



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# **Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014 - 2017**

Promoting the rule of law and health to address  
drugs and crime in Southeast Asia



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| <b>Programme Title</b>                            | Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-2017  |
| <b>Duration</b>                                   | 4 years  |
| <b>Estimated Starting Date</b>                    | 1 January 2014   |
| <b>Location</b>                                   | Southeast Asia   |
| <b>UNODC Indicative Budget (US\$)<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>Year 1:</b> US\$ 12,829,000<br><b>Year 2:</b> US\$ 14,723,000<br><b>Year 3:</b> US\$ 15,668,000<br><b>Year 4:</b> US\$ 16,661,000 |

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<sup>1</sup> Needs and opportunities are likely to evolve during implementation. In line with the Programme's flexible framework, resource requirements are to be adapted accordingly.

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## Executive summary

This Regional Programme (RP) document outlines the proposed scope and focus of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) work in Southeast Asia<sup>2</sup> from 2014 to 2017, to be carried out by UNODC, under the lead of the Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific based in Bangkok (ROSEAP), making effective use of expertise and infrastructure available in UNODC Headquarters, as well as the UNODC field office network in Southeast Asia<sup>3</sup>. A strong emphasis will be placed on pursuing cooperation with relevant regional partnership mechanisms and frameworks such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Greater Mekong Sub-region Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control.

The RP outlines the framework for delivering a coherent programme of work, and aims to:

- Give clear focus to supporting Member States in achieving priority drugs and crime outcomes in the region; and
- Increase the responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC's support to the region.

The proposed programme of work has been developed in close consultation with countries of the region and other regional partners, and the situation analysis includes:

- A profile of UNODC's global strategy, governing bodies and mandates
- A brief description of the broad regional development context
- An overview of the key drugs and crime challenges facing the region. Particular attention is given to: (i) transnational organised crime and illicit trafficking; (ii) anti-corruption; (iii) terrorism prevention; (iv) criminal justice; and (v) drugs and health, and alternative development
- A profile of regional institutions and initiatives relevant to UNODC's mandates and work
- A profile of UNODC in the region, including past and current activities, key partners and lessons learned from implementation of the previous UNODC Regional Programme Framework

The vision that this RP aims to contribute to is:

*'A healthy safe community, free from the threats posed by organised crime and drug use and confident in the integrity of the criminal justice system to provide access to justice'.*

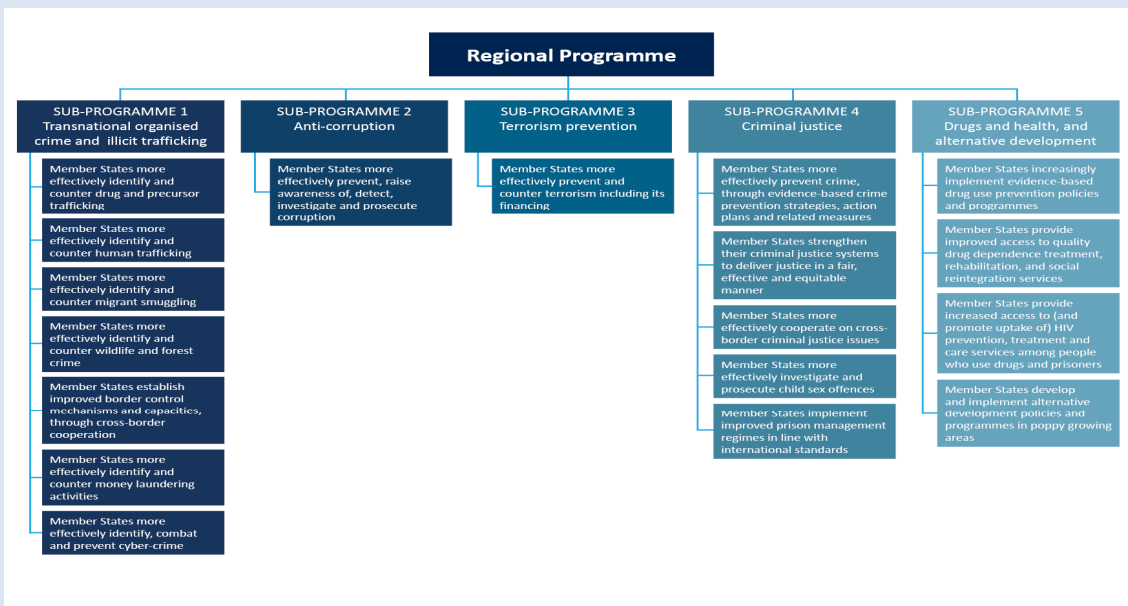
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<sup>2</sup> RP activities are primarily designed to support countries in Southeast Asia, which include Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam. While not part of Southeast Asia, China is impacted by many of the same trafficking and related challenges, and has been cooperating closely with countries of the region and UNODC. China is a signatory to several cooperation frameworks the RP will support, including the Greater Mekong Sub-region MOU on Drug Control and the COMMIT Process, and is an ASEAN Dialogue Partner active in ASEAN transnational crime frameworks. It is expected that China will be a close partner in the implementation of the RP.

<sup>3</sup> This includes UNODC Country Offices in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam and UNODC Programme Offices in Cambodia and Indonesia.

To support this vision, UNODC’s support in the region will be focused on five interdependent areas of work that are in line with UNODC’s global strategy, namely:

1. Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking
2. Anti-Corruption
3. Terrorism Prevention
4. Criminal Justice
5. Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development



Strategic oversight and direction for the RP will be provided by a Programme Governance Committee. UNODC’s ROSEAP will be responsible for coordinating and managing the implementation of the RP in accordance with the work-plan approved by the Programme Governance Committee for each year and in line with UN administrative rules and regulations. In addition, UNODC will have on-going engagement with key regional bodies/cooperation frameworks that are relevant to UNODC mandates and the scope of work proposed in this RP.

The figure above provides a schematic overview of the broad scope of each of the five sub-programmes. This profiles the expected outcomes that UNODC will contribute to in partnership with the countries in the region, regional bodies and other stakeholders. UNODC’s responsibility is to help deliver high quality outputs that support regional partners to achieve the outcomes of the RP, in line with their own policies and priorities.

Implementation of the RP programme of work will be dependent on securing funding from various sources. To support funding mobilisation and management, more detailed outcome documents will be prepared that include indicative work-plans and resource requirements.

# 1 Introduction

## Purpose

This Regional Programme (RP) document outlines the proposed strategic framework for UNODC's work in Southeast Asia from 2014 to 2017<sup>4</sup>. This RP will continue to elevate UNODC assistance to the region from implementing a series of relatively small stand-alone projects to a more substantial and coherent programme of work, focused on contributing to defined strategic outcomes. A strong emphasis will be placed on pursuing cooperation with relevant regional partnership mechanisms and frameworks such as the ASEAN and the Greater Mekong Sub-region Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control.

