South Asia covering the period 2013-2015. ROSA maintains an ongoing, substantive dialogue with Governments as well as academic and civil society organizations. It also works closely with other UN agencies, regional organizations and the international community. The preparation of the Regional Programme offered an additional opportunity for stocktaking and joint consideration of the way forward. This effort was pursued, inter alia, through a dedicated meeting of regional experts nominated by the Governments in the region held in New Delhi on 14-15 June 2012. The findings and recommendations of that meeting shaped the strategic thrust of this programme.



# Situation Analysis



## Regional overview

12. It is estimated that one-fifth of the world population live in the South Asian region. The six South Asian countries differ considerably in size and in levels of development and there are marked socio-economic differences within some of the countries. India (1.2 billion), Bangladesh (142 million) and Sri Lanka (20 million) are diversified economies. By contrast, the region also contains two small, relatively specialized economies: Bhutan (0.7 million) and the Maldives (0.3 million). According to the Human Development Report 2011, Bangladesh and Nepal (30 million) are countries of low human development, while the others are situated in the category of middle human development.
13. Studies pertaining to education, health, governance, violence and crime often indicate that citizens have limited access to the tools necessary for human development and justice. Major challenges are added by such circumstances as urbanisation combined with a rise in slum-dwelling population in megacities, large-scale movement of people within and between countries within and across the region, gender discrimination and gender-based violence, and varying country-specific governance challenges.
14. Human trafficking as well as drug production and trafficking have prevailed in South Asia for a long time. Other, more recent crimes have compounded these threats, ranging from the production and trafficking of both prescription and new drugs, the smuggling of migrants, economic and cyber crimes. Piracy is the most recent form of organized crime that has surfaced in the Indian Ocean, affecting especially Bangladesh, India, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.
15. South Asia is situated in the neighbourhood of one of the major opium-cultivating regions in the world. According to the latest UNODC survey, Afghanistan and Myanmar are the world's largest opium-producing countries, accounting for more than 90 percent of the global output. This has increased the availability and use of illicitly produced opiates in South Asia. Injecting drugs adds to the problem as the sharing of drug-taking equipment, particularly infected needles, is an extremely effective way of transmitting HIV to the general population. According to the World Drug Report 2011, there are 1,380,000 to 3,170,000 opiate users in South Asia. Although the most problematic group of substances for most Asian countries are opiates, cannabis is the most widely consumed drug, followed by amphetamine. Increased use of synthetic and prescription drugs has also been reported in several countries.
16. Many South Asian countries share either open land and sea borders and allow easy access to their territory. Some of them, such as Bangladesh, India and Nepal have traditionally encouraged their nationals, mostly young males, to go abroad for work. In

absolute numbers, Bangladesh and India are among the top ten emigration countries worldwide. In the recent past, there has been increasing evidence of irregular migration taking place from or through South Asia, especially towards the Gulf States. The region has also experienced the involvement of organized criminal groups in drug and arms trafficking and other crimes, whose activities are linked to insurgencies, terrorism, corruption and laundering of proceeds of crime.

17. The global map of illicit trafficking routes shows that most illicit flows go to, and/or emanate from, major economic powers, including G8<sup>4</sup> countries and large emerging economies. In other words, the region's trading partners may also become its biggest markets for illicit goods and services, including the use of their formal and informal banking, trade and communications networks. Growing economies in the region combined with limited institutional capacities to manage growth, enforce laws and administer justice may offer opportunities for organized crime and corruption.

## Drugs: Key Challenges

18. India is a licensed poppy cultivator for medical purposes. However, some illicit poppy cultivation and opium production also take place in the country, as well as in Bangladesh and Nepal.
19. Traditionally, *drug trafficking* in South Asia has been seen related to heroin coming from Afghanistan and Myanmar. Heroin influx from Myanmar to the North Eastern states of India and Bangladesh remains an important concern because of its spill-over effect on the young population. For years, Afghanistan-sourced heroin has transited India towards Sri Lanka and more recently the Maldives. Also, Nepal has become a transit route for heroin from Afghanistan towards China. Pakistan has also emerged as a direct route for heroin trafficking from Afghanistan to Sri Lanka and the Maldives.
20. *Heroin seizures* in South Asia totalled hardly 0.8 tons in 2011. Such low seizures result from limited law enforcement capacity as well as extensive and porous borders across the region, including sea borders. Indeed, maritime shipments are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by drug traffickers and maritime interdiction rates remain low. Countries such as Sri Lanka and the Maldives are particularly vulnerable due to their limited capacity to patrol their borders and outlying islands.
21. There is also increasing concern regarding the *production and trafficking of clandestine amphetamine type stimulants* (ATS) and the diversion of ATS precursors. Testifying to this, the Global SMART Programme Report 2010 highlights the seizure of methamphetamine in Sri Lanka in August 2010 and the phenomenal increase of 'yaba' (a tablet form of methamphetamine) seized in Bangladesh from 36,543 in 2008 to 188,349 in 2010. The region has witnessed all types of manufacture, ranging from small-scale kitchen labs to large facilities. South Asia has also become one of the main regions to obtain ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. There

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<sup>4</sup>The Group of Eight (G8) refers to the group of eight highly industrialized nations—France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, United States, Canada and Russia.



is growing evidence of the diversion of consignments of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine originating from South Asia to destination countries including Central America.

22. Other drug-related challenges relate to ketamine, a hallucinogenic substance not yet subject to international control but exist on illicit market in the region. While it is not an amphetamine type stimulant, it is found as an active ingredient in what is sold on illicit markets as 'ecstasy'. Cocaine has still a limited presence in South Asia. In India, it is trafficked in small quantities by courier. The region is also affected by the illegal internet pharmacies which provide medicines without the required prescriptions.
23. To date, there has been no comprehensive research conducted to analyze the trafficking routes going out of the region except for the identification of courier parcels as a frequently adopted mode for smuggling heroin to various destinations around the world. Also, dedicated data collection mechanisms are still inadequate in most countries.
24. On *drug use*, governmental statistics as well as rapid assessments or national baseline surveys by UNODC show that the following substances are most often used in the region: Afghanistan and Myanmar-originated heroin; locally produced heroin; synthetic opioids and prescription drugs such as codeine-based cough syrups, diazepam and proxyvon produced mainly in India and Bangladesh; synthetic drugs originating from South East Asia; cannabis and alcohol; solvents, especially abused by children; and yaba, especially in Bangladesh. Health systems and service providers in drug dependence treatment must face the challenges posed by new drugs as well as of drug cocktails of unknown combinations, for which treatment is not available or has not yet been developed. Further, there are difficulties in tackling the harms associated with drug use, especially injecting drug use, such as HIV and Hepatitis C.
25. There is inadequate information on the nature, extent and patterns of drug use. In particular, the impact of drug use on the hitherto 'invisible' population of women and children, including street children, needs to be documented better. In India there are also increasing reports of 'pharma'/drug parties in urban centres among adolescents and youth. The increasing use of drugs and associated crime levels is one of the main socio-cultural challenges facing the Maldives. The use of solvents by street children is a worrying issue in Bangladesh, India, the Maldives and Nepal. According to a recent national baseline survey on drugs in Bhutan, drug use is evident not only in border towns, but all over the country; substances include heroin/brown sugar, codeine-containing cough syrup and prescription drugs such as nitrazepam and dextropropoxyphene as well as solvents and yaba; injecting drug use has also been reported.
26. In view of globally changing drug markets and drug use patterns, there is a dire need to tailor governmental responses to the new emerging scenarios. To tackle drug abuse and dependence (including injecting drug use) and related vulnerabilities, it is necessary to establish and strengthen prevention programmes in schools, workplace and community settings including life skills education, parenting programmes and good practices to be shared and replicated, as well as policy measures supporting drug prevention programmes and their sustainability. In addition, a full set of services

including outreach, outpatient drug dependence treatment interventions and residential services for persons affected by drug dependence followed by support for recovery, are essential to address the health consequences by drug use.

27. Stigma and discrimination are widespread and punitive laws make it difficult or even impossible for drug users to ask for help or access services.
28. In Bangladesh, India and Nepal the phenomenon of *injecting drug use* is well established with increased HIV prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs). In Nepal the coverage of prevention services for high risk population, including migrants, is particularly inadequate. While there is a rise in Sri Lanka in the reported cases of injecting drug use, HIV prevalence remains low. Bhutan and the Maldives have limited data, but the available reports suggest that they still have low-prevalence epidemics. In Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka the number of injecting drug users is not yet high, however there are significant numbers of oral opioid users. It is known that transition from oral to injecting route occurs at a fast rate, which in turn translates very fast in higher HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection rates. The service coverage of IDUs is inadequate in terms of the provision of the universally accepted comprehensive package of services, including opioid substitution treatment. Other treatment options in South Asia include detoxification, community based treatment services, rehabilitation and after care services.
29. There is a need to develop *treatment options* for ATS dependence, also because of related high risk sexual behaviour. South Asia is experiencing increasing problems related to the abuse of and trafficking in prescription drugs and over-the-counter pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Their low cost, high profit margin and easy availability, as well as the misperception that they are less harmful than illicitly manufactured drugs, are the main reasons for the increasing abuse and trafficking. This is an area which requires appropriate intervention.
30. Under the prevailing legal provisions, many drug users may be arrested as they trade drugs to sustain their habit. Drug use and possession are a punishable offence in all countries of South Asia, contributing to a high number of inmates imprisoned for drug-related offences. In the region there are no comprehensive assessment/surveillance studies on the extent, nature and trends of drug use and HIV in prisons. With a few exceptions, drug treatment is not yet available in prisons. HIV vulnerabilities, such as drug use and unsafe sex are not easily acknowledged nor addressed by prison administrations. Prison rules and procedures need to be brought in line with the UN standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.
31. With regard to the comprehensive package for HIV prevention among drug users, Bangladesh, India and Nepal implement both NSP (Needle Syringe Programmes) and OST (Opioid Substitution Therapy), while only OST is available in the Maldives. Sri Lanka and Bhutan do not have either NSP or OST. Wide gaps in coverage as well as quality remain a cause for concern as well as the unmet need to scale up services. Many countries in the region have never done comprehensive drug use surveys to estimate the drug using population, prevalence rates and specific-drug -use populations and their needs.

32. Female drug users remain a largely hidden and ignored group as do female spouses of male drug users. Women who use and inject drugs, often sustain their habit by sex work exposing them to high vulnerability to HIV and other health risks. Equally vulnerable are the spouses of male drug users and women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. A better coordinated response by both law enforcement and health authorities is required.

## Crime: Key Challenges

33. Despite the dearth of specific research on *trafficking in persons* (TIP) South Asia is estimated to be home to the second largest number of internationally trafficked women, children and men, estimated to be around 150,000 annually. Adverse human security conditions in some parts of the region, including in conflict or post conflict areas have led to forced migration, thus creating further opportunities for predatory traffickers. Trafficking takes place for commercial sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude. Trafficking for organ removal and illegal adoption has also been reported.
34. The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons indicates that Nepal and Bangladesh are countries of origin for trafficking victims destined for India suggesting that human trafficking takes place to a major extent within the region. Given the size of the country, it is estimated that 90 per cent of India's trafficking is internal. Estimates for the region indicate that 30 to 50 per cent of all trafficking victims are children under 18 years of age. Forced marriages take place in Bangladesh, India and Nepal and adolescent girls from Bangladesh and Nepal are also trafficked to India as brides as well as for sexual exploitation. Some countries are transit countries for victims being sent elsewhere in the region or to other parts of the world.
35. While most countries have some legislation in place to criminalize commercial sexual exploitation, exploitation of children, forced and bonded labor, many lack provisions and procedures for dealing with human trafficking as a criminal offence and as comprehensively as the UNTOC and its Supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Trafficking Protocol) foresees. Also, among criminal justice and law enforcement authorities there is not yet sufficient experience in detecting and investigating human trafficking as well as in international cooperation through mutual legal assistance and extradition.
36. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on preventing and combating trafficking, though an important breakthrough at the regional level, focuses on exploitation through prostitution only. Following the 2011 ratification/ accession of the UNTOC by India, Bangladesh, Nepal and the Maldives (2013) in addition to Sri Lanka, there is a need to harmonize the SAARC Convention with the UNTOC protocol on human trafficking. Throughout the region, there is also a need for better advocacy and awareness-raising on human trafficking with a view to preventing it as well as to ensuring the rights of the survivors.

