



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific 2009 - 2012

Challenges, Achievements and the Way Ahead

Implementation Update: 2

March 2011

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific

Implementation update: 2

Consolidating UNODC's strategic contribution to rule of law, governance and human development in East Asia and the Pacific

March 2011

Bangkok

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Abbreviations

ACCORD	ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AD/SL	Alternative Development / Sustainable Livelihoods
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ANPUD	Asia Network of People who Use Drugs
APAIC	Asia Pacific Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Information Centre
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARTIP	Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (AusAID-funded)
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATS	Amphetamine Type Stimulants
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BLO	Border Liaison Office
CAU	Coordination and Analysis Unit
CBT	Computer-Based Training
CCDAC	Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (Myanmar)
CCDUs	Compulsory Centre for Drug Users
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAINAP	Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific
DIC	Drop-In-Centre
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the UN)
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIFT	Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
HAARP	HIV and AIDS Asia Regional Programme (AusAID-funded)
IDU	Injecting Drug Use/r
JCLEC	Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation
KABP	Knowledge – Attitude – Behavioural practice
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MMT	Methadone Maintenance Therapy
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NaTaLa	Ministry of Progress for Border Areas, National Races and Development Affairs (Myanmar)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSP	Needle and Syringe Programme
OST	Opioid Substitution Therapy
PATROL	Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement
PEP	Prosecutor Exchange Programme
PLWA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
RC	Regional Centre (of UNODC in Bangkok)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from the Deforestation and Degradation of forests
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RP	Regional Programme
SL	Sustainable Livelihood
SMART	Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends programme
SOM CAU	Smuggling of Migrants Coordination and Analysis Unit
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TA	Technical Assistance
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNCAC	UN Convention against Corruption
UNIAP	UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UN RTF	UN Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation



“We resolve therefore:

...To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering.

To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem.

To take concerted action against international terrorism...

...success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country...”

From the Millennium Declaration, 2000

Message from UNODC Director of Operations


I am grateful for the opportunity to once again provide a Preface for this report on the achievements of the Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific.

As you will read, UNODC has made some notable achievements in 2010, supporting the Member States of the region to tackle their crime, drugs, corruption and terrorism challenges. Some examples of outcomes we have contributed to that are profiled in this report include: Thailand has ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption. Nauru became one of only seven countries in the world to ratify all of the counter-terrorism instruments. Cambodia opened its first methadone clinic. In Lao PDR more than 50 villages benefited from alternative livelihood opportunities. In 2010, UNODC's programme portfolio in the region grew by more than 40% compared with 2009, while the overall amount of pledged resources to the programme is now at \$73.5 million, establishing UNODC as a credible and reliable partner to foster development and security in the region.

I firmly believe that this Regional Programme has allowed UNODC to act more strategically, developing linkages and synergies on both a thematic and a geographic basis, while at the same time facilitating greater cooperation between States. For example, UNODC is now working in partnership with ASEAN countries to establish a regional network of prosecutors to strengthen responses to transnational organised crime; and the scope of the UNODC-supported Border Liaison Offices has broadened significantly beyond drug trafficking to also respond effectively to migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, illicit products and environmental crime.

In the upcoming year, the seven offices in East Asia and the Pacific will work jointly to start the work of reviewing and revising the Regional Programme for the next cycle (2013-2016). As part of this process, the current strong platform of work will be consolidated, and even greater efforts will be made to realise UNODC's commitment to affecting a real change in the way we do business, bringing the organisation together and re-orientating it towards a strategic, results-based and impact driven way of working.

In conclusion, I'd like to thank all of our partners, in particular the Governments in the region, for their ongoing support to this Programme. Let me also express my appreciation to all our managers, experts and support staff on the ground for their commitment to this regional undertaking.



Francis Maertens
Deputy Executive Director and Director of Operations
UNODC Headquarters

Message from UNODC Regional Representative

This is our second consolidated report on the achievements of the Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific.

Our focus remains squarely on articulating our contribution to development results, rather than simply providing an account of activities we carried out over the preceding 12 months. I hope that the reader can therefore quickly identify, in this report, the improvements in human development, justice and security which we are trying, along with our partners, to promote. Nevertheless, in order to understand how we are contributing to results, it remains important to also profile some of the activities we are implementing on the ground.

East and South-East Asia is one of the most rapidly developing parts of the world. Global experience has shown us that positive and welcome developments, such as increased mobility of goods, services and money as well as the availability of information and communication technologies, simultaneously provide opportunities for transnational organized crime to expand. An uneven distribution of economic opportunities also produces significant domestic and international migration, which often disrupts communities and isolates vulnerable individuals. Rapid urbanization can also generate zones of anonymity and insecurity where criminality emerges and the law is challenged. This in turn adds impetus to both the demand for and supply of illicit drugs, for forced labour, for sex workers, for counterfeit products and for limited or protected natural resources (like timber, fish and wildlife).

For this reason, in addition to accounting for what we have achieved in 2010, we also attempt to outline the new and emerging threats and how we can best respond to them.

As I did last year, I would like to again thank all those in Governments, the NGO community, our civil society partners and our colleagues elsewhere in the United Nations who are working with us both as operational partners and as providers of funding. It is my sincere hope that this report contributes to strengthening these partnerships by demonstrating our commitment to achieving tangible results and being held accountable for the resources entrusted to us.



Gary Lewis
Regional Representative
UNODC East Asia and the Pacific

Summary of key developments in 2010

1. Our main achievements

While Section 2 of this report provides a full account of our contribution to Regional Programme outcomes and outputs, a few key examples are summarised below:

Illicit trafficking and smuggling

- Enhanced border security in the Greater-Mekong Subregion, with some significant drug seizures and arrests directly attributed to the operations of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) which have been established with UNODC support.
- Identification of key trafficking/smuggling concerns and ‘hot spots’ (including with respect to drugs, people and natural resources) through surveys of BLO officers in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Thailand.
- Improved availability of comparative regional data on ATS and other drugs through the SMART programme surveys.
- Enhanced capacities of front-line law enforcement officers through training, especially computer-based training.
- In the area of human trafficking, migrant smuggling and tackling environmental crimes (namely timber and wildlife trafficking), UNODC has established important new partnerships in 2010 and initiated implementation of new initiatives that are anticipated to deliver results in 2011.

Governance

- UNCAC ratification by Thailand (as a result of direct advocacy by UNODC) and the adoption of an UNCAC implementation plan by Viet Nam.
- Increased capacity of the Economic Police in Viet Nam to identify, investigate and prosecute economic crimes, including money laundering cases. Data for 2010 shows a significant increase in the number of cases handled and the value of assets frozen or confiscated.
- The establishment of corruption ‘Complaint Posts’ in Indonesia, run by NGOs selected by the Corruption Eradication Commission, and specifically focused on addressing cases of corruption within the Indonesian judiciary and court system.
- Anti-Corruption Awareness Training and Certification completed for 120 senior judges in Indonesia.
- Over 40 representatives of public and private sectors are now members of Indonesia’s newly established Anti-Corruption Forum.
- High-visibility anti-corruption engagements in Indonesia and Viet Nam to mark the International Day against Corruption (9 December).

Criminal justice

- Ratifications of crime and terrorism conventions by Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Nauru. (Nauru became one of only seven countries in the world to have completed the ratification of all 16 counter-terrorism instruments.) The Solomon Islands and Tuvalu are finalizing their ratification process for the remaining instruments.
- The Philippines and Thailand have taken important steps towards developing legislation on countering the financing of terrorism, drawing on specialized assistance from joint initiatives of the IMF and UNODC.
- Lao PDR and the Philippines drafted legislation on international cooperation in criminal matters with UNODC support.
- Also drawing on extensive UNODC assistance, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, and Vanuatu took significant steps in developing legislation on counter-terrorism.
- Agreement has been given by ASEAN Member States to work with UNODC to establish a regional network of prosecutors to help strengthen responses to transnational organized crime. A regional Prosecutor Exchange Programme (PEP) has also been developed, and will start in 2011.
- Partnerships on criminal justice responses to terrorism for East/South-East Asia and for the Pacific have been initiated. They aim, in each case, to provide coordinated technical assistance tailored to country-specific, capacity-building needs.

Drug demand reduction

- Opening of the first methadone clinic in Cambodia, with support from UNODC on methadone procurement.
- Reduction in drug use relapse rates at UNODC-supported project sites in Viet Nam.
- Reduction in numbers of opium addicts at UNODC-supported project sites in Lao PDR.
- Increase in the momentum, advocacy and communication with governments to shift away from detaining people who use drugs in compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs). The alternative being advocated for by UNODC is for the expansion of evidence-based, voluntary, drug treatment services in the community. Increased interest and willingness by some governments in the region to explore voluntary, community-based drug treatment approaches, evidenced by the study visits requested by some governments to visit and observe the new Cure and Care clinics in Malaysia. This follows the high-level Inter-Governmental Regional Consultation on Compulsory Centres for Drug Users organised by UNODC, ESCAP and UNAIDS in December 2010.

HIV/AIDS

- Finalization of a *Strategy to Halt and Reverse the HIV Epidemic among People who Inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific 2010-2015*, involving WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS, GFATM and ANPUD.
- In Myanmar, UNODC has made a direct contribution to increasing access for injecting drug users (IDUs) to treatment and harm reduction services. This occurs both at specific

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project sites and in terms of overall national coverage. According to national figures, IDUs accessing drop-in-centre (DIC) services increased by 14% in 2010 as compared with the same figure for 2008. National needle-syringe distribution also increased to more than 5 million from a figure of 3.5 million in 2008. There is a direct correlation between these results and UNODC operations through its two main HIV projects in country.

- Availability of up-to-date strategic information in the areas of national policies, financial and human resource availability and coverage of HIV prevention and treatment interventions for people who inject drugs in 15 countries in Asia. This has been made available through the *Baseline Assessment of Policies, Resources and Services for People who Inject Drugs*, a survey commissioned by the UN Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific.

Sustainable livelihoods

- The annual opium surveys in Myanmar and Lao PDR were successfully completed and the results were published in the regional report “*South-East Asia: Opium survey 2010*” which was launched on 13 December 2010 in Bangkok.
- In Lao PDR, UNODC has successfully supported the establishment of alternative livelihood opportunities in more than 30 villages in Phongslay Province, 5 villages in Oudomxay Province and 27 villages Houaphan Province.
- Evidence of improved living conditions includes increased household income, access to credit, improved water and sanitation facilities and improved market access through road construction. Gender-disaggregated data regarding access to benefits has also been collected and reported on. Details are provided in Section 2 of this report.
- Additional funding has been secured in Lao PDR to sustain and further develop alternative development programmes.
- In Myanmar, 2010 has been a year of transition while negotiating the scope and location of UNODC’s support to AD/SL programmes with the Myanmar government. Nevertheless, useful baseline and planning data has been collected during the year.

UNODC’s programme implementation capacity

- *Partnerships.* Strong partnerships are a key to our operational effectiveness. A number of existing partnerships have been strengthened in 2010, as well as new partnerships developed. Examples include our work in Cambodia with the UN Country Team on drug dependence treatment, our active participation in the One UN process in Viet Nam, our partnership with INTERPOL and World Vision Australia on Project Childhood, and our partnership with INTERPOL, CITES and the WCO in relation to developing a regional strategy to address forestry and wildlife crime.
- *Systems.* UNODC has continued to improve its results-based management systems. This includes our systems (and staff skills) for programme/project design, monitoring and reporting, staff performance management, financial management and communications.
- *Resource mobilization.* At the beginning of 2009, UNODC had secured US\$38m for Regional Programme implementation. A year later (January 2010) a total of US\$57m

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had been secured. As of December 2010 a total of US\$73m has been secured. In precise terms, UNODC has successfully mobilized an additional US\$16.8m¹ in 2010.

- *Accountability.* In 2010 we prepared and launched UNODC's first-ever Client Feedback Survey, aimed at promoting UNODC accountability and responsiveness to its clients. The results have been published (including website access), and UNODC is factoring the feedback received into ongoing programme development and management.

¹ This figure has been calculated by the Regional Centre in Bangkok for the purpose of this report but has not been cleared by the Financial Resource Management Service (FRMS) at UNODC Headquarters.

2. Strategic concerns

Illicit trafficking and smuggling

- Poppy cultivation and opium production continued to increase in 2010, particularly in Myanmar.
- There is large-scale spillover from methamphetamine pill production in Myanmar to neighbouring countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).
- The diversion of licit chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations for the manufacture of methamphetamine is increasing in the region.
- The region's performance in prosecuting human trafficking offenders appears to have deteriorated sharply in recent years.
- Our understanding of the nature and scale of human trafficking remains patchy, in particular due to lack of effective victim identification.
- Tigers, black rhinos and a wide array of trafficked Asian wildlife (e.g. pangolins, reptiles, etc.) are under severe threat of extinction.
- Despite log bans, quota systems and a range of regulations on commercial logging, the trade in illicit timber is still flourishing in South-East Asia.
- Available evidence indicates that migrant smuggling within, through, and from East and South-East Asia remains a significant challenge. Also, in 2009 and 2010, there has been a revitalization of migrant smuggling by sea to Australia and, to a lesser extent, Canada using South-East Asia as an important staging point for migrants coming from West and South Asia.

Governance

- Transparency International's 2010 Corruption Perception Index identifies all but one of the countries that UNODC is working with in the region as 'significantly corrupt'.
- "Good Governance" is at the core of social progress and better standards of life. A key challenge to realising good governance in the region remains the comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- Identifying money-laundering activities and recovering criminally acquired assets remains critical in the fight against organised crime and corruption. However, there remain few cases of successful prosecution, particularly with respect to corruption cases.
- Effective anti-corruption efforts require the participation of all members of society, including civil society groups, individual members of the public and the media. Public engagement often makes a real difference.

Criminal justice

- National legal frameworks and institutions in many countries remain in only partial compliance with the provisions of the crime and terrorism conventions which the respective countries of the region have already ratified as well as with relevant United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

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- Improvements are required in the criminal justice systems of some countries to ensure full respect for and protection of human rights provisions.
- This is also a prerequisite for effective international cooperation in criminal matters. Otherwise, requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition may be refused on the grounds of unfair prosecution.
- Specialised technical capacity and inter-disciplinary coordination is increasingly crucial for tackling criminal organisations and terrorist networks.

Drug demand reduction

- The high prevalence of ATS use in some countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand) and rapidly increasing use in others (China, Malaysia, Myanmar, Viet Nam) presents a significant challenge to the delivery of evidence-based services for drug users. While there are well-developed intervention packages and pharmacotherapies for opiate dependence in the region, that is still not yet the case for ATS.
- Use of compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs) remains prevalent in the region. Nonetheless there is increasing awareness and recognition of their limitations in addressing drug use as a chronic relapsing health disorder.
- In June 2010, Malaysia initiated the transition from compulsory drug rehabilitation centers to 'Cure and Care' clinics, while in China and Vietnam, during 2010, there was significant scaling up of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) clinics. Cambodia also opened its first MMT clinic in 2010.
- There are few evidence-based, effective drug prevention programmes in the region.

HIV/AIDS

- Prevalence of HIV among people who use drugs remains high in several countries in the region.
- At the same time there is low coverage of HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions, compared with levels recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS.
- There is still a significant disconnect between national drug laws and policies and HIV strategies and policies. Criminalization of drug use, and policies aimed at a 'drug free society', often run counter to evidence-based harm reduction objectives.
- The risk of HIV (and other blood-borne disease) transmission is high among people who use drugs and who are detained in compulsory centres for drug users. At the same time there is an absence of, or limited availability of, HIV prevention, treatment and care services in such settings.
- There is a high prevalence of Hepatitis C, including co-infection with HIV, among people who inject drugs and a lack of affordable treatment for Hepatitis C.

Sustainable livelihoods

- While the opium problem has been largely contained in the past two decades, there are worrying signs that the situation (primarily in Myanmar) is reversing and becoming worse from a drug control point of view. During the years 2009 and 2010 there was a

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22% increase in poppy cultivation in South-East Asia, from 33,811 ha to 41,389 ha. This marked the fourth consecutive annual cultivation increase.²

- Myanmar continues to be the main poppy cultivator and opium producer in the region. Most of the increase took place in North Shan and South Shan.
- During 2009-2010, production also increased in the region's other minor producer Lao PDR.
- Food insecurity, poverty and (in Myanmar) conflict are the main factors driving production.
- There is clear evidence that Alternative Development programmes can successfully reduce illicit crop cultivation and opium production, and improve people's lives. Political support and adequate security are nevertheless pre-requisites for successful implementation.

² Most of the increase was in Shan State of Myanmar where 92% of the poppy is grown. Total estimated opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar was 31,700 ha in 2009 and 38,100 ha in 2010. Source: South-East Asia Opium survey 2010: Lao PDR and Myanmar, UNODC, December 2010, p.50.

DISCUSSION: The “Programme” versus the “Project”

UNODC is successfully moving towards a more programme-based approach to the planning, delivery and monitoring of its portfolio of work. But what does this really mean?

In the case of the East Asia and the Pacific region, it means that:

- We are implementing a 4-year Regional Programme, which profiles those justice, security and development outcomes and outputs which we wish to support in the region (subject to Member States’ demand and available financial/donor resources).
- We use the Regional Programme framework as a means by which to ensure that all our individual funded initiatives (projects) clearly support and fit into this integrated programme of work.
- We can easily and seamlessly link the monitoring and reporting of individual project achievements back to the Regional Programme’s outputs and outcomes.
- We can thus better account for our achievements on a regional basis.
- As a result of all the above, we can maintain a medium- to long-term perspective on the justice, security and development challenges being faced in the region, with a particular focus on issues of transnational and cross-border concern.

It needs to be remembered that UNODC operations in East Asia and the Pacific are almost totally dependent on project-based funding from donor partners who continue to provide us with resource in this specific (i.e., project-based) manner. Moreover, it is also the case that UNODC’s corporate financial management systems and procedures are still largely designed for managing discrete/separate project activities. This clearly limits our ability to be fully 'programmatic' in our approach.

We therefore continue to have a portfolio of projects. But these projects very clearly and very robustly fit into, and report back against, our Regional Programme outcome and output structure. As a result, we are better able to demonstrate our contribution to results at both the outcome and the regional levels.

For this reason, in this report, we continue to refer to specific project initiatives (sometimes by name). We do so un-ashamedly. It is important to remember that programmatic approaches do not exclude the use of, or the need for, projects. Indeed, the two should be seen as complementary, and not mutually-exclusive.

Experience has demonstrated the value – certainly at the operational level in the field – of having well-designed and managed projects which provide the core building blocks on which a strong, results-based programme can be delivered and effectively monitored.

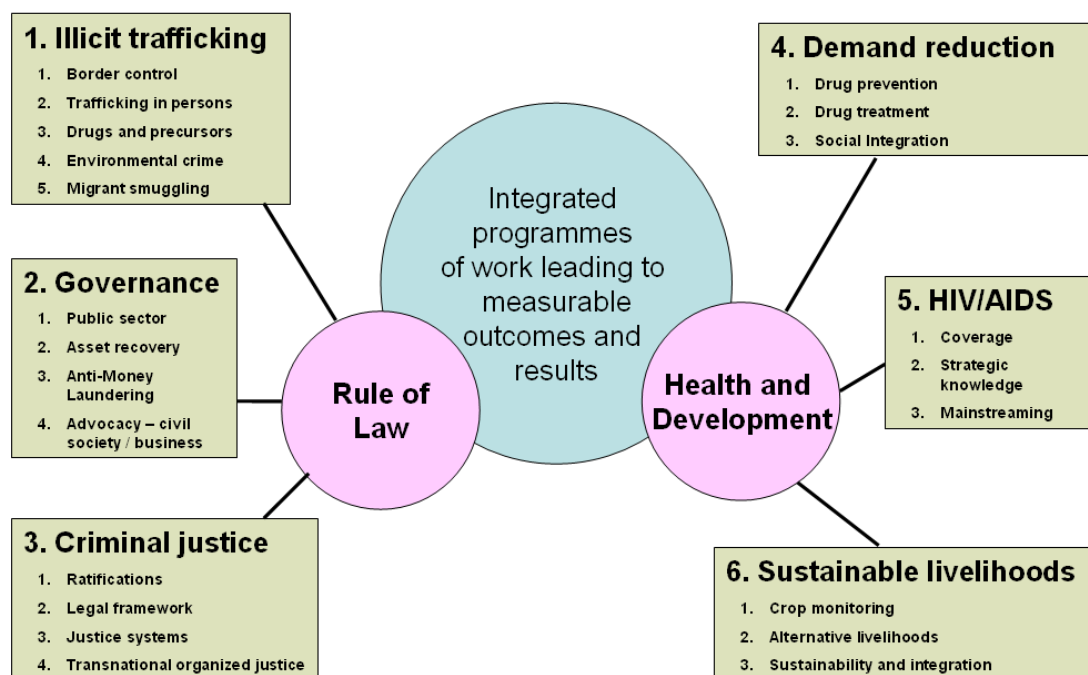
1 Introduction

This second Implementation Update report for the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region provides UNODC's partner governments, donors and other interested stakeholders with a summary account of our work in the region during 2010, including:

- Where and how we are contributing to Regional Programme outcomes and outputs.
- Resources mobilized and expenditures made.
- Key issues arising in 2010 and implications for follow-up actions.