The RP focuses primarily on supporting the Governments of the region improve capacity to deal with regional drugs and crime challenges that are best addressed through cross-border and intra-regional cooperation. It will complement the assistance offered through UNODC Country Programmes (where they exist), which will focus on specific national level needs and support requirements. UNODC will continue to balance the need to support regional initiatives as well as specific national level capacity building needs.

Enhanced governance and management arrangements for the RP will, at the same time, continue to help ensure that transparency and accountability requirements of regional partners and UNODC Headquarters (HQ) are met.

## Parameters

Preparation of the RP has involved extensive consultation with regional partners and takes into account:

- Key regional policy priorities and strategic plans as expressed in many regional consultation sessions and high-level meetings, such as the Ministerial Meeting of the Greater Mekong Sub-region MOU held in May 2013.
- UNODC's Strategy 2012-2015, UNODC mandates, lessons learned during the implementation of the previous UNODC Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific, and UNODC's on-going programmes and projects in the region.
- Findings from the UNODC Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment for the region (2013) and other research.
- Regional initiatives on drugs and crime, such as the work of ASEAN, the Bali Process, and the Greater Mekong Sub-region MOU.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> RP activities are primarily designed to support countries in Southeast Asia, which include Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam. While not part of Southeast Asia, China is impacted by many of the same trafficking and related challenges, and has been cooperating closely with countries of the region and UNODC. China is a signatory to several cooperation frameworks the RP will support, including the Greater Mekong Sub-region MOU on Drug Control and the COMMIT Process, and is an ASEAN Dialogue Partner active in ASEAN transnational crime frameworks. It is expected that China will be a close partner in the implementation of the RP.

<sup>5</sup> *Coordination of Security, Drug and Crime Control Agendas in Southeast Asia: ASEAN and non-ASEAN related frameworks*, UNODC, August 2013.

- The range of external support being provided by various agencies to help address regional drugs and crime challenges.<sup>6</sup>
- Principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.

## Structure

The RP document is divided into 5 main sections, namely:

1. Situation analysis, which provides an assessment of: (i) the broader development context, (ii) the main drugs and crime challenges faced by the region relevant to UNODC mandates, and (iii) a profile of regional institutions and initiatives.
2. UNODC work in the region, including past and on-going initiatives, key partners and lessons learned from implementation of the previous RP framework.
3. Programmatic response, which outlines the proposed scope and focus of UNODC's support in the region from 2014-2017.
4. Resource requirements and financing, which outlines the estimated funds needed and fund-raising strategy.
5. Programme governance and implementation arrangements, which profiles the way in which regional partners and UNODC will collaborate to ensure effective programme coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and risk management.

Annexed to the RP is a 'Results and Monitoring Framework', which provides a set of proposed key indicators and information sources to help regional partners and UNODC monitor and evaluate whether or not desired outcomes are being effectively supported.

The RP will be complemented by outcome documents, which will provide more detail regarding the indicative work-plan, resource requirements and budgets to implement activities and deliver outputs relevant to each RP outcome. In cooperation with the Programme Governance Committee, UNODC's Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) will review the progress against the outcome documents on a regular basis and revise them as required.

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<sup>6</sup> *Rule of Law and Counter-Narcotics Programming in Southeast Asia: Coordination of Development Agendas*, UNODC, August 2013.



## 2 Situation analysis

### 2.1 UNODC global strategy, governing bodies and mandates

The Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014 – 2017 is designed in line with the UNODC Strategy 2012 – 2015 and resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). Adopted by the UN Economic Social Council in its resolution E/RES/2012/12, the UNODC Strategy provides the overall direction of UNODC work at a global level. Along with two cross-cutting sub-programmes, the Strategy covers the five thematic areas of UNODC's work.

The five sub-programmes of the RP are drafted in accordance with the five thematic areas of the UNODC Strategy so as to enable coordinated implementation of and reporting on mandates. UNODC reports to and receives its mandates from the CND and CCPCJ, both of which are governing bodies of UNODC. The CND is the central policy-making body for drug-related matters within the UN system, providing Member States with a forum to exchange expertise, experiences and information on drug-related matters and to develop a coordinated response. The CCPCJ is the central body within the UN system covering crime prevention and criminal justice policy, including rule of law issues broadly, aspects of counter-terrorism and other non-drug transnational organised crime challenges.

### 2.2 Regional development context

In order to better understand and help address the key drugs and crime challenges in the region, it is important to also take account of the broader regional development context. Key considerations are briefly profiled below.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)<sup>7</sup> is the primary forum for promoting regional cooperation on economic, social, political and security matters among its Member States. One of the primary aims of ASEAN, as set out in the Bangkok Declaration, is *'to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter'*. In particular, the "ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Drug-Free ASEAN 2015" adopted in 2012 commits ASEAN countries to intensify efforts to eradicate illicit drug production, processing, trafficking and abuse by the year 2015 and provides a natural synergy of efforts between ASEAN and UNODC. Regional cooperation frameworks are described in more detail in Section 2.4 below.

Economic growth in the region is projected to average 5.5% over 2013-17, the same rate recorded during the pre-financial crisis period (2000-07).<sup>8</sup> The success of Southeast Asian economies in sustaining robust growth in the near term attests to their resilience in the face of major external shocks. And, as countries of the region gain affluence, this has implications for the scope and scale of development

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<sup>7</sup> The ASEAN Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Viet Nam.

<sup>8</sup> *Southeast Asian Development Outlook*, OECD, 2013.

assistance they need, as well as how it is provided. Development partners, including UNODC, need to adapt their programmes of work accordingly.

Spurred on by increasingly open economic policies, trade and rapid urbanisation, economic growth brings obvious material and social benefits, but also presents significant challenges in terms of effectively managing existing and emerging drugs and crime threats. For example, the increased movement of people and goods across borders also provides opportunities for transnational organised crime (TOC) groups to expand their criminal enterprises, as does the fast increase of Internet connectivity. In order to address the threats posed by TOC, countries of the region must intensify regional cooperation.

While overall economic growth trends are robust in the region, there also remain significant economic and human development disparities both within and between ASEAN Member States. Given that poverty and inequity is often a trigger for social unrest, and because poverty makes people more vulnerable to exploitation, policies that aim to address such inequalities are critical to promoting sustainable human development and human security in the region. Within ASEAN as a whole, there are therefore on-going efforts to narrow the development gap between Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam and the other more economically developed six countries. For development partners such as UNODC, this implies maintaining a particular focus on providing assistance to Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, in line with both regional and national level development priorities and strategies.

Despite on-going efforts to promote and strengthen regional collaboration, measures taken at regional, sub-regional, and country levels are not always consistent with one another. The result is slow progress at the ASEAN level, especially as national strategies and interests continue to take precedence. To harmonise policies and initiatives at all three levels and speed up the narrowing of social and economic gaps, a better understanding of country sensitivities and differences is critical.<sup>9</sup> An implication for development partners such as UNODC is that their regional programmes must also incorporate direct on-going engagement with national level authorities, and increased appreciation of political economy issues.

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<sup>9</sup> *Southeast Asian Development Outlook*, OECD, 2013.