37. There is inadequate information on *smuggling of migrants* (SOM), though this is a growing phenomenon in South Asia. Thus, for instance, evidence shows that the majority of the migrants smuggled through Central Asia come from South Asia, especially from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Recent data generated through the Bali Process suggests that most of the irregular migration to Europe, North America and Australia from the regions covered by the Process is managed by profit-seeking criminals. In South Asia, the UNTOC Supplementary Protocol on Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air has only been ratified by India. Evidence-based knowledge on migrant smuggling and irregular migration is both scattered and weak. There is no regional reporting system yet.
38. *Money laundering* poses a serious threat to the stability and integrity of the financial systems in South Asia. Money laundering methods change in response to developing counter-measures. In recent years, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has noted increasingly sophisticated combinations of techniques, such as the use of legal entities to disguise the true ownership and control of illegal proceeds, and the involvement of well-versed professionals in providing assistance in laundering criminal funds. Some countries also witness (though to a much lesser degree) transfer of money by unauthorized channels known as “hundi” or “hawala”. These are often used by wage earners living abroad, but also by traditional money launderers.
39. India, as one of the largest economies in Asia, is facing a range of money laundering and terrorist financing risks, according to the FATF Recommendations for ‘Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)’, IMF, 2011. Money laundering results from a range of illegal activities within and outside the country including drug trafficking, smuggling, fraud, counterfeiting of currency, human trafficking and corruption. It is also a threat to other countries in the region. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka have established Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and all have enacted anti-money laundering laws, except Bhutan for the time being. However, in several countries legislation requires amendments to comply with international standards. Respective Government agencies do not have the capacity to investigate the financial trail of proceeds of crime nor to fully comply with the reporting of suspect financial transactions by banks and other reporting entities. Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka have committed to work with the FATF and APG (Asia Pacific Group) to address their strategic AML/CFT deficiencies and have taken significant steps to improve their regimes. Such steps include: (i) adequately criminalizing money laundering and terrorist financing; (ii) establishing and implementing adequate procedures to identify and freeze terrorist assets; (iii) improving international cooperation and implementing appropriate mutual legal assistance legislation.
40. *Corruption* is widely recognized as one of the main governance and security challenges in the region. It is an impediment to effectively combat transnational organized crime and terrorism. It diminishes the effectiveness of administration, national development efforts, foreign and private investments as well as of donor aid. It also adversely affects the countries’ ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

41. The UNCAC, the first legally binding global anti-corruption instrument, has 166 States parties. As such, they participate in a peer review mechanism intended to assess their performance in the implementation of UNCAC (UNCAC Review Mechanism). UNODC assists countries in carrying out their obligations under the Review Mechanism more effectively. Bhutan signed the Convention on 15 September 2005 and is the only country in South Asia that is yet to accede. Bangladesh was under review in the first year (2010/11). Bangladesh also reviewed Fiji in the first year and is reviewing the Philippines in the second year (2011/12). The Maldives reviewed Jordan in the first year and is reviewing the United Arab Emirates in the second year. Sri Lanka is reviewing Kuwait and also Nepal is reviewing Nicaragua in the second year. In the third year (2012/13) Sri Lanka will be under review and in the fourth year (2013/2014), the Maldives, Nepal and India will be reviewed. Review findings will inform the Regional Programme and ROSA's anti-corruption activities in the region.
42. In South Asia, terrorists continue to adjust to offset counter-measures and exploit weaknesses in law enforcement and criminal justice systems. The 18 international legal instruments against *terrorism* are a major element of the global regime against terrorism and form an important framework for international cooperation. As shown in Annex 5, in terms of the regional ratification rate of these instruments, India is leading with 14 out of 18, followed by Bangladesh with 13 instruments ratified.
43. Although all countries in the region have provisions related to the implementation of international counter-terrorism requirements, some do not yet have domestic legal frameworks and procedures. Criminal Justice officials may not always possess the substantive competence necessary to implement national counter-terrorism legislation and to provide a well-coordinated response against terrorism. Investigators and prosecutors may have limited understanding of techniques in such areas as the use of internet for terrorist purposes, the financing of terrorism and transportation security, including maritime security. Further, cross border cooperation does not always appear to be sufficient to confront a crime that is increasingly relying on regional and global networks. Most countries have expressed their particular interest in addressing specifically the need for better information sharing in international criminal cases, especially terrorism cases.
44. UNODC assists Member States in crime prevention and in building the capacity of their justice systems to operate more effectively within the framework of the rule of law. Ensuring international standards in *criminal justice systems* in the region is critical and presents a rather vast spectrum for possible action. In view of the scope of required and possible action, UNODC will focus in its engagement in South Asia through the 2013-2015 programme on women and children as they confront criminal justice situations as well as vulnerable groups in prisons.
45. Across the region, youth crime appears to be on the rise. There is a common need to devise effective drug abuse and crime prevention initiatives targeting youth at risk of committing or being used for committing crime. The legislative framework dealing with juvenile offenders and victims is inadequate in several countries of the region. Most lack a functioning specialized *juvenile justice* system and treat juveniles with the mechanisms

in place for adult offenders, including detention and imprisonment. Although most countries have adopted legislation criminalizing various forms of *violence against women*, including domestic violence, such violence remains pervasive across the region, societal mind sets and attitudes are slow to change and justice remains out of reach for most victims. The region is no exception to the global prison crisis, where many detainees are awaiting trial for years. Prisons are overcrowded and living conditions in many prisons of the region are dismal. The treatment of prisoners is often far from the standards set in the UN Standard Minimum Rules, with little done for their rehabilitation and social reintegration. The capacity and infrastructure to collect, analyze and share crime and criminal justice data to inform policy-making and reform efforts appears limited across the region, with scarce submission of data and statistics under the UN Crime Trends Surveys.

## Regional institutions and initiatives

46. SAARC was launched in 1981 to promote regional development with emphasis on self-reliance. Its members are the same countries covered by UNODC ROSA's mandate, plus Afghanistan and Pakistan. Among the relevant instruments adopted by SAARC are the Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2008), the Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002), the Convention on Suppression of Terrorism (1987) and its additional Protocol (2006) and the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network. The collaborative efforts between SAARC and UNODC are set out in paragraph 72 below.
47. The membership of the *Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)* comprises five South Asian and two South East Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand). The Initiative promotes mutual assistance through training and research and cooperation to support and complement the development plans of Member States. Counter-terrorism and the fight against transnational crime are among the thirteen priority sectors identified under BIMSTEC. More specifically, all member countries are signatory to the BIMSTEC Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking.
48. The *Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific* is one of the oldest regional inter-governmental organizations conceived to enhance economic and social development. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka are among the 26 members of the Colombo Plan. Within the Colombo Plan, the Drug Advisory Programme has launched several innovative strategies to address drug demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation.
49. The *Paris Pact* is an international partnership to counter Afghan opiates trafficking and consumption. It is facilitated by UNODC by promoting consultations at the expert and policy level to coordinate actions intended to stem opiates trafficking from Afghanistan. South Asian countries have shown growing interest in the initiative and in November 2011 India hosted the second Paris Pact expert working group meeting on precursors.



50. The *Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime* (the Bali Process) facilitates regional cooperation in addressing the transnational crimes of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, including through information and intelligence sharing; law enforcement cooperation; cooperation on border and visa systems to detect and prevent irregular movements; promoting public awareness to discourage these activities and warn those susceptible; enactment of national legislation to criminalize the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons; provision of appropriate protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking, particularly women and children.

# UNODC in South Asia



## Past and current activities

51. In recent years, UNODC has worked with Governments and civil society organizations in the region of South Asia on drug law enforcement and precursor control, drug demand reduction, HIV prevention amongst drug users in community and in prisons, anti human trafficking, prevention of migrant smuggling and anti-corruption. In some areas of work like drugs and HIV, human trafficking and victim support, there was a special focus on women and young people. In broadening its engagement from drug control to other crime challenges, UNODC built national capacities and promoted dialogue and cooperation. Regional initiatives, such as study tours and regional trainings, facilitated the sharing of good practices. Projects piloted with UNODC assistance were successfully replicated within countries and regionally across borders.
52. UNODC's regional assistance enhanced the *law enforcement and precursor control* capacities of more than 550 officers in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. This was achieved through legislative assistance and classroom training. For a greater outreach to the drug law enforcement and customs community, UNODC introduced the UNODC-developed global knowledge product, the Computer-Based Training (CBT) on drug law enforcement to the National Customs Academy in India and its nine regional centers, followed by respective drug law enforcement and customs agencies in Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. The exercise was institutionalized at the regional level through the establishment of a cadre of master trainers and the dissemination of knowledge products (Drug Law Enforcement Manual, Guidelines for Trainers and a Course Curriculum) to training institutions. The evaluation of CBT showed a steep increase in knowledge by over 95% of the law enforcement officers who undertook the training.
53. A first-ever regional expert assessment on the misuse of prescription drugs in South Asia was undertaken in 2010-2011. In follow-up to it, a plan of action and a generic voluntary code of conduct for the pharmaceutical trade and industry were developed to enlist their cooperation in the fight against abuse of prescription drugs. To further tackle drugs and precursors trafficking, build drug interdiction capacities at seaports and airports, and prevent organized crime, UNODC is currently in dialogue with Governments to expand its Container Control Programme (CCP) and Airport Communication project (AIRCOP) to South Asia.
54. UNODC provides health interventions at the regional level targeting both prevention of drug use and care for persons affected by drug use, dependence and HIV. ROSA supports effective *drug demand reduction* policies and programmes in the region. Demand reduction initiatives demonstrated qualitative and quantitative improvements



of prevention activities, capacity building of service providers, life skills education of students and teachers, advocacy for drug demand reduction and NGO empowerment in especially Bhutan, India and Maldives. For example, in 2011, UNODC supported the launch of a drug helpline in the Maldives to provide community members, especially in the most remote islands, with information on substance use and the different drug treatment and care services available in the country. UNODC has assisted both the Government of Bhutan and of Maldives in conducting national drug use surveys/assessments. The need for drug use surveys has been highlighted by the Governments of Bangladesh, India and Nepal.

55. Regarding *HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs* UNODC is providing policy advice at regional level in the context of national HIV/ AIDS strategic plans to respective Governments. Under a regional approach, UNODC developed a number of capacity-building materials, conducted operational research, and organized training of trainers programmes aimed at improving the quality of services in IDU interventions. Through various interventions, more than 120,000 people who use drugs (including women) were provided with treatment and support services.
56. UNODC assists countries in providing a comprehensive package of services, including opioid substitution therapy, to over 1,500 heroin dependent patients in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and the Maldives with an aim to prevent HIV transmission, reduce drug related health and social consequences and improve the quality of their life. UNODC pays special attention to women who use drugs and female partners of injecting drug users, who are often a neglected group and developed a service delivery model for HIV prevention among women who inject drugs and female partners of male injecting drug users. Drop-in centres designed to meet the needs of women affected by drug use were set up in Bangladesh, Northeast India, the Maldives and Nepal. This makes it easier for women to access the treatment and care services without any inhibition, or fears of stigma and discrimination. The involvement of women living with HIV and recovering female drug users as peer educators helps these initiatives to reach out to a greater number of female IDUs, often a hidden and hard-to-reach population.
57. Regarding *HIV prevention in prisons*, UNODC has been working since 2005 to enhance institutional and technical capacities of Government agencies, prison staff and civil society partners to provide effective and comprehensive drug-use-related HIV prevention interventions. Under a regional approach, prison officials attended training and sensitization workshops, primarily to build their capacities and increase their support for the interventions. The initial awareness-raising initiative gradually grew into a more focused behaviour change programme. UNODC's prison interventions in the region have reached out to more than 80,000 inmates through peer-led intervention mechanisms and have trained over 15,000 prison officials and civil society partners. In Nepal, in a similar approach, UNODC focused its work specifically on prisons for female inmates, reaching out to six district prisons to create awareness about HIV, drug use and issues such as reproductive health. Health services such as voluntary counselling

and testing for HIV and sexually transmitted infections and primary health care were also made available in Kathmandu and Pokhara prisons. In doing so, UNODC reached 435 women with information and services and trained 120 peer educators for working in prisons.

58. UNODC supported the introduction of oral substitution therapy (OST) for heroin dependent inmates in India's Tihar prisons - South Asia's largest prison complex. This was a first of its kind initiative in the region. In its three years of implementation, with a client retention rate of 95%, OST has helped prison inmates lead more stable and productive lives. The programme was scientifically evaluated. Subsequently, UNODC prepared standard operating guidelines to help service providers implement OST programs in prison settings. Efforts are underway to replicate the same model in other countries of the region. Strategic information regarding knowledge, attitudes, behaviour and practices (KAPB) among inmates in 21 prisons of South Asia has been collated with an aim to guide policy responses. Preliminary results revealed that awareness level on HIV related issues needs to be sustained as more than 70% of the prison inmates were pre-trial remandees. More than 80 percent of the inmates from 21 prison sites expressed lack of access to services such as voluntary counselling and testing, anti retroviral therapy, and other treatment meant for people who use drugs.
59. Through the two regional health initiatives for drug users in the community and in prison settings, UNODC promoted actively exchange of experiences, especially in the area of drug treatment and OST, through the holding of regional workshops and by organizing study tours within and beyond the region. Also, tools such as standard operating procedures and manuals for service-providers were produced and then adapted to the local context.
60. Much of UNODC's work on *human trafficking* centres on strengthening the criminal justice response by helping countries to develop legislation, institutions and effective law enforcement. Under a partnership with the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs, capacity-building activities in five states of the country included training of police officials and prosecutors, setting up of Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs), establishment of networks among law enforcement agencies and civil society partners as well as development of resource tools and training aids that were used by law enforcement officers throughout the country. Under this joint partnership, the launch of 9 AHTUs and training of over 14,000 law enforcement officials contributed to an increased awareness of the issue, skill enhancement, better inter agency coordination and victim - witness protection. Considering the efficacy of AHTUs in addressing human trafficking in a holistic manner, the Government of India replicated this model under their anti-human trafficking scheme and has now set up more than 220 AHTUs with the aim to reach 335 across the country. As a result, a 20 per cent increase was recorded in registered human trafficking cases between 2009 and 2010.
61. Policy advice and technical assistance is being provided to Governments in India and Nepal in joint events to tackle human trafficking. Increased knowledge and evidence base, sharing of good practices and training of border officials in the region will help

improve better cross border responses to human trafficking. Similar assistance is foreseen for Bangladesh and Bhutan considering the nature of human trafficking within the region between India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. Such assistance will include sensitization and training workshops for border control officials and front-line police officers, training them in victim identification and providing referrals for appropriate treatment and reintegration of trafficking victims.