The report is structured around the six main sub-programmes contained in the Regional Programme, as profiled in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1 – Regional Programme structure



With respect to understanding the scope and nature of information contained in this report, and particularly with regard to achievements reported in Section 2, it is important to note the following:

- This Regional Programme covers 34 countries and territories. UNODC has a Regional Centre in Thailand, and six offices in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam. A significant proportion of our ongoing work is thus focused on these specific countries. UNODC currently has no full-time staff presence in the Pacific.

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- Nevertheless, we remain actively engaged in many regional (as well as global) forums through which our contribution to policy making and strategic planning is expanded over a broader geographic area.
- The Regional Programme outcomes were originally formulated in 2009 to give clear focus to the significant results which Member States and donors could buy into and work towards achieving over the medium to long-term. These outcomes, and indeed many of the outputs, are thus not formulated as results for which UNODC holds **exclusive (or even major) responsibility** for delivering through its programmes and projects.
- The outcomes and outputs represent a framework or ‘menu’ of things to be collectively worked towards or achieved (within UNODC’s mandate areas). They are **not** a specific workplan of what UNODC **will** do. What UNODC can and cannot do is primarily determined, on the one hand, by demand for assistance from Member States, and, on the other, by the funding (generally from donor countries) which has been made available.
- As noted in the Regional Programme document, the responsibility for achieving outcomes rests largely with Member States who may use the services and tools produced by UNODC to assist them in achieving outcomes in their countries. UNODC’s primary role is therefore to provide high-quality technical services and tools which can make an effective **contribution** to outcome achievement.
- Our challenge is therefore to focus on working towards (and where possible reporting on) such significant results, while accepting that UNODC’s actions are often just one of many contributing factors. More effectively monitoring and then reporting on our contribution to such results is therefore what we are aiming to achieve in this report. This is quite a complex task, but it is worth the effort. It is certainly more useful and relevant than the ‘old style’ input/activity-focused reporting which monitors such indicators as ‘*the number of countries assisted*’ and ‘*number of workshops held*’.
- As part of this endeavour, we are also giving greater emphasis to UNODC’s practical support for implementing, and reporting on, **aid effectiveness principles**. Promoting government ownership, aligning our support with partner systems and procedures, harmonizing them with those of other donors, and promoting mutual accountability for development results are thus also seen as significant ‘process’ outcomes to which we must contribute.
- While we are pursuing a programmatic approach and aiming to contribute to significant development results, UNODC (at least in the East Asia and the Pacific region) has very limited core programme funding. Instead, we rely almost exclusively on relatively small-scale and short-term donor-funded projects. Nonetheless, when these individual projects are combined under the Regional Programme, they do form a coherent body of work. As a result, while we remain ambitious, we must also remain realistic about both the scope and depth of the contribution we can make to regional human development and security outcomes.

We trust that those reading this report will be convinced that UNODC is making steady progress in improving its results-based management and reporting systems, and – perhaps more importantly – is helping to make a clear difference on the ground.

2 Regional Programme implementation highlights in 2010

This section of the report provides highlights resulting from our work in 2010.

Each of the Regional Programme's sub-programme objective trees is provided to give a quick visual snapshot of those outcomes and outputs to which we have contributed in 2010 (highlighted in yellow).

An introductory paragraph then highlights any key changes in the focus or scope of our work in 2010 compared with 2009, followed by a list of the main programme components or projects being implemented in 2010.

The outcome statement and performance indicators from the Regional Programme document are then provided, followed by a description of any evidence we have to substantiate a direct contribution to the outcome.

Activities undertaken and our contribution to specific outputs are then summarized.

As source material, we have relied primarily on information from our 2010 Annual Project Progress Reports, supplemented by other secondary sources of information (primarily from within UNODC).

For reference, a full listing of all ongoing initiatives being managed by UNODC's offices in the EAP region in 2010 is provided at Annex 1.³

³ Further detail of the scope of each individual initiative (project documents), and results achieved (annual project progress reports), can also be accessed through UNODC's 'Business Intelligence' portal by partner governments and donors, at www.unodc.org.

SPOTLIGHT: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE THEFT



Community Rangers on elephant patrol in Aceh province, Indonesia.

(Photo: UNODC Indonesia)

FACTFILE: In South-East Asia and the Pacific the growth of transnational criminal networks is connected to illicit natural resource extraction. Many of the region's economies are based on exporting raw materials but under-resourced governments and weak environmental regulation have led to a relentless depletion of local biodiversity. Highly symbolic species such as tigers have been pushed to the brink of extinction and vast old-growth forest areas in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia and Myanmar are being illegally logged at dangerously high levels.

The illegal trade in natural resources is a high-profit / low-risk business conducted by organized criminal networks, often with the complicity of policy makers and public officers. Criminals make money by circumventing controls, forging documentation and exploiting endemic poverty and instability which makes individuals vulnerable to corruption.

UNODC's Regional Programme in South-East Asia is at the forefront of a renewed commitment by the United Nations to combat the trafficking of forest products, notably timber and wildlife. In Indonesia, UNODC works to identify and act on the trafficking of illegally sourced timber by increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement and counter-corruption measures. Across the region, UNODC is engaged in mainstreaming the smuggling of natural resources into ongoing border security initiatives. The region's extensive borders often have few controls. Criminal networks recognize this and use porous borders to smuggle natural resources. For this reason, UNODC focuses on strengthening specialized enforcement agencies' operational capacity.

Across its assortment of programme interventions in the region, UNODC is advocating strongly with governments on forest and wildlife crime and forging new partnerships with international stakeholders to combat it.

2.1 Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling

SPOTLIGHT: CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION



Immigration check point at Poi Pet, Cambodia.

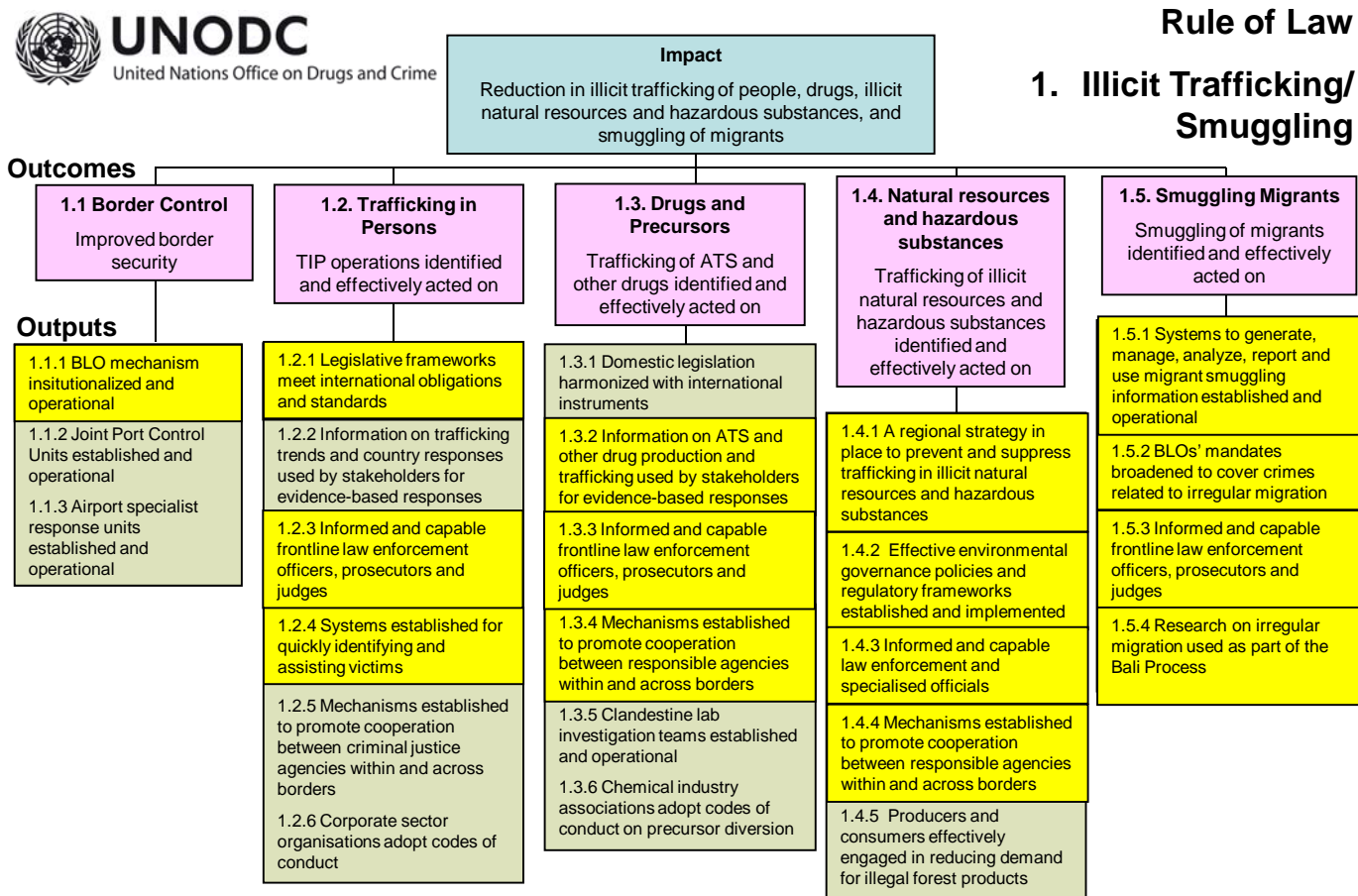
(Photo: UNODC, Regional Centre)


FACTFILE: Criminal networks use porous borders not only for human and drug trafficking but also to smuggle migrants and to engage in the trafficking of natural resources, counterfeit goods and hazardous materials.

Officers operating at the sharp end often do so on a shoestring budget and with limited authority to act. *“When collecting intelligence on drug trafficking I often come across other forms of crime related to human beings, natural resources and counterfeit goods. Yet, these crimes fall outside of my jurisdiction and I cannot do anything to stop them,”* explained one border officer.

In 2010, under the "Partnership Against Transnational Crime Through Regional Organized Law Enforcement" (PATROL) programme, the scope of UNODC's work with border liaison officers was broadened from the previous focus on drugs to include trafficking in wildlife, forest products, hazardous waste as well as human beings.

In order to understand the difficulties faced by border officers, in 2010 UNODC conducted surveys among border liaison officers in Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam, measuring the general level of awareness about various forms of smuggling and trafficking and identifying training needs. This information is now being used to develop an integrated programme of support for law enforcement officers working at identified smuggling/trafficking hot-spots in the Greater-Mekong Subregion.



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2010.

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Introduction

In 2010, UNODC expanded its portfolio of work related to illicit trafficking and smuggling, particularly in relation to work on Outcome 1.4 (Natural resource and hazardous substances) and Outcome 1.5 (Smuggling of Migrants).

The geographic focus of most of UNODC's support in the region continued to be on the ASEAN Member States plus China.

The 2010 portfolio of projects relevant to illicit trafficking and smuggling includes:

- Regional BLO (Project I61 - concluded in 2010)
- Regional PATROL (Project U59)
- Global SMART (Project J88)
- Regional SOM Coordination and Analysis Unit (Project T78)
- Regional MOU on Drugs (Project H15)
- Global eLearning (CBT) (Project U61)
- Viet Nam Immigration Control Capacity (Project S79)
- Lao PDR Human Trafficking (Project X26)
- Lao PDR Development of Drug Law Enforcement Strategy (Project I95)
- Viet Nam drug information sharing (Project H65)
- Indonesia Countering Illegal Logging (Project X14)
- Indonesia REDD and Governance (Project T95)

Outcome 1.1	Performance Indicators
Border Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of cases of illegal trafficking identified and referred to police/judiciary for arrest/prosecution (by location, type, scale)
<i>Improved border security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qualitative views of enforcement agencies and private sector with respect to effectiveness of border security

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Reliable information remains limited on the overall volume and trends of illicit trafficking and/or the smuggling of people, drugs and natural resources in the region. UNODC continues to work with partners to help address this information deficit.

Border Liaison Office (BLO) reports from partner governments nevertheless indicate their ongoing direct contribution to more effective identification of drug trafficking, including some seizure and arrest data attributed directly to BLO operations and associated Computer-Based Training (see more under Outcome 1.3).

Based on a recent UNODC survey (of some 240 officers involved in border security issues from Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam), the widespread perception among these officers is that drug trafficking is still the major issue. Other forms of crime such as human trafficking, wildlife and timber trafficking are also perceived as emerging and potentially serious threats.

Qualitative feedback from UNODC's BLO focal points remains generally very positive about the BLO mechanism and its contribution to more effective border security. Their main points refer to improved cooperation and information sharing, as well as operational effectiveness through enhanced knowledge and skills.

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UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 1.1.1

Border Liaison Office mechanism institutionalized and operational

Our BLO (drugs) project concluded in 2010, having successfully supported the 6 partner governments (**Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam**) to establish over 70 BLOs since 2002. Responsibility for the continuation of all existing BLO operations has been taken on by partner governments.

There is clear evidence that most participating Member States have 'ownership' of the BLO mechanism, as demonstrated through their own in-kind and financial contributions to BLO establishment and maintenance.

The Computer-based training (CBT) supported by UNODC is widely appreciated and seen to be effective, although there are some problems with equipment maintenance and effective use of the Learning Management System.

The PATROL project (Partnership Against Transnational Crime through Regional Organised Law Enforcement) is now working to expand the scope of existing BLOs to include other forms of trafficking/smuggling – particularly smuggling of migrants (SOM) and smuggling of wildlife (for which some funding has been secured).

Outcome 1.2

Trafficking in Persons

TIP operations identified and effectively acted on

Performance Indicators

- Profile of human traffickers arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted (categorized by age, gender, nationality; offence/s; locations of offence/s, etc)
- Age, gender and nationality of trafficked victims assisted
- Number of requests sent and received between cross-border counterparts
- Qualitative assessment of country capacity

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

No quantitative data for the region (or for individual countries) is being provided by member states directly to the UNODC Regional Centre on the number of TIP operations identified or effectively acted on. Some data is available, but it is fragmented. We nevertheless believe that these types of indicators should remain the focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or not law enforcement efforts to counter trafficking in persons, and assisting victims, are working or not.

The latest set of consolidated data was collected as part of UNODC's Global Report on Trafficking in Persons published in February 2009. This noted that the most commonly reported form of human trafficking is of women for sexual exploitation, followed by trafficking for forced labour. Nevertheless, evidence is emerging that suggests trafficking for forced labour might be the more significant problem. For example, a recent report commissioned by UNIAP on trafficking of adults into the seafood processing industry in Samut Sakhon province of Thailand,

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estimates that of the 120,000 Myanmar migrant workers there, between 20-30% are recruited or retained under conditions that amount to trafficking in persons.

Through baseline and training needs surveys conducted by the PATROL project in 2010, it was found that the percentage of border officers who have ever dealt with cases of human trafficking is low – between 10 and 30 per cent (across **Cambodia, Thailand** and **Viet Nam**). In **Viet Nam** the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation is perceived as the most common form of cross-border trafficking, while in **Thailand** and **Cambodia** officers identified male trafficking for labour as the most common form.

Country capacity to effectively address human trafficking remains generally weak. While most countries now have specific anti-human trafficking legislation in place (although many only recently), our understanding of how human trafficking works and how to effectively address it remains partial. UNODC is thus working with Member States to improve the knowledge base, ensure legislative provisions are in place, and strengthen operational capacity to identify and act on human trafficking cases.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4

Legislative frameworks

Informed and capable officers

Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies

The **Viet Nam** Immigration Control Capacity Project commenced in mid 2010. This aims to strengthen the capacities of the country's immigration control authorities at the international airports, seaports and selected border gates, particularly with respect to tackling human trafficking and irregular migration. This will be achieved through training and improvement of border control procedures, strengthening the capacity of information and data collection, threat analysis and detection, and the enhancement of communication and public awareness. The project will also assist Viet Nam in the development of legal frameworks on smuggling of migrants. This project is still in its early stages of development and has thus not started reporting significant results.

In **Lao PDR**, a new project on human trafficking commenced late in 2010. Its objective is "To reduce human trafficking by strengthening the country's capacity to implement its laws to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute human trafficking, and protect and empower victims of trafficking". The project is in its inception phase.

For the region as a whole, the three existing Computer Based Training (CBT) modules on human trafficking designed for front-line officers have been reviewed, and work has begun to offer these in local languages to national police training bodies. A script for a new module covering risk assessments and victim recovery has been written, and this latest module will be fully developed and made available during 2011.

Project "Childhood" aims to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies in **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand** and **Viet Nam** to combat child sex tourism, through strengthening legal frameworks, training law enforcement officers and encouraging sharing of intelligence and cooperation between

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agencies. Having commenced in August 2010, the project is currently in its inception phase, with a baseline assessment report due by February 2011. This is an exciting new initiative which is being implemented in collaboration with INTERPOL and World Vision Australia. UNODC will also carry out project activities in close partnership with UNICEF and other relevant UN agencies.

Outcome 1.3	Performance indicators
Drugs and Precursors <i>Trafficking of ATS and other drugs identified and effectively acted on</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of drug traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by country/location, type of drug, scale)• Volume and type of drugs (and precursors) seized by location• Production facilities and trafficking routes identified

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Reports to UNODC by countries participating in the BLO and PATROL projects include some data on drug seizures and arrests, however this data is only partial. Nevertheless, the BLO focal points generally agree that the BLO mechanism is supporting increased identification and seizure of illicit drugs being moved across borders.

During the PATROL baseline surveys in 2010, border enforcement officers confirmed that they perceive drug trafficking as the most serious form of cross-border trafficking. Synthetic drugs are perceived as the most commonly trafficked drugs. Border officers in **Cambodia, Thailand** and **Viet Nam** perceive their respective countries as mainly points of transit and or destination. In the case of **Thailand**, the percentage of respondent who think that drugs also originate from their country (23%) is higher than in the other countries surveyed.

The following operational successes also have been directly attributed by the authorities of China and Myanmar to improved effectiveness following CBT training provided with the support of UNODC:

- **Myanmar** authorities reported the seizures of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), 2 million tablets concealed in a gasoline tank at the Thai–Myanmar border, and seizure of ATS tablets, 22,000 at the border with **Thailand**.
- **Chinese** authorities reported seizures of 42.1 kilograms of opium concealed in air conditioning boxes at the border with **Myanmar**.
- **Chinese** authorities also reported the seizure of 946 kilograms of precursor chemicals concealed in oil drums and maize bags at the border with **Myanmar**.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 1.3.2

Information on ATS and other drug production and

The SMART project continues to collect, analyze and share regional data on drug production, trafficking and use. In November 2010, the project released the report '*2010 Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific*'. This was the second regional situation

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*trafficking available
and used*

assessment for East and South-East Asia. Based on the data submitted for 2009 and partial data for 2010, the report highlighted the following key emerging patterns and trends for East and South-East Asia:

- ATS markets in the region are expanding
- The manufacture of ATS is increasing
- There has been a shift in the sourcing of the precursor chemicals necessary for the manufacture of ATS
- Methamphetamine manufactured in Myanmar is spilling over to neighbouring countries
- The injecting use of methamphetamine is increasing
- ATS treatment services are lacking in the region
- Transnational Organized Crime activity in the region is increasing
- Ketamine use and trafficking is a growing concern, and
- The harvesting and disposal of safrole-rich oil continues to be a concern in the region.