### **2.3 Overview of the drugs and crime challenges in the region**

The following sections of the RP provide a brief profile of the main drugs and crime challenges facing the region. The focus of the profile is on areas relevant to UNODC mandates, including:

- Transnational organised crime and illicit trafficking (focusing primarily on illicit trafficking and smuggling of drugs, people and natural resources)
- Anti-corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- International standards and norms with respect to criminal justice systems, and in particular protection of vulnerable groups.
- Drug demand reduction, HIV and alternative development.

It is important to note the integrated nature of these challenges. For example:

- Tackling transnational organised crime is dependent on the capacity of the criminal justice system to effectively investigate and prosecute criminals, including the recovery of criminal assets.
- Addressing institutional corruption and money laundering are also key elements in effectively tackling crime and promoting the rule of law/access to justice.
- Understanding drug use patterns and trends is important to help effectively tackle drug production and trafficking, as well as addressing HIV among drug users.

Annex 1 provides a summary of the UN Conventions and instruments that underpin UNODC's mandates. It also includes their current ratification/accession status in the region.

#### **2.3.1 Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking**

##### **Border control**

By its very nature, transnational organised crime (TOC) crosses national borders. While it does so in many ways, the physical movement of illicit goods and people across borders remains a concern for law enforcement. Effective border control is, therefore, one key element in tackling TOC.

In the coming decade, export-driven growth and major regional infrastructure upgrades in Southeast Asia – such as the ASEAN Connectivity Masterplan – will concentrate resources along the so-called “development corridors”. While these trends will generally be positive in terms of lowering overall trade cost while boosting growth, they will also foretell increased opportunities for organised criminal groups to traffic illicit goods (including drugs, counterfeit goods, firearms, wildlife, forest products, cultural property) and smuggle or traffic people across borders. Entry and exit points at ports, airports and land crossings will be increasingly pressed by the need to ensure timely and efficient movements while at the same time guarantee the legality of these movements and the respect of trade regulations.

For example, within the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, six countries share approximately 12,000 km of land borders which are highly porous and insufficiently patrolled. Border control officers are often ill-equipped to identify and interdict illegal movements of people, narcotic drugs, wildlife and migrants in a comprehensive manner even at international checkpoints. Although the capacity of each country's law enforcement agencies to effectively act varies considerably within the region, most of the agencies working at the border lack the necessary skills and resources to operate effectively. In addition, weaknesses in national legislation (or its application) in relation to cross-border crimes and limited information collection and sharing contribute to weaknesses in border control capacity. Corruption among border control officials also remains a significant concern in some jurisdictions.

### **Drugs and precursors**

Opiates and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) continue to be the two major illicit drug threats in the Southeast Asian region. Most indicators suggest that the illicit manufacture, trafficking and use of methamphetamine in pill and crystalline form has expanded rapidly in recent years.<sup>10</sup> At the same time, after a decade of steep and steady declines, the illicit cultivation of opium poppy has increased each year since 2006. These trends continued in 2012 and 2013. Based on recent UNODC analysis, the value of the illicit trades in heroin and methamphetamine in the region are US\$ 16.3 billion and US\$ 15 billion respectively.<sup>11</sup>

Opium cultivation and heroin production in Southeast Asia is largely concentrated in Myanmar and to a far lesser extent in Lao PDR. The illicit manufacture of ATS, on the other hand, has been reported by nearly every country in the region.<sup>12</sup> Large-scale ATS manufacture takes place in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and the Philippines. Limited and small-scale illicit ATS manufacture or ATS pill pressing operations have been reported in recent years from Thailand and Viet Nam. Large quantities of "ecstasy" are illicitly produced in Indonesia, and possibly also in Malaysia and Myanmar. Traffickers in the ATS market range from full-time professional criminals, people closer to mainstream society, and sometimes high-ranking state officials and military personnel.<sup>13</sup>

The required precursor chemicals for methamphetamine manufacture are available, to a varying degree, in every country in Southeast Asia. Where commercial quantities of ephedrine are not available, the diversion of precursors from legitimate trade channels for methamphetamine manufacture increasingly involves pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Such preparations have been diverted from domestic distribution channels beyond the region, where there are a significant number of legitimate manufacturers of those preparations. In addition, instances of manufacturers replacing traditional precursors with alternate or modified precursors not under international control are becoming more common. Acetic anhydride, a necessary precursor for the processing of heroin, is also used in a variety of industrial applications and is most frequently sourced

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<sup>10</sup> *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific – 2012 Global SMART Programme*, UNODC.

<sup>11</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013.

<sup>12</sup> *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific – 2012 Global SMART Programme*, UNODC.

<sup>13</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013.

from beyond the region for the manufacture of heroin base from morphine in the Golden Triangle region.<sup>14</sup>

The criminal justice response to illicit drug production and trafficking in the region (as well as to drug use) remains, for the most part, one of severe penalties, including application of the death sentence. Generally, only the middle to lower level operatives (including couriers) are apprehended and prosecuted. Production and trafficking continue to be based on demand, feeding the profits of criminal enterprises and corrupting complicit state officials. As in other parts of the world, questions need to be asked about the merits of this approach.

### **Human trafficking**

According to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012<sup>15</sup>, human trafficking flows originating from the region have a global dimension. Victims from Southeast Asia have been detected in all regions of the world, including Europe, the Americas, the Middle East and the Sub-Saharan Africa. Notwithstanding the global dimension of the trafficking flow, a large part of the victims in the region are trafficked within Asia with internal and intraregional trafficking vastly reported in these countries.

The Global Report indicates that trafficking for forced labour is more frequently reported than trafficking for sexual exploitation in the region. In particular, countries report victims exploited in different types of industries, from textile to agriculture and fishing, but also the exploitation of women as domestic servants in Asia and in the Middle East. Trafficking for sexual exploitation is also widely reported in the whole of Southeast Asia.

Capacity to deal with the problem varies, although there are some common challenges shared by most, if not all, countries of the region (particularly in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam). For example, victim identification and support systems and processes are generally weak, there is a lack of reliable data on the scope and scale of the problem and how it is being managed, police investigation and forensic skills are often in need of improvement, and cross-border collaboration is often sub-optimal.

### **Migrant smuggling**

Within Southeast Asia, irregular migration is mainly driven by economic disparities. Even though borders are porous in this region, UNODC estimates that over 80% of irregular migrants rely on smugglers<sup>16</sup>. Around half a million migrants mainly from Myanmar (but also from Cambodia and Lao PDR) are estimated to be smuggled to Thailand each year. Fees for these smuggling services are comparatively low ranging from a couple of dollars to a few hundred dollars. It is thus often much cheaper to use smuggling services rather than the regular labour migration systems.

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<sup>14</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013.

<sup>15</sup> *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012*, UNODC, 2012.

<sup>16</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013.