62. UNODC has conducted assessments with regard to victim assistance and protection systems in India and Nepal which will be used for the design of practical policy tools, such as guidelines and standard operating procedures.
63. UNODC, in collaboration with UN Women, conducted a policy review of responses to human trafficking (2011) in the region. The review analyzed legislation on human trafficking and identified gaps in the light of UNTOC and the UN Trafficking Protocol. The review laid the basis for a joint Regional Programme of UNODC with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on strengthening the criminal justice responses to human trafficking in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. UNODC also works on providing livelihood and psychosocial support to survivors of trafficking in shelter homes, especially women and children. Psychosocial training was provided to over 1570 care givers in India. This brought about a change in the mind sets of caregivers who are now more sensitive to the needs of shelter home residents, many of whom are survivors of trafficking. This initiative can be replicated in other countries.
64. Together with the Ministry of Tourism of India, UNODC launched an initiative on “safe and honourable” tourism, aimed at preventing sexual exploitation, pornography, human trafficking, drug use and trafficking in connection with tourism. The Government has now introduced a requirement that all gatherings by the hospitality and tourism industry must include a session on safe and honourable tourism. UNODC is also working with India to develop suitable modules targeting hotel and tour operators.
65. In view of the lack of data, UNODC commissioned two studies on the smuggling of migrants from the Indian states of Tamil Nadu and Punjab/Haryana to Europe, and in particular to the United Kingdom. More than 90 per cent of migrants were males in the 21-30 age group, from rural backgrounds and poorly educated. The findings were used extensively by the Government and civil society organizations to design initiatives to promote safe mobility and prevent migrant smuggling. More information is required on the nature, trends and modus operandi of this growing phenomenon throughout the region. In April 2012, UNODC published two reports that reviewed empirical research literature covering India, the Maldives and Sri Lanka. The reports confirmed the weak knowledge base on migrant smuggling. Within the framework of the Bali process, UNODC supports the regional framework designed to address in a comprehensive way irregular migration, including migrant smuggling and human trafficking. At the last Bali Process Ministerial Meeting, Ministers agreed to strengthen engagement on information and intelligence sharing, underscoring the high utility that would derive from enhanced information sharing. The Ministers welcomed UNODC assistance in establishing a Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRMSRC) in

support of the Bali Process. The pilot phase of the VRSMSRC was launched in late 2012. In this context, UNODC has piloted a course on the operational analysis and a course on the strategic analysis of migrant smuggling.

66. On *anti-corruption*, UNODC facilitates the ratification and implementation of UNCAC and supports States in devising coherent responses to corruption in accordance with the Convention.
67. UNODC efforts focused on awareness-raising and dissemination of tools and knowledge products to anti-corruption institutions, practitioners and civil society. UNODC extended support to the drafting of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy in India. It supported a project in the south of Sri Lanka promoting inclusive democracy, to strengthen governance by reducing electoral malpractices and corruption and to facilitate women's participation in elections. A final project evaluation revealed that women had learnt about the importance of voting and started showing interest in political processes. Violence during elections came down, leading to more people casting votes.
68. Within a global UNODC initiative and considering the importance of procurement in the Indian economy, UNODC is supporting two initiatives on 'Public-Private Partnership for Probity in Public Procurement' and 'Incentives to Corporate Integrity and Cooperation in Accordance with UNCAC'. The aim is to reduce opportunities for corruption in India's procurement systems and facilitate an environment in which public contracts are awarded on the basis of objective criteria. A further objective is to establish a system of legal incentives which support a company's integrity efforts and encourage a culture to report cases of corruption. In the coming years, UNODC will advance the follow-up to the implementation review of UNCAC to ensure that review findings inform the anti-corruption activities in the region.
69. UNODC has started to work at regional level on counter *terrorism* in late 2011 bringing together the six countries to review the status of legislation which would allow for international cooperation in terror cases. Further regional work is going on with regard to investigation of terror cases using the internet as well as country-specific work on legislative adaptations. *Wildlife crime and cybercrime* are emerging forms of crime that UNODC has started to address. In 2011, India sought UNODC assistance to organize a consultation on cyber security for children. Cyber security and cybercrime are areas that may need increased collaboration. UNODC is also providing assistance to the Government of the Maldives in addressing piracy.

## UNODC partnerships

70. In the pursuit of common objectives, UNODC maintains a close working relationship with partners throughout the region. Besides National Governments, these include United Nations and other international and regional organizations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector, academic and research institutions as well as donors. The Regional Programme is designed to (i) help visualize and understand the national, regional, inter-regional links and impact of transnational organized crime and (ii) enhance cooperation and solutions in response to the problems identified. It will focus on key priority areas, which have been established through an extensive consultative process.
71. The Ministries of External or Foreign Affairs are the primary governmental counterparts of UNODC. Regarding specific aspects of programme implementation, UNODC works with the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance (Department of Revenue), Narcotics Control, Ministries of Women and Child Development, Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment/Welfare and Ministries of Health and Family (National AIDS Control Organizations), Departments of Prisons and Offices of the Attorney General, Ministries of Law and Justice/Legal Affairs, and Ministries and Departments responsible for anti-corruption activities.
72. Among regional organizations, UNODC has established a promising platform of collaboration with SAARC. Joint technical cooperation activities were carried out in drug law enforcement and drug use/HIV prevention. UNODC has also cooperated with SAARC in the establishment of SAWEN (South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network); the elaboration of the SAARC regional strategy on HIV prevention, treatment and care and the South Asian Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC). A revision of the UNODC-SAARC Memorandum of Understanding is under way with a view to facilitate the exchange of information and the advancement of a regional approach to capacity building initiatives in areas of common interest. Collaborative efforts in promoting the implementation of the common elements of the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and the international legal instruments against terrorism are envisaged for the future.
73. SAARC countries also form part of other regional platforms of UNODC interest. An important platform across South/South East Asia is the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). Under the BIMSTEC Initiative, Member States signed the Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking. UNODC will seek to develop its cooperation with BIMSTEC.
74. The fight against drugs and crime and the response to HIV do not only require a governmental, but also a community-based response. Local and international NGOs as well as civil society groups are well-established and reliable partners of UNODC in South Asia. UNODC is working closely with the relevant NGOs on these matters. The private sector is another partner in drug prevention activities, anti human trafficking and anti-corruption.

75. To build local capacity and ensure sustainability, it is important to bring local institutions such as universities, research centres and training institutes on board as partners. They can ensure training of officers and service providers and a constant update of materials, based on the latest research and studies. In recent years the Office has partnered with institutions like the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (Bangladesh), National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (India), TT Ranganathan Clinical and Research Centre (India), the National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics (India), Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (Nepal), National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (Sri Lanka). Some of these institutions also serve as learning centres for the region.
76. UNODC is part of the UN Country Teams in the countries of the region. UNODC also participates in the UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance/Action Framework) in all countries. UNDAFs in the region focus on outcomes to which UN agencies contribute jointly. Across the region, UNODC contributes to the outcomes in the areas of (i) social protection/health through its drug/HIV prevention work, (ii) eliminating gender-based violence through its anti-human trafficking work and (iii) promoting governance and transparency through its anti-corruption work. UNODC has signed up to all the UNDAFs in the region, specifically to the UNDAF Bangladesh (2012-2016), UNDAF India (2013-2017), UNDAF Maldives (2011-2015), UNDAF Nepal (2013-2017), Sri Lanka (2013-2017) and the ongoing ONE UN Plan for Bhutan (2014-2018). The Regional Office for South Asia is also represented in the Regional United Nations Development Group on Asia through the UNODC Regional Office for East Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok. The establishment by the UN Secretary General of the UN Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking, in 2011, provides a key policy measure which can strengthen the interlinked UN development/justice/security agenda on the ground.
77. Important joint efforts with other UN agencies include the UNODC-UNAIDS-WHO programme on HIV prevention among drug users in SAARC countries, the UN joint programme on HIV prevention in the Northeast of India; and the planned UNODC- IOM programme to combat human trafficking in four countries in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka). In line with UNODC and UNDP's joint global campaign, focusing on how corruption hinders efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, UNODC works with UNDP through the joint holding of the International Anti-Corruption Day events and through the UNDAF. UNODC and UNWOMEN have signed a MoU on anti-human trafficking and will work jointly on programmes relating to violence against women. UNODC also cooperates with UNICEF on maternal-child health issues of female drug users as well as on crimes against children and juvenile justice.
78. Funding for UNODC activities varies from country to country. The current UNODC programme is funded by Australia, EU, Germany, Global Fund through Emmanuel Hospital Association (for India), Norway (Nepal), Sweden and USA. UNAIDS, UNICEF and UNFPA are providing funds for HIV activities. All Governments of the region have been approached to make cost-sharing contributions to UNODC projects. The Indian Government has been contributing regularly over the last years for regional drug law enforcement activities as well as for CBT implementation, plus additional funds to the Paris Pact Initiative. The Government of Nepal also made its first cost-sharing contribution to UNODC.



# The Way Forward: Programmatic Response 2013 – 2015



## Overall orientation and priorities

79. The Regional Programme for South Asia (2013-2015) has been developed to respond to the challenges faced by the region with regard to the rule-of-law and public health as encompassed by the UNODC mandates at large and to move from a project-led approach to a regionally based programme with a long-term objective to improve situations at a regional level by addressing both national and regional needs and priorities. It outlines a coherent framework of activities with outcomes that meet the priority needs and expectations of South Asian countries and their regional organizations.
80. Following the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by the countries of the region, the Regional Programme seeks to gradually and incrementally expand and diversify UNODC's current work programme in South Asia from a mainly health-based one into a broader programme, which encompasses critical elements of crime prevention and the rule-of law at national, regional and inter-regional level keeping in mind the nature and scope of identified problems by the Governments in the region.
81. It also aims at visualizing and introducing the cross-border dimension of the challenges, which require regional and/or inter-regional responses. The Regional Programme emphasizes the adoption of instruments needed for regional progress, making use of existing regional mechanisms such as SAARC and BIMSTEC. To this end, UNODC and SAARC are in the process of renewing the existing MoU and adding joint cooperation in transnational organized crime matters.
82. The Regional Programme also seeks to establish - as appropriate and required - links with partnerships beyond the geographical boundaries of the current UNODC ROSA office. These could include (i) cooperation with the UNODC Regional Programmes for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries with regard to the challenges related to Afghanistan-sourced heroin trafficking and its impact on South Asian countries, (ii) with the UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific in light of increasing influx of synthetic drugs from that region as well as of the shared borders between Bangladesh, India and Myanmar and with (iii) the UNODC Regional Programme for the Middle East and North Africa in view of the large number of people moving from and through South Asia to the Middle East.

83. The Regional Programme builds on the results achieved in the region through past and ongoing activities and projects ensuring their further replication or scale up, especially in the public health area and in drug law enforcement. It also seeks to initiate and expand into new activities in both areas to meet the national priorities as identified by Governments in the region.
84. With regard to the new crime-related areas of work, the Regional Programme capitalizes on the global knowledge products and international best practices – developed and supported by UNODC- and projects their implementation in the region during the period 2013-2015. This will lay the basis for a longer-term UNODC engagement in South Asia beyond the present programme cycle with a view to addressing comprehensively and sustainably existing and emerging forms of organized crime in the region and beyond.
85. The June 2012 Expert Group Meeting gathered the six country delegations from the South Asia countries under the leadership of their respective Ministries of External/ Foreign Affairs with the aim to take stock of past and present UNODC activities, to discuss the nature, scope and relevance of the UNODC-mandated work areas to identify future priority areas for UNODC assistance under the Regional Programme for 2013-2015. Three inter-linked concerns were identified and acknowledged by the group as pertinent to all future work areas:
- Inadequacy or absence of reliable information, data collection and analysis. This is a major handicap to the formulation of policies, setting of priorities, assessments of progress and selection of areas for piloting of best practices.
  - Inadequacy or absence of legislation as well as of standards and procedures for policy implementation. Weaknesses in the normative framework may lead to a lack of clarity for action, can make it impossible to justify public policy choices, do not allow to train personnel in emerging areas and/or to harmonize standards and practices nationally and regionally.
  - Inadequate knowledge and skills of public officials and practitioners. Without properly trained and equipped personnel, laws cannot be successfully applied or procedures followed, meaningful information cannot be secured and used nor can new challenges be confronted effectively.
86. Based on the findings of the Expert group meeting, the Regional Programme strives to help establish or reinforce the three above building blocks as a prerequisite for sustainable results against crime and drugs, both nationally and regionally. Thus, each sub-programme of the Regional programme is meant to address as appropriate the cross-cutting concerns of securing better overall information and databases, introducing legislation and procedures complying with international standards and training and retaining competent personnel.



87. The Regional Programme consists of five sub-programmes:

<b>Sub-programme 1:</b>	Countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking.
<b>Sub-programme 2:</b>	Countering corruption.
<b>Sub-programme 3:</b>	Terrorism prevention.
<b>Sub-programme 4:</b>	Promoting efficient, fair and humane criminal justice systems.
<b>Sub-programme 5:</b>	Drug use prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

88. These five sub-programmes conform to the programmatic categories of the UNODC medium-term strategy for 2012-2015 as endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in 2011. They were found to be the most suitable for mapping interventions that respond to the needs of a region with great diversity in geography, population, institutional capacities and political-administrative systems and development levels. The Regional Programme takes into account the different levels of resources and expertise within the region aiming at making use of it to the best extent possible. The programming exercise was carried out in full cognizance of the fact that UNODC must focus and cannot address in a single programming cycle all required actions that can be related to its diverse mandate.

89. The research component in each sub-programme will be intertwined with activities in the sub-programmes depending on the priorities identified. UNODC can provide support in (i) collecting, analysing and preparing reports on extent, patterns and trends in drug use and its health consequences; (ii) conducting research on Afghan heroin economy to include neighbouring south Asian countries, which will not only help to provide a more complete picture but also inform policy responses; (iii) collecting data on crime and internationally comparable data on drug trafficking; (iv) generating evidence based research on human trafficking and migrant smuggling and (v) generating data on other forms of organised crimes. UNODC can also help to strengthen the regional data collection and trend analysis capacities of the SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and of the SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD).

90. The UNODC Regional Programme for South Asia is grounded in the following principles:

- **Ownership and participatory process:** Governments, regional bodies and other stakeholders are regularly consulted on priorities, programme implementation and required changes through a Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee (PSPCC). Priorities of the Regional Programme are aligned with national and regional policies and priorities.
- **Coherence:** the Regional Programme reflects the entire action by UNODC in the region through national, regional and global activities using global knowledge products developed by UNODC as well as best practices.
- **Programmatic and results-focused:** the Regional Programme intends to achieve results over the long term in support of sustainable changes in line with international,

regional and national commitments on the rule of law and public health matters related to UNODC's mandates.