In **Viet Nam**, Project H65 has successfully developed and introduced 3 different inter-agency drug information sharing forms for use by the Police, Customs, Border Army, and Maritime Police. The next step is to establish a common database into which this information can be entered and to set up a software system for data analysis. The raw data and the analytical product will then be accessible by the Vietnamese government agencies involved in the project, to assist them in the investigation of narcotics crime groups.

Output 1.3.3

*Informed and capable
law enforcement
officers, prosecutors
and judges*

Through the Computer Based Training (CBT) programme, training was delivered to front line staff in the area of anti-narcotics, anti-money-laundering and intelligence development. Examples of training delivered include:

Office of Narcotics Control Board, **Thailand**

- 3,052 students
- Average pre-training test score 56.66%
- Average post-training test score 85.77%

Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, **Indonesia**

- 2,030 students
- Average pre-training test score 43.9%
- Average post-training test score 96.5%

Counter Narcotics Police Department, **Viet Nam**

- 163 students
- Average pre-training test score 31.85%
- Average post-training test score 61.32%

In **Lao PDR**, Project I95 organized a training workshop on the application of the National Law on Drugs (December 2010) in Vientiane. A total of 47 officers attended (drug control commission, police, prosecutor's office, courts, health departments). The average scores in comprehension assessment tests improved from 56.8% in pre-course assessment to 81.5% following completion. The workshop promoted discussion among senior officers on the application of national law to promote effective drug control.

Output 1.3.4

Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders

The PATROL, SMART and Viet Nam drug information sharing projects also directly contribute to Output 1.3.4.

At a **sub-regional** level, Project H15 plays a key role in enhancing sub-regional cooperation on drug control matters by supporting the preparation of the Sub-regional Action Plan on Drug Control by the six Greater Mekong sub-region countries (MOU countries).

Under the aegis of this project a number of important events took place in 2010:

- A regional seminar on “Cross Border Law Enforcement Cooperation and Computer Based Training (CBT) was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia from 30 August – 3 September 2010. 31 participants from **Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam** attended, plus representatives from the Australian Federal Police, Cambodian National Police, Supreme Prosecutors' Office of Korea, and the Embassy of the United States of America. Follow up actions were agreed and documented.
- A regional seminar on Cooperation against West African Syndicate Operations was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 9-11 November 2010. The seminar was attended by representatives from **ASEAN, China, the USA, the UK, Japan and Australia**. The seminar led to recommendations to form a technical working group on the issue, and to increase cooperation within the region through better sharing of intelligence.
- The Regional Training Workshop on Financial Investigation Technique was held in Yangon, Myanmar from 22-26 November 2010. Practical exercises focused on the application of a number of criminal investigative techniques such as financial investigation, money laundering, corruption, mutual legal assistance, and international cooperation in economic crime. 34 participants attended from **Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam**.

Outcome 1.4	Performance indicators
<p>Natural resources and hazardous substances</p> <p><i>Trafficking of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by country/location, type of natural resource or waste, scale) • Volume and type of illicit natural resource and hazardous waste seized by location, type of resource/waste, scale • Identification of sources of illicit resources and hazardous substances, traffickers, and trafficking routes/methods

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

There is no aggregate data being reported to UNODC by Member States on these indicators. UNODC also has no specific (funded) initiatives in place to collect this kind of data on a regional scale. We nevertheless believe that these types of indicators should remain the focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or not law enforcement efforts to counter the trafficking of natural resources and hazardous substances are working or not.

In 2010, the PATROL project undertook baseline survey/training needs assessments in **Viet Nam, Cambodia and Thailand**, which included questions on the sources / movement of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances across borders. This data is still being analyzed and cross-checked with national counterparts, but it already reveals that:

- many border officers (especially in Cambodia and Viet Nam) perceive timber and wildlife trafficking as the most serious forms of border crime after drug trafficking and human trafficking.
- the most commonly smuggled species include snakes, turtles, monkeys and pangolins. In the case of Thailand, the incidence of plant smuggling such as orchids and aloe wood is also significant.

The PATROL team will use these survey results to develop collaborative work plans with partner agencies to help address these threats, including development of specific CBT modules.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 1.4.1

A regional strategy in place to prevent and suppress trafficking in natural resources

In 2010, as a result of cooperation with the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL and WCO, UNODC drafted a funding proposal to establish and implement a regional strategy to combat wildlife crime in South and South-East Asia. Should the necessary funds become available, the initiative will start its implementation in 2011.

Output 1.4.2

Effective environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented

Through Project X14, a dialogue with communities affected by illegal logging has recently been initiated in Papua province, **Indonesia**, in order to assess their capacity to cope with the consequences of environmental crime and to empower them in the protection of their natural resources.

Project T95 is also supporting **Indonesia** in the identification of corrupt practices specifically in the forestry sector, as well as the related policy, regulatory and law enforcement challenges. The Centre for International Forestry Research has been contracted to

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carry out two studies, with an expected completion/reporting date in April 2011.

UNODC is increasingly being included in national and regional consultations related to illegal logging and the illicit timber trade.

Output 1.4.3

Informed and capable law enforcement and specialized officials

Also through Project X14, a training needs assessment of the Special Responsive Police Forest Task Force (SPORC) and Forest Rangers was undertaken in the **Indonesian** province of Papua. Following the assessment, a first training seminar was conducted for 30 Forest Rangers. The design of a computer-based training programme on illegal logging is underway.

In 2010, the PATROL project has undertaken baseline survey/training needs assessments in **Viet Nam, Cambodia and Thailand**, which included questions on the sources / movement of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances across borders. This data is still being analyzed and cross-checked with national counterparts. Nevertheless, the assessment reports already clearly indicate that:

- border officers have a limited knowledge of regulations and legislation for trade in wildlife and timber;
- there is a strong need for basic awareness raising among border officers in the area of ozone-depleting substances and hazardous waste.

Based on the results of these survey (which will continue in 2011 in China, Lao PDR and Myanmar) UNODC is developing computer-based training courses to address some of the identified needs, including species identification and wildlife concealment methods.

Output 1.4.4

Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across the borders

UNODC and the Government of **Indonesia** organized a workshop on "Identifying effective national responses to wildlife and forest crime: the case of Indonesia". The workshop enabled representatives of different ministries, enforcement agencies, the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), INTERPOL and other local and international organizations to discuss how Indonesia could protect its unique biodiversity and wealth of natural resources from the threat of depletion posed by organized criminal networks.

In the framework of the PATROL project, the relevant authorities dealing with environmental crimes in Cambodia and Viet Nam attended two national workshops on border security. The objective was to include them in the development of a comprehensive response against trafficking, based on strengthening the respective interdiction capacities. As a result,

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forest and wildlife authorities, as well as specialized departments from Customs and Police are now part of a national effort to build inter-agency coordination, as well as international cooperation with enforcement agencies from neighboring countries.

Outcome 1.5	Performance indicators
Smuggling of Migrants <i>Smuggling of Migrants identified and effectively acted on</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Profile of migrant smugglers arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted (categorized by gender, nationality; offence/s; locations of offence/s)• Age, gender and nationality of smuggled migrants assisted and assistance provided (categories to include health; shelter; repatriation; referral)• Number of requests sent and received between cross-border counterparts• Qualitative assessment of country capacity

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

There is currently no aggregate SOM data available or being reported to UNODC on these indicators. UNODC is nevertheless directly working to address this information deficit, specifically through the work of the SOM Coordination and Analysis Unit.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 1.5.1

Systems to generate, manage, analyze, report and use migrant smuggling information established and operational

In 2010, UNODC launched the implementation of the SOM Coordination and Analysis Unit project. This aims to foster coordination among relevant actors and improve evidence-based knowledge and intelligence sharing on migrant smuggling within, through and from South-East Asia and East Asia. This system includes a Central Analytical Unit (CAU) and database set up in the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok.

To date, a regional annotated bibliography of information sources on SOM has been drafted (in conjunction with other stocktaking exercises financed in support of the Bali Process), and a draft data collection model has been elaborated. This model has been reviewed at an expert group meeting held in Bangkok in December 2010. One national assessment has been conducted (in Cambodia) to identify SOM information and gaps, capacities to generate SOM data, and a forward workplan for Cambodia is to be elaborated early in 2011.

According to surveys recently conducted through the PATROL project in **Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam**, the vast majority of irregular migration is perceived by border officers to be facilitated by human smugglers who help migrants to cross the

border, mainly through unofficial checkpoints.

The **Viet Nam** immigration control capacity Project S79 has just started and is undertaking a preliminary needs assessment on both SOM and TIP.

Output 1.5.2

BLOs' mandates broadened to cover crimes related to irregular migration

Lessons learned from the implementation of BLO Project I61 have now been reflected in the new PATROL project. PATROL is thus advocating for inclusion of SOM under the mandates of the BLOs. So far only Cambodia and Viet Nam have officially endorsed the PATROL project, and thus formally committed to broadening the BLO mandate to cover crimes related to irregular migration. Other countries are expected to officially join in 2011.

Output 1.5.3

Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges

In 2010, consultations with relevant ministries and law enforcement practitioners were held in various countries to start developing computer based training material on countering the smuggling of migrants. This included a three-day expert group meeting held in Bangkok in September 2010. It is anticipated that new CBT modules on SOM will be available and rolled out in 2011.

Output 1.5.4

Research on irregular migration used as part of the Bali Process

Covering, West, South and South-East Asia, UNODC launched the "*Bali Process Evidence Base Project (Phase 1): Establishing a knowledge base on migrant smuggling in support of the Bali Process*" in 2010. It will be completed in early 2011.

The project is mapping out knowledge, knowledge gaps, actors and activities with regard to migrant smuggling within, from and through West, South, South-East and East Asia.

This work will provide a baseline of information that can be used by both the Bali Process and its participating countries to: (a) develop policies, (b) commission further research to address identified policy and relevant knowledge gaps and (c) maximize the use of resources by making effective use of the knowledge gained.

2.2 Governance

SPOTLIGHT: TACKLING MONEY LAUNDERING



UNODC-sponsored “mock trial” in Hanoi, Viet Nam, on anti money-laundering.

(Photo: UNODC Viet Nam)

FACTFILE: Criminal groups all around the world launder their profits in order to protect their wealth from law enforcement measures. Effectively tackling money laundering, and seizing criminally acquired assets, is a key to fighting transnational organized crime.

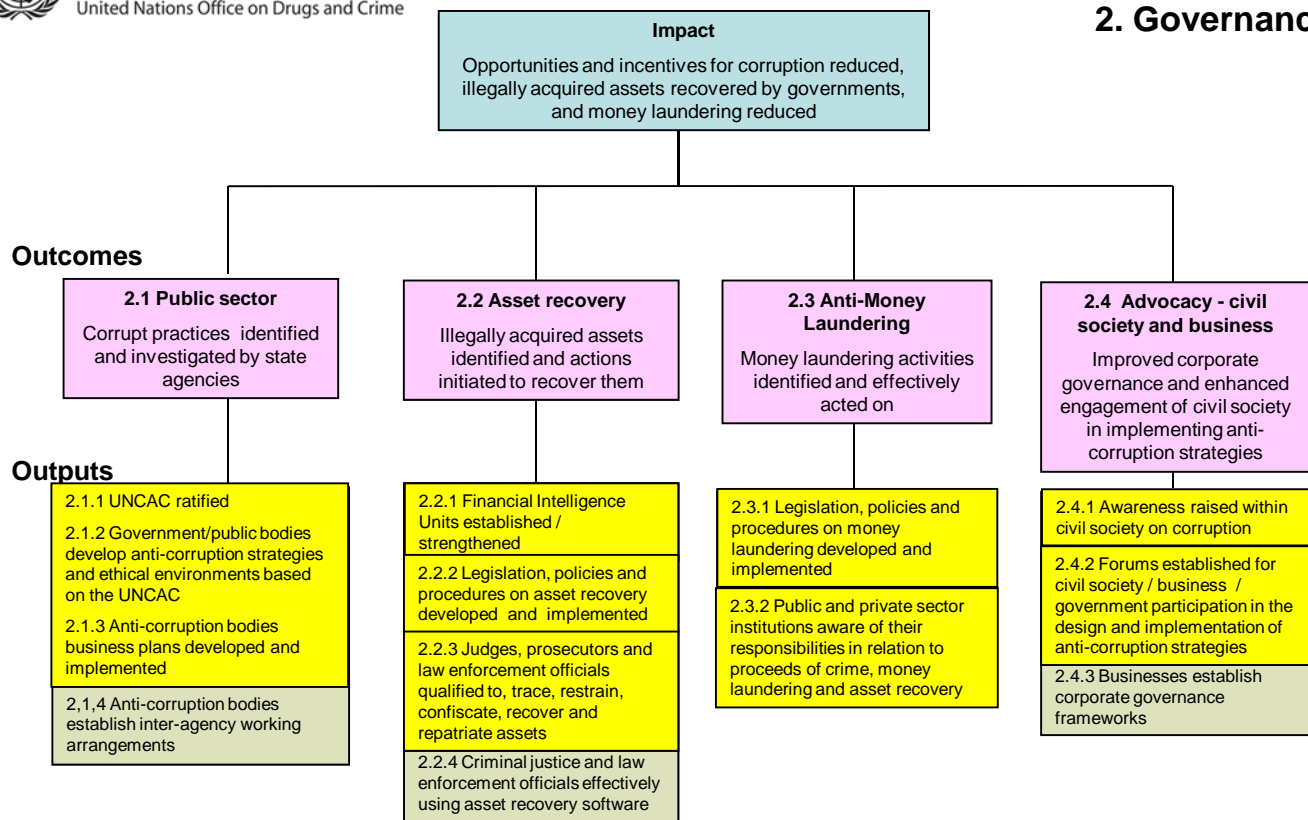
In 2010, one UNODC priority was to further strengthen Viet Nam’s legal and law enforcement institutional capacity to prevent and combat money-laundering. Training courses on anti-money-laundering were conducted with participation of more than 1,000 law enforcement officers and the judiciary. In addition, a sustainable capacity to continue this capacity-building work was established through the training of national trainers.


With assistance provided by the international community and UNODC, significant contributions were also made to strengthening Viet Nam’s legislative and policy framework with respect to tackling money laundering. These include the approval of the amended Penal Code Article 251 on money-laundering offences by the National Assembly (following upon Viet Nam’s ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2009), the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy to 2020 and finally, the development of the National Action Plan on Combating Money-Laundering (2010–2011).



Rule of Law

2. Governance



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2010.

Introduction

The geographic focus of most of UNODC's support to improved governance in the region continued to be on the ASEAN Member States. Indonesia has been our primary focus for specific anti-corruption initiatives.

The 2010 portfolio of projects relevant to supporting improved governance includes:

- Global eLearning (CBT) (Project U61)
- Indonesia Judicial Integrity (Project T12)
- Indonesia Support to the Fight Against Corruption (Project T81)
- Indonesia Strengthening Anti-Corruption Institutions (Project T71)
- Indonesia REDD and Governance (Project T95)
- Viet Nam Anti-Money Laundering (Project S65)
- UNODC's Global Anti-Money Laundering programme (Project U40)

Outcome 2.1	Performance indicators
Public Sector <i>Corrupt practices identified and investigated by state agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number and type of cases of corruption identified and investigated by relevant anti-corruption authorities• Evidence of engagement with civil society, educational institutions and business

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

The overall number and type of cases of corruption identified and investigated by relevant authorities in the region is not being reported to or collected by UNODC. We nevertheless believe that this type of indicator, among others, should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or anti-corruption efforts by state authorities are working or not.

At a national level, UNODC is nevertheless directly supporting the Government of Indonesia's capacity to collect and use such information through Project T12, with a specific focus on identifying corruption in the judicial / court system. The project has supported a court user survey to provide an enhanced evidence base, and also supports the Judicial Commission's Judicial Watch Network. The Network consists of 9 Complaint Posts that are run by NGOs selected by the Commission. The project has also supplied computer servers to the Commission to enable it to establish a complaints database, and more effectively handle these complaints in a timely manner. However, UNODC does not currently have access to data on the number and type of complaints coming through this system, or how the complaints are being subsequently handled.

UNODC is also supporting capacity development of state anti-corruption institutions through projects T71 and T81. These closely-related projects are working primarily with the Corruption Eradication Commission, as well as other agencies such as the Attorney General's Office, State Audit Board, Anti-Corruption Court, etc. The projects are in the early stage of implementation, and therefore no substantive results have yet been achieved/reported. Nevertheless, through Project T81, a significant programme of staff training has been initiated (including development of CBT modules on corruption), studies on corruption have been initiated (led by Transparency International) and an Anti-Corruption Forum has been established with over 40 representatives from both state and non-government agencies. Baseline data is also being collected, which has

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already led to the identification of areas in which the Corruption Eradication Commission's own data collection and reporting systems might be improved.

With respect to civil society engagement, UNODC is directly supporting this through the Anti-Corruption Forum (noted above) as well as through Project T71 which has engaged 15 NGOs (with a grant of US\$30,000 each) to deliver anti-corruption awareness programmes at community level.

Project T95 (REDD and Governance in Indonesia) is supporting the identification of corrupt practices specifically in the forestry sector, as well as the related law enforcement challenges. The Centre for International Forestry Research has been contracted to carry out two studies, with an expected completion/reporting date in April 2011.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 2.1.1

UNCAC ratification

Thailand, towards the end of 2010 became party to UNCAC. UNODC had advocated for this with the government for several years. UNODC continues to fulfil its role as a key supporter for the implementation of UNCAC. In 2010, this included the organization of an international seminar by UNODC **Indonesia** on the use of the UNCAC assessment tools in identifying and coordinating technical assistance.

Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3

Government/Public bodies develop and implement anti-corruption strategies and business plans based on the UNCAC

In April 2010, **Viet Nam** adopted an implementation plan for UNCAC, the preparatory work for which was supported by UNODC. The purpose of the plan is to align the nation's domestic anti-corruption efforts with international expectations. The plan calls for reform of governmental regulation of anti-corruption institutions and enhanced transparency in public administration.

Cambodia enacted its long awaited Anti-Corruption Law in March 2010. The UN in Cambodia has actively supported the enactment of this piece of legislation since 2004. It was accepted unanimously by the National Assembly. The new law calls for the establishment of a dedicated anti-corruption unit, which is currently under development.

Outcomes 2.2 and 2.3

Asset recovery

Illegally acquired assets identified and actions initiated to recover them

Money Laundering

Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on

Performance indicators

- Number of cases initiated by the FIU or other law enforcement agencies (including assets under restraint)
- Amount/value of assets and properties confiscated by country
- Number of money laundering cases initiated, investigated, prosecuted and convicted (by countries)

Evidence of contribution to these outcomes

Reporting on these outcomes is combined given their closely inter-related nature.

No regional data has been reported to or accessed by UNODC on cases initiated by FIUs in the region, the value/amount of assets confiscated, or the number of money laundering cases investigated. We nevertheless believe that these types of indicators should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or not anti-money laundering and asset recovering efforts are working or not. The only exception is data reported through the **Viet Nam** Preventing Money Laundering Project S65.

Data reported through the **Viet Nam** Preventing Money Laundering Project S95 does however provide clear indication that at a national level, UNODC supported initiatives are having impact. Figures released by **Viet Nam's** Economic Police in December 2010 show that 14,093 cases of economic and financial crime have been investigated, involving 11,893 suspects and property worth around US\$ 121.9 million was seized. While these are not specifically money laundering cases (the AML implementation guideline is currently being finalized and ML investigations and prosecutions are thus not being instigated on a stand-alone basis), UNODC is nevertheless directly credited with having contributed to Viet Nam's capacity to implement AML systems.

While there are currently no specific asset recovery projects being implemented in the region by UNODC, a contribution to strengthening asset recovery mechanisms is nonetheless being made through the work of other projects, including the Regional Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Terrorism (Project R35) and the (Towards AsiaJust Project T84). Their achievements are reported under Sub-programme 3 on Criminal Justice.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 2.2.1

Financial Intelligence Units established / strengthened

Viet Nam's Financial Intelligence Unit, in collaboration with its neighbours is drafting MOU's for information sharing of financial intelligence. Three more are scheduled for Lao PDR, Cambodia and Thailand.