Viet Nam is an important country of origin for migrant smuggling out of Southeast Asia. Looking at irregular migration from Viet Nam to Europe and North America, UNODC research concludes that the overwhelming majority of irregular migrants resort to the assistance of highly professional smuggling networks.<sup>17</sup>

Migrants are also smuggled through Southeast Asia, in particular from the Middle East, South-West and South Asia on their way to Australia. With regard to migrant smuggling by sea to Australia, UNODC research indicates that migrant smugglers have specialised in targeting individuals and families who have high chances of getting asylum granted: in particular migrants from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and Sri Lanka via Southeast Asia.<sup>18</sup>

### **Wildlife and forest crime**

Wildlife and forest crime generate an estimated US\$ 23 billion annually in this region - over one quarter of the nearly US\$ 90 billion earned per year in East Asia and the Pacific by transnational organised crime.<sup>19</sup> The criminal syndicates operating the illegal trade in timber, wildlife and hazardous substances are thus engaged in sophisticated forms of crime that are as serious as the international illicit trades in humans, drugs, counterfeit goods and fraudulent medicines.

The illegal harvesting and trafficking of timber alone is worth US\$ 17 billion per year.<sup>20</sup> This illegal trade flourishes in the cracks of the legitimate timber trade, and is fuelled by corruption, fraud, lax regulation and poor enforcement. With respect to wildlife crime, the tiger is on the brink of extinction in Asia, while less well-known local species like the Asian scaly anteater or pangolin are the object of hugely profitable illegal trades and, along with a number of other species, are also facing extinction.

Transnational criminal networks also contribute to the degradation of water, air and soil and the thinning of the ozone layer. For instance, due to the rapid turnover of electronic devices, the dumping of e-waste is the fastest growing waste stream in the world - valued in East Asia and the Pacific at US\$ 3.75 billion annually.<sup>21</sup> The response by Governments and regional bodies to these crimes, however, has generally been limited. These crimes are for the most part not a priority and remain overlooked and poorly understood, despite the actual and potential scale and consequences. Key challenges thus remain. In general, there is a need to build national capacity to adequately address these crimes and, in particular, the need for strengthened national legislation and more effective prosecution of environmental crimes, establishment of specialist law enforcement units with adequate skills and operational capacities, enhanced inter-agency and cross-border cooperation, and raising public awareness of the nature of these crimes and their impact on the health of the planet and well-being of communities.

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<sup>17</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013.

<sup>18</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013.

<sup>19</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013

<sup>20</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013

<sup>21</sup> *Transnational Organised Crime in East Asia and the Pacific, A Threat Assessment*. UNODC, April 2013

### **Money laundering and proceeds of crime**

Money laundering remains a serious threat to most of the jurisdictions in the region. This is due to the existence of several cash-based economies and a combination of weak or deficient legislative frameworks, weak cross border controls, poor regulatory mechanisms, corruption and lack of capacity within law enforcement, the judiciary and those charged with regulatory supervision.

Predicate crimes to money laundering are varied but include drug trafficking, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, corruption and wildlife and forest crime. On-going support to improving national and regional capacities to tackle money laundering and to recover the proceeds of crime is essential to support countries in the region tackle TOC.

In terms of terrorist financing, a number of jurisdictions take the view that as they do not have terrorism, they cannot be vulnerable to terrorist financing. This view is now slowly changing due to work carried out over the last few years in partnership with others such as the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APGML), the United States and Australia. All jurisdictions in the region are now members of the APG, and are subject to Financial Action Task Force (FATF) evaluations. This is a powerful tool to stimulate national level action on anti-money laundering (AML), as failure to make progress can result in international banking transactions being blocked or increased fees being charged to carry out enhanced customer due diligence.

### **Cybercrime**

As with the rest of the world, cybercrime continues to grow in the region, and is quickly evolving from an emerging threat to a criminal enterprise which some estimate has a total market value in excess of the illicit drug economy. A transnational crime by nature, cybercrime incorporates a number of offences, including 'hacking', computer-related forgery and fraud like 'phishing', as well as content offences such as disseminating online child sexual abuse material, and copyright offences. Cybercrime is no longer the domain of sole perpetrators such as hackers and scammers, but also of organised criminal groups, with some estimates indicating over 80% of cyber-attacks originate from organised activity.<sup>22</sup>

The most commonly investigated cybercrime acts identified by a number of Asian national police agencies in recent years are content-related, including the production, distribution or possession of child abuse materials, acts that cause personal harm or include content infringing intellectual property rights. Acts regarding illegal access, interception or acquisition of computer data are another recurring phenomenon.<sup>23</sup> The motivation for cybercrime is varied, as it incorporates such a wide array of offences. While monetary gain seems to be the most prevalent cause, ideology and personal gratification (including sexual gratification) also play a role. Countries in the region are frequently facing obstacles to efficient cybercrime investigation and prevention due to a lack of highly trained incident response and law enforcement personnel, which in turn complicates both prevention activities, as well as the process

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<sup>22</sup> *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*, UNODC 2013.

<sup>23</sup> *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*, UNODC 2013.

of efficient cooperation with foreign agencies in cases involving trans-border conduct, which is a challenge that Southeast Asian agencies are facing.

A variety of initiatives have been put into place to combat this growing threat, with a number of regional and multilateral organizations prompting the creation of cyber response teams within law enforcement, and a strengthening of existing legislation to better tackle the judicial hurdles associated with such a transnational crime. ASEAN has outlined the threat posed by cybercrime, and has forged numerous agreements with Member States designed to tackle the problem.

### **2.3.2 Anti-Corruption**

A number of governance indicators reveal that corruption remains a significant obstacle to development in several countries in the region.<sup>24</sup> The UNODC report of 2013 “Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific Threat Assessment” (TOCTA) indicates that corruption underlies and enables most other types of crime in Southeast Asia. Corruption is encountered throughout the processes of manufacturing illegal wood-based products, migrating and working illegally. Moreover, police corruption helps to fuel human trafficking and child sex tourism.

The UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) provides a comprehensive normative framework to prevent and combat corruption. As of December 2012, all countries in the region had ratified the Convention. However, full implementation, which requires strong political will as well as technical and human resources, remains an ongoing challenge.

All countries in the region are either undergoing review under the Mechanism for the Review of implementation of UNCAC or have already completed the review of their compliance with the Convention’s mandates pertaining to criminalization and law enforcement as well as international cooperation. The outcomes of this review process, developed and owned by the countries under review, provide a solid basis for formulating future anti-corruption technical assistance programmes in the region.

Effective anti-corruption efforts also require a whole-of-government and society approach, including different sectors and branches of the Government, civil society groups and the private sector.

### **2.3.3 Terrorism Prevention**

In today’s globalised society no country is immune from terrorism and no country can effectively deal with terrorism alone. Terrorists are adept at exploiting countries with weak counter-terrorism capabilities. Therefore, even those countries which do not currently encounter terrorism threats need to achieve adequate counter-terrorism preparedness. National action and international cooperation are key elements for addressing terrorism effectively. Terrorism is also an evolving and changing

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<sup>24</sup> Particularly, the World Bank Governance Indicators, Transparency International's Global Barometer, and Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index.



phenomenon. The ability to successfully address the challenges that this poses depends heavily on the capacity of national criminal justice systems to administer fair and effective justice for perpetrators of terrorist crimes and to undertake effective preventive measures in accordance with the rule of law.