- **Building Partnerships:** the Regional Programme serves as an advocacy tool which seeks to reinforce existing and create new partnerships with national, regional and international and multi-lateral partners for its full-fledged implementation and funding.
- **Cross-cutting issues:** the Regional Programme seeks to fully apply cross-cutting mandates, such as gender-sensitive and human rights-based approaches.

91. At the Expert Group Meeting, Governments emphasized the need to have a forum where they could meet not just to review progress in programme implementation, but equally important to discuss jointly regional trends and overall policy options. The latter is considered critical as four of the six countries in the region have no permanent representation in Vienna, where UNODC Headquarters is located. Also, in the past, participation in the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission has been limited. Thus, a *Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee* (PSPCC) is proposed to be established in the context of the Regional Programme, which will be convened once a year to fulfil both of the above-mentioned purposes.

## SUB-PROGRAMMES of the REGIONAL PROGRAMME:

### I. Sub-programme 1 on Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking, including Drug Trafficking.

92. Sub-programme 1 is designed to scale-up existing approaches to regional cooperation, support the development of a common skill-base among law enforcement officers in the region and facilitate concrete action to tackle illicit drugs, goods and precursor trafficking. It will strengthen existing initiatives and provide new impetus for focused law enforcement cooperation.

Improving *border control* was identified as a priority. They can be assisted to strengthen individual capacities and regional and inter-regional cooperation in border management and information exchange by using alert mechanisms and, where possible, regional intelligence and information sharing. UNODC could extend to this region the positive experience gained in recent years in South East Asia of border liaison offices. Further, assistance can be made

*Expected outcomes: (i) Member States identify and respond to trafficking of drugs, precursors and illicit goods (like fraudulent medicines, counterfeit currency) including improving cross-border and intra-regional cooperation; (ii) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants operations identified and effectively acted upon; (iii) Countries use compatible methods for inter and intra regional information/ intelligence exchange and participate in regional cooperation, enhanced service to improve threat assessment profiling and increase joint operations; (iv) Strategies and programmes to prevent and combat money laundering and financing of terrorism adopted and implemented by relevant authorities.*

available towards more effective controls and information exchange over travel and identity documents and other practices, gradually moving towards joint investigation capabilities. The focus areas include: (i) proper and effective control in the region of travel and identity documents (including timely exchange of information at regional level); (ii) enhancement and sharing of criminal intelligence at national/regional level able to prepare and use serious organized crime threats assessments; (iii) training of staff/officials to operate within anti-transnational organised crime units and improve operational ability to use special investigative techniques.

93. It is also necessary to better equip and train law enforcement and customs personnel at *international airports* throughout South Asia. Technical assistance can be delivered as required by extending the UNODC AIRport Communication Project (AIRCOP). This package includes training of law enforcement and customs officials to improve their capacity to profile and inspect high-risk passengers and air cargo on importation, exportation and transit. To strengthen border control at *sea ports*, container profiling and risk assessment techniques can help in preventing and controlling trafficking in illicit goods, drugs, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. To this end, the ongoing UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) can be extended to major *South Asian sea ports* such as Chittagong (Bangladesh), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Male (the Maldives) and Nawa Shewa (India). CCP foresees a technical needs assessments in the ports selected, based on which it will provide training and technical equipment, including IT software for the container profiling units. The advantage of CCP is that it focuses not only on drug trafficking but also on other types of illicit trafficking.
94. As a complementary tool for national and regional capacity-building, UNODC has developed a comprehensive, interactive CBT programme with a syllabus of about 88 modules covering a broad range of law enforcement topics including intelligence, special investigation techniques like controlled delivery and undercover operations, risk management, profiling, search of aircraft, containers, cars, and passport control. The programme delivers quality *law enforcement training* to a large number of persons and at a low cost. In the light of the successful rollout of the programme for drug law enforcement officers in some 26 centres throughout South Asia and given its cross-cutting features, UNODC could extend it to other law enforcement agencies and police academies/institutions. With this expansion and the development of additional country-specific modules, the CBT networks can gradually ensure that all law enforcement actors are equipped with top expertise relevant to the needs of South Asia and be further developed into centres of excellence, also of regional coverage.
95. *Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants* affect countries of South Asia, in particular India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Gaps exist not only in terms of law enforcement and legislation, criminal justice responses, but also in the processes for intelligence and data sharing. UNODC can assist in (i) training of law enforcement and criminal justice officials to better investigate and prosecute complex and transnational cases as well as to cooperate with other countries in criminal matters, including extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation and (ii) strengthen prevention and protection efforts to counter these crimes and protect victims and witnesses. To offset

the low level of familiarity with TIP and SOM issues among Governments and civil society, UNODC can assist in the development of awareness programmes. To support the *Bali Process*, UNODC (through the Regional Office for East Asia and the Pacific) is currently developing a voluntary reporting system on migrant smuggling and related conduct that will help countries to generate and use information on migrant smuggling. This would form the basis for regular strategic analysis on migrant smuggling trends with regard to migrant smuggling from, within, to and through the countries covered by the Bali Process, which also include countries covered under the Regional Programme for South Asia. This would further promote better regional linkages between the Regional Programme for South Asia and the Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific in terms of improved responses to the organized crime of migrant smuggling through sharing of data and information on migrant smuggling trends.

96. All countries in South Asia have ratified the three *UN drug Conventions*. Sri Lanka has long been a party to *UNTOC*, while the 2011 ratifications/accessions by India, Bangladesh, Nepal and most recently by the Maldives in 2013 offer a special opportunity to improve the regional response to human trafficking, migrant smuggling and other forms of organized crime. UNODC can provide assistance to Bhutan for ratification of *UNTOC* and supplementary TIP and SOM protocols and to Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka for ratification of the TIP and SOM protocols. Comprehensive laws to criminalize TIP exist in Bangladesh and Nepal. India and Sri Lanka also criminalize some forms of TIP through some penal code provisions; however, comprehensive laws are absent. Bhutan and Maldives do not have any laws to counter TIP. The concept of migrant smuggling is still not fully understood in the region and even though countries have emigration laws, there are no specific laws criminalizing the facilitation of irregular migration for a material benefit. UNODC can provide assistance in legislative drafting and in other areas to enable each country to fill the above-mentioned gaps or to amend inadequate provisions. This can be facilitated especially through the UNODC-developed model laws on TIP and SOM.
97. UNODC can assist Member States in a variety of ways to develop sound *anti-money laundering and countering of terrorism financing* (AML/CFT) regimes. This includes developing or strengthening legislation to criminalize the laundering of the proceeds of crime and to comply with other FATF standards, training of officials, and increasing the ability to identify and interdict cross-border transportation of illegal cash or other negotiable instruments. While all South Asia countries have established financial intelligence and investigation units (FIUs), improving their capacities remains a leading concern. India and Sri Lanka are full-fledged members of the Egmont Group. UNODC can assist other countries in the region to fulfil the requirements for joining the Group and for linking up more effectively with partners within and outside South Asia.
98. UNODC can help enhance *data and information gathering, analysis and sharing*, including the exchange of operational intelligence. It can also assist to improve national and cross-border coordination among law enforcement agencies. The collection and analysis of information can concern a variety of topics of interest to the region ranging from the monitoring of action plans and policies to illicit trafficking and organized

crime trends and impact. This includes provision of specialized tools like goCASE, a UNODC-designed IT information software used by criminal intelligence units as well as by investigators and prosecutors as an integrated case management package throughout the judicial process. Within the extensive range of information-related CBT modules developed by UNODC, three aim at basic criminal intelligence and a further six are dedicated to intelligence analysis. Where appropriate, the UNODC model for conducting serious organized crime threat assessments – developed in conjunction with INTERPOL – can be introduced to Member States in need of guidance in this area.

99. Among the other forms of crimes, counterfeit currency, fraudulent medicines and wildlife crime were identified as priority concerns by regional experts. The challenges to be addressed are a generalized absence of laws and regulations, inadequate training of law enforcement and criminal justice entities, and an inadequate level of awareness among civil society.
100. The issue of *counterfeit currency* relates largely to the Indian Rupee. However, the problem can only be tackled regionally as the currency reaches India through various neighbouring countries. UNODC sees a distinct role in strengthening cooperation in this field. *Fraudulent medicines* pose a major crime and public health challenge throughout the region. UNODC assistance would primarily relate to crime aspects in such areas as legislation, law enforcement, prosecution, national and regional coordination. To this end, efforts will also be made to link up with the World Health Organization's International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT) and the Permanent Forum on International Pharmaceutical Crime (PFIPC). The objective of the forum is to heighten awareness and strengthen abilities to combat pharmaceutical crime and fraudulent medicines by sharing information, expertise and intelligence. With regard to *wildlife crime*, UNODC can provide assistance in strengthening the capacity of Governments to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes against protected species of wild flora and fauna, complementing other international legal frameworks dealing with environmental protection. Activities could rely on the wildlife-specific tool kit for assessing gaps in legislation, law enforcement, criminal justice systems etc.; generic and specific CBT training programmes; and replication of UNODC experience in BLOs (Border Liaison Officers) across Southeast Asia since most trafficking is along the porous South Asia borders.
101. Currently considered of lower priority, *cybercrime and maritime piracy* do however constitute a growing regional threat. UNODC can assist in the adoption of legislation against cybercrime based on country-specific demands and applicable instruments and in building operational and institutional capacity of law enforcement and judicial bodies. Counter-piracy initiatives can be undertaken in close consultation with the UNODC anti-piracy programme based in Kenya. South Asian countries vulnerable to piracy, in particular the Maldives and Sri Lanka, can be provided with legal advice for drafting/improving maritime laws and technical assistance for confronting the challenges of piracy.



## II. Sub-programme 2 on Countering Corruption.

102. The *UNCAC* provides a powerful tool to sustain anti-corruption activities. UNODC will prioritize assistance to Bhutan for ratification of *UNCAC* and subsequently, its implementation.

103. All countries in the region, Bhutan included, have adopted legislation that complies to varying degrees with *UNCAC* requirements and have established or designated anti-corruption bodies. However, there are *normative inadequacies and gaps* that UNODC can help address. Prominent among them are those related to the protection of whistle-blowers, the recovery of assets and business sector regulations, including for procurement. UNODC can also assist Governments in the introduction of measures to strengthen communication and cooperation among different anti-corruption stakeholders, both nationally and regionally.

***Expected outcomes:*** (i) Member States take action to improve their compliance with *UNCAC* through strengthening of anti-corruption regimes; (ii) Member States take action to effectively prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption; (iii) Member States develop and implement corruption prevention strategies including in cooperation with other actors (private sector, government bodies, civil society and academia) in line with *UNCAC*.

104. The *UNCAC review process* helps to identify implementation challenges, as well as good practices and strengthens avenues for international cooperation. Member States will be assisted to participate effectively in the process, including through gap analyses if requested. Countries due for review between 2013 and 2015, i.e. Sri Lanka (2013), the Maldives, Nepal and India (2014), could draw on lessons learned from previous country reviews.

105. UNODC can provide capacity building to improve preventive, investigative and prosecutorial capacities of anti-corruption bodies and facilitate the sharing of best practices. Fighting corruption has been identified by the B-20 as one of the top priorities of the business world. UNODC can assist in the introduction of *legal incentives* for companies that report voluntarily on instances of corruption. The Office has also acquired an important experience through an ongoing programme with the Government of India intended to build the capacity of criminal justice officials to combat corruption in the business sector. This kind of training can be extended at the regional level. Further, UNODC can assist criminal justice systems in the adoption of standards and tools that strengthen the integrity of criminal justice institutions, their accountability and transparency.

106. To support these efforts in legislation and capacity-building, *anti-corruption advocacy packages* can be elaborated in cooperation with Government authorities, academia and civil society.

### III. Sub-programme 3 on Terrorism Prevention.

107. Over the past few years there have been numerous acts of terror in South Asia. Many such incidents are found to have complex international linkages, and possible connections with activities like the smuggling of arms and drugs, circulation of fake currency, cross-border movement of armed groups. Regional and international cooperation coupled with national actions provide the key elements for addressing terrorism effectively.

*Expected outcomes: (i) Member States' counter terrorism legislative and regulatory frameworks strengthened; (ii) National criminal justice systems implementing rule-of-law-based counter terrorism measures; (iii) Regional and international cooperation on criminal matters against terrorism strengthened*

108. The international *legal framework against terrorism* consists of sixteen international treaties<sup>5</sup> related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, and several Security Council resolutions. Although several countries in South Asia have made good progress towards the ratification of these international instruments, much effort is still required to support the ratification of the remaining instruments by some countries of the region as well as the adoption of effective counter-terrorism legislation that meets international requirements. Some countries experience limited availability of expertise to draft and/or amendment domestic counter terrorism legislation therefore would benefit from the support from UNODC.

109. The legal framework provides for a criminal justice based approach and requires that all countries bring perpetrators of terrorist acts to justice. It also calls for the establishment of effective *prevention mechanisms*, such as the measures against financing of terrorism (see paragraph 97 above), countering the use of Internet for terrorism purposes, with built-in measures for safeguarding human rights. In South Asia the criminal justice systems often lack capacities to investigate and prosecute perpetrators and support acts and handle modern, complex crimes such as use of Internet for terrorist purposes. They also experience weaknesses in inter-agency cooperation and international cooperation, such as mutual legal assistance and extradition.

110. UNODC could support the implementation of rule-of-law-based measures in South Asia to strengthen the criminal justice capacities to prevent and counter terrorism, including through effective regional and international cooperation. It would aim to assist the countries through integrated service packages covering various interlinked criminal justice challenges ensuring the synergy of efforts with other actions in support of criminal justice systems. This concerns criminal procedures improvement, including aspects related to victim support and witness protection. Overall, the

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<sup>5</sup>For ratification by South Asia countries, see Annex 5.

measures would support: (i) Ratification and legislative implementation of universal instruments against terrorism that have not yet been ratified and transposition into domestic legislations; (ii) Enhanced capacity of criminal justice systems to effectively implement the international legal instruments against terrorism; (iii) Strengthened regional and international cooperation on criminal matters against terrorism; (iv) Enhanced specialized counter-terrorism legal expertise among criminal justice officials to address the modern threats and manifestations of terrorism, including the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the financing of terrorism and other areas; (v) Establishment of practical arrangements to facilitate collaboration, such as networks of experts specialized in international cases or cases on special thematic areas and (vi) Enhance the capacity of South Asian countries to effectively investigate and prosecute terrorism cases in accordance with the rule of law and (vii) support and protect victims and witnesses of terrorism.