Fiji's first computer-based training centre was set up in May 2010, which is available primarily to financial institutions to provide training on ML and the financing of terrorism.

Outputs 2.2.2 & 2.3.1

Legislation, policies and procedures on asset recovery developed and implemented

UNODC **Indonesia** supported a range of inter-agency training sessions on corruption and fraud eradication techniques, financial investigation and asset recovery. Training is being delivered jointly with relevant ministries and local trainers.

A new **Indonesian** law was promulgated in 2010 pertaining to money laundering. The law sets out the definition of money laundering as a crime and established the PPATK (Indonesian FIU) as an independent agency with the authority to prevent and eradicate money laundering.

In partnership with the IMF, **Viet Nam** is completing its draft of the new Anti-Money Laundering Law, to replace Article 251 of the Penal Code. Supported by the World Bank, Viet Nam completed the drafting of a new Banking Supervision Training Manual and Operation Manual. UNODC played an important

part in both these initiatives.

Output 2.2.3

Judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers qualified to trace, restrain, confiscate and repatriate assets

Indonesia began the year by launching the Anti-Corruption Awareness Training and Certification for senior judges. This was attended by 120 judges who, on completion, achieved certifications to effectively process corruption cases. The certification initiative is part of Indonesia's new Anti-Corruption Law 2009 that calls for anti-corruption courts to be established within each of the nation's district courts. A baseline survey on the integrity of the judicial system in four provinces (Riau, South Sumatra, East Java and south East Sulawesi) has also been completed by UNODC. Action plans have been drawn up to improve the working of the justice sector based on the survey.

Specific to AML, Project S65 in **Viet Nam** has trained up 30 National Trainers on AML/CFT, who are now delivering ongoing training for regulators and reporting entities. Two CBT centres have also been established. All training delivered is evaluated. Prospects for the sustainability of training activities post project funding look good.

Output 2.3.2

Public and private sector institutions aware of their responsibilities in relation to ML and asset recovery

A one week training course on money-laundering and corruption was organized in Phnom Penh, **Cambodia** attracting 45 participants including members of government ministries, police officers, prosecutors, judges and members of anti-corruption agencies. The training also consisted of a mock trial to enhance understanding, improve technical skills and facilitate discussion in relation to corruption and money laundering offences.

Outcome 2.4	Performance indicators
<p>Advocacy – civil society and business</p> <p><i>Improved corporate governance and enhanced engagement of civil society in implementing anti-corruption strategies</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of corporate corruption cases coming to court • Public perception of levels/type of corporate corruption • Satisfaction of civil society anti-corruption organizations with the opportunities provided by government to engage in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

No work has yet been undertaken specifically on corporate corruption, and no data has been provided/reported to UNODC specifically on the number and type of corporate corruption cases coming to court, or public perceptions of the type/level of corporate corruption. We nevertheless believe that these types of indicators should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or not efforts to improve corporate governance are working or not.

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At a national level, UNODC projects T71 and T81 in Indonesia are both actively promoting civil society engagement in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation. Feedback from these NGO/CSOs to date is very positive regarding the role UNODC is playing with respect to facilitating their engagement with relevant state institutions.

No work has yet been undertaken specifically on corporate corruption, and no data has been provided/reported to UNODC specifically on the number and type of corporate corruption cases coming to court, or public perceptions of the type/level of corporate corruption.

Nevertheless, UNODC projects T71 and T81 in Indonesia are both actively promoting civil society engagement in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation. Feedback from these NGO/CSOs to date is very positive regarding the role UNODC is playing with respect to facilitating their engagement with relevant state institutions.

In addition to this, the REDD studies currently being undertaken under project T95 are likely to provide some interesting information on the role of corporate entities in illegal logging and the nature of corrupt practices they may be engaged in.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 2.4.1

Awareness raised within civil society on corruption issues

Fifteen **Indonesian** grassroots civil society organizations (CSO) were given small grants of \$30,000 to contribute to nationwide anti-corruption education and campaigns relating to the environment, corruption and poverty. These grants also provided funding for the CSOs to attend national anti-corruption meetings and workshops to encourage networking and coordination efforts.

In response to mounting criticism from the general public toward the **Indonesian** National Police for a lack of accountability and transparency, UNODC in collaboration with the Indonesian National Police organized a round table on "*National Police Reform Efforts: Strengthening Accountability*". The key discussion points were circulated to relevant stakeholders.

A number of UNODC country offices in the region observed International Anti-Corruption day on the 9th of December:

- **Indonesia** and its partners conducted a range of campaigns to recognize International Anti-Corruption day on December 9th. Preparations included a music concert, street parade and an Anti-Corruption Village, all of which allowed for interaction between organizations, experts, media and the public on the fight against corruption.
- The Vietnamese General Inspectorate, UNODC and UNDP **Viet Nam** recognized International Anti-Corruption Day with the campaign "Say NO to Corruption". Radio programmes on UNCAC provisions and the key elements of the anti-corruption campaign were aired on the main national radio channels and prime-time television.
- More than 500 participants from various sectors attended an anti-corruption conference in **Lao PDR**, the meeting

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

was designed to raise awareness, provide education and improve open discussion about corruption.

Output 2.4.2

Forums established for civil society / business / government participation in the design and implementation of anti-corruption strategies

Over 40 representatives of public and private sectors are now members of **Indonesia's** newly established Anti-Corruption Forum. The forum acts as a platform for inter-agency discussion, information sharing and partnership on anti-corruption initiatives at a national level. It has allowed for discussion and feedback on implementing the new National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

In partnership with UNDP and the Vietnamese Government Inspectorate, UNODC supported a two day anti-corruption workshop in Hanoi, **Viet Nam** followed with a similar workshop in Ho Chi Minh City. These two events were attended by some 80 delegates at each.

The 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference was held in November 2010 in **Thailand**. The event was hosted by the Royal Thai Government and the National Anti-Corruption Commission, and organized by Transparency International and Transparency Thailand. UNODC staff participated in plenary sessions and workshop panels.

2.3 Criminal Justice

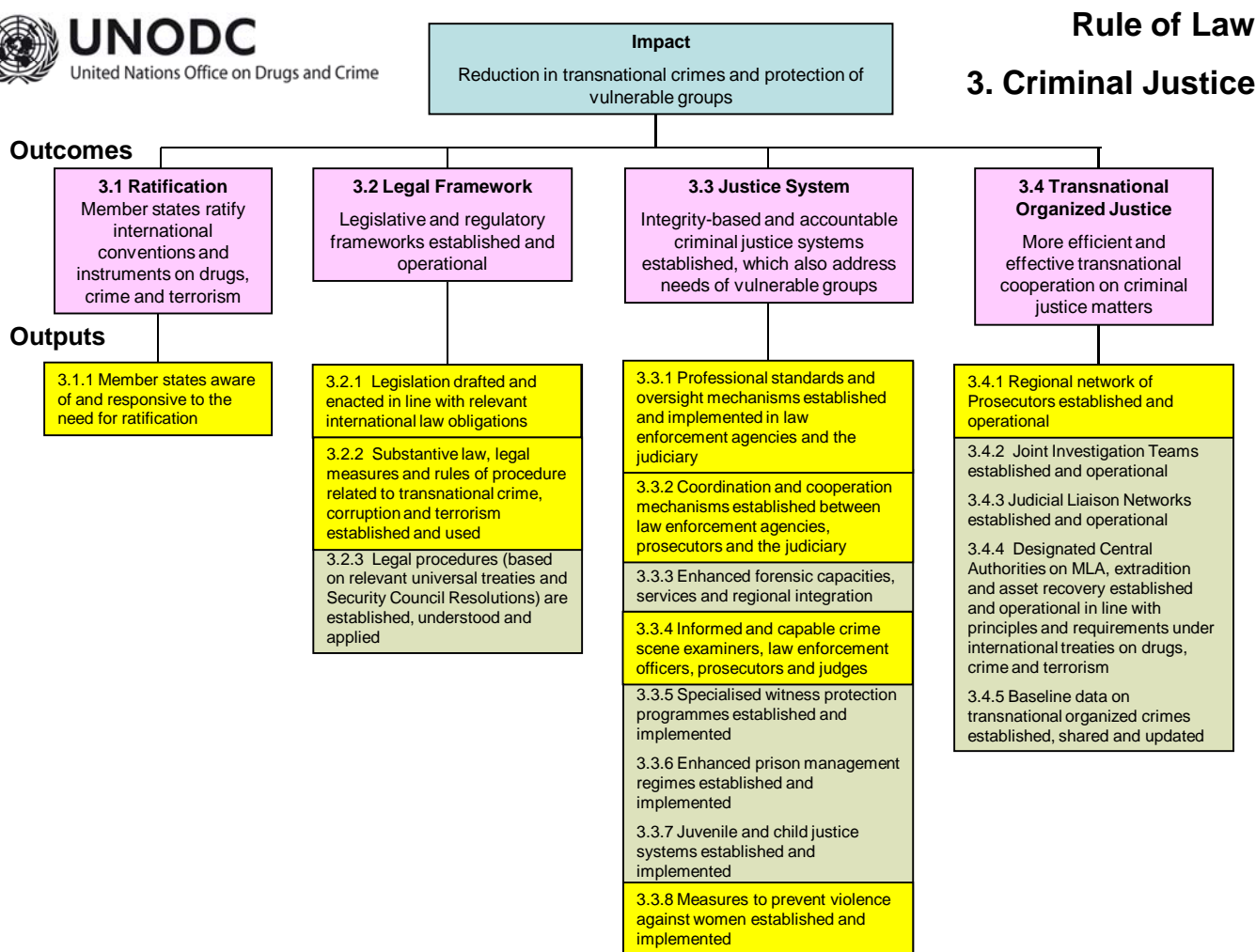
SPOTLIGHT: STRENGTHENING COUNTER TERRORISM LEGAL FRAMEWORKS



UNODC-sponsored workshop on the legal framework on counter-terrorism in Viet Nam. (Photo: UNODC Viet Nam)

FACTFILE: Terrorism is a global threat that requires a global response by all countries. To be successful, counter-terrorism efforts need to be planned and implemented in coordination with other crime and justice challenges such as corruption, transnational organized crime, trafficking and money-laundering.

The UN's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy recognizes that capacity-building in all countries is a core element in the fight against terrorism. In 2010, under its project on "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism", UNODC assisted Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nauru, Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands in the Pacific, to undertake new ratifications of counter-terrorism instruments. It assisted these and many other countries to make progress in strengthening national legislation. Building on these achievements, UNODC has now initiated a regional counter-terrorism assistance programme, entailing a multi-year country-specific programme of activities for strengthening national implementation capacity.



The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2010.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

Introduction

The geographic focus of most of UNODC's support to improved criminal justice in the region continued to be on the ASEAN Member States, although work has also been undertaken to support ratification of UN conventions and development of supporting legislation in a number of Pacific Island states and territories.

The 2010 portfolio of projects relevant to supporting improved criminal justice includes:

- Global Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Terrorism (Project R35)
- Towards AsiaJust (Project T84 - Module 1)
- Lao PDR Development of Drug Law Enforcement Strategy (Project I95)
- Viet Nam Preventing Money Laundering (Project S65)
- Indonesia Capacity Building for the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Project T80)
- Viet Nam Prevention of Domestic Violence (Project T28)

Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2	Performance indicators
<u>Ratification</u>	
<i>Member States ratify international conventions and instruments on drugs, crime and terrorism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number and name of new countries ratifying/acceding to international conventions and protocols• Proportion of member countries, and by name, who have ratified international conventions and protocols
<u>Legal Frameworks</u>	
<i>Legislative and regulatory frameworks established and operational</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of legislation and regulations being effectively applied to prevent and counter terrorism and other transnational organized crimes, by country

Evidence of contribution to these outcomes

Reporting on these two outcomes is combined, given their closely inter-related nature.

Data being collected specifically in relation to counter-terrorism (through project R35) indicates the following:

- **Indonesia** ratified the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in May 2010.
- **Lao PDR** ratified the Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in September 2010.
- **Nauru** ratified 4 new Protocols/Conventions in 2010, namely on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the 2005 Protocols on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Safety of Fixed Platforms; and the 2005 Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
- In **Tuvalu**, a Cabinet paper was prepared seeking Government approval for the ratification of the outstanding 15 counter-terrorism instruments.

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- In the **Solomon Islands**, ratification of the remaining 11 counter terrorism instruments has been approved by Cabinet.

A regional stock-taking exercise on the status of counter-terrorism legal frameworks in both Pacific Island States and in 12 countries of East and South-East Asia has also been undertaken by UNODC in 2010 through Project R35.

In 2010, UNODC has not been provided with or collected any aggregate data on the extent to which such legislation and regulations are being effectively applied by Member States. We nevertheless believe that this type of indicator should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to assess whether or not legislative and regulatory improvements are translated into effective action or not.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 3.1.1

Member states aware of and responsive to need for ratification

During 2010, UNODC continued to provide assistance to the East Asia and Pacific countries for ratifying the crime and terrorism conventions. Among countries assisted, additional ratifications were made by **Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Nauru** – the latter becoming one of only seven countries in the world to have completed ratification of all 16 counter-terrorism instruments. The **Solomon Islands** and **Tuvalu** are finalizing their ratification process for the remaining instruments.

Output 3.2.1

Legislation drafted and enacted

The **Philippines** and **Thailand** have taken important steps towards developing legislation on countering the financing of terrorism, drawing on specialized assistance from joint initiatives of the IMF and UNODC. **Lao PDR** and the **Philippines** drafted legislation on international cooperation in criminal matters with UNODC support. Drawing on extensive UNODC assistance, **Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, and Vanuatu** took significant steps in developing legislation on counter-terrorism.

In June 2010, the **Lao PDR** Government launched the national Master Plan on Development of the Rule of Law toward the Year 2020, acknowledging the need for “the implementation of international treaties to which Lao PDR is a party” through “incorporation into domestic laws”.

Output 3.2.2

Substantive law and rules of procedure related to transnational crime established and used

Following the enactment of **Thailand's** new extradition law in 2008, the prosecutor's manual on extradition was developed in 2010 with UNODC's technical input. During the year, a successful extradition from Thailand took place on a case related to terrorist offences.

Outcome 3.3	Performance indicators
Justice Systems <i>Integrity-based and accountable criminal justice systems established, which also address needs of vulnerable groups</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number and names of member countries assessed as having the key elements of an integrity-based and accountable criminal justice system in place• Number and name of countries with legislation, systems and programmes in place which effectively protect juveniles and children in conflict with the law, the rights of prisoners, and victims of domestic violence

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In 2010, the UNODC Regional Centre did not conduct any overall assessment of the quality of criminal justice systems in the region nor their overall provisions for protecting vulnerable groups. As a result, no aggregate data on these indicators is available. This is partly because there are no resources available to undertake such work, but in this case also because it is now recognised that these particular indicators need to be reviewed and revised as they are too broad and of limited practical use.

Nevertheless, we can report a clear contribution to the outputs listed below.

Output 3.3.1

Professional standards and oversight mechanisms established

In **Indonesia**, under the project on ‘Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity Building’, an assessment of integrity and capacity in the justice sector was completed in the four provinces of East Java, Riau, South Sumatra and Southeast Sulawesi to support national efforts toward firm establishment of integrity-based and accountable criminal justice systems. The reports from such assessments included recommendations to enhance court transparency, strengthen the capacity of integrity safeguards, and provide greater roles for civil society in supporting court users to navigate the court system.

Output 3.3.2

Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established between law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and the judiciary

In 2010, UNODC initiated a regionally-based and country-specific programme proposal, entitled: “East and Southeast Asia Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism”. This aims to directly support coordinated capacity-building and enhanced cooperation among various national entities in counter-terrorism national efforts. Its country-specific contents have been formulated through consultations with various relevant government entities, pursuing a “whole-of-government” approach, especially with respect to law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, financial transactions monitoring and policy coordination. In 2010, extensive country-specific consultations were held with **Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam**. Similar consultations are planned for other countries in 2011.

In **Lao PDR**, the national Sub-Working Group on Crime, with

support from UNODC and the international community, has included criminal justice responses to terrorism as one of its agenda items towards an integrated and well-coordinated response to all forms of criminal activity and strengthening the law enforcement and criminal justice systems in the country.

Output 3.3.4

***Informed and capable
crime scene examiners
and law enforcement
officers***

In **Indonesia** the JCLEC project has started to support the delivery of a significant programme of training for law enforcement officers. A total of 549 officers were trained in 2010. The curricula covered such topics as TOC, Management of Investigations, Strategic Criminal Justice Improvement, Criminal Justice Management, and Professional Standards and Accountability. Trainer development programmes have also been developed, and commenced in early 2011. This training is fully integrated into the JCLEC training schedule. As a result, prospects for longer term sustainability have been actively supported from the outset. All training is also evaluated using the Kirkpatrick evaluation model, which includes assessment of training impact back in the workplace. Results are already showing implementation of learnings and will increase in 2011.

Output 3.3.8

***Measures to prevent
violence against
women established***

In **Viet Nam**, the project on domestic violence continues to help improve the way in which victims of domestic violence are handled within the law enforcement and justice sectors. While there is no empirical evidence yet of impact back in the workplace (an assessment is planned for 2011 after the delivery of additional training), national counterparts nevertheless already report significant improvement of knowledge on domestic violence cases and a change of attitude among the police officers who have attended training. Public awareness on how to counter domestic violence is also being promoted through a range of activities, including a national writing competition that was launched in association with a national newspaper in 2010.

Specific activities in 2010 also included:

- Law enforcement and justice sector participants from the TOT courses held in 2009 conducted four 3-day pilot training events in four provinces. Participants included provincial and local police, members of the provincial Women's Union, judicial officers, prosecutors and judges. A further 12 training sessions are expected to be held within the first half of 2011.
- Revision of the training materials for the further 12 training sessions has been completed and approved. Audiovisual training materials (CD-ROMs) were developed by a local production company, and are being finalised and tested.
- Analysis of training needs of local-level legal aid providers

has been conducted and a report on the findings is currently being finalised. The report will also serve as a reference for the design, content and structure of the training handbook for legal aid providers, planned for the first two quarters of 2011.

Outcome 3.4	Performance indicators
Transnational Organised Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number and scope of successful cases of international cooperation in criminal matters, including in relation to MLA, extradition, and repatriation of assets
<i>More efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters</i>	

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Regional data on successful cases of international cooperation on criminal justice matters (including MLA, extradition and repatriation of assets) has not been reported to or collected by UNODC during the reporting period. We nevertheless believe that this type of indicator should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to assess when and where transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters is working. UNODC's main regional initiative in this area of work is the Towards AsiaJust project. This is an ambitious concept for which UNODC has found it challenging to get significant country commitments to, or raise significant funds for. Implementation progress on the ground has therefore been relatively limited in 2010. Nevertheless, with funding from the Republic of Korea, progress has been made in the area of prosecutorial capacity building.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 3.4.1

Regional network of Prosecutors established and operational

Achievements reported through the Towards AsiaJust project include:

- Agreement of ASEAN Member States to establish a regional network of prosecutors. The "Closing Declaration" of a High Level Prosecutors' Meeting (held in Seoul in August 2010) includes the establishment of a regional network of prosecutors to serve as a forum for active dialogue, information exchange, networking and the facilitation of operational work.
- Building a linkage between UNODC/AsiaJust and the "Asia-Pacific Convention for Cooperation in Criminal Justice", as proposed by the Supreme Prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Korea (SPO).
- Readiness to initiate a Prosecutor Exchange Programme (PEP). This concept, which was endorsed by all participants at the High Level Prosecutors' Meeting in Seoul, is ready to be implemented in 2011. During the first quarter of 2011, it will be initiated in Lao PDR, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and Republic of Korea.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

2.4 Drug Demand Reduction

SPOTLIGHT: COMMUNITY-BASED DRUG TREATMENT



United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon hands out a dose of methadone to a patient at Cambodia's first methadone clinic in Phnom Penh
(Photo: UNODC Cambodia)

The UN appreciates the strong commitment of the Government and its partners to develop community-based harm reduction and health services for those most vulnerable in Cambodia.