Regional leaders have made clear counter-terrorism policy pronouncements and, through ASEAN, have adopted the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism and the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among like-minded ASEAN Member States.

At the national level, steady progress is being achieved regarding the ratification of the 18 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, with some countries having already ratified up to 13 instruments. Most of the countries have counter-terrorism legislative provisions in place. However, many need to undertake/complete a review of their counter-terrorism legislative provisions and adopt legislative modifications in order to fully comply with the provisions of all instruments. Most countries in the region would also benefit from on-going assistance to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters (e.g. mutual legal assistance and extradition), both generally and in the specific context of terrorism.

#### **2.3.4 Criminal Justice**

##### **Crime prevention**

Traditional criminal justice responses to crime, which include penal legislation, law enforcement, the prosecution and adjudication of criminal offences as well as sanctions imposed on those found guilty of having committed an offence, all include a deterrent and thus preventive purpose. Such measures aim to deter criminal behaviour by establishing individual criminal accountability in particular, and the rule of law more broadly. Crime prevention, however, is a much broader concept, which focuses on the causal or risk factors associated with crime and victimisation, with a view to reducing vulnerabilities, opportunities and rewards for offending and thus preventing crime from occurring in the first place or from re-occurring (prevention of re-offending).

It is increasingly recognised among all criminal justice actors, that the police have a key role to play in preventing crime before it occurs, in collaboration with all sectors of society. Preventive and proactive policing as a philosophy and management practice is being increasingly used in many countries around the world with positive security impacts and support from the public. Southeast Asia is no exception, and a number of countries in the region have made substantial progress in strengthening the capacities of their police services to prevent crime through increased numbers of units which perform the functions of community policing and similar approaches.

##### **Criminal justice reform**

In some countries of Southeast Asia, children are treated similarly to adults under the law. Both adult criminal justice systems and juvenile justice systems may frequently use deprivation of liberty as the primary sentencing option. Both may also fail to consider the needs and best interests of children and address the root causes that bring them into conflict with the law. Indeed, while a country may

implement specialised procedures for children in conflict with the law, an effective juvenile justice system requires that the varying needs of children be assessed, that children are referred to appropriate services, and that they are offered care and assistance with reintegration into the community. Moreover, a juvenile justice system should embody a child-friendly environment. The vulnerabilities of children in criminal justice processes, due to their age and still developing levels of maturity, require that special measures be taken to ensure their rights are adequately protected.

Violence against women represents a serious violation of human rights and dignity. This problem is significant in Southeast Asia, particularly in the context of domestic violence, conflict, and human trafficking. In many countries of the region, violence against women is often viewed as a private matter that takes place behind closed doors. Some countries in Southeast Asia have inadequate laws that criminalise violence against women while others have the laws, but these are not implemented.

### **International cooperation on criminal justice matters**

Transnational organised crime groups generate massive amounts of illicit proceeds by taking advantage of international borders and hiding the proceeds of crime in different countries. According to the TOCTA, transnational organised crime groups in East Asia and the Pacific generate approximately US\$ 90 billion per year in revenues, roughly twice the size of the GDP of Myanmar, eight times the GDP of Cambodia, and thirteen times the GDP of Lao PDR. Due to the transnational nature and dimension of crimes, international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities is essential in fighting TOC. By enhancing international co-operation in collaboration with ASEAN, for example, an economy of scale needed to effectively counter TOC could be achieved.

In this context, a variety of regional networks such as mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition networks, and asset recovery inter-agency networks, have been developed around the globe. In Southeast Asia the development of such networks and related collaborative mechanisms, however, is still in its relative infancy. For example, the MLA treaty among like-minded ASEAN countries has only recently completed the ratification process.

### **Child sex abuse, including in travel and tourism**

Sexual exploitation of children is a serious violation of children's rights and an intensely complex issue. Comprehending the need for a consistent and harmonised approach, international agencies and national Governments have developed and implemented a variety of child protection measures. There is, therefore, a need for a child rights based approach to child sexual exploitation, not only as a criminal activity but one that has profound human rights implications, both for victims and for the Governments and civil society that must deal with them.

In Southeast Asia, child sexual exploitation has been closely linked to the ever-growing tourism industry, which draws large numbers of foreign, regional, and local travellers to its cities, beach resorts, and historic sites each year. The economic and social realities, particularly in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, have made some areas a major destination for so-called 'sex-tourism'. But of significantly more concern is the phenomenon of 'child-sex tourism', as well as child sex abuse more generally.

Increasingly, efforts are being made to tackle child sex tourism by both countries of tourists' origin (e.g. changes in their laws so that they can more easily prosecute their nationals who are found guilty of committing child sex offences while abroad) and by countries in Southeast Asia where the child sex tourism takes place (e.g. legislative reform, technical capacity building and enhanced cross-border cooperation among Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam with the support of UNODC). However, in spite of the best efforts made by all concerned, more work is still necessary, including the incorporation of new forms of sexual abuse of children linked with new technology and the Internet.

### **Prison management**

In many countries in the region, resources allocated to the administration and management of prisons are insufficient even to meet basic needs. This translates into prison overcrowding, long pre-trial detention, unduly harsh prison conditions, and lack of effective rehabilitation programmes.

As a first step to improving prison conditions, there is often a need to modernise prison legislation and regulations. The introduction of a wider choice of alternatives to imprisonment can also be useful in avoiding excessive use of imprisonment and its adverse effect, especially in the case of petty criminals and the most vulnerable categories of offenders (e.g. women, drug-dependent offenders, the elderly or persons with disabilities). Alternatives to imprisonment are generally less costly than maintaining prisoners and are also more effective in addressing specific problems that may have contributed to the criminal behaviour in the first place (e.g. alcohol or drug dependence).

### **2.3.5 Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development**

#### **Drug use**

Drug use in the region continues to follow the general pattern and trends of the recent past. Amphetamines, opiates, and cannabis are reported as the most prevalent and problematic drugs. Use of methamphetamine pills is widespread and takes place predominantly in the Greater Mekong Sub-region countries. Within the Greater Mekong Sub-region, all countries reported an increase in the use of methamphetamine pills in 2012.<sup>25</sup>

Some methamphetamine pill use also takes place in Indonesia and Malaysia. In 2011, use of crystalline methamphetamine increased in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Crystalline methamphetamine is the most commonly used drug in Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines. In addition to methamphetamine, the amphetamine-type stimulant drug "ecstasy" is reported as a drug of concern and is ranked as one of the top three drugs of concern by Brunei, Indonesia, and Viet Nam.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> *World Drug Report 2013*, UNODC; *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific – 2012 Global SMART Programme*, UNODC.

<sup>26</sup> *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific – 2012 Global SMART Programme*, UNODC.

While several countries rank methamphetamine as the leading drug of abuse, specifically Malaysia, Myanmar and Viet Nam list heroin as the number one problem. Injecting drug use is also an increasing concern in Asia, with an estimated 4 million people who inject mostly opioids and, to a lesser extent, methamphetamine. The link between injecting drug use and HIV is profiled in the following section.