111. UNODC could provide advisory services and develop training activities at the country and regional levels. It could build upon the collaborative efforts implemented in recent years, particularly 2011 and 2012, with the use of national and regional partnerships, including with SAARC, to support the elaboration and implementation specific activities in each country in response to the needs and requests. The international actors, including the donor community, will be also brought into the consultative process. Close monitoring and evaluation of the activities and their timely adjustment will be an important part of the effort.



#### IV. Sub-programme 4 on Promoting efficient, fair and humane Criminal Justice Systems.

112. Each year, basic *criminal justice data* is collected worldwide through the UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operation of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS). UNODC can assist Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka through training, awareness-raising and other means to strengthen their capacities to answer in a complete and timely manner the UNCTS questionnaires. In addition, UNODC can assist Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka

**Expected outcomes:** (i) Member States collect and analyze data on crime prevalence and criminal justice responses to specific crimes; (ii) Children in contact with the law better served and protected by criminal justice institutions; (iii) Member States take action to improve prison conditions in line with Standard Minimum Rules (SMR); (iv) Member States apply standards and norms to address needs of women vis-a-vis the criminal justice system; (v) Crime prevention initiatives and measures developed and implemented in accordance with UN standards and norms and recognized good practices.

to collect specific data on the prevalence, forms, extent and magnitude of violence against women and girls, through ad hoc surveys over a one-year period. This would help in planning of strategic interventions to prevent violence against women and girls.

113. The fact that Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka are parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and have established national machineries/ commissions for women and children shows that there is commitment to address the needs of women and children in the criminal justice system. However, there are normative inadequacies and implementation gaps that UNODC can help address. Prominent among them are those related to implementation of *international standards of justice for children*, especially in Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, and the promotion of appropriate services, such as child-friendly legal aid. Another gap which UNODC can help bridge is in making justice systems more accessible to *women and girls* by training police officers to respond appropriately to, and investigate cases of, violence against women. The provision of legal aid can also be facilitated, including early access (in police stations) by offenders as well as victims and witnesses. Even though the *prison sector* is not accorded high priority by most South Asian Governments, some countries like India, Bangladesh and Bhutan have made efforts to reform their prison systems. Much more can be done. UNODC can assist Member States in implementing the standard minimum rules (SMRs) for the treatment of prisoners, including through development of operational and verifiable guidelines.

114. UNODC can facilitate the organization of regional consultations and workshops to enable stakeholders to *strengthen cooperation both nationally and regionally* and to share promising approaches and good practices in crime prevention and criminal justice like community policing and restorative justice.

115. The lack of adequate police treatment of victims is a contributing factor to the under-reporting of violence against women. Those who respond to violence against women, especially law enforcement and criminal justice officials, must learn how to deal with such violence in a gender-sensitive manner. In addition, the *training of police* to effectively respond to victims with special needs is an important contribution towards reform and modernization. It can change traditional values inherent in many police forces and help focus on service delivery. Thus, UNODC can organize country- (in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka) and regional-level training and sensitization programmes for law enforcement and criminal justice officers to enable them to recognize and identify key elements in defining violence against women, essential both in prevention and in cases where violence is reported by women. The training can also be geared to changing the attitudes, beliefs and mind-sets of police and criminal justice actors. Similarly, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka can also be assisted in capacity building and training for all those dealing with children in contact with the law (alleged offenders, victims and witnesses of crime) including lawyers, judges, prosecutors, police, probation service, social workers. UNODC can assist Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal to manage their prison systems in accordance with the international standards and norms relating to prison reform. To this end, UNODC can provide *training to prison officers* (from prison heads to rank-and-file personnel) on implementing SMRs.
116. For the three-year period of the programme, priority will be given to the implementation of *pilot activities*, especially through advocacy and capacity building of stakeholders, to lead the way towards the effective compliance with norms and standards and a smooth take-over by national authorities. Pilot interventions will be implemented in close partnership with UNWOMEN, UNICEF and SAIEVAC, where appropriate. During the course of implementation, UNODC can facilitate inter-country sharing of prison reform, overcrowding reduction and crime prevention models.

## V. Sub-programme 5 on Drug Use Prevention and Treatment and HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care.

117. The aim of the sub-programme 5 is to increase access to drug use prevention and treatment and to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care service and reach a coverage with services that will allow to prevent the new HIV infections among people who use drugs and achieve universal access to ART for people living with HIV who are eligible for treatment by 2015. In South Asia, UNODC can assist Member States to conduct *surveys and assessments* on the

***Expected outcomes:*** (i) Member States modify/ establish supportive legal and policy frameworks to effectively address drug use and HIV prevention, treatment and care efforts with a consistent health centered approach; (ii) Evidence and strategic information on drug use and HIV extent, pattern and trends available for use in evidence informed policy and decision-making, strategic intervention planning and operational purposes; (iii) Increased implementation at the national level of evidence-based services related to drug use (including among vulnerable groups) and HIV prevention in the community and in prisons.

extent, patterns and trends of drug use and related HIV, with regionally comparable methodologies and common indicators. Assistance for national surveys on drug use can be provided to Bangladesh and India. UNODC can also help in collecting data focused on drug use and HIV among vulnerable groups in prisons and female drug users.

118. All South Asia countries are party to the three *international drug conventions* and have designated institutions to deal with drug dependence and HIV. However, there are normative inadequacies that UNODC can help address. Prominent among them are those related to the urgent need to introduce and enforce a *health-centered approach to drug treatment*, as opposed to the punitive approach that prevails in the region. UNODC can organize information and advocacy workshops for criminal justice, law enforcement, drug treatment, and health officials on the needs of drug users and facilitate an open discussion and synergies among all concerned parties.

119. UNODC can assist Governments in *harmonizing drug and HIV policies*. For instance, inconsistencies in some practices make access to drug treatment (like opioid maintenance therapy) difficult for drug dependent prisoners even though these services are available for drug users in community settings. Also, the legislation penalizing the use of injecting equipment makes it difficult for injecting drug users to take advantage of such services. Advocacy and awareness can be provided by UNODC to address these issues comprehensively and in line with international conventions. UNODC can organize regional and country specific workshops for facilitating regional and bilateral coordination on drug use and HIV related issues. Such forums will also facilitate the processes of sharing best practices, experiences and an atmosphere of collaborative working for enhanced responses to the emerging needs in the region. To bring about a greater convergence between drug and HIV entities, UNODC can facilitate national consultations in Bhutan, Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal, India and Sri Lanka.

120. UNODC can provide regional and country level awareness and *training* to Government and NGO health care/ service providers on prevention and treatment of emerging drugs of abuse like ATS, ketamine and prescription drugs. Treatment training can be provided focussing on the needs of vulnerable groups that have limited access to comprehensive treatment and care, including female injecting drug users and partners of male users, prisoners, street children (use of solvents), adolescents, youth and migrants. To this end, UNODC can support implementation of *pilot interventions* in Bangladesh, India, the Maldives and Nepal. These interventions could be implemented in close partnership with UNAIDS (and other UNAIDS convening agencies like UNICEF and UNWOMEN), other UN agencies such as WHO, national drugs and HIV control agencies and regional learning centres like the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre in India. Each pilot activity will identify at its outset the national counterpart that will be responsible to carry on with the necessary assistance once UNODC involvement comes to an end.
121. UNODC can assist Member States to *expand coverage of services* on TB, Hepatitis C and opioid maintenance therapy for drug users in community settings and in prisons and to ensure better provision of after- care services for post-release prisoners and recovering users.

# Programme Development, Oversight, Implementation And Evaluation



## Management and Coordination

122. Overall oversight and coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the Regional Programme will be the responsibility of the UNODC Representative for South Asia. S/he will consult with the concerned Governments – also through the Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee (PSPCC) - on key matters relating to the Regional Programme, including problems encountered and emerging drugs and crime issues. The Representative will also liaise with SAARC and other international and UN partners over Regional Programme implementation and assessment. In close consultation with UNODC Headquarters, the Representative will ensure that activities carried out under the Regional Programme are connected and integrated as appropriate with other UNODC undertakings, either globally or in adjacent regions such as East, Central and West Asia, as well as South East Asia and the Middle East, in order to promote its inter-regional and global dimensions and relevance where ever applicable.
123. The Regional Representative will be assisted by the ROSA programme support team comprising (i) the Deputy Representative (ii) Coordinators for the sub-programmes, (iii) technical and programme staff, (iv) the Finance Officer (v) the Human Resource focal point and (vi) programme/administrative assistants and (vii) the Communications Officer.
124. Each of the five sub-programmes will be overseen by a Sub-programme Coordinator. Reporting to the Regional Representative, each Sub-programme Coordinator will be responsible for achieving the planned results of the sub-programme through the implementation and monitoring of substantive, financial and administrative aspects of the Sub-programme, including the preparation of costed annual work plans, progress reports and other documents in line with internal and stakeholders' requirements. Each Coordinator is also responsible to lead the respective Sub-programme team.
125. The programme support team will meet periodically under the leadership of the Regional Representative to:
- coordinate and facilitate sub-programmes development and implementation;
  - monitor and review the substantive and financial implementation of sub-programmes;
  - provide quality support and assurance to programme officers within the region;
  - ensure that experiences and lessons learned provide the basis for the further implementation and design of future activities;
  - identify programming and funding opportunities;

- consider, and make recommendations on, adjustments and/or additions to activities in the light of the evolving requirements of the region; and
  - design – at the start of the Regional Programme - the appropriate Monitoring & Evaluation System for the Regional Programme in close coordination with Headquarters.
126. UNODC Offices located in the region away from Delhi will be responsible to ensure effective implementation of activities in their respective countries, as an integrated package of support implemented, in synergy with each sub-programme of the Regional Programme for South Asia and in partnership with stakeholders. They maintain close working relationships with the national authorities, other actors, and the UN Country Teams. The Regional Programme will be implemented together with relevant Government/line Ministries representing specific mandated areas (Ministries of Home for aspects related to transnational organized crime and Ministries of Health/Social Welfare for drug and HIV prevention). In line with existing Government policies, UNODC will also work with other implementing partners such as NGOs, especially in areas related to health and victim support.
127. To ensure coherence across UNODC activities and provide required support, backstopping will be provided from relevant UNODC Headquarters offices under the umbrella of the Regional Section for South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch. The Chief of the Regional Section will chair a task team where all offices having mandates and responsibilities related to the Regional Programme are represented.
128. The Regional Programme serves as a platform for the design, development and implementation of ongoing and new activities to be developed in an integrated and coherent approach. These are reflected under each sub-programme and will be in line with national and regional policies and priorities to ensure ownership and sustainability. Ongoing individual projects at national and regional level are part and parcel of the Regional Programme and will contribute to outcomes within each sub-programme at national and regional level, as appropriate and become integral part of the Regional Programme. UNODC will play a catalytic role in the region, based primarily on its ability to deliver technical expertise and policy advice in conformity with its mandates and normative frameworks. The implementation of the Regional Programme will be reviewed once a year by a *Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee* (PSPCC) where all national and regional stakeholders are represented. To facilitate PSPCC deliberations, a progress report will be prepared by ROSA in advance of PSPCC meetings and made available in hard copies as well as on the UNODC website to serve the Committee meetings. Annual, semi-annual and project/programme completion reports will be prepared for individual activities as required by Member States and funding partners. The implementation of the Regional Programme will be also reviewed by the Programme Review Committee (PRC) at UNODC HQ. Once the Regional Programme is approved, the ongoing projects will contribute to outcomes within each sub-programme and will become part and parcel of the Regional Programme.



129. UNODC will make use of various communication modalities to highlight the support received by the Regional Programme and amplify the voices of partners from across the region. The UNODC website for South Asia will ensure that all activities and achievements related to the Regional Programme are available to concerned Governments, funding partners and the wider public.

## Resource requirements and financing

130. The budget of the Regional Programme amounts to US\$ 20 million over a period of three years. The budget has been kept in line with the absorption capacity over the last five years of the UNODC ROSA office with a gradual increment over the years reflecting the purpose of the Regional Programme to diversify and incrementally expand UNODC activities in particular the area of crime prevention and focusing on regional cooperation. The budget also reflects best estimates of possible funding support taking into account the intended move towards new areas of cooperation especially in the areas of transnational organized crime, countering corruption and terrorism prevention. The indicative budget per subprogramme is based on actual funding available, amounts budgeted in proposals already submitted to funding partners and budgets for pipeline proposals.
131. UNODC will use the Regional Programme as an advocacy and fund-raising tool with Governments of the region and international partners to highlight the relevance of and need for action in the area of rule-of-law and public health at national and regional levels. UNODC will organize fund-raising through a variety of activities involving both UNODC ROSA and UNODC HQ. These may include fund-raising round-tables in the region and fund-raising missions to donor countries and funding partners as well as regular meetings and briefings for donors at local level.
132. UNODC expects to receive pledges and contributions through UNODC global programmes/projects, Governments in the region, donor Governments, multilateral donors, the private sector, UN multi-donor trust funds and regional funds. UNODC can also play a useful role in facilitating direct donor contributions to Member States' priorities that fall within the scope of the Regional Programme.
133. Funding partners will be encouraged to pledge resources for the implementation of the overall Regional Programme, or to soft earmark resources for one of the sub-programmes in keeping with internationally-agreed principles of aid effectiveness.
134. The commitment of Governments in the region is critical for the achievement of Regional Programme outcomes. The recurrent resources for sustaining the operational capacity of UNODC and for initiatives under this programme must come whenever possible from Governments themselves. This includes cost for staff, premises, materials and supplies, equipment and facilities maintenance as well as for programme activities.