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary General
United Nations
October 28, 2010

The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon left an inscription and signature in the methadone clinic visitor's book

FACTFILE: UNODC continues to advocate for and support the implementation of evidence-based drug treatment programmes in the region, rather than reliance on the pervasive compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs).

In 2010, the first-ever Regional Consultation on CCDUs in Asia was convened by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UNODC, with the participation of officials from eight Governments in East and South-East Asia. The result was an increased level of awareness and recognition by countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) on the limitations of such centres. They also recognized that countries such as Cambodia and Malaysia are moving towards community-based and evidence-informed treatment.

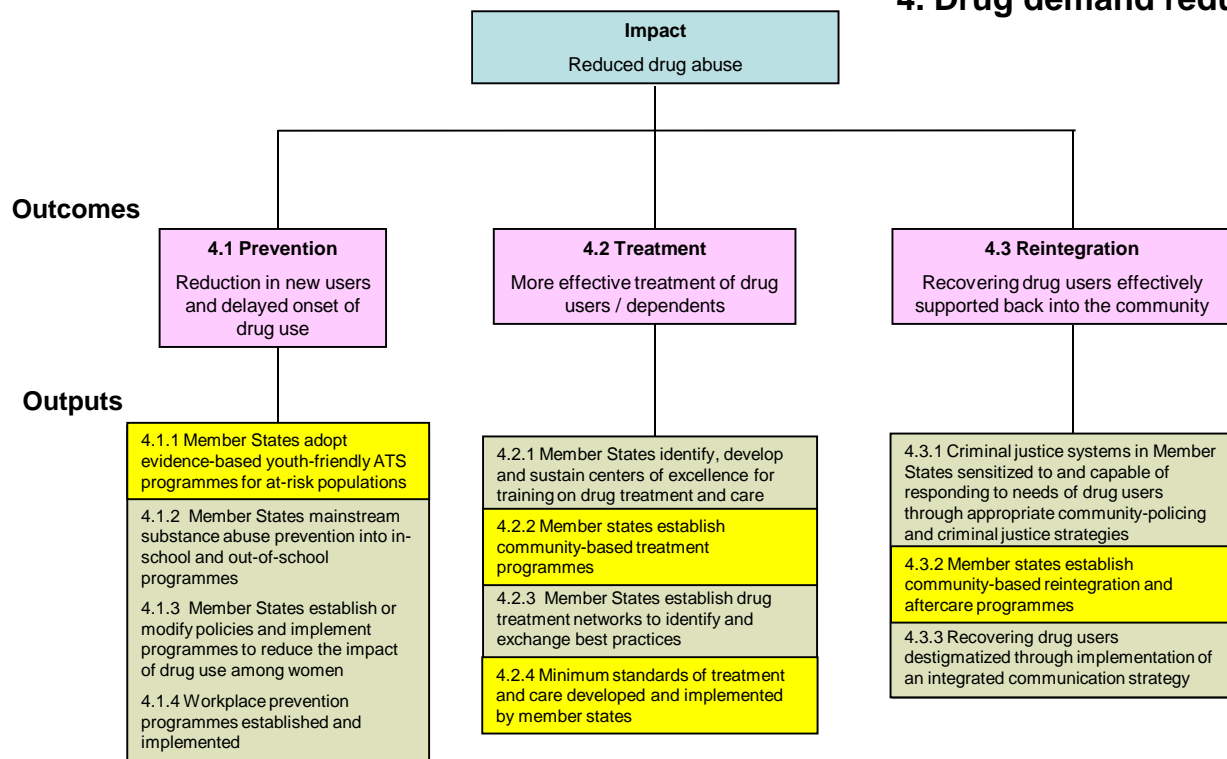
In Viet Nam, UNODC has also actively supported the expansion of methadone-maintenance treatment clinics and China is also working on rapidly up-scaling the number of clinics the number of which had risen to 700 by the end of 2010.


The plan for large-scale implementation of community-based drug treatment services in Cambodia, supported by high-level Government authorities and the United Nations Country Team, also presents a unique opportunity to develop and demonstrate a community-based approach to methamphetamine use and dependence, not only for Cambodia but for the GMS region as a whole.



Health and Development

4. Drug demand reduction



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2010.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

Introduction

During 2010, UNODC's drug demand reduction activities were concentrated primarily in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam. In Myanmar and Lao PDR, the work is primarily integrated into UNODC's Sustainable Livelihood programmes for former and current opium producing communities. HIV Prevention programmes described under sub-programme 5 also contain drug demand reduction, in particular drug dependence treatment elements. Some achievements on DDR are therefore also referenced under sub-programmes 5 and 6.

The 2010 portfolio of projects relevant to supporting drug demand reduction includes:

- Regional Treatnet II (Project J71)
- Regional SMART (Project J88)
- Indonesia Integrated Drug and HIV Treatment (Project K29)
- Lao PDR Phongsaly Alternative Development Fund (Project I32)
- Lao PDR Houaphan Alternative Development (Project H98)
- Lao PDR Alternative Livelihood Development (Project I28)
- Myanmar Partnership for Reduction in Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS (Project J63)
- Viet Nam Drug Abuse and HIV Prevention among Ethnic Minorities (Project J04)
- Viet Nam Support for Developing Effective ATS Prevention Strategies (Project J93)
- Viet Nam Treatment and Rehabilitation (Project H68)

Outcome 4.1	Performance indicators
Prevention <i>Reduction in new users and delayed onset of drug use</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated number of new drug users (M/F and age profile) by drug type and country, including trends

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Data on drug use and trends in the region is being collected, analyzed and disseminated by the SMART project. Details are available in the recently published report '*2010 Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific*'. The report highlighted the following key emerging patterns and trends for East and South-East Asia:

- ATS markets in the region are expanding
- The manufacture of ATS is increasing
- The injecting use of methamphetamine is increasing
- ATS treatment services are lacking in the region, and
- Ketamine use and trafficking is a growing concern

Country-specific data is also provided, including some profiling of most at risk groups.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 4.1.1

Member states adopt evidence-based and

In **Viet Nam**, an assessment of the extent and nature of ATS abuse has been initiated. Secondary data and analysis has been completed and a quantitative and qualitative study of ATS among specific risk groups has commenced in collaboration with

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youth-friendly ATS programmes

the Hanoi Medical University. In addition, a population survey has been designed to establish both prevalence and awareness of ATS use in a representative sample of people aged 16 to 22 years old in 5 cities in Viet Nam. Data is expected to be available early in 2011.

Also in **Viet Nam**, UNODC has been working with provincial health and drug treatment staff in 4 provinces (in the north-west) to implement harm reduction programmes related to drug use and HIV. The prevention elements are mainly related to education / outreach work. In 2010, 145 peer outreach and health workers organized information communication sessions for nearly 32,000 villagers in the 4 target provinces. Details of treatment data are reported under Outcome 4.2.

Outcome 4.2	Performance indicators
Treatment <i>More effective treatment of drug users / dependents</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced levels of relapse among drug users /dependents following treatment , by country and drug type• Quality of treatment programmes

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

With respect to drug treatment, some data on relapse rates is being reported through **Viet Nam** Project J04. According to the report of Lao Cai province, the rate of drug relapse in project sites (25%) is lower than the provincial average (58%), and both are lower than rates which tend to be recorded internationally (range: 60-70%). This project has also successfully promoted the provision of MMT services for opiate users. It is reported that there is broad acceptance now of MMT and a growing realization among officials that the current drug treatment systems needs to be reorganized.

In **Lao PDR**, through three Alternative Development Projects being supported by UNODC, the following data on drug treatment and relapse has also been reported:

- Through Project I32, opium addiction was further reduced (53%) with the treatment of 535 opium drug addicts (including 75 women) from January to October 2010, bringing the total treated opium addicts to 928 (cumulative total since June 2009).
- Project I28 assisted the rehabilitation of 61 drug addicts (20 opium addicts) at the treatment centre. This project also provided follow-up and health check-up to 120 opium addicts that were treated in 2009 and 2010 in the 20 target villages. To date, these opium addicts are recovering from addiction and are engaged in productive activities. As a result, they are less of a burden to their family and community.
- Through Project H98, opium poppy cultivation is nearly eradicated in all project target villages. Consequently, in the target area, the number of opium addicts has been reduced by 30%, from 395 persons (assessed in early 2010) to 279 persons (including relapsed cases) at the end of 2010.

In **Myanmar**, Project J63 met all its targets in terms of improving availability of and access to HIV prevention and care services for drug users and their sexual partners. The project also contributed directly to overall achievements at the national level. According to national figures,

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IDUs accessing drop-in-centre (DIC) services increased by 14% in 2010 compared with the figure for 2008. National needle-syringe distribution also increased to more than 5 million from a figure of 3.5 million in 2008. Further details are reported under Sub-programme 5 on HIV/AIDS.

With respect to the quality of treatment programmes, client 'satisfaction' surveys are being carried out at drug treatment clinics supported by UNODC in Vietnam. The results indicate a high level of client satisfaction with the services being provided.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 4.2.2

Member States establish community based treatment programmes

A significant regional development was the launch, in July, of the first methadone clinic in Phnom Penh, **Cambodia**. The clinic was opened with support from the AusAID funded HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Programme (HAARP), implemented by WHO Cambodia Country Office, with advice on procurement of methadone (including the updating of procurement guidelines) having been provided by UNODC. The clinic had 65 patients as of end December 2010.

During the second half of 2010, UNODC also worked with the Government of **Cambodia**, WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF to develop a new 5-year Community Based Treatment Project, for which funding is now being sought. The Government of Cambodia specifically requested the United Nations to pilot community-based treatment in the country, and the project is designed to expand to cover 350 communes. The initiative has also received support from the senior-most political levels. This has the potential to become a significant initiative not only for improving drug treatment services in Cambodia, but also for providing a model for other countries in the sub-region who wish to move away from their current heavy reliance on compulsory centres for drug users towards more evidence-based and voluntary drug treatment services being made available in the community.

Through **Viet Nam** Project J04, a significant programme of training for provincial staff (187 trained in 2010) and police officers (58 trained in 2010), is also contributing to more effective delivery of drug treatment programmes.

Through **Viet Nam** Project H68, a total of 16 drug treatment and HIV counselling clinics have been established (2 additional in 2010). Over the course of 2010, nearly 2,000 people have received drug counselling services from these clinics. The effectiveness of these clinics is evaluated through a client satisfaction survey, which indicates that 96% of clients were satisfied with the counselling services they received.

In **Indonesia**, work has recently commenced on a report that will profile the state of drug dependence and associated HIV treatment services in the country. This will be used to inform the development of a strategic plan for developing community-based

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

drug treatment and HIV prevention programmes.

Significant headway was also made in 2010 in advocating more broadly for countries in the region to shift away from detaining people who use drugs in compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs) and expansion of evidence-based, voluntary, drug treatment services in the community. This is also reported further under sub-programme 5 on HIV/AIDS.

The **Regional** Treatnet II project is still in its establishment phase, and therefore no results have yet been reported with respect to improved service delivery on the ground. Such results are expected in 2011.

Output 4.2.4

Minimum standards of treatment and care developed and implemented by member states

The Provincial Health Authority in Banteay Meanchey (**Cambodia**) has developed standards of care with the support of UNODC/Treatnet. Once tested and implemented at provincial level, the development of national standards of care will be considered.

Outcome 4.3

Re-integration

Recovering drug users effectively supported back into the community

Performance indicators

- Evidence of recovery in physical and mental health among drug users, as well as their access to economic opportunities, by country (including gender disaggregated data)

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In Viet Nam, a micro-financing scheme was supported to help drug users and people living with HIV/AIDS establish small businesses. Altogether 178 households have received loans for such activities as cattle-raising and production/sale of handcrafts at tourist destinations.

Achievements with respect to supporting reintegration of drug users in Lao PDR and Myanmar are reported under Outcome 6.2, as they are part of broader Sustainable Livelihood Projects being implemented in those countries. These initiatives are directly contributing to the achievement of Output 4.3.2.

2.5 HIV/AIDS

SPOTLIGHT: HIV PREVENTION AND CARE SERVICES



Needle-Syringe Programme Outreach Workers operating in Muse, Myanmar

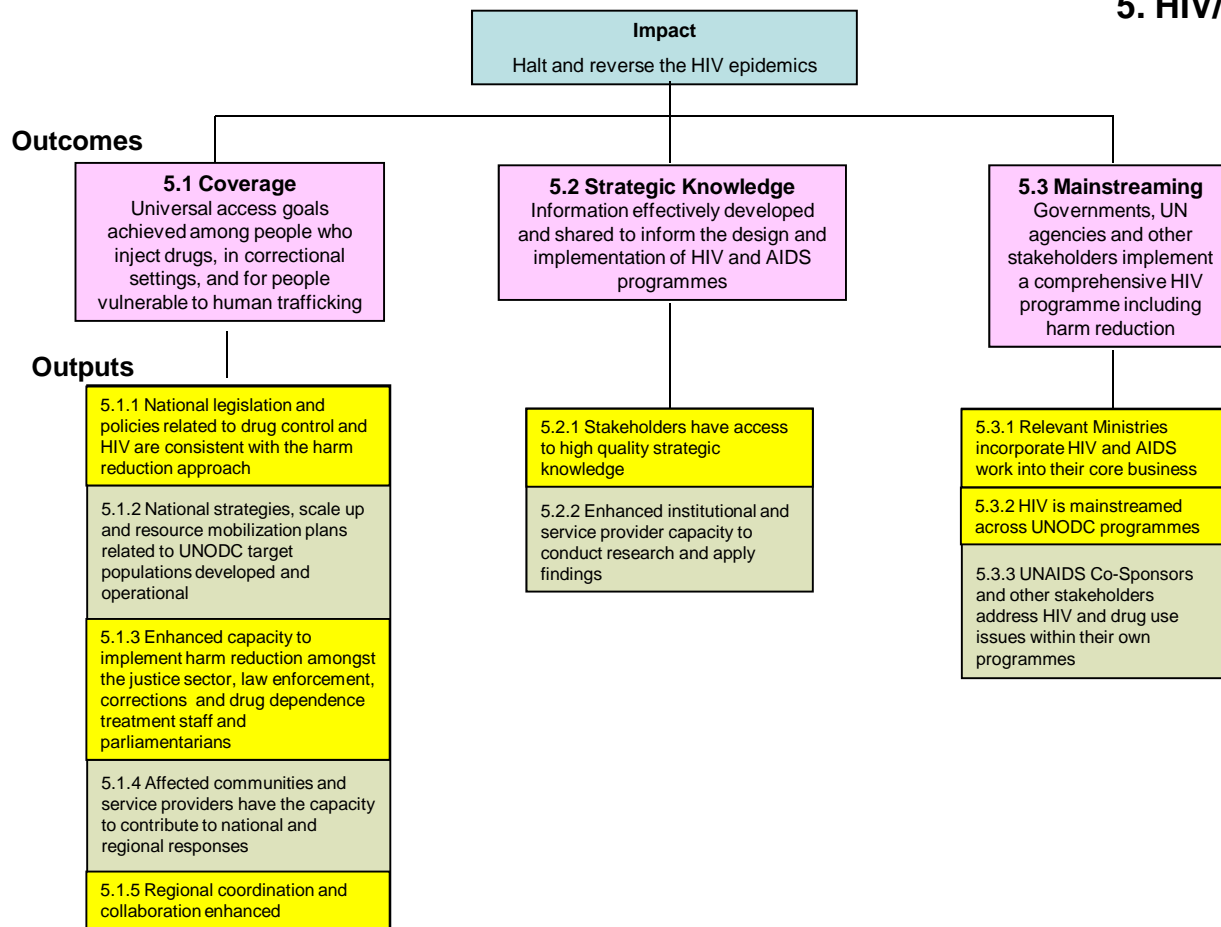
(Photo: UNODC, Myanmar)


FACTFILE: Since the early 1990s the National AIDS Programme in Myanmar has carried out an HIV sentinel sero-surveillance survey (HSS) of selected subpopulation groups. In 2009 the country had an estimated 238,000 people living with HIV, of which approximately 74,000 met the criteria for needing antiretroviral therapy (ART). Despite this, the availability of and access to quality HIV prevention services, particularly among people who inject drugs has been limited. It is estimated that harm reduction programmes reached only 8,274 people who inject drugs nationwide. These figures fall well below Universal Access targets, and also jeopardize Myanmar's achievement of its Millennium Development Goal 6 commitment on HIV. In 2010, UNODC organized a far-reaching review of the services available to injecting drug users in the country. The objective was to have an overview of what works – and what does not. The review found that one key challenge preventing drug users from seeking treatment is that they are obliged, by law, to register with the authorities. UNODC's "Partnership for the Reduction of Injecting Drug Use, HIV/AIDS and Related Vulnerability" project has been developed to ensure that more is done so that needle-syringe programmes and methadone maintenance treatment programmes reach more people, that service providers coordinate better and that there are more harm reduction service providers available in the country. UNODC's project is implemented in partnership with several community-based and non-governmental organizations, and builds an enabling environment for IDU programme services through the development of support from local authorities and communities.



Health and Development

5. HIV/AIDS



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2010.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

Introduction

UNODC's work on addressing HIV/AIDS in the region has continued to combine support for both strategic regional initiatives (information, planning and advocacy) and country specific operational initiatives. Country specific work has been primarily focused in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Indonesia and Thailand.

The 2010 portfolio of projects relevant to supporting HIV/AIDS outcomes includes:

- Global Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention (Project G32)
- Lao PDR HAARP Country Programme (Project K18)
- Viet Nam Drug Abuse and HIV Prevention among Ethnic Minorities (Project J04)
- Viet Nam HIV Prevention Treatment and Care in Prisons (Project K16)
- Myanmar HAARP Country Programme (Project J69)
- Myanmar Partnership for Reduction of Drug Use and related HIV/AIDS vulnerability (Project J63)
- Indonesia Integrated Drug and HIV Treatment (Project K29)

Outcome 5.1	Performance indicators
Coverage <i>Universal access goals achieved among people who inject drugs, in correctional settings, and for people vulnerable to human trafficking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HIV prevention services reaching at least 35% of people who inject drugs by 2010 and as close to universal access in priority countries by 2012 (UNGASS core indicator)• Number and % of prisoners and those in drug treatment centers accessing HIV services

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In East Asia and the Pacific, the current level of coverage of HIV prevention services for people who inject drugs remains below the levels of coverage recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS. For example, while the number of needle and syringe programme (NSP) sites has increased in many countries, only 6%, or approximately 175,000 people who inject drugs in nine priority countries in East Asia were reached with NSPs in 2010. Similarly, approximately only about 5%, or an estimated 145,000 people who inject opiates in nine priority countries in East Asia, were reached with opioid substitution treatment (OST) programmes by the end of 2010.

It should be noted that the definition of indicator "HIV prevention services", which is one of the core UNGASS on HIV indicators, and which is referred to in the above table, is open to interpretation. This document reports on current coverage of two key prevention services (namely NSP and OST) which have, according to the evidence base, the potential to prevent the maximum number of new HIV infections among the population of people who inject drugs.

Data on the number and percentage of prisoners and those in drug treatment centres accessing HIV services is unavailable. We nevertheless believe that this type of indicator should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or not prisoners and those in drug treatment centres are getting access to such services.

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UNODC's country specific initiatives in Myanmar and Vietnam have reported significant achievements with respect to increasing access to HIV prevention services. Some examples include:

In **Viet Nam**, through Project J04, the following achievements have been reported for 2010:

- Condom programme: Condom distribution has been implemented in all the project sites (45 communes) with the total number of 126,113 condoms distributed in 2010. Young people and intimate partners of people who inject drugs became familiar with this programme.
- Needle and syringe exchange programmes are also being implemented in 45 communes. This activity had been implemented in only 14 communes in 2009. More than 170,692 clean needles were provided to men and women who inject drugs and 142,392 used syringes were collected and disposed. The disposal percentage reached 77.8 %.
- Counselling inside the Peer Information Supply Points: 6,924 drug users, PLWA and their families received counselling. Total of 641 people went voluntarily to STI service in 2010.