Despite the increasing use of ATS, most drug treatment services in the region are aimed at users of heroin, opium and cannabis – not ATS. In addition, in several countries in the region, a large number of persons in drug treatment are arrested drug users who are sent to compulsory drug treatment facilities, most of which do not provide ATS-specific drug treatment services.

In order to more effectively prevent drug use, as well as treat and re-integrate drug users, there remains much to be done. There is significant scope for reforming drug legislation and improving policies on drug use, based on international evidence of what works. There is also a need to increase the quality of service delivery for treating drug-use disorders (especially in the case of ATS), including provision of trained manpower and appropriately equipped treatment centres.

## HIV

People who inject drugs (PWID) are among the most severely affected population groups by the HIV epidemic in Asia. In 2012, an estimated 351,00 people became newly infected with HIV in Asia – a region where there are an estimated 4 million PWID<sup>27</sup>, and where drug use-related transmission continues to be a significant driving factor of the HIV epidemic. While several countries in Asia report a stable or declining HIV epidemic, Indonesia and the Philippines report an expanding HIV epidemic. In these countries with an expanding epidemic, injecting drug use is a significant factor in the spread of HIV. Many countries are also reporting a change in the pattern of injecting drug use, with increasing use of ATS. A possible increase in the use of ATS through injection may result in an increased risk of HIV in this population.

Prevalence of HIV among PWID remains particularly high in a number of countries, including Indonesia (36.4%)<sup>28</sup>, Cambodia (24.8%)<sup>29</sup>, Thailand (25.2%)<sup>30</sup>, Myanmar (18.9%)<sup>31</sup>, the Philippines (13.6%)<sup>32</sup>, Viet Nam (11.6%)<sup>33</sup> and Malaysia<sup>34</sup> (18.9%).<sup>35</sup> Furthermore, HIV prevalence in this population is often higher at sub-national level than the national prevalence. New epidemic outbreaks have been recently reported at sub-national level in the Philippines, such as in the province of Cebu where HIV prevalence among PWID is reported as 54%.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> *World Drug Report 2013*, UNODC.

<sup>28</sup> *Global report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2013*. “UNAIDS / JC2502/1/E” September 2013.

<sup>29</sup> Cambodia: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD. Integrated Biological Behavioural Survey on HIV, 2012.

<sup>30</sup> *Global report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2013*. “UNAIDS / JC2502/1/E” September 2013.

<sup>31</sup> *Global report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2013*. “UNAIDS / JC2502/1/E” September 2013.

<sup>32</sup> Philippines National AIDS Council, IHBS 2011.

<sup>33</sup> *Global report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2013*. “UNAIDS / JC2502/1/E” September 2013.

<sup>34</sup> *Global report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2013*. “UNAIDS / JC2502/1/E” September 2013.

<sup>35</sup> Bergenstrom A., Andreeva V., Reddy A. Overview of epidemiology of injection drug use and HIV in Asia. Poster Presentation # 642 at the International Harm Reduction Conference 2013. 9-12 June 2013, Vilnius, Lithuania.

<sup>36</sup> Philippines Department of Health. IHBS 2011 in 10 sentinel surveillance sites.

There are now well documented evidence-based responses that can be implemented to tackle HIV transmission among people who inject drugs, including implementation of a comprehensive package of services recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), UNODC and UNAIDS.<sup>37</sup> However, the pace of scale-up in these services in most countries currently remains too slow to reach the optimal levels of coverage, and thus to meet national targets for reducing new HIV infections among PWID. To meet these targets, there is an urgent need to expand access to and uptake of needle and syringe programmes, opioid substitution therapy and antiretroviral treatment for people who inject drugs, along with a range of other recommended harm reduction services. This also requires ensuring equitable access to HIV prevention, treatment, and care services in prisons.

### **Alternative development**

From 1998 to 2006, following the UN General Assembly Special Session call for all Member States to eliminate or significantly reduce illicit crop cultivation, significant progress was made to reduce opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia. In Myanmar it was reduced by 83% and in Lao PDR by 94%. However, in the period 2006 to 2012, Southeast Asia has seen opium poppy cultivation increase year-on-year to double what it was in 2006.

Myanmar is second to Afghanistan in opium poppy cultivation with approximately 20% of the total global area under cultivation, producing a potential 690 tons of opium. Lao PDR has 3% of the global total area under cultivation, producing a potential 41 tons of opium. Cultivation in Thailand remains minimal and there have been no official reports of cultivation in Viet Nam.<sup>38</sup>

Increases in opium production can be attributed largely to increasing demand. While internal demand in Myanmar and Lao PDR is high, it is not increasing significantly. However there are strong indications that external demand outside of the region is increasing.<sup>39</sup>

In many of the areas where opium poppy cultivation still persists, most farmers lack alternative legitimate income-generating opportunities other than cultivating opium poppy. Continued food insecurity, poverty, local drug consumption and, in certain areas, persistent conflict are the main factors driving increased opium production.

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<sup>37</sup> Needle and syringe programmes, opioid substitution therapy and other drug dependence treatment, HIV testing and counselling, antiretroviral therapy, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, condom programmes for PWID and their sexual partners, targeted information, education and communication for PWID and their sexual partners, vaccination, diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis and prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

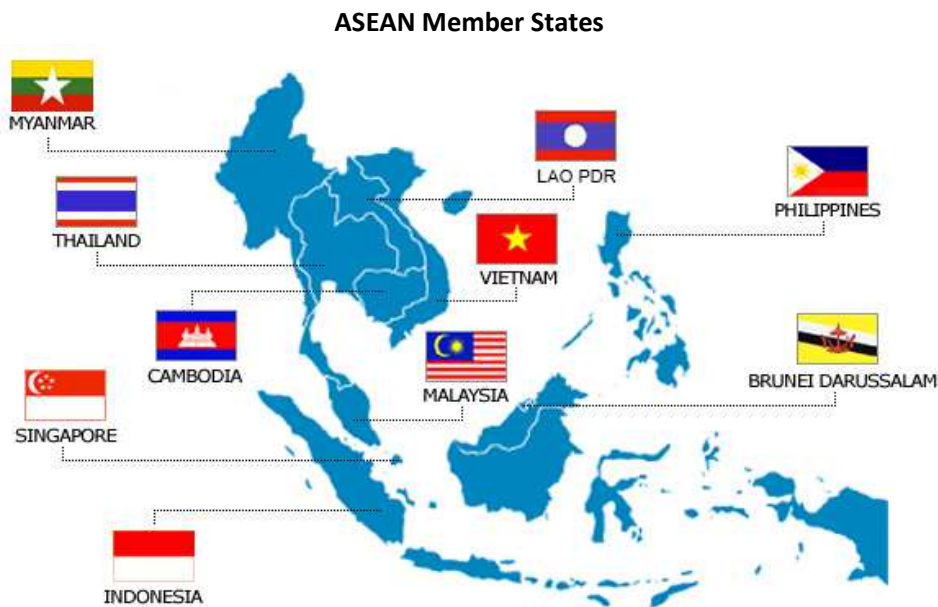
<sup>38</sup> *Southeast Asia Opium Survey 2012*, UNODC

<sup>39</sup> As an example of growing demand outside the region, the total number of registered heroin users in China rose from 0.9 million in 2002 to 1.1 million in 2010. *UNODC Annual Opium Survey for South East Asia 2012*, UNODC.