## Monitoring and Reporting

135. The monitoring of the implementation of the Regional Programme and its subprogrammes is the responsibility of the UNODC Regional Office together with UNODC project offices in the region as well as with global and other regional programmes, as applicable. The Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee (PSPCC), in accordance with its TORs, plays an instrumental role in monitoring the implementation of the Regional Programme by reviewing the overall progress in its annual meetings and by proposing adjustments, as required.
136. Implementation of the Regional Programme activities and of related work plans will be regularly documented through semi-annual and annual progress reports. Sub-programme performance indicators will be key monitoring yardsticks against which data and other evidence can be collected over time and which can be used in independent evaluation. Wherever applicable, the baselines will be developed in the first year of implementation in close consultation with Member States. Progress reports will be submitted to UNODC Headquarters and shared with member Governments and funding partners as appropriate. Additional progress reports may be prepared on request during the life of individual sub-programmes.
137. The Regional Programme and will also be subject to examination by the United Nations Internal Audit Division and the United Nations Board of External Auditors. Upon their request, the auditors will have access to the relevant documentation and correspondence. The responsible project office will facilitate access to accounts, expenditures and inventory records.

## Programme evaluation

138. Evaluations of UNODC programmes are carried out independently. Regional programme evaluations are conducted by an external evaluation team under the guidance of the HQ-based Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU), and in close cooperation with the Regional Representative as well as implementing partners.
139. Considering the duration of the Regional Programme a final Regional Programme evaluation is envisaged. However, depending on the needs of the stakeholders and the challenges that the programme may face during its implementation, mid-term evaluations of -programmes could be considered.
140. The timing of the final Regional Programme evaluation is to be determined in such a way to ensure that findings and recommendations can feed into the next planning cycle. This means that planning for such a final evaluation will start several months prior to the start of the next programming cycle.
141. The purpose of the final evaluation is to assess the overall programme performance and achievements, but also to promote organizational learning and inform the formulation of the next Regional Programme. To this end, specific evaluation criteria and questions are formulated on the basis of i) the logical framework of the Regional Programme, ii) the information needs of internal and external stakeholders and iii) recommendations stemming from completed project/sub-programme evaluations in the region, if any.

Further, the Regional Programme evaluation will be in line with IEU and UN Evaluation group (UNEG) evaluation policies and guidelines. In this, the evaluation will be subject to address the following criteria, which align with OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the programme.

142. The budget needed for the final Regional Programme evaluation depends on several factors, e.g. size and complexity of the Regional Programme, availability of baseline and monitoring data, quality of sub programme evaluations, if any, and the number of evaluators needed to conduct the evaluation. It is anticipated that a multidisciplinary team, covering the expertise needed to assess the five sub-programmes, is recruited for the exercise. In light of the above, appropriate funding will be provided under budget line 5700 for evaluation purposes.
143. Secondary data – such as findings from project/sub-programme evaluations (if any), baseline and monitoring data, and information from internal reviews such as annual reviews - will feed into the evaluation and will be crosschecked and triangulated with primary data stemming from first hand sampling and collection methods. Findings will be discussed and disseminated within the region as well as at UNODC headquarters – including in the intergovernmental Working Group on Governance and Finance.

## Risk Assessment and Risk Management

144. The table below reflects developments that could have a negative impact on the Regional Programme and its components. It also identifies measures that can be introduced to prevent and mitigate such risks.

RISK	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT ON		MITIGATING MEASURES
		Regional Programme (overall)	Regional Programme components	
Funding below overall regional programme requirements	Likely	High	Medium	Regular advocacy events at HQ, regional and national level; synergies with other programmes as well as new partnerships; national cost sharing.
Limited coordination among partners	Possible	High	High	Periodic meetings with partner Governments; increase frequency of PSPCC; strengthen linkages with SAARC and BIMSTEC.
Shifting drug and crime control priorities	Unlikely	High	Low	Regular situation assessments Regular briefings and discussions with Governments on emerging shifts.
Political tension in regional programme region	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Situation may vary from country to country.
Security issues affect local operations	Unlikely	Medium	High	Situation may vary from country to country.

145. For the first year of implementation of the Regional Programme, seventy per cent of the required funding have been secured under ongoing and newly starting projects. Also, approximately one fourth of required funding has been secured for the second year of implementation. Considering the nature of proposed activities in the more recent mandated working areas of UNODC, the Regional Programme will be used as an advocacy tool with potential funding partners within the region and through UNODC Headquarters reaching out to traditional and emerging funding partners. The members of the Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee will be regularly informed about the funding status. In case of funding shortfalls, the PSPCC will be consulted with regard to corrective measures to be taken.
146. The managerial and reporting mechanisms envisaged within the Regional Programme, including periodic stock taking by the Regional Office ROSA, UNODC HQ, PSPCC and Governments in the region, are also intended to prevent and manage risks identified and possible new risks. The assessment of possible risks will be part of the agenda of the PSPCC meetings with a view to elicit advice for timely action by UNODC.



# Annexes

1. Logical framework
2. Indicative budget
3. Partnership Table (Government counterparts)
4. Terms of Reference for Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee
5. Status of signature and ratification of the relevant UN Conventions and Protocol
6. Report of the Regional Expert Group Meeting (New Delhi, June 2012)
7. Organizational Chart - UNODC Regional Office for South Asia

## Annex 1: Logical framework

### *Sub-programme 1: Countering transnational organized crime and trafficking, including drug trafficking*

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States identify and respond to trafficking of drugs, precursors and illicit goods (like fraudulent medicines, counterfeit currency) including improving cross-border and intra-regional cooperation	<p>(a) Number of countries establishing mechanisms to counter illicit trafficking <u>Baseline:</u> None, except information sharing mechanisms under SAARC - SDOMD and STOMD <u>Target:</u> by 2015, SAARC mechanisms strengthened/expanded with additional mandates on illicit trafficking</p> <p>(b) Number of trained law enforcement, customs and border officers indicating operational use of training <u>Baseline:</u> 300 officers with improved knowledge through CBT(2011) <u>Target:</u> by 2015, 500 law enforcement/ border/ customs officers in South Asia apply training to counter illicit trafficking</p>	<p>(a) Government agency records</p> <p>(b) LMS (Learning Management System) feedback on CBT and pre/post training reports</p>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants operations nationally and regionally acted upon	<p>(a) National and regional mechanisms in place to respond to TIP <u>Baseline:</u> To be established <u>Target:</u> At least 2 countries establish cross-border mechanisms by 2015</p> <p>(b) Number of trained criminal justice actors use increased knowledge and tools to better respond to TIP and SOM <u>Baseline:</u> to be determined <u>Target:</u> 500 officers in South Asia indicate use of training and tools to counter TIP and SOM by 2015</p>	<p>(a) National and regional action plans and strategy documents</p> <p>(b) pre and post training reports and case records</p>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Countries use compatible methods for inter and intra regional information/ intelligence exchange and increase joint operations	<p>(a) Unified intelligence methods applied in the region <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined with Governments <u>Target:</u> Establish a criminal intelligence/information sharing network by 2014 - 2015</p> <p>(b) Number of joint operations <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined <u>Target:</u> by 2015, at least one by each country with a counterpart</p>	<p>(a) Report of qualitative analysis and comparison of methods for information and intelligence exchange</p> <p>(b) government records</p>
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Strategies and programmes to prevent and combat money laundering and financing of terrorism adopted and implemented by relevant authorities	<p>(a) Number of operational mechanisms for investigation and prosecution of financial crimes adopted by national authorities <u>Baseline:</u> To be established <u>Target:</u> 6 FIUs in the region cooperate bilaterally or multilaterally to counter money laundering</p>	<p>(a) regional meeting reports of FIUs/ questionnaires</p>

## Sub-programme 2: Countering Corruption

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States take action to improve their compliance with UNCAC through strengthening of anti-corruption regimes</p>	<p>(a) States' Parties actively follow up on findings and recommendations emerging from the Review process, with support from UNODC and, on a voluntary basis, conduct gap analyses and/or corruption surveys, assisted by UNODC and other partners. (CECB)</p> <p>(b) Number of countries that adopt anti-corruption strategies and action plans</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Existing action plans and strategies not comprehensively codified and formalized</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 3 countries' adopt comprehensive action plans</p>	<p>(a) UNCAC review summaries, gap analysis, surveys as volunteered by State parties.</p> <p>(b) Anti-corruption strategy and action plan documents</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Member States take action to effectively prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption</p>	<p>(a) Countries establish mechanisms to record and follow up allegations of corruption, including among parliamentarians/ law enforcement/ judiciary with assistance from UNODC</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> to be established (2013)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> by 2015 at least 3 countries indicate increased investigation and prosecution of corruption cases</p>	<p>(b) National criminal justice system records</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Member States develop and implement corruption prevention strategies including in cooperation with other actors (private sector, Government bodies, civil society and academia) in line with UNCAC</p>	<p>(a) Number of pilot corruption prevention initiatives scaled-up or expanded, targeting civil society organizations, Government bodies, academia, parliamentarians, the media or the general public</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> To be determined</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Initiatives/ measures scaled-up or expanded in line with UNCAC in at least 3 countries by 2015</p>	<p>(a) Reports/ policy statements/ records</p>

### Sub-programme 3: Terrorism prevention

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States' counter terrorism legislative and regulatory frameworks strengthened	<p>(a) Number of countries that develop legislative modifications in compliance with the international instruments against terrorism and relevant UN Security Council resolutions with UNODC assistance <u>Baseline:</u> application in varying degrees <u>Target:</u> 4 countries, including Bhutan and Nepal</p> <p>(b) Number of countries that become party to additional international counter-terrorism treaties <u>Baseline:</u> 2 countries have ratified over 13/16 instruments <u>Target:</u> At least 3 countries become party to an additional treaty by 2015</p>	<p>(a) Government reports and legislative statements</p> <p>(b) Government records/ statements</p>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> National criminal justice systems implementing rule-of-law- based counter terrorism measures	<p>(a) Number of countries that adopt improved rule-of-law based counter-terrorism frameworks and policies <u>Baseline:</u> to be determined <u>Target:</u> At least 3 countries establish specialized rule of law based counter terrorism measures by 2015</p>	(a) Reports from government departments
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Regional and international cooperation on criminal matters against terrorism strengthened	<p>(a) Number of countries using mechanisms (like information exchange, networking and sharing of good practices) to promote international cooperation <u>Baseline:</u> Information to be established <u>Target:</u> At least 3 countries use mechanisms to promote international cooperation by 2015</p>	(a) Country reports



#### Sub-programme 4: Promoting efficient, fair and humane criminal justice systems

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States collect and analyze data on crime prevalence and criminal justice responses to specific crimes	(a) Number of countries that show improved reporting on the UN Crime Trends Survey through improved awareness and capacities <u>Baseline:</u> Sporadic and delayed reporting (2011) <u>Target:</u> At least 4 countries show improved and timely UN CTS reporting by 2015	(a) Data on improved, timely UNCTS reporting
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Children in contact with the law better served and protected by criminal justice institutions	(a) Number of countries that implement national programmes to provide support and assistance to children in contact with law and child victims <u>Baseline:</u> To be established country-wise <u>Target:</u> Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka implement programmes for improved compliance to juvenile justice standards by 2015	(a) Government and NGO reports
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Member States take action to improve prison conditions in line with Standard Minimum Rules (SMR)	(a) Number of training and development programmes in prison management, including application of standards and norms in the treatment of prisoners, are expanded and applied to prisons nationally <u>Baseline:</u> To be established with local authorities <u>Target:</u> SMR training expanded and applied nationally in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal  (b) Number of plans for improving legal aid services, and rehabilitation and social integration programmes, implemented by national authorities based on recommendations of reviews <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined <u>Target:</u> Plans and capacity building implemented in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal by 2015	(a) Training and prison reports  (b) Criminal justice and NGO reports
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Member States apply standards and norms to address needs of women vis-à-vis the criminal justice system	(a) Number of plans/ interventions and strategies implemented by national authorities to address the needs of women in the criminal justice system, based on recommendations of reviews <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined <u>Target:</u> Four assessments on strategies implemented by 2015	(a) National authority records and reports
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Crime prevention initiatives and measures developed and implemented in accordance with UN standards and norms and recognized good practices	(a) Number of action plans or programmes implemented by national authorities for effective crime prevention strategies, targeting youth at risk of committing crime or of being utilized in the commission of crime. <u>Baseline:</u> To be established country-wise <u>Target:</u> Action plans/Programmes implemented in Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal by 2015	(a) National authorities' records/ reports

**Sub-programme 5: Drug use prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS**

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States modify/ establish supportive legal and policy frameworks to effectively address drug use and HIV prevention, treatment and care efforts with a consistent health centered approach</p>	<p>(a) Number of countries where national policies or action plans are implemented to promote health centered approach in response to drug use, dependence, and in prevention of negative health and social consequences  <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined through legal and policy reviews  <u>Target:</u> All 6 countries introduce elements of the health centered approach (in line with international standards) in their respective national policies by 2015</p>	<p>(a) Government reports                      (a) workshop and meeting reports</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Evidence and strategic information on drug use and HIV extent, pattern and trends available for use in evidence informed policy and decision-making, strategic intervention planning and operational purposes</p>	<p>(a) Number of countries that indicate that evidence and strategic information on drug use and HIV is used for decision making, policy and operational responses  <u>Baseline:</u> 2 out of 6 countries have updated drug use surveys  <u>Target:</u> At least 2 countries generate and use strategic information and assessments on drug use by 2015</p>	<p>(a) Surveys, assessment reports</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Increased implementation at the national level of evidence-based services related to drug use (including among vulnerable groups) and HIV prevention in the community and in prisons</p>	<p>(a) Number of South Asian countries that implement evidence-based drug use prevention, drug treatment, rehabilitation and social integration interventions/ pilots for vulnerable population groups (IDUs, women, street children, prisoners, youth) in line with principles of effectiveness  <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined with Governments  <u>Target:</u> At least 4 countries implement pilot interventions for at least 2 vulnerable groups by 2015                      (b) Number of countries that adopt and implement/ upscale strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS as related to vulnerable groups  <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined  <u>Target:</u> At least 3 countries implement/ upscale HIV/AIDS strategies related to vulnerable groups by 2015</p>	<p>(a) Government and NGO reports of treatment seekers/ rehabilitation                      (b) Statements of adoption of strategies and programmes</p>