In **Myanmar**, detailed data on access to harm reduction services by drug users is being collected through the HAARP Country Programme (Project J69). Highlights include:

- Total number of drug users reached during this reporting period is 5,007, including 3,647 IDUs. Total number of drug users reached since the start of the project (January 2008) is 10,564. This exceeds the original target by an extra 50%.
- In general, 60% of registered IDU have accessed project services. Each client accesses primary health care and referral services at least three times in a year.
- NSP via outreach has distributed almost 2.5 million needles, contributing 50% of national achievement, with a good return rate of 80%. Each IDU in Phakant used 2-3 needles per day.
- About 425 female drug users, of whom 20% are sex workers, have been 'recruited' to Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) services and have participated in project peer education sessions.
- The achievement of condom distribution was less than target, as PSI's (Population Services International) free distribution and social marketing – by mutual agreement – covered the remainder of the need.
- Project supported services referred 165 clients to ART services, but there is still a huge unmet need for ART for IDUs. With regard to MMT, 140 clients, which is only about 14% of national coverage, received the induction dosage of methadone and continued taking treatment. The mean dose has been 80 mg. Of 99 clients referred for TB, many of them are poly drug users.
- Hepatitis C diagnosis was provided to clients coming with high alcohol use and symptoms of liver disease. 306 cases were referred to hospital and received support for treatment of general illnesses, mental disorders, injection abscess drainage, nutritional deficiency and active liver diseases.

Also in **Myanmar**, Project J63 reported the following significant achievements:

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- In terms of improving availability of and access to HIV prevention and care services for drug users and their sexual partners, the project has met the targets for every output. The project also contributed directly to overall achievements at the national level. According to national figures, IDUs accessing drop-in-centre (DIC) services increased by 14% in 2010 compared with the figure for 2008. UNODC interventions contributed to the outcome that national needle syringe distribution in Myanmar has increased – in 2010 – to more than 5 million. In 2008, the corresponding figure was 3.5 million.
- There are positive changes in knowledge, attitude and behaviour among the project's beneficiaries. According to the KABP survey conducted among DIC clients, their knowledge of how to reduce the risk of contracting increased to 69.2%, while needle syringe sharing or reuse at the last injection was reduced from 18% to 14.8%. HIV testing uptake among IDUs increased significantly from 16.24% to 73.6%.
- Regarding the project objective to reduce the disease burden of HIV and injecting drug use, there are significant impacts evident among project clients. There has been a significant increase from the baseline in the number of clients regressing from IDU to only non-injecting drug use (from 0.7% to 50.0%), and dramatically reduced numbers of people transitioning from non-injecting drug use to IDU (from 16.9% to 2.2%). Further, first instance of drug injection among those under 20 years of age reduced from 19.7% to 12.0% in the project area. According to the UNGASS country progress report, HIV prevalence in the adult population (15-49) reduced from 0.67% to 0.61% in 2009. Among the IDU population, the national AIDS Programme reports that HIV sero-prevalence among IDU decreased from 37.5% in 2008 to 34.6% in 2010.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 5.1.1

National legislation and policies related to drug control and HIV are consistent with harm reduction philosophies

Significant headway was made in 2010 in advocating for countries to shift away from detaining people who use drugs in compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs) and expansion of evidence-based, voluntary, drug treatment services in the community. In September 2010, the UNODC Regional Centre, in collaboration with the UNAIDS Regional Support Team (RST), organised an Informal Consultation on Compulsory Centres for Drug Users attended by over 50 participants representing civil society organisations and networks, the UN agencies and technical experts. The Informal Consultation preceded a high level Inter-Governmental Regional Consultation on Compulsory Centres for Drug Users in December 2010, organised by the UNODC Regional Centre, ESCAP and UNAIDS RST. The Consultation culminated in the adoption of the final meeting report by senior officials representing eight governments in East and South-East Asia.

Output 5.1.3

Enhanced capacities to implement harm

As also noted under the section on Drug Demand Reduction, one of the significant developments in the East Asia region in 2010 was the launch of the first Methadone clinic in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in July 2010. The clinic was opened with

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reduction amongst law enforcement, prisons and drug dependence treatment staff

support from the AusAID funded HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Programme (HAARP), implemented by WHO Cambodia Country Office, with advice on procurement of Methadone having been provided by the HIV Advisor from UNODC RC. The clinic had 65 patients as of end December 2010.

At the country level, the following initiatives are directly contributing to enhancing partner capacities to implement harm reduction programmes:

In **Myanmar**, Projects J69 and J63 have been building local capacities through a range of activities, including support for data collection and analysis, service delivery systems development, staff training, equipment and supply procurement and advocacy work. The significant results being achieved are reported above under Outcome 1.1.

In **Lao PDR**, implementation of the HAARP programme has recently started, in collaboration with the Lao PDR Government and WHO. Rapid Assessments of drug users in 8 Districts have been carried out (520 people surveyed) to determine the profile of drug users, HIV prevalence, injecting and sexual risk behaviours and adverse consequences of drug use. The final RAR reports are currently pending government approval.

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC is undertaking HIV prevention and treatment work in 9 selected prisons through Project K16. To date the focus of activities has been on establishing an improved information base, training prison officers, prison health staff and prisoners, and providing specific guidelines on implementation and monitoring of HIV prevention, treatment and care activities in prisons. However, no 'results' as to improved HIV service delivery / coverage in prisons is yet available.

As also noted in the section on Drug Demand Reduction, in **Indonesia**, work has recently commenced on profiling the state of drug dependence and associated HIV treatment services in the country. This will be used to inform the development of a strategic plan for developing community-based drug treatment and HIV prevention programmes.

Output 5.1.5

Regional coordination and collaboration enhanced

UNODC was instrumental in supporting the finalization of a 'Strategy to Halt and Reverse the HIV Epidemic among People who Inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific 2010-2015'. The development of the Regional Strategy was initiated by WHO, and developed in close partnership with UNODC, UNAIDS, GFATM and ANPUD under the auspices of the United Nations Regional Task Force (UN RTF) on Injecting Drug use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific. The Regional Strategy will help pave the way for countries to

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scale up HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who inject drugs over the next five years in Asia and the Pacific.

Regional coordination and collaboration was also enhanced through the operations of the UN Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific (UN RTF). The UN RTF convenes representatives of government agencies, community of people who use drugs, civil society, technical experts, donor partners and the UN on matters related to HIV and injecting drug use. The 8th meeting of the UN RTF convened in March 2010 and the UN RTF embarked on an external review of its operations during the period of 2005-2010.

Outcome 5.2	Performance indicators
Strategic Knowledge <i>Information effectively developed and shared to inform the design and implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number / name of countries where the design and implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes reflect available strategic knowledge on the vulnerabilities of most at risk populations

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

The ‘*Strategy to Halt and Reverse the HIV Epidemic among People who Inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific 2010-2015*’, developed by WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS, GFATM and ANPUD under the auspices of the UN RTF makes available data and strategic knowledge based on a detailed analysis of the status of injecting drug use and HIV as well as the status of the current responses and gaps in responses. The Regional Strategy has been widely disseminated to the countries and it is expected that the new National Strategic Plans on HIV/AIDS, under development or finalisation in a number of countries reflect the strategic knowledge and guidance captures in the Regional Strategy.

UNODC’s contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 5.2.1

Stakeholders have access to high quality strategic knowledge

During 2010, a key achievement in the area of strategic knowledge was the updating of the Baseline Assessment of Policies, Resources and Services for People who Inject Drugs (2006), a survey commissioned by the UN RTF. The survey made available data and strategic information in the areas of national policies, financial and human resource availability and coverage of HIV prevention and treatment interventions for people who inject drugs in 15 countries in Asia. The final report, including country specific annexes was disseminated to country-based stakeholders and made available through websites of UNODC and Burnet Institute.

In **Indonesia**, work has recently commenced on a report that will profile the state of drug dependence and associated HIV treatment services in the country. This will be used to inform

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the development of a strategic plan for developing community-based drug treatment and HIV prevention programmes.

Outcome 5.3	Performance indicators
Mainstreaming <i>Governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders implement a comprehensive HIV programme including harm reduction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of harm reduction policies and programmes incorporated into partner programmes as a result of UNODC support

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

The Regional Centre continues to advocate for evidence and rights-based harm reduction policies and programmes to be mainstreamed into the work of partner government agencies and other stakeholders. This advocacy work is also being pursued by the Country Offices in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Indonesia and Thailand.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of this outcome is summarised under the two relevant outputs below.

Output 5.3.1

Relevant Ministries incorporate HIV and AIDS work into their core business

- Establishment of HIV/AIDS Project Steering Committee in **Indonesia**, which includes the National Narcotics Boards, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and Atma Jaya University.
- Preparation of a National Harm Reduction Policy and 5 year work plan in **Lao PDR**, which has included participation of the Ministry of Public Security.
- Support to the development of the National Harm Reduction Policy in **Thailand**.
- Local Government, police, health and labour department staff actively involved in HIV/harm reduction programmes in 4 provinces in **Viet Nam**.
- In **Myanmar**, local government and non-government agencies involved with the J93 project are increasingly integrating harm reduction programmes into their ongoing work.

Output 5.3.2

HIV is mainstreamed across UNODC programmes

- In 2010, the HIV team continued a series of in-house discussions with the criminal justice and drug demand reduction staff on, for example, concern over the use of compulsory centres for drug users, the increased HIV risk and vulnerability among drug users in those centres and human rights violations reported by people who

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have resided in such centres and by the international community.

- Initial discussions also took place between staff in the HIV team and staff working in the area of human trafficking to explore potential areas for collaboration, specifically the incorporation of an HIV component into the activities planned by the anti-trafficking unit.

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2.6 Sustainable livelihoods

SPOTLIGHT: OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION



Lancing a poppy capsule to extract the opium resin (Photo: UNODC, Myanmar)

FACTFILE: Opium poppy cultivation in South-East Asia takes place in the contiguous portions of Myanmar, Lao PDR and Thailand which, together, are known as the Golden Triangle. The bulk of this (over 95%) occurs in Myanmar. Most of the remainder is grown in Lao PDR. The information available for the last four years indicates that two decades of steep declines is now being reversed. According to UNODC's 2010 Opium Survey for South-East Asia, poppy cultivation in the region increased by 22 per cent between 2009 and 2010. This is the fourth successive annual increase.

Several factors have contributed to the increase in illicit opium poppy. But underpinning everything is the chronic poverty and food insecurity in the poppy-producing areas of, predominantly, Shan state combined with the limitations on achieving a legal livelihood combined with the prevailing conditions of insecurity. A farmer from Myanmar explained that: *"Sometimes I do not even manage to grow enough vegetables for my family. Selling vegetables does not bring me any profit as the fuel costs to get to the market is so high."* The high market price of opium means more of the rural poor in Myanmar and in Lao PDR are being drawn into participating in the illicit drug trade as a means of finding money to feed their families. Our survey shows that for food-insecure families, the options are often as stark as either grow poppy or go into debt, or borrow food from friends or family, or migrate to the city, or save money by taking children out of school. Or a combination of any of these. In Myanmar and Lao PDR, UNODC is helping local authorities to provide improved access to markets, better access to credit, improved farming and better overall infrastructure in some poppy-growing areas.

SPOTLIGHT: ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



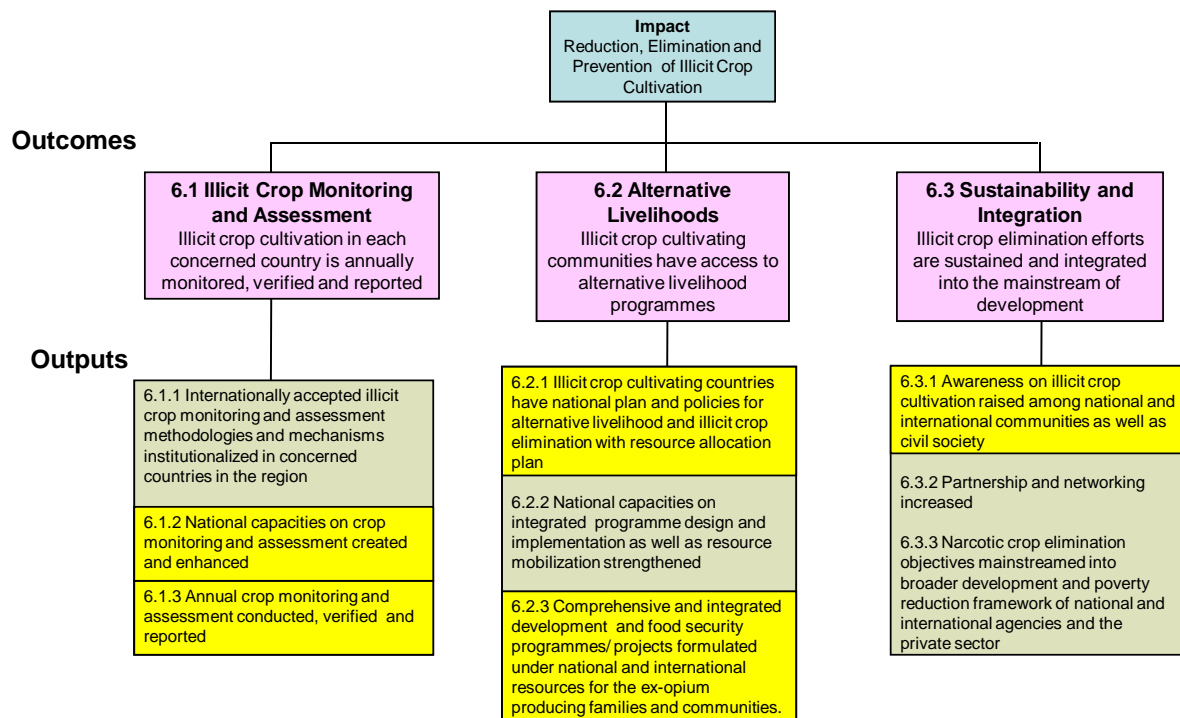
Hand-made textile production in a former poppy-growing community in Lao PDR.


(Photo: UNODC, Lao PDR)

FACTFILE: In the Lao PDR, between 2006 and 2009, the government and UNODC developed and adopted the National Programme Strategy for the Post-Opium Scenario and Action Plan targeting 1,100 of the poorest villages which formerly grew opium poppy. However, only about 15 per cent of the target villages have so far received assistance in developing alternatives to replace opium. In order to help address the problem, UNODC Houaphan Alternative Development project is providing support to 27 vulnerable villages. The project is helping local authorities to provide improved access to markets, better access to credit, improved farming and small business technologies and better overall infrastructure in rural areas. Key elements have thus been put in place to help these farmers improve their food security and increase their income, without resorting to poppy cultivation.



Health and Development
6. Sustainable livelihoods



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2010.

Introduction

UNODC's support for AD/SL (Alternative Development/Sustainable Livelihood) projects continues to focus on **Lao PDR** and **Myanmar**. The primary purpose is the elimination of illicit opium production in target areas through providing alternative income generating/livelihood opportunities. These initiatives also often include significant drug demand reduction elements, as well as related HIV/AIDS service delivery support.

The 2010 portfolio of projects relevant to supporting Sustainable Livelihood outcomes includes:

- Myanmar and Lao Illicit Crop Monitoring (Project G43)
- Lao PDR Phongsaly Alternative Development Fund (Project I32)
- Lao PDR Houaphan Alternative Development (Project H98)
- Lao PDR Alternative Livelihood Development (Project I28)
- Myanmar and Lao PDR Increased Food Security (Project K26)
- Lao PDR Programme Facilitation Unit (Project F13)
- Myanmar Food Security (Projects J94 and J95)

Outcome 6.1	Performance indicators
Illicit Crop Monitoring and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data on illicit crop cultivation and production available• Consistency/quality of drug assessment data and report
<i>Illicit crop cultivation in each concerned country is annually monitored, verified and reported</i>	

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

This outcome has been successfully achieved, with reliable data on poppy cultivation and opium production available for Lao PDR and Myanmar. Data collection methods and presentation are consistent with previous surveys/reports, and therefore comparable.

The headline finding is that the total area in South-East Asia under opium poppy cultivation in 2010 is estimated at 41,389 ha, an increase of 22% compared with 2009. This upward trend started slowly in 2007 after six years of decline between 2001 and 2006. Increased cultivation combined with increased yield resulted in opium production of 603 tons, up from 345 tons in 2009. Myanmar experienced the biggest increase with cultivation increasing by 6,400 hectares (ha), or 20 percent, to reach 38,100 ha in 2010. In the case of Lao PDR the increase was the largest in percentage terms - 58 percent - increasing from 1,900 ha to 3,000 ha. Thailand's already small cultivation increased marginally from 211 ha to 289 ha.

The significance of these trends is that they depict a relentless upward expansion in the cultivation of opium poppy over four years. These results will be of particular concern in the region where a considerable reduction in cultivation had occurred since 1995 and where countries have committed themselves publicly to plans (viz., ACCORD and the Myanmar national plan) to effectively eradicate opium cultivation by the middle of the current decade.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 6.1.2

National capacities on crop monitoring and assessment created and enhanced

With technical support from the Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, government staff in both **Myanmar** and **Lao PDR** were trained to conduct the crop monitoring surveys in partnership with UNODC, including how to perform area and yield estimates, and household socioeconomic surveys.

In Myanmar, a total of 49 survey teams were mobilized by local authorities (15 teams for North Shan, 16 teams for South Shan, 10 teams for East Shan, 4 teams for Kayah, and 4 teams for Kachin). In order to enhance capabilities to collect relevant data, the surveyors were provided training by UNODC/ICMP. The national head supervisors and regional supervisors were also provided with training.

Training data is summarised below:

Region	From	To	Surveyors	Venue
South Shan	17-Dec-09	20-Dec-09	48	Taunggyi
Kayah State			12	
North Shan	26-Dec-09	29-Dec-09	45	Lashio
East Shan	26-Dec-09	29-Dec-09	30	Kyaing Tong
Kachin	16-Feb-10	19-Feb-10	12	Myitkyina

Debriefing sessions were held with surveyors after completion of field work to share experiences, address problems and improve future survey implementation.

Output 6.1.3

Annual crop monitoring and assessment conducted, verified and reported

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC and government partners undertook a helicopter aerial survey in four northern provinces, namely: Phongsaly, Luang Namtha, Xieng Khouang and Huaphanh. The aerial survey was used to estimate the area of opium poppy cultivation and other related assessments.

In **Myanmar**, UNODC provided verifiable estimates on the extent and trends of opium poppy cultivation and production to national authorities, regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms as well as to the UN and the international community. The 2010 survey was conducted jointly with the Government of Myanmar in 5 regions: South Shan State, North Shan State, East Shan State, Kayah State and Kachin State. However, no rapid assessment survey or assessment of the opium ban in Shan Special Region 2 (Wa) was implemented directly by UNODC/ICMP/CCDAC since Wa local authorities did not provide authorization. The other rapid

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assessment survey in Shan Special Region 1 (Kokant) and Shan Special Region 4 could also not be carried out by UNODC/ICMP because of security risks.

Thailand has its own opium monitoring program undertaken by the Crop Survey and Monitoring Institute of the Office of Narcotics Control Board.

The results of the crop assessments in **Myanmar** and **Lao PDR** were published in the regional report '*South-East Asia: Opium Survey 2010*' which was launched on 13 December 2010 in Bangkok. The report received a high level of attention in the national, regional and international media and was widely distributed to donors and member states.

Outcome 6.2	Performance indicators
Alternative Livelihoods <i>Illicit crop-cultivating communities have access to alternative livelihood programmes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of communities or villages receiving development interventions• Improvement of living conditions (health, education, income, infrastructure, communication,• Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC has successfully supported this outcome in more than 30 villages in Phongsaly Province, 5 villages in Oudomxay Province and 27 villages in Houaphan Provinces.

Evidence of improved living conditions includes increased household income, access to credit, improved water and sanitation facilities and improved market access through road construction. Gender disaggregated data regarding access to benefits has also been collected and reported. Specific details are provided below under Output 6.2.3.

In **Myanmar**, 2010 has been a year of transition from projects which were -completed in 2009. Three new AD/SL projects are in the process of starting up, but as yet have no significant results to report (at the outcome level).

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 6.2.1

Illicit crop cultivating countries have national plans for alternative livelihood and illicit crop elimination

Efforts to integrate illicit crop elimination efforts into national plans have been supported through UNODC's 'Global Partnership on Alternative Development' (GLO/I44).