## 2.4 Regional institutions and initiatives

UNODC is acutely aware of the need to support related frameworks and regional institutions, policies and priorities to help promote ownership and sustainability objectives.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in 1967 with the aim to accelerate and foster economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region, as well as promote regional peace and stability through adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and by providing support to the maintenance of the rule of law in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN Charter, which entered into force on 15 December 2008, provides a legal and institutional framework designed to support the realisation of ASEAN's objectives, including that of regional integration.



ASEAN comprises three different pillars or communities that form the foundation of the organisation and its work, namely the political-security pillar, the economic pillar, and the socio-cultural pillar. Through these pillars and their respective committees, ASEAN Member States are working towards establishing an ASEAN Economic Community by 2015, a process that has been driven by guidelines outlined in the *Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015*. As part of these guidelines, Member States have agreed to partner with international and regional partners in achieving the aims of the roadmap.

Under each of its three communities, ASEAN Member States are engaged in a number of areas where UNODC can provide assistance in furthering the organisation's efforts to establish an ASEAN Community. For instance, Member States are working to increase regional efforts to address the illicit

trafficking in drugs and persons, environmental crime, criminal justice and rule of law issues (including money laundering), as well as health and development challenges that are impacting the region. Some of the ASEAN bodies that work on these issues include the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), the ASEAN Chiefs of National Police (ASEANAPOL), the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN), as well as the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (AFTOA) and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD).<sup>40</sup> There is also the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) which was inaugurated in October 2009 as a consultative body of ASEAN. The AIHC exists to promote human rights and regional co-operation on human rights in the Member States, which is also a key function of the UN, including UNODC.

In addition to ASEAN, there are several other regional initiatives that are aligned with UNODC's work in Southeast Asia. These include the MOU on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process), and the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT).<sup>41</sup> UNODC will continue to work in support of these regional initiatives.

The MOU on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region was signed in 1993 in response to an increased regionalisation of illicit drug production, trafficking and associated abuse, as well as rising organised criminal activities at the national and regional levels. The first signatories were the following: China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and UNODC, with both Cambodia and Viet Nam officially joining in May 1995. The purpose of the MOU is to develop sub-regional mechanisms to fulfil the following objectives: elimination of opium cultivation; elimination of trafficking in narcotic drugs and related precursor chemicals; reduction in the demand for local consumption of narcotic drugs; and reduction in the problems associated with HIV/AIDS infections amongst injecting drug users (IDU). Under the framework of the MOU, several initiatives aiming to address drug production and trafficking, in addition to drug demand, have been implemented with UNODC support.

The Bali Process was established in 2002 in order to raise regional awareness regarding the impact of people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational criminal activity. In this regard, the initiative serves as a forum to assist members in developing practical strategies in response to these challenges and then implement them in a coordinated manner. Measures include information and intelligence sharing, law enforcement cooperation, cooperation on border and visa systems to detect and prevent irregular movements, and public awareness campaigns. At present, the Bali Process has 48 members, including UNODC, UNHCR, and the International Organization for Migration, with Australia and Indonesia serving as co-chairs. In 2011, a Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF) was developed in order to assist interested members to establish practical arrangements aimed at improving the region's response to irregular movements through consistent processing of asylum claims, durable solutions for

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<sup>40</sup> The UNODC report completed in August 2013 *Coordination of Security, Drug and Crime Control Agendas in Southeast Asia: UNODC and ASEAN*, outlines overlaps between UNODC mandates and ASEAN aims and objectives. The report highlights areas of potential cooperation, and profiles ASEAN bodies to which UNODC should provide assistance under the RP as the organisation works to establish the ASEAN Community 2015.

<sup>41</sup> For further information regarding non-ASEAN regional frameworks and mechanisms, please refer to UNODC report *Coordination of Security, Drug and Crime Control Agendas in Southeast Asia: UNODC and non-ASEAN Frameworks*, August 2013.

refugees, the sustainable return of those not owed protection and the targeting of people smuggling networks. To facilitate the implementation of the RCF, a Regional Support Office was opened in Bangkok in September 2012. UNODC is also directly involved in supporting the Bali process through its work on regional data collection and analysis.

COMMIT was established in 2004 by the signing of an MOU by six Governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) in order to address the issue of human trafficking. The MOU emphasises the need for bilateral and multilateral coordination, as well as cooperation between Governments and Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs). The COMMIT Process is a Government-owned procedure, overseen by six national COMMIT taskforces, which are comprised of Government officials from relevant ministries in each of the countries, including police, justice, social welfare and women's affairs. The main objectives of the COMMIT Process are the following: promotion and strengthening of systems and arrangement of inter-country and regional cooperation against trafficking in persons; the establishment of a holistic regional response; identification and adaptation of successful models implemented in one Greater Mekong Sub-Region country to another; and facilitation of engagement at the sub-regional level to address human trafficking challenges by enhancing capacities at the national level.

### **3 UNODC in Southeast Asia**

#### **3.1 Assistance under the previous UNODC Regional Programme Framework**

UNODC has been providing on-going support to Member States of the region to address priority drugs and crime challenges for many years. The UNODC Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific 2009 – 2012<sup>42</sup> reflected the initial attempt by UNODC to move towards a more programmatic response in supporting the region, and work has been carried out in the following areas:

##### **Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling**

**Border Liaison Offices:** UNODC has been supporting the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region for more than 10 years. BLOs are primarily designed to support more effective cross-border cooperation in the fight against illicit cross border trafficking and smuggling. There are now some 76 BLOs that have been established on the borders between Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

**Regional drug data:** UNODC supports the collection and sharing of regional data concerning production, smuggling and use of ATS and other drugs through the Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends Programme (SMART). An annual report is produced highlighting regional trends and issues of particular concern. There is clear evidence to show that the data is being used in the region to help inform policy-making.

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<sup>42</sup> The Regional Programme Framework was extended to the end of 2013 to cover the transition period until the new RP is launched and to complete the remaining activities.



e-Learning: UNODC supports the development and use of a range of e-learning products for use by law enforcement agencies in the region. A range of training modules have been developed and distributed, including in relation to search techniques, different transnational organised crime and trafficking topics, intelligence and forensics. e-Learning helps law enforcement agencies who often need to train or raise awareness of large workforces.

Information on migrant smuggling: UNODC has been supporting improvement of access to information on migrant smuggling. Through the Smuggling of Migrants Coordination and Analysis Unit based in Bangkok, UNODC has established the on-line Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC). This work is making a significant contribution to addressing knowledge gaps in the scope and scale of migrant smuggling in the region, promoting a more informed regional response and enhanced cross-border collaboration.