## Annex 2: Indicative budget

### *Sub-programme 1: Countering transnational organized crime and trafficking, including drug trafficking*

Sub-programmes	Thematic Areas	Amount in USD					
		Year - 2013	Year - 2014	Year - 2015	Total Funding (\$)	Secured Funding (\$)	Funding Shortfall (\$)
Sub-programme 1	Countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking including drug trafficking	1,424,100	3,201,400	3,640,800	8,266,300	1,852,000	6,414,300
Sub-programme 2	Countering Corruption	766,700	741,500	815,700	2,323,900	371,000	1,952,900
Sub-programme 3	Terrorism Prevention	374,500	791,500	911,700	2,077,700	-	2,077,700
Sub-programme 4	Promoting efficient, fair and humane criminal justice systems	-	691,500	755,800	1,447,300	-	1,447,300
Sub-programme 5	Drug use prevention and treatment and HIV / AIDS	1,575,700	2,123,400	2,185,700	5,884,800	1,186,300	4,698,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,141,000</b>	<b>7,549,300</b>	<b>8,309,700</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>3,409,300</b>	<b>16,590,700</b>

**Annex 3: Partnership Table (Government counterparts)**

Sub-programmes	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Sri Lanka
<b>Countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking including drug trafficking</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Narcotics Control), (Criminal Investigation Department); Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gross National Happiness Commission; Bhutan Narcotics Control Agency; Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs (Bureau of Law & Order), (Royal Bhutan Police),	Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Ministry of Home Affairs, Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation, Enforcement Directorate	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Maldives Police Service; Maldives National Defence Force; Maldives Customs Service; Department of Immigration and Emigration; Prosecutor General's Office	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Peace and Reconciliation; Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare	Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Defence, Public Security, Law & Order; National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, Ministry of Justice, Department of Emigration and Immigration
<b>Countering corruption</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, Bangladesh Supreme Court, Anti-Corruption Commission, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Anti Corruption Commission	Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training); Ministry of Home Affairs (Central Bureau of Investigation); Central Vigilance Commission	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Anti Corruption Commission	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Prime Minister's Office; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Law and Justice; Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority	Ministry of External Affairs; Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption
<b>Terrorism prevention</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs (Bangladesh Police); Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Office of the Attorney General	Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Maldives National Defence Force, Maldives Police Service (Counter Terrorism Unit)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Defence	Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Justice

Sub-programmes	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Sri Lanka
<b>Criminal Justice</b>	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Office of the Attorney General; Bangladesh Supreme Court; Law Commission, Judicial Administration Training Institute, National Human Rights Commission	National Commission for Women and Children	Ministry of Home Affairs (Prisons Administration), Ministry of Law and Justice	Judiciary, Drug Court (since 2012), Juvenile Justice Unit	Ministry of Law and Justice	Ministry of Rehabilitation and Prison Reforms, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment
<b>Drugs and HIV</b>	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS/STD Programme); Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Narcotics Control); Ministry of Local Governments	Ministry of Health (National HIV/AIDS Programme); Bhutan Narcotics Control Agency	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organization), (All India Institute of Medical Sciences)	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health; Health Protection Agency; Ministry of Education; Department of Penitentiary and Rehabilitation Services; National Drug Control Council; national Drug Agency; Drug Courts	Ministry of Health and Population (National Centre for AIDS & STD Control); Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare; Ministry of Local Development	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, National STD/AIDS Control Programme

## **Annex 4: Terms of reference for Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee**

UNODC REGIONAL PROGRAMME ON “PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW AND COUNTERING DRUGS AND CRIME IN SOUTH ASIA (2013 – 2015)”

PROGRAMME STEERING AND POLICY COORDINATION COMMITTEE  
TERMS OF REFERENCE

### **I. Background**

The Regional Programme on promoting the rule of law and countering drugs and crime in South Asia (2013–2015) is a result of consultations of the participating States: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka having recognized the significance of the Regional Programme as an added value to their joint efforts aiming at combating drug trafficking, transnational organised crime, upholding the rule of law and promoting health-centred drug use prevention actions in the region.

The Regional Programme was elaborated through consultations with national counterparts in the region following the holding of the first Regional Expert Group Meeting on “Promoting the Rule of Law and Countering Drugs and Crime in South Asia” in June 2012 in New Delhi, India. Based on this, the experts from Member States in the region have identified five Sub-Programmes:

- Countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking
- Countering corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- Promoting efficient, fair and humane criminal justice systems
- Drug use prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS

The Regional Programme covers a three-year period from 2013 – 2015 with a planned budget of US\$ 20 million. The full implementation of the Regional Programme’s activities requires commensurate amounts of funds, which need to be mobilized. The onus and responsibility for implementation, monitoring and oversight of the Regional Programme rests within the UNODC in full consultation, cooperation and coordination with Member states (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka). In this context, the national ownership by the Member States of the Regional Programme is a key prerequisite for the successful outcomes of the regional programme. With regard to the mobilization of resources, UNODC leads such efforts with the support of Member States of the region.

### **II. Objectives of the Programme Steering & Policy Coordination Committee (PSPCC)**

The overall objective of the Programme Steering and Policy Committee is to oversee the implementation of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Asia (2013 – 2015) in accordance with regional priorities and to facilitate effective cooperation between UNODC,

the Member States of South Asia and the various stakeholders. It makes sure that activities are aligned with national and regional priorities and that there is no duplication with other efforts in the areas of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the region. It ensures that programme activities are regularly monitored, assessed and adjusted, if necessary, in the light of the regional developments.

### III. Working schedule

The Programme Steering and Policy Coordination Committee will meet once a year to review the progress of the implementation of the Regional Programme's activities and to discuss up to date information on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts in the region, challenges and emerging threats. It may also discuss issues related to the agenda items of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and other conferences on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice.

### IV. Composition and Statute of the PSPCC

Each Member State under the Regional Programme is represented in the PSPCC with one member and one alternate member. The designated member acts as a focal point for the Regional Programme.

UNODC is part of the PSPCC through the Regional Representative. UNODC acts as a secretariat to the PSPCC.

Representatives of other organizations can be invited to be part of the meetings, as required.

The Committee, whose work and meetings are governed by a statute, holds its annual meetings in one of the member states. A draft statute will be discussed in the first meeting.

### V. Terms of Reference of the PSPCC

- To identify, review and assess regional priorities and emerging challenges and threats to the region;
- To mobilize support, including financial support, for the implementation of the Regional Programme;
- To review the progress of the implementation of the Regional Programme; discuss annual work plans and provide guidance on ongoing and future activities undertaken under the Regional Programme
- To provide regular updates on the Regional Programme's activities to regional and stakeholders;
- To share information on planned or ongoing activities carried out by other relevant partners in the region in similar areas;
- To ensure the establishment of contacts with national counterparts and ensure direct and prompt communication with respective Governments and related follow-up; and
- To participate in regional seminars/ workshops, study tours and round table discussions carried out under the Regional Programme.



## Annex 5: Status of signature and ratification of the relevant UN Conventions and Protocols

### BANGLADESH- STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON DRUGS, CRIME AND TERRORISM<sup>1</sup>

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature <sup>2</sup>	Ratification <sup>3</sup> / Accession <sup>4</sup>
<b>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</b>			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961			25 April 1975 (A)
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971			11 October 1990 (A)
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961			9 May 1980 (A)
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988			11 October 1990
<b>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</b>			
United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	12 August 2011		13 July 2011 (A)
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
United Nations Convention against Corruption	29 March 2007		27 February 2007 (A)
<b>TERRORISM</b>			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft signed 1963	23 October 1978		25 July 1978 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970			28 June 1978 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971			28 June 1978 (A)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973			20 May 2005 (A)

<sup>1</sup> In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

<sup>2</sup> `Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

<sup>3</sup> To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

<sup>4</sup> `Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature <sup>2</sup>	Ratification <sup>3</sup> / Accession <sup>4</sup>
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979			20 May 2005 (A)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980			11 May 2005 (A)
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	27 July 2005		27 June 2005 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	7 September 2005		9 June 2005 (A)
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	7 September 2005		9 June 2005 (A)
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	15 October 2005		16 August 2005 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997			20 May 2005 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999			26 August 2005 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Adopted at New York on 13 April 2005			7 June 2007 (A)
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf			
Convention on the suppression of unlawful Acts relating to international civil aviation 2010			
Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010			

**BHUTAN- STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON DRUGS, CRIME AND TERRORISM<sup>5</sup>**

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature <sup>6</sup>	Ratification <sup>7</sup> / Accession <sup>8</sup>
<b>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</b>			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961	23 September 2005		24 August 2005 (A)
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	16 November 2005		18 August 2005 (A)
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961			24 August 2005(A)
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988			27 August 1990 (A)
<b>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</b>			
United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
United Nations Convention against Corruption		15 September 2005	
<b>TERRORISM</b>			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft signed 1963	25 April 1989		25 January 1989 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970			28 December 1988 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971			28 December 1988 (A)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973			16 January 1989 (A)

<sup>5</sup> In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

<sup>6</sup> `Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

<sup>7</sup> To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

<sup>8</sup> `Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979			31 August 1981 (A)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	25 September 2005		26 August 2005 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988			
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991			26 August 2005 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997			
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999	21 April 2004		22 March 2004 (R)
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Adopted at New York on 13 April 2005			
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf			
Convention on the suppression of unlawful Acts relating to international civil aviation 2010			
Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010			

**INDIA- STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON DRUGS, CRIME AND TERRORISM<sup>9</sup>**

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature <sup>10</sup>	Ratification <sup>11</sup> / Accession <sup>12</sup>
<b>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</b>			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961			13 December 1978 (R)
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971			23 April 1975 (A)
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961			14 December 1978 (A)
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988			27 March 1990 (A)
<b>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</b>			
United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	4 June 2011		5 May 2011 (R)
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	4 June 2011	-	5 May 2011 (R)
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	4 June 2011	-	5 May 2011 (R)
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	4 June 2011	-	5 May 2011 (R)
United Nations Convention against Corruption	8 June 2011		9 May 2011 (R)
<b>TERRORISM</b>			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft signed 1963	20 October 1975		22 July 1975 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970			12 November 1982 (R)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971			12 November 1982 (R)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973			11 April 1978 (A)

<sup>9</sup> In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

<sup>10</sup> 'Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

<sup>11</sup> To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

<sup>12</sup> 'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979			7 September 1994 (A)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980			12 March 2002 (A)
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	21 April 1995		22 March 1995 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	13 January 2000		15 October 1999 (A)
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	13 January 2000		15 October 1999 (A)
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	15 January 2000		16 November 1999 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997			22 September 1999 (R)
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999			22 April 2003 (R)
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Adopted at New York on 13 April 2005			24 July 2006 (R)
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material			19 September 2007 (R)
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation			-
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf			-
Convention on the suppression of unlawful Acts relating to international civil aviation 2010			-
Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010		10 September 2010	-

**THE MALDIVES- STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON DRUGS, CRIME AND TERRORISM<sup>13</sup>**

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature <sup>14</sup>	Ratification <sup>15</sup> / Accession <sup>16</sup>
<b>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</b>			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961			7 September 2000 (A)
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	6 December 2000		7 September 2000 (A)
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961	7 October 2000		7 September 2000 (A)
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988	6 December 2000		7 September 2000 (R)
<b>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</b>			
United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	6 March 2013		4 February 2013 (A)
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime		-	
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime		-	
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime		-	
United Nations Convention against Corruption	21 April 2007		23 March 2007 (A)
<b>TERRORISM</b>			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft signed 1963	27 December 1987		28 September 1987 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970			1 September 1987 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971			1 September 1987 (A)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973			21 August 1990 (A)

<sup>13</sup> In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

<sup>14</sup> 'Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

<sup>15</sup> To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

<sup>16</sup> 'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.