In 2010, achievements include:

- In **Myanmar**, technical support was delivered to assist the government in the development of four alternative development projects aligned with the national plans of CCDAC and NaTaLa, the two key national agencies that coordinate national drug control and alternative development efforts in the country.

- In **Lao PDR**, technical support was provided to carry out an assessment of the impact of the global financial crisis on sustainable alternative development. Support was also provided to project development and management training for Government officers. This has resulted in six new projects being formulated and significant improvement in joint monitoring of on-going projects.

Output 6.2.3

Comprehensive and integrated development and food security programmes / projects implemented for ex-opium producing families and communities

UNODC's AD/SL programmes in Lao PDR have been achieving significant results. Community-based alternative development projects continue to be implemented in the main former opium growing provinces of Phongsaly, Oudomxay, and Houaphan.

In Phongsaly Province, the main results reported include:

- Opium elimination in 30 target villages has been sustained as evidenced by the testimonials from district counterpart staff and confirmed by village authorities. Opium addiction was further reduced (53%) with the treatment of 535 opium drug addicts (including 75 women) from January to October 2010, bringing the total treated opium addicts to 928 (cumulative total since June 2009).
- The project disbursed loan grants (Kip 893,784,000) to 118 Livelihood Activity Groups (LAGs) in 28 villages. Villagers were thus able to engage in various new income-generating activities including raising pigs, ducks, chickens, cultivation of corn, trading, and fishponds. Most of the beneficiaries reported increases in income except for a cluster of 5 villages that were affected by livestock diseases. In these villages the payment period was extended and vaccination of animals instituted.
- 13 Income Generation & Marketing Groups were formed in 11 villages (7 handicraft groups in 8 villages - 34 persons, 30 women; 4 eco-tourism groups in 1 village - 16 persons, 4 women; and 2 honey production groups in 2 villages - 13 persons). These are now producing goods and services that are linked to traders and markets. The handicraft group earned Kip 9,300,000 for supplying handicraft products to an ethnic handicraft shop in Khoua; 1 village generated Kip 6,200,000 for supplying handicrafts to a shop in Luang Phrabang; and the honey production group earned Kip 35,000 – 40,000 per litre of honey as a result of its good quality (former price was Kip 30,000 per liter).
- 123 kilometres of access tracks in 13 villages (benefiting 911 households, 5,538 persons, 2,845 women) provided improved access to markets. Beneficiaries are now able to bring products to the markets through motorbikes, tractor carts and small cars.

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- Water supply and latrines were established in 4 villages benefitting 245 families, 1206 persons, of whom 598 were women. Water supply was upgraded in 1 village benefitting 72 families, 368 persons of whom 178 were women. As a result beneficiaries now have clean water. This has resulted in waterborne diseases being reduced and women and children having to spend less time carrying water.
- Irrigation schemes in 4 villages composed of 6 schemes with a total service area of 62.55 hectares benefitting 57 households, 425 persons of whom 202 were women.

In Oudomxay Province UNODC supports a similar range of alternative livelihood initiatives, which have achieved the following results:

- Assisted the rehabilitation of 61 drug addicts (20 opium addicts) at the treatment centre. Also provided follow-up and health check-up to 120 opium addicts who were treated in 2009 and 2010 in the 20 villages. To date the above opium addicts are recovering from addiction and are engaged in productive activities and are becoming less of a burden to their family and community.
- Completed 21.5 kilometers of access road in 3 villages through community based labor benefitting 284 households – 1,926 persons (including 943 women).
- The small irrigation scheme damaged by floods in 2008 has been repaired and can supply water to 9.4 hectares, benefitting 9 households and 54 persons (32 women).
- Upgraded 5 water supply systems constructed in 5 target villages benefitting 448 households and 2,697 persons (including 1,325 women). Constructed latrines in 9 target villages benefitting 648 households and increased awareness on health and sanitation practices.
- Completed 61 meter-long and 2.5 meter-wide cable bridge funded by the Japanese Embassy which provides easy access to market and social services delivery, benefitting 2,863 people in 3 villages.
- Constructed primary school funded by the Japanese Embassy and Provincial Education Fund, benefitting 168 students including 61 girls in 1 village. The school is also used to improve the adult literacy classes among the local population supported by the government.

In Houaphan Province achievements include:

- Opium poppy cultivation has been almost entirely eradicated in all project target villages. Consequently, in the target area, the number of opium addicts has been

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reduced by 30%, from 395 persons (reassessed in 2010) to 279 persons (including relapsed cases) at the end of 2010.

- The number of villages growing opium reduced from 20 producing villages, from 240 growing households, and over 30 ha cultivated in 2006 to 4 villages and 19 households involved in 2009-10 for a total coverage of 0.9 ha (mainly for local consumption).
- In 2010, the number of households with livestock increased by 10% compared to 2007. The number of animals also increased – especially poultry and pigs, which have increased by 126% and 68%, respectively. The number of households with rice sufficiency was 63% of the total households. The number of poor households decreased by 46% from 1,467 households in 2006 to 793 households in 2010. Poor households still amount to 44% of the total households in the project target villages, which is still slightly higher than the national average estimate of 26%.

In **Myanmar**, UNODC initiated three new projects focusing in particular on the issue of food security.

Achievements in 2010 include:

- Completion of a preliminary food security assessment in Pinlon and Loilen Townships of South Shan State which demonstrated extraordinarily high levels of household food deficiency, poverty, and insecurity.
- A food security and livelihoods baseline assessment, including a socioeconomic household survey, was conducted in Hopong Township, South Shan State. The resulting data will denote the impact measurement baseline for UNODC assistance, as well as form the basis from which interventions are derived. Initial results show that 91% of households do not get enough food to eat, average levels of household food deficiency are between four to seven months, and 25% of households engage in opium poppy cultivation to make money to buy food.

Outcome 6.3

Sustainability and Integration

Illicit crop elimination efforts are sustained and integrated into the mainstream of development

Performance indicators

- Level of financial and political support given by national governments, international community, funding agencies, civil society and private sector to food security and integrated development programmes and projects.
- Annual opium reduction and elimination maintained

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In **Myanmar**, support was provided for the development of three new food security and AD/SL projects in South Shan State, where 50% of Myanmar opium poppy cultivation occurs. Two new food security projects were established in Hopong Township, and one new project was initiated in Loilen Township. The projects were approved and are funded by the European Union and the Government of Germany with a combined total budget of US\$ 7.3 million.

With respect to maintaining opium reduction and elimination programmes, the opium survey results from Myanmar indicate cause for concern, with cultivation increasing over the past 4 years. This is primarily a consequence of ongoing political and security instability in parts of the state. Nevertheless, UNODC is actively seeking additional international support to scale up its AD/SL programmes in these areas.

The main contribution has been to Output 6.3.1, namely ‘awareness on illicit crop cultivation raised among national and international communities’.

In **Lao PDR**, achievements reported include:

- Consistent efforts have sought further funding to assist the Government of Lao PDR to implement the comprehensive national drug control master plan particularly in the area of alternative livelihood development and drug demand reduction.
- So far, 23 priority projects have been identified and 4 project documents developed (Phongsaly AD/SL project extension and expansion, Houaphan AD/SL project extension and expansion, support to the Government of the Lao PDR and the communities in the implementation of the Comprehensive National Drug Control Master Plan (CNDCM) and Phonesay AD/SL project). In addition, 1 project concept note (Borkeo AD project) has been developed.
- A number of informal meetings have been held with donors in 2010 to solicit further support for the above mentioned initiatives.

3 Resource mobilisation and financial status

At the beginning of 2009, UNODC had secured US\$38m for regional programme implementation. A year later (January 2010) a total of US\$57m had been secured. As of December 2010 a total of US\$73m has been secured.

In precise terms, UNODC has thus successfully mobilized an additional US\$16.8m during 2010, as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2 – RP financial situation in 2009/11

Figures in US\$, 000s

	STATUS in January 2009			STATUS in January 2010			STATUS in January 2011		
	TOT BUDGET	PLEGDED	BALANCE	TOT BUDGET	PLEGDED	BALANCE	TOT BUDGET	PLEGDED	BALANCE
Sub-total 1 - Illicit trafficking	30,758	8,516	-22,242	28,805	15,361	-13,444	29,774	24,577	-5,197
Sub-total 2 - Governance	10,587	4,138	-6,449	8,289	7,983	-306	9,958	9,105	-853
Sub-total 3 - Criminal Justice	24,241	8,093	-16,148	12,769	9,504	-3,265	11,313	10,695	-618
Sub-total 4 - Drug demand reduction	17,411	2,689	-14,722	9,723	5,511	-4,212	9,735	5,667	-4,068
Sub-total 5 - HIV and AIDS	20,356	7,045	-13,311	12,552	7,278	-5,274	13,110	7,847	-5,263
Sub-total 6 - Sustainable livelihood	17,531	7,888	-9,643	20,035	11,081	-8,954	19,911	14,159	-5,752
GRAND TOTAL	120,884	38,369	-82,515	92,173	56,718	-35,455	95,249*	73,498	-21,751

As a result of efforts to close the gap between planned activities/budget and the resources secured, the shortfall has shrunk by 40% compared with January 2010 and by 75% compared with January 2009 (see Figure 3).

The sub-programme on illicit trafficking still represents the most significant share of the overall programme, both in terms of budget size and pledged resources.

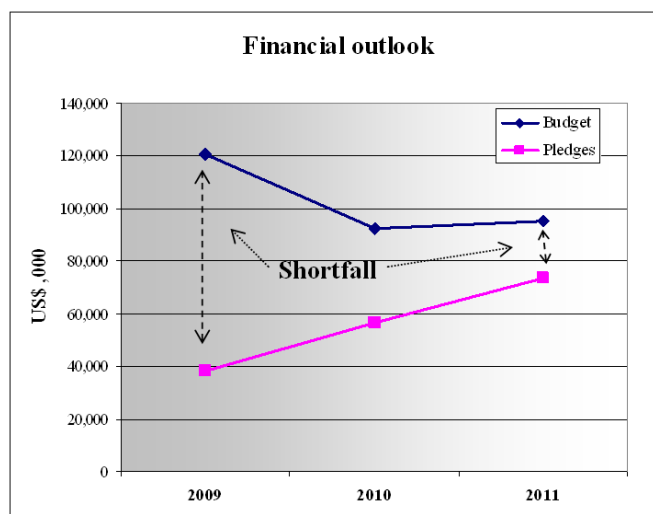
Compared with January 2009, the sub-programmes on Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods have also recorded significant success in resource mobilization.

Nevertheless, two main concerns have emerged in 2010, namely:

- with only 2 years left before the formal conclusion of the first Regional Programme, there is a need to build a financial foundation to continue the programme activities beyond 2012; and
- at country level, no additional resources have been mobilized in 2010 to conduct new activities in Cambodia and China.

In order to address the first concern, financial planning for programme activities has been extended to 2014 by the Regional Centre, the Country Office in Lao PDR and to a lesser degree in Myanmar. In 2011 this trend will continue across all of the offices in the region (see Figure 4).

Figure 3 - Budget and pledges trends (2009-2011)



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Figure 4 – Budget versus secured resources by country programme (2009-2014)

Figures in US\$, ,000s

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOT BUDGET	PLEGDED	BALANCE
CAMBODIA	570	55	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,125	629	-3,496
CHINA	300	59	0	0	0	0	359	409	50
INDONESIA	612	3,703	6,504	6,526	467	0	17,812	17,954	142
LAO PDR	2,465	2,450	4,434	4,143	2,930	1,592	18,014	11,514	-6,500
MYANMAR	2,597	2,306	3,800	2,241	1,599	243	12,786	10,501	-2,285
RCEAP	2,969	4,453	7,330	7,886	6,787	2,900	32,325	24,593	-7,732
VIET NAM	1,693	2,879	2,670	2,175	411	0	9,828	7,898	-1,930
GRAND TOTAL	11,206*	15,905*	25,238	23,971	13,194	5,735	95,249	73,498	-21,751

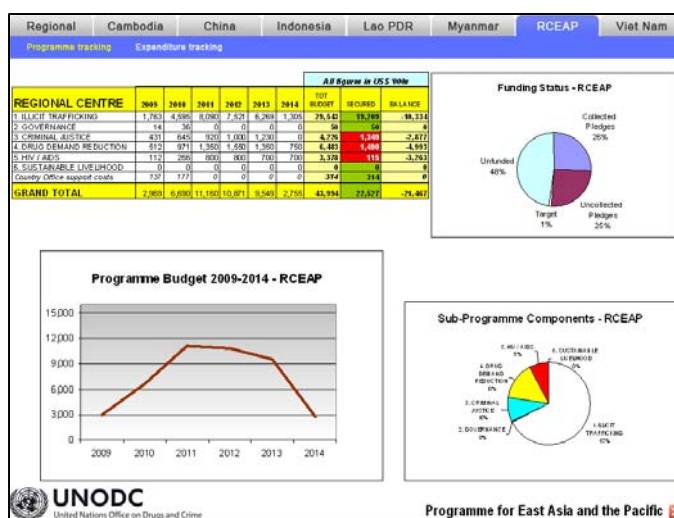
* The 2009 and 2010 figures are actual expenditures which can be found in the UNODC ProFi system. The 2011 figures and onwards instead are forecasts.

Efforts to mobilize resources for programme activities in Cambodia will also be strengthened in 2011. For China, activities at country-level are temporarily on hold while a new country strategy for China is being developed and negotiated. Nevertheless, China remains a significant counterpart for some of UNODC’s ongoing regional initiatives managed by the Regional Centre in Bangkok.

In terms of expenditures, in 2010, UNODC spent US\$15.9m⁴ on

programme implementation. Compared with the forecast amount at the beginning of the year, the programme spent 80% of the allocated resources. This nevertheless represents 42% growth in expenditure compared with the previous year. In 2010 the Regional Centre instituted an internal monitoring mechanism – called the ‘Dashboard’ – which provides monthly information to all country offices about delivery rates and resource mobilization. Through the Dashboard, all programme managers receive a regular update on the status and the health of the overall Regional Programme, as well their own specific country and sub-programme ‘segments’.

Figure 5. Sample screenshot from the ‘Dashboard’ for the purpose of illustration



⁴ This figure is an estimate calculated in January 2011.

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Approximately 77% of the total projected programme budget up to 2014 has been successfully mobilized. This provides a sound financial platform for the regional programme. Efforts are underway to secure donors for the remaining 23% of unsourced funding.

Funding for the secured amount has been provided by the following donors. Their contributions to the programme are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Australia• Canada• Cambodia• China• European Union• Germany• Italy• Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japan• Luxembourg• Myanmar• New Zealand• Norway• OPEC• Republic of Korea• Sweden• Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thailand• United Kingdom• United States of America• UN (including trust funds, the One UN Plan in Viet Nam and UNAIDS)• Viet Nam
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UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

4 Key lessons from 2010 – implications for the future

This section of the report provides a brief summary of key issues arising in 2010 with respect to both the broader operating environment, as well as UNODC's work in the region. Implications for follow-up are also outlined.

It is divided into two sub-sections, namely (i) issues relevant to each thematic sub-programmes; and (ii) issues related to the overall management of the Regional Programme by UNODC.

4.1 Thematic issues

1. Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling

UNODC needs to continue to broaden its base of strategic partnerships

UNODC is still regarded by several institutions and international organizations as an entity dealing exclusively with drug-related issues. As such, many national and regional initiatives are not aware of the contribution that UNODC could bring through its traditional ties with the enforcement, anti-corruption and alternative-development communities. We will continue the development of our strategic partnerships in the region, and thereby increase our ability to work against other crime types.

Lack of technical capacity in some countries hinders progress in the Global SMART programme

The limited technical capacity of some of the countries in the region has been a constant challenge faced by the programme. In order to deal with this, the Global SMART programme is supporting the relevant agencies in developing alternate data-sharing structures which would be more convenient and accessible. This work will continue into 2011.

UNODC must play a more prominent role in ensuring that human trafficking victims are correctly identified

Until late in 2010, the UNODC Regional Centre had limited capacity to deal with trafficking in persons. With the recent addition of several members of staff devoted to this issue, UNODC will play a fuller role in 2011 in cooperation with other stakeholders in the region, with a particular focus on investigative capacity in the police and victim identification.

Greater specialist knowledge needed in the area of environmental crime

The lack of specialized human resources in the broad area of environmental crime has hampered the development of programme activities. UNODC will need to increase its in house expertise in this area to be more effective.

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Implications for follow-up in 2011 and beyond

Over the coming year, UNODC will focus its technical expertise in the region on the following areas:

- Increased border security, to interdict illegal movements of drugs and precursors, people, and natural resources, as well as prevent and combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking (including through our implementation of the PATROL project).
- Promotion of a victim-centred approach in all areas of activity on human trafficking. We will work with governments to establish formal mechanisms for identifying victims of human trafficking, strengthen legal frameworks to an even greater degree, and enhance proactive investigative capacity in law enforcement agencies mandated with combating the trafficking in persons (including through the application of CBT techniques).
- The Global SMART programme aims to focus in more detail on preparing policy briefs for sharing with various stakeholders as well as increasing dialogue with research institutes and various government agencies, in order that our understanding of the threat from ATS continues to develop.
- In 2011 the activities in the area of environmental crime will be aimed at consolidating the emerging position of UNODC as a relevant player especially in the field of wildlife and timber illegal trade as well as illegal logging. Indonesia will remain the key priority, with special reference to the linkages between environmental crime and corruption. At the same time efforts will continue to increase the capacities of the partner governments to interdict illegal movements of natural resources through the BLO mechanism.
- Generation of knowledge and dissemination of information especially in the area of smuggling of migrants through the SOM CAU project.

Furthermore, during 2011 UNODC will publish a regional Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment (TOCTA), and this document will allow us to ensure that we are able to link the assessed threats in the region to our (possibly consequently recalibrated) responses.

The success of these activities will rely significantly on the maintenance of strong partnerships with other organizations involved in the same areas of work. For example:

- In the area of illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors, UNODC will continue to work with the 6 Greater Mekong Subregion countries to implement the Subregional Action Plan on Drug Control. In addition, in cooperation with ASEAN and China, UNODC will re-invigorate the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) Plan of Action.
- UNODC plans to enhance cooperation with China in 2011 in the area of drug control, and re-invigorate partnership with officials with relevant responsibility within agencies such as the National Narcotics Control Commission of China.
- In the area of trafficking in persons UNODC will continue to work with and support key stakeholders in the region, such as the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) project and the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT).
- In the area of environmental crimes, UNODC will continue to partner with the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) as well as institutions and non governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR),

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- Fauna and Flora International (FFI), the Freeland Foundation, TRAFFIC and the Wildlife Conservation Society.
- In the area of migrant smuggling, UNODC will continue to seek active coordination with Bali Process, as well other important regional institutions such ASEAN and the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC).
 - UNODC will continue to support the One UN development in Viet Nam in order to promote greater UN system coherence.

2. Governance

There is currently little obvious correlation between UNCAC ratification and corruption patterns

The majority of the region's Member States have signed and ratified UNCAC. Despite possessing the legal frameworks and infrastructure, weak governance and a lack of political will to effectively contain corruption continues to undermine governance in East Asia and the Pacific.

There needs to be a genuine rejection of the culture of corruption using strong counter-corruption measures. For this reason, UNODC has placed significant emphasis on public awareness and education, recognizing the strategic role that civil society plays in conjunction with governments in strengthening governance in the region.

AML and asset recovery capacities require significant further strengthening

Identifying and confiscating the proceeds of crime remains a key tool in the fight against corruption and TOC networks. However, capacities to implement AML and asset recovery systems remain generally weak in the region. UNODC would welcome the opportunity to support this work more comprehensively if the resources were made available.

Implications for follow-up in 2011 and beyond

Over the coming year, UNODC plans to give particular focus to:

- Promotion of information sharing between governments and civil society. This could prioritize:
 - the introduction and implementation of Freedom of Information Acts;
 - the use of the media, press and internet to enhance transparency of public institutions;
 - greater interaction amongst and between civil society and governments. This includes the introduction of a transparent feedback system to allow individuals to lodge opinions and complaints with the government on issues of public interest.
- Strengthening public and media involvement in the fight against corruption.
- Advocating for and (where resources are available) directly supporting the full implementation of UNCAC provisions.
- Supporting Member States to develop and implement comprehensive and effective regimes for detecting and combating money laundering, as well as recovering illegally

acquired assets, in line with the requirements of the international control instruments and accepted standards.