Human trafficking: UNODC is actively supporting law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the Greater Mekong Sub-region to establish and improve national investigation capacities and justice responses, and enhance cross-border cooperation to counter human trafficking.

Wildlife and forest crime: UNODC has been building capacity to counter wildlife and forest crime including through advocating for increased regional cooperation. UNODC has also undertaken rapid assessment studies of selected countries to better understand national capacities to address illegal timber trade with a view to designing evidence-based technical assistance programmes. UNODC research indicates that wildlife and forest crime generates an estimated US\$ 23 billion annually in the region - of which some US\$ 17 billion comes from the trade in illicit timber. Data is being used to advocate for increased national level action on wildlife and forest crime, as well as greater cross-border cooperation through BLOs.

Anti-money laundering: With respect to anti-money laundering and proceeds of crime, the bulk of UNODC support in the region has been focused on capacity development needs in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, within the framework of UNODC's Global Programme Against Money-Laundering. For example, in 2011-12, Viet Nam was assisted in preparing implementation guidelines for anti-money laundering investigations and prosecutions. In Lao PDR, the financial intelligence unit referred a number of suspicious transaction reports to law enforcement for investigation with mentoring support from UNODC. Support for Myanmar has also recently been initiated.

### **Anti-Corruption**

UNODC's anti-corruption work has been instrumental in supporting the ratification of UNCAC by all of the States in Southeast Asia. UNODC is now working within States from the region to strengthen the implementation of the Convention. In particular, UNODC supports States to prepare for and to undergo reviews pursuant to the Implementation Review Mechanism. This support has led to strengthened internal coordination, agreed recommendations to improve the implementation of UNCAC as well as the identification and prioritisation of technical assistance needs and the development of programmes to meet these needs.

UNODC provides legislative and policy advice and has worked with national authorities to strengthen their capacity to prevent and combat corruption. UNODC also works at the regional level, identifying particular challenges that can be most effectively addressed through regional action and the sharing of good practices. In this way, it has organised regional workshops to strengthen the independence of anti-corruption agencies and the effectiveness of national anti-corruption strategies. In addition to normative and capacity development work with state agencies, UNODC engages with the private sector and civil society in order to ensure a comprehensive and effective response to corruption.

### **Terrorism Prevention**

UNODC's Global Project on "Strengthening the Universal Legal Regime Against Terrorism" provides the primary framework for its on-going work in the region on counter-terrorism. With UNODC support over the past few years, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Viet Nam have now endorsed specific, long-term country programmes of activities focused on strengthening their criminal justice responses to terrorism. Implementation of these programmes has started with UNODC support, which needs to be continued. In addition, the Philippines and Thailand have made notable progress in building their legal regimes on countering the financing of terrorism, in partnership with UNODC and the International Monetary Fund.

### **Criminal Justice**

UNODC's support for the development of criminal justice systems in the region has three main elements. Firstly, on-going support is being provided for the development of regional cooperation mechanisms, particularly with respect to MLA and asset recovery. The establishment of an ASEAN-based asset recovery inter-agency network (ARIN-SEA) is being promoted among Member States, and technical advice is being provided regarding the capacity building needs of central authorities for MLA.

Secondly, UNODC advocates for the adoption and implementation of the UN standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice throughout the region. This includes the dissemination of guidelines and toolkits, with a specific emphasis on protecting human rights and meeting the specific needs of vulnerable groups who come into contact with the criminal justice system (e.g. prisoners, children, and victims of crime).

Thirdly, UNODC has been working with World Vision Australia, INTERPOL and the Governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam to help them combat child sex abuse in the sub-region, particularly in travel and tourism. This on-going work is assisting with improvements in legislative and regulatory frameworks, knowledge and skill upgrading among frontline law enforcement officers, cross-border cooperation and targeted operational assistance in identified hot-spots (operations planning, mentoring and equipment provision).

### **Drug Demand Reduction**

UNODC continues to support Member States in their drug use prevention, treatment and re-integration efforts. Technical support is primarily targeted at the institutional capacity building needs of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, in particular to address problems of opiate and ATS use through

evidence-based approaches. A particular focus of this work has been to promote voluntary, community-based drug treatment approaches as an alternative to the use of compulsory centres for drug users. For example, in 2011-12, project proposals to adapt and implement evidence-based prevention and treatment approaches were approved by the six countries (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) participating in the MOU on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Also, in Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam community-based services for people who use drugs have been directly supported by UNODC over the past few years at a total of 13 sites (eight in Cambodia, two in Myanmar and three in Viet Nam).

## **HIV**

At a regional level, UNODC helps ensure that data on injecting drug use and HIV and access to core HIV services (particularly among its core target group of people who use drugs and prisoners) is generated, analysed and shared. This information is being used to inform policy-making and programmatic responses at both regional and national levels. UNODC works collaboratively with a range of other UN agencies including UNESCAP, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women and WHO to advocate for, and support, both regional and national-level initiatives aimed at controlling the spread of HIV among, and from, people who use drugs and prisoners.

UNODC also supports specific country-level initiatives to address HIV, with technical backstopping and advice. For example in Myanmar, UNODC has made a direct contribution to increasing access to and coverage of HIV prevention and harm reduction services for people who use drugs and their sexual partners, while in Lao PDR, the linkage between injecting drug use and HIV was only officially accepted in 2010 based on the findings of a Rapid Appraisal and Response survey supported by UNODC. Also, following a high-level visit to Viet Nam in 2011 by senior Government officials from Lao PDR, the piloting of needle and syringe programmes began in two provinces.

Following assessments of HIV risk and vulnerability among prisoners, the HIV programmes in Indonesia and Viet Nam continue to support piloting and expansion of HIV service delivery in prison settings.

At a regional level, UNODC in partnership with ESCAP and UNAIDS, has organised high level regional inter-governmental consultations on phasing out compulsory drug detention and treatment centres into more effective modes of delivery of voluntary health services.

## **Alternative Development**

At a regional level, UNODC's main role has been to provide technical backstopping for country level alternative development programmes (in Myanmar and Lao PDR), promote South-South cooperation (e.g. between Myanmar, Lao PDR and Thailand) and facilitate fund-raising in cooperation with partners such as the Thai Royal Project Foundation. The UNODC-supported annual opium surveys in Myanmar and Lao PDR are used by the Office to promote strategic thinking and collective action to address the issue of opium poppy cultivation, with the survey reports often launched in the region. In Lao PDR, there has not been a resurgence of opium poppy cultivation in areas where alternative development assistance has been provided.

Results being reported from on-going alternative development projects continue to indicate significant achievements with respect to improved livelihoods, including enhanced income earning opportunities and access to key services (such as water, health, markets, and credit). Field assessments indicate that where alternative development programmes have been initiated, illicit opium poppy cultivation has not returned. The strengthening of community organisations and local administrations to undertake this work is also a key objective and has demonstrated promising results. Alternative projects are designed to address all the necessary