<b>Title of the Convention or Protocol</b>	<b>Entry into force</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification/ Accession</b>
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979			
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	21 April 1999		22 March 1999 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988			
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	21 May 1999		22 March 1999 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997			7 September 2000 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999	20 May 2004		20 April 2004 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Adopted at New York on 13 April 2005			
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf			
Convention on the suppression of unlawful Acts relating to international civil aviation 2010			
Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010			

**NEPAL - STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON DRUGS, CRIME AND TERRORISM<sup>17</sup>**

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature <sup>18</sup>	Ratification <sup>19</sup> / Accession <sup>20</sup>
<b>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</b>			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961			29 June 1987 (A)
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	10 May 2007		9 February 2007 (A)
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961			29 June 1987 (A)
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988			24 July 1991 (A)
<b>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</b>			
United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	22 January 2012		23 December 2011 (R)
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
United Nations Convention against Corruption	28 April 2011		29 March 2011 (R)
<b>TERRORISM</b>			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft signed 1963	15 April 1979		15 January 1979 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970			11 January 1979 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971			11 January 1979 (A)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973			9 March 1990 (A)

<sup>17</sup> In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

<sup>18</sup> 'Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

<sup>19</sup> To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

<sup>20</sup> 'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979			9 March 1990 (A)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988			
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988			
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991			
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997		24 September 1999	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999			23 December 2011 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Adopted at New York on 13 April 2005			
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf			
Convention on the suppression of unlawful Acts relating to international civil aviation 2010		10 September 2010	
Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010		10 September 2010	

**SRI LANKA - STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON DRUGS, CRIME AND TERRORISM<sup>21</sup>**

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature <sup>22</sup>	Ratification <sup>23</sup> / Accession <sup>24</sup>
<b>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</b>			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961			11 July 1963 (A)
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971			15 March 1993 (A)
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961			29 June 1981 (A)
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988			6 June 1991 (A)
<b>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</b>			
United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime	22 October 2006		22 September 2006 (R)
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime		13 December 2000	
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime		13 December 2000	
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime			
United Nations Convention against Corruption			31 March 2004 (R)
<b>TERRORISM</b>			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft signed 1963	28 August 1978		30 May 1978 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970			30 May 1978 (A)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971			30 May 1978 (A)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973			27 February 1991(A)

<sup>21</sup> In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

<sup>22</sup> `Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

<sup>23</sup> To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

<sup>24</sup> `Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979			8 September 2000 (A)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	13 March 1997		11 February 1997 (R)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	3 December 2000		4 September 2000 (A)
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988			
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	10 December 2001		11 October 2001 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997			23 March 1999 (R)
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999			8 September 2000 (A)
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Adopted at New York on 13 April 2005			27 September 2007 (R)
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf			
Convention on the suppression of unlawful Acts relating to international civil aviation 2010			
Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010			

## Annex 6: Report of the Regional Expert Group Meeting

Promoting the Rule of Law and Countering Drugs and Crime in South Asia

Report of the Regional Expert Group Meeting

UNODC ROSA

14 – 15 June 2012

New Delhi, India

### INTRODUCTION

1. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism. The activities of UNODC are grounded on a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as the worldwide custodian and advocate. They include the three international drug conventions, the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the universal instruments against terrorism, and the UN Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
2. The UNODC Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) covers Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. ROSA has been active in South Asia for over two decades, first with an exclusively drug control mandate, and since 2006 addressing also crime-related issues. Over time, the Regional Office has been striving to move from a country-focused, project-led approach to a more strategic, long-term definition of its priorities and expected impact. This is in line with overall UNODC policy as set out in its Medium Term Strategy 2012 – 2015 and Strategic Frameworks for 2012- 2013 and 2014 – 2015.
3. In light of the above, ROSA has undertaken the preparation of a regional framework of activities covering the period 2013-2015. As part of the ongoing process of consultations intended to develop this framework, a dedicated meeting of regional experts was convened in New Delhi on 14-15 June 2012. The agenda of the meeting is attached as Annex A.
4. The meeting was attended by delegations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Representatives from the European Union, the Canadian High Commission as well as Representatives of UN Women and the World Bank were also present. The SAARC Representative was unable to attend due to a medical emergency. The list of participants is attached as Annex B.

### PROCEEDINGS

5. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Francesco Bastagli, Senior Policy and Programme Adviser UNODC. Following the introductory remarks, the plenary session was addressed by Ms. Cristina Albertin, Regional Representative UNODC, who provided an overview to the crime and drugs challenges in South Asia. This was followed by statements by the Heads of Delegation, who outlined their concerns and expectations.

6. Three working groups were subsequently established as follows:
  - Working Group 1: **Transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, economic crimes (money-laundering, corruption) and terrorism**
  - Working Group 2: **Criminal justice and crime prevention**
  - Working Group 3: **Drugs and HIV.**
7. The working groups carried on their deliberations through the afternoon of Thursday, 14 June and the morning of Friday, 15 June. Their conclusions and recommendations for the future work programme as submitted to the plenary are reproduced in paragraphs 8 to 10.
8. Report of Working Group 1: **Transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, economic crimes (money-laundering, corruption) and terrorism.**

*Facilitator: Mr. Pierre Lapaque (UNODC)*

*Rapporteur: Mr. Shervin Majlessi (UNODC)*

Member States of the region are assisted wherever applicable in:

*Information and strategic analysis*

- Developing and strengthening collection and strategic analysis of information by creating, improving and using existing systems and networks of national and regional assessments and collecting and sharing of data.

*Normative and legal framework*

- Capacity building in legislative drafting and implementation of national legal frameworks and strategies to implement provisions of UNTOC and its Protocols, the three international drug control conventions, the UNCAC and the international instruments against terrorism.

*Border control cooperation frameworks to fight against drugs and OC*

- Develop and strengthen regional and cross-regional cooperation frameworks and programmes to address border management in relation to drugs and crime by using alert mechanisms and, when possible, regional intelligence and information sharing mechanisms.

*Regional response to counter trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM)*

- Law enforcement and criminal justice officials trained to respond to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrant's cases (including basic understanding of forensic process and basic capacities to take appropriate initial action at crime scenes).
- Protection of vulnerable groups, victims, witnesses of TIP/SoM.
- Awareness campaigns on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants successfully implemented in the countries of the region.

*Strengthening criminal justice capacity for terrorism prevention*

- Networks of professionals developed, strengthened and supported to handle international cases (including sharing of information).



#### *Anti-money-laundering activities to reduce corruption, terrorism and organized crime*

- If not already done, introduction of UNODC computer-based training (CBT) to law enforcement officials in combating money-laundering and terrorism financing.
- Developing and strengthening financial intelligence & investigation units for effective receipt, analysis and dissemination of information.
- Strengthening the cross-border reporting/monitoring of smuggling of cash or bearer negotiable instruments.
- Where applicable, placement of a regional AML/CFT adviser, responsible for working directly with FIUs and law enforcement agencies to strengthen national and regional capacities and cooperation.

#### *Anti-corruption activities*

- Supporting Member States to participate effectively in the UNCAC review process (including through conducting gap analysis), thereby assisting them to fully implement the convention. The review process will serve to identify implementation gaps and challenges, as well as good practices and avenues for international cooperation.
- Capacity building activities and sharing of best practices on anti-corruption prevention and enforcement.
- Strengthening cooperation and engagement between all stakeholders.
- Strengthening transparency and accountability in judicial and law enforcement entities.
- Where applicable, placement of a regional anti-corruption adviser, responsible for working directly with anti-corruption institutions and stakeholders.

#### 9. Report of Working Group 2: **Criminal justice and crime prevention**

*Facilitator: Ms. Valerie Lebaux (UNODC)*

*Rapporteur: Mr. Rajnish Kwatra (Government of India)*

Member States of the region are assisted wherever applicable in:

#### *Criminal justice and crime prevention*

- Strengthening their capacity to provide data under the UN Crime Trends Surveys on prevalence of crime and criminal justice responses, to set the basis for needs assessments and strategic responses.
- Provision of regional platforms for criminal justice actors to interact and strengthen a result-oriented coordination.
- Criminal justice actors in the region are sensitized and trained to better respond to the needs of vulnerable groups, women and children.
- Developing drug abuse and crime prevention initiatives, including life skills programmes, targeting youth at risk of committing crime and of being utilized for committing crime.

- UNODC to facilitate regional exchange of experiences and promising approaches, including on community policing, restorative justice initiatives.

#### *Juvenile justice*

- Implementing international justice for children standards and adopting or upgrading national legislation, including the setting up of specific juvenile justice systems and the provision of child-friendly services by the criminal justice system.
- Capacity building and training for law enforcement and criminal justice officers to address the needs of children in conflict with the law as well as of victims.
- Carrying out advocacy initiatives on the situation, needs and rights of children.
- Strengthening the provision of legal representation and assistance to children in contact with the law.

#### *Prisons*

- Addressing prison overcrowding by strengthening provision of legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process and developing appropriate diversion measures from the criminal justice system and alternatives to imprisonment.
- Implementing Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners (SMRs) through development of operational, verifiable and quantifiable guidelines.
- Strengthening the capacity of prison officers (from Prison Heads to staff) on implementing SMRs.
- Setting up mechanisms for rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society.

#### *Violence against women*

- Strengthening data collection on the prevalence of violence against women and girls.
- Developing prevention strategies and advocacy initiatives to address violence against women and girls with an emphasis on changing attitudes, beliefs and mind-sets.

#### 10. Report of the Working Group 3: **Drugs and HIV**

*Facilitator: Mr. R. Gunashekhar (UNODC)*

*Rapporteur: H.E. Ms. Lubna Zahir Hussain (Government of Maldives)*

Member States of the region are assisted wherever applicable in:

#### *Implementation of Conventions*

- Harmonization of laws and policies at national level in line with regional and international conventions, standards, laws and policies to promote a health centric approach of drug users.
- Interagency sensitization and advocacy for joint working
- Establish and facilitate mechanisms for regional and bilateral coordination on drug related issues.

### *Research*

- National surveys (data collection) that captures extent, pattern and trends, comparable regionally with common indicators.

### *Capacity Building*

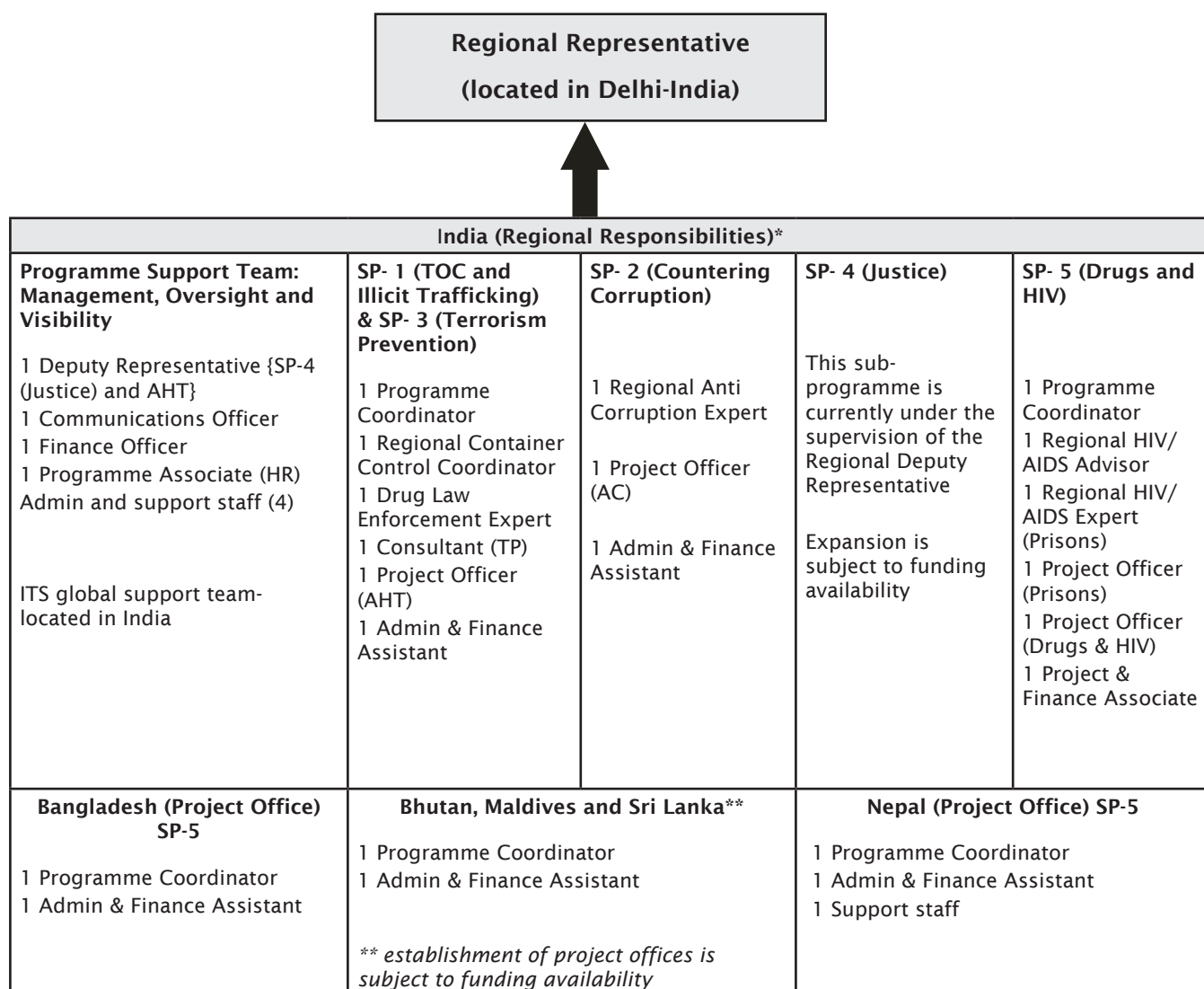
- Capacity building of service providers including/integrating drug and HIV treatment within National Health Systems
- Sensitization of the judiciary, civil society and community systems.
- Evidence based treatment models.
- Modern technologies and equipments for effective supply reduction initiatives.
- Make available/accessible comprehensive package of services for the vulnerable groups.
- Expand coverage of services for prisoners and strengthen reintegration and after care services for post release prisoners and recovering users

11. Following plenary considerations of the findings of the working groups, the Chair noted the high level of interest and participation throughout the proceedings. He cited some cross cutting issues that were brought to his attention relating to the mandates of more than one working group. They were as follows:

- Data collection, analysis and exchange. Threats and needs assessment.
- Transparency and accountability of criminal justice systems.
- Drug abuse prevention and crime prevention strategies and activities to be better connected.
- Health practitioners, law enforcement practitioners and regulatory authorities should work together on drug-related topics.
- The capacity of judiciary and law enforcement officials should be strengthened and they should be sensitized to different aspects of drugs and crime.
- In addition to the usual 'UNODC project review meetings', institute annual deliberation meetings on regional drugs and crime policies, which could include project/programme review meetings. This is particularly important as four countries are not represented in Vienna.

12. In her closing remarks, the Regional Representative said that the meeting had been unique as it was the first time that UNODC brought together on the same platform various wings of the six Governments that the Office covers to discuss the breadth of the UNODC mandate and its relevance in the region. The views and expectations expressed at the meeting would make a key contribution towards the regional framework. Further consultation would take place within UNODC and with the Governments concerned prior to the submission of the framework to member states for formal endorsement by the end of the year. The EGM was considered the start of a long-term dialogue between UNODC and the six Governments on the regional drugs and crime challenges.

## Annex 7: Organizational Chart - UNODC Regional Office for South Asia (as of 2013)



\* Staff with regional responsibilities cater to all six countries covered by the Regional Office





# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Regional Office for South Asia,**  
EP 16/17, Chandragupta Marg,  
Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021, India