3. Criminal Justice

The culture of justice is an essential foundation for social and economic development

A fair and effective criminal justice system is a basic pre-requisite for fostering human security and broad national social and economic development. For the years to come, UNODC will need to render assistance to the East Asia and Pacific countries to address the cross-cutting issues of transnational organized crime and terrorism, including money laundering, the financing of terrorism and corruption. In doing this, UNODC needs to and will pursue a systemic approach to ensure that countries can benefit fully from rule of law as a vital foundation for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Specialized and multi-disciplinary skills as well as inter-disciplinary coordination and cooperation beyond frontiers is essential

A functional criminal justice system at the national level is the necessary foundation on which specialized skills can be meaningfully built for addressing the complex challenges of transnational crime and terrorism. The international community is increasingly recognizing the growing inter-linkages between transnational organized crime, terrorism, corruption and other criminal justice challenges. Member States in the region need to further develop integrated whole-of-government approaches to prevent and suppress serious crime.

Implications for follow-up in 2011 and beyond

In 2011 and beyond, UNODC will give particular focus to:

- Building on past accomplishments and ongoing efforts at the country level in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, enhanced engagement will be sought with the Philippines and other countries where UNODC does not yet have a local presence.
- Enhancing prosecutorial cooperation for addressing the financing of terrorism. The “Prosecutorial Exchange Programme” will serve as a valuable tool in this regard.
- Advancing the implementation of the “Partnership on criminal justice responses to terrorism”. UNODC and several countries in the region have already partnered on formulating country programmes of activities. An immediate major challenge will be mobilizing required funding so that their implementation can commence. Implementation partnerships with various stake-holders will also be actively sought out to mobilise specialized expertise.
- Pursuing innovative cost-effective vehicles for delivering technical assistance, such as CBT training packages, exchange programmes, and judicial/prosecutorial platforms for transnational organized criminal justice systems. In addition, opportunities will also be pursued to develop tailor-made manuals and guides on legislative implementation for law enforcement and criminal justice officials, as well as national training curricula for train-the-trainer programmes.

4. Drug demand reduction

Compulsory centres versus community-based voluntary treatment

Because there are as yet no tried and tested psychosocial interventions for ATS which have demonstrated effectiveness in the region, this sets important limitations on the transition from compulsory centres to community-based and evidence-informed approaches. Some government partners remain understandably hesitant about embarking into untested waters.

Nevertheless, there is an emerging shift in attitudes and practices in some countries. For example, the shift from compulsory centres to 'Cure and Care' clinics in Malaysia initiated in June 2010.

Community-based treatment proposal for Cambodia

The plan for implementation of community-based drug treatment services in Cambodia, supported by high level Government authorities and the full UN Country Team, presents a unique opportunity to develop and demonstrate a new approach to ATS use and dependence not only for Cambodia, but for the region as a whole. However, funding has yet to be secured.

Continued need to put public health back at the centre of drug control

Drug dependence is a chronic, relapsing health disorder and should be dealt with based on scientific evidence and on each individual's needs. This is a part of every individual's right to health. In addition, drug treatment responses should be tailored to the severity of addiction – for example, not every drug user needs treatment. Indeed, formal or residential treatment is not likely to be the most adequate response for the majority of drug users. The development of community-based treatment programmes should be pursued as an alternative to the existing approaches.

Regionally relevant models for ATS treatment and care are needed

While there are internationally-tested psychosocial interventions for ATS use and dependence, these have not yet been validated in South-East Asia, where ATS use is both on an upward trend and also represents the main treatment demand in several countries in the region. Intervention models that take into account the different needs of ATS occasional, regular and dependent users, as well as the operating environment in the region, need to be developed and evaluated.

Implications for follow-up in 2011 and beyond

In South-East Asia, we currently have a patchwork of developing good practices consisting of community-based voluntary services which integrate methadone maintenance therapy for those who are opiate dependent, expanding methadone maintenance clinics which need to strengthen their technical quality, and compulsory centres for drug users whose efficacy is not borne out by the evidence.

In 2011 and beyond we will therefore continue to:

- Bring together lessons learnt from developing community-based good practices, in particular with respect to ATS users.
- Build the capacity of practitioners to deliver psychosocial approaches effective for ATS users.

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- Facilitate mentoring and mutual technical cooperation/exchange within the region and also with recognized centres of expertise in other regions.
- Support the evaluation and quality improvement of existing programmes, in particular MMT.
- Support the development and expansion of community-based services for drug users, and in particular actively pursue the Cambodia community-based drug treatment proposal already developed; and
- Advocate for public health to be put at the centre of drug control policies.

5. HIV/AIDS

Drug laws continue to impede implementation of evidence-based harm reduction efforts

National drug laws and policies continue to impose extremely harsh penalties for people who use, or are dependent on, drugs. From the perspective of HIV prevention, treatment and care, there remain concerns that such laws pose an obstacle through limiting availability and utilisation of life-saving services, such as needle-syringe and condom programmes, to drug users and their injecting and sexual partners. In addition, effective outreach approaches to law enforcement officers are required to improve the operational environment for the delivery of harm reduction services at community level.

Needle-syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy programmes

In terms of reducing the spread of HIV among people who inject drugs, two interventions have proven to be particularly effective, namely needle-syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy programmes (using either methadone or buprenorphine). However, there remains some significant resistance to the introduction, and in particular, scaling-up of such programmes in several countries, partly due to the belief that this somehow ‘promotes’ or ‘condones’ illicit drug use. Efforts are therefore required to advocate for and support the introduction and/or expansion of such services.

Inadequate access to HIV services in prisons remains a major concern

The prevalence of HIV within many prison populations is of major concern, and yet access to HIV prevention programmes and effective drug dependence treatment in prisons is inadequate across most of the region. UNODC has a specific mandate to help address this problem, and needs to be increasingly active in both advocating for, and supporting implementation of, improved access to HIV services in prison settings.

Continued use of compulsory centres for people who use drugs

A number of countries continue to rely on detention, in compulsory centres, of people who use drugs. Yet, the available data on indicates that relapse rates following release from the centres is as high as 95%. Where data is available, the centres have found to be cost-ineffective, thus raising the question about the strategic utilisation of scarce financial resources.

Implications for follow-up in 2011 and beyond

As a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNODC is the Convening Agency responsible for protecting drug users from becoming infected with HIV and to ensure access to comprehensive HIV services for people in prisons and other closed settings. The work of UNODC's HIV programme in the region will be guided by the new UNAIDS Strategy "Getting to Zero" as well as the 'Strategy to Halt and Reverse the HIV Epidemic among People who Inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific 2010-2015'. Both strategies call for review and amendment of punitive laws and policies that act as a barrier to universal access to HIV interventions among the population of people who use drugs. The strategies also call for a "prevention revolution" with a vision of a rapidly scaled-up coverage of interventions such as NSP and OST, as well as programmes in prisons.

In terms of compulsory centres, the UNODC Regional Centre will be organising a 2nd Regional Consultation, likely to be hosted by the Government of Malaysia, to further deliberate on evidence based voluntary treatment approaches for people who are dependent on drugs and require treatment.

6. Sustainable Livelihoods

Integrated and sustained Alternative Development programmes / projects continue to demonstrate clear positive results

International experience over the past 30 years demonstrates that – when given alternative, legal and sustainable alternatives – most farmers will not grow illicit crops. Tackling poverty and the socio-economic factors underlying illicit crop cultivation in a holistic manner (instead of simply eradicating opium crops) puts more money in people's pockets than opium farming and contributes to enhanced community welfare.

Food insecurity in Myanmar is driving increases in opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia

Household rice self sufficiency continues to deteriorate in opium poppy cultivating areas of Myanmar. In 2009 up to 50% of surveyed households reported not having enough rice for the year. According to the UNODC opium poppy survey of South-East Asia in 2010, there is evidence that up to 77% of poppy-cultivating households have food deficits of between 4 to 7 months in areas in South Shan State, which is where 50% of all Myanmar opium production. Household food insecurity and high levels of household debt – incurred, in most cases, to buy food to eat – are identified as the primary factors pushing households to become involved in opium poppy cultivation in 2010.

Insecurity in Myanmar's Shan State continues to impact negatively on ongoing and proposed opium reduction efforts

The complicated relationship between insurgency forces, ceasefire groups, and other armed groups continue to result in the creation of sustained pockets of insecurity in Shan State. Efforts by the Government of Myanmar to promote an environment of improved security and political engagement through the promotion of approaches such as the Border Guard Forces' initiative has met with mixed results. Several areas of the state, particularly some of the Special Regions, remain controlled by armed groups and are difficult to access. Instances of isolated armed conflict have been reported in some parts of the state. Efforts to respond to the expansion in domestic opium poppy cultivation and illicit drug production are constrained by access limitations in these areas resulting from this insecurity.

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Implications for follow-up in 2011 and beyond

In order to remain relevant and responsive, the regional sustainable livelihood programme needs to evolve and respond to: (i) the food security and poverty reduction focus of most donors; (ii) the expansion in opium poppy cultivation and illicit drug production in the region; and (iii) international concerns over environmental degradation and climate change.

In 2011 and beyond, UNODC's programme of work in AD/SL will therefore:

- More explicitly incorporate food security and poverty reduction objectives into project development activities. The need for this is confirmed by the results of the South-East Asia Opium Survey 2010, and two food security and livelihood assessments in Shan State Myanmar which indicated that food security and poverty were among the key determinant factors driving opium re-cultivation in Southeast Asia.
- Continue to advocate for and support integrated and sustained AD/SL efforts in Myanmar and Lao PDR, and the mainstreaming of these efforts into government programmes.
- Develop new strategies that help address environmental degradation and climate change (including sustainable use of natural resources and non-timber forest products) in the current and former opium-growing communities.

In this light, UNODC also needs to sustain and further develop partnerships with relevant partner government agencies, as well as a range of interested technical and financial partners such as the EU, German development assistance, FAO and WFP.

4.2 Programme management issues

Scope and structure of the Regional Programme document

The Regional Programme document continues to provide a robust framework for guiding programme development and implementation. One of its main advantages remains its clear focus on **results**, rather than simply the services that UNODC has to offer and the activities that flow from them. Nevertheless, there is room for both refinement and improvement, as already noted in Implementation Update Report 1 (May 2010). **The review and revision of the Regional Programme will take place in 2012.**

An important part of this review will be to jointly assess (with donors and government partners) the utility and relevance of the RP monitoring framework, in particular the (high level) outcome level indicators we have been using to focus collective efforts on achieving substantive results on the ground.

Development of country programme documents

Discussions have taken place in 2010 on the potential benefits of developing Country Programme documents, to complement the Regional Programme document. Plans are being put in place to develop such Country Programme documents in Thailand, Indonesia and Viet Nam during 2011. In addition, a new strategy for UNODC's engagement with China is being drafted.

Strengthening country level decision making authority and implementation capacity remains a cornerstone of the Regional Programme approach.

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Work in the Pacific region In 2010 a Regional Programme document for the Pacific was drafted and reviewed with key stakeholders in the Pacific region (partner governments, Pacific regional bodies and donors). While the document was generally well received, there has as yet been no specific funding commitment made.

A key issue is the fact that at present UNODC has no permanent physical staff presence in the Pacific region.

Our partnerships As noted earlier in this section of the report, a number of existing partnerships have been strengthened in 2010. In addition, new partnerships have been developed. Examples include our work in Cambodia with the UN Country Team on drug dependence treatment, our active participation in the One UN process in Viet Nam, our partnership with INTERPOL and World Vision on Project Childhood, and our partnership with INTERPOL. We have also partnered with CITES and the WCO to develop a regional strategy to address forestry and wildlife crime. Strong partnerships are a key to our operational effectiveness.

Strengthening UNODC's results-based management capacities Developing a results-based management culture in international bureaucracies such as the UN faces many practical challenges. Significant improvements are nevertheless being achieved, in particular with respect to improved specification of programme/project objectives and indicators, and reporting on significant results. This will remain a work in progress, and much also depends on wider UN reforms.

Implementing aid effectiveness principles The client survey results noted that there is room for improvement in UNODC's implementation of aid effectiveness principles. In particular, the predictability of funding flows and transparent financial reporting was mentioned.

Nevertheless, in other areas UNODC appears to be doing well. Partner government ownership is generally well supported, harmonisation with other UN agencies and donors is improving, and we are better focused on mutual accountability for achieving results.

Implications for follow-up in 2011 and beyond

The key initiatives to be pursued in 2011 will thus include:

- Preliminary preparation for a comprehensive review of the Regional Programme, to take place in 2012.

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- The development of Country Programme documents where there is a clear demand for these tools to be put in place.
- The development and implementation of a new engagement strategy with China.
- Identification of funding options/sources for the Pacific programme of work.
- Continued strengthening of results-based management systems and staff skills.
- Continued strengthening of existing partnerships, as well as the development of new partnerships in emerging areas of work such as on environmental crimes.
- Continued focus on improving UNODC's implementation of aid effectiveness principles, as well as articulating UNODC's contribution to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and protection of Human Rights.

Annex

Annex 1 – Listing of Programme Components in 2010

Notes:

1. This list includes programme components that were operational in 2010.
2. RCEAP = Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific; COLAO = Country Office Lao PDR; COVIE = Country Office Viet Nam; COMYA = Country Office Myanmar; POCAM = Programme Office Cambodia; POIND = Programme Office Indonesia; POCHI = Programme Office China.
3. Multiple: result of pledges by more than 3 donors and attributed to individual expenditures below US\$ 100,000
4. The 2010 management expenditure figures are still pending final clearance by the Financial Resource Management Services (FRMS) of UNODC.

	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2010 US\$	Donor
1. Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling					
1	RAS I61	RCEAP	Consolidation and Enhancement of the Border Liaison Office (BLO) Mechanism in East Asia	166,400	Japan
2	GLO H17	RCEAP	UNODC Global e-Learning for Drug Control and Crime Prevention : Timor Leste support module	225,500	Australia, USA
3	RAS H15	RCEAP	Support for MOU Partnership in East Asia	51,500	Multiple
4	GLO J88	RCEAP	Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme	481,000	Multiple
5	GLO T55	RCEAP	Promoting the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons - GLOT55	28,700	Multiple
6	XCE U60	RCEAP	Computer-Based Training Expansion in the Balkans	12,200	Multiple

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	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2010 US\$	Donor
7	XAP U59	RCEAP	PATROL	360,300	Australia, USA
8	GLO U61	RCEAP	UNODC Global eLearning - making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism	84,500	Australia, Sweden
9	XSP T78	RCEAP	SOM Coordination and Analysis Unit	610,700	Australia
10	XSP J18	RCEAP	Technical Assistance for Regional Cooperation and Interagency Collaboration	1,177,000	Australia, Sweden, Japan
11	XSP T33	RCEAP	Project Childhood	100,100	Australia
12	VNM S79	COVIE	Strengthening Viet Nam's criminal justice responses to human trafficking and migrant smuggling through enhanced border capacities and international cooperation	126,300	Multiple
13	VIE H65	COVIE	Strengthening drug law enforcement agency information collection and sharing procedures	275,800	One UN Plan
14	IDN X14	POIDN	Countering illegal logging and the linkage between forest crime and corruption in Indonesia	56,000	Norway
15	IDN T95	POIDN	REDD and Governance in Indonesia: feasibility studies on corruption and law enforcement	98,300	Norway
2. Governance					
16	GLO S48	RCEAP	Global Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme	23,900	Multiple
17	VNM S65	COVIE	Strengthening of the legal and law enforcement institutions in preventing and combating money laundering in Viet Nam	277,000	Multiple
18	GLO U40	COVIE	Global programme on Money Laundering	15,700	Multiple
19	GLO T58	COLAO	Towards an effective Global Regime against Corruption in Lao PDR	5,600	Multiple
20	IDN T71	POIND	Strengthening the capacity of anti-corruption institutions in Indonesia	842,300	Norway

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	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2010 US\$	Donor
21	IDN T81	POIND	Support to the Fight Against Corruption in Indonesia	456,100	EU
22	IDN T12	POIND	Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity in Indonesia, Phase II	645,700	Germany
23	GLO T58	POIND	Towards an effective Global Regime against Corruption in Indonesia	22,800	Multiple
3. Criminal Justice					
24	XAP T70	RCEAP	Technical advisory services on Transnational Organized Crime	18,500	Korea
25	XAP T84	RCEAP	Towards AsiaJust	101,900	Korea
26	GLO R35	RCEAP	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	428,000	Multiple
27	GLO 900	RCEAP	Legal Advisory Programme (SEA)	67,700	Multiple
28	VNM T28	COVIE	Strengthening capacity of law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam	261,100	Multiple
29	LAO I95	COLAO	Development of the Drug Law Enforcement Strategy	184,000	Multiple
30	IND T80	POIND	Support to improved security by provision of capacity building to the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC)	1,550,300	EU
4. Drug Demand Reduction					
31	GLO J71	RCEAP	Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II/ Southeast Asia	197,200	OPEC, USA, Sweden
32	RAS I13	RCEAP	Improving access for young people with ATS abuse to effective treatment	54,700	Multiple
33	VIE H68	COVIE	Technical Assistance to Treatment and Rehabilitation at Institutional and Community Level	433,600	Luxembourg (plus Multiple)

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	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2010 US\$	Donor
34	VNM J93	COVIE	Support for developing effective ATS prevention strategies and measures for East Asia: Pilot in Viet Nam	138,700	Multiple
35	VNM J04	COVIE	Drug abuse and HIV prevention among ethnic minorities in Northwest Viet Nam	529,400	One UN Plan (plus Multiple)
36	IDN K29	POIDN	Integrated drug treatment and HIV prevention, treatment and care services	32,000	Sweden
37	CMB H83	POCAM	Development of Community-Based Drug Abuse Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Cambodia	55,100	UNTFHS
5. HIV/AIDS					
38	GLO G32	RCEAP	Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention	128,900	Multiple
39	GLO G32	COVIE	Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Viet Nam	232,700	Multiple
40	VNM K16	COVIE	HIV prevention, care, treatment and support in prisons including pre-trial detention centres in Vietnam	408,400	One UN Plan
41	LAO K18	COLAO	Reduce the spread of HIV harm associated with drug use amongst men and women in the Lao PDR: HAARP country flexible programme for Lao PDR	245,600	Australia
42	GLO G32	COMYA	Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Myanmar	41,400	Multiple
43	MMR J63	COMYA	UNODC Partnership for the Reduction of Injecting Drug Use, HIV/AIDS and Related Vulnerability in Myanmar	808,300	UNOPS
44	MMR J69	COMYA	Reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users through the HAARP Country Flexible Programme in Myanmar	851,600	Australia
45	CHN J42	POCHI	Strengthening the role of law enforcement in China's HIV response	59,100	UNAIDS

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	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2010 US\$	Donor
6. Sustainable Livelihoods					
46	GLO I44	COLAO	Global Partnership on Alternative development in Lao PDR	43,000	Germany
47	LAO H98	COLAO	Houaphan Alternative Development Programme Module (HADP)	262,900	Luxembourg, USA
48	LAO I28	COLAO	Social and economic rehabilitation of former opium poppy-growing communities – Alternative livelihood development	279,900	UNTFHS
49	LAO I32	COLAO	Phongsaly Alternative Development Fund	482,200	Germany
50	LAO F13	COLAO	Programme Facilitation Unit (Alternative Devt)	294,600	USA
51	XSP K26	COLAO	Increasing Food Security and Promoting Licit Crop Production and Small Farmer Development Enterprise Development in Lao PDR	531,900	Germany
52	MMR J94	COMYA	Food Security Programme for Burma/Myanmar (6 village tracts)	91,800	EU
53	MMR J95	COMYA	Food Security Programme for Burma/Myanmar (4 village tracts)	61,400	EU
54	MYA G43	COMYA	Illicit crop monitoring in Myanmar	317,800	Japan
55	GLO I44	COMYA	Global Partnership on Alternative Development in Myanmar	36,000	Germany
TOTAL 2010 Expenditures				15,373,100	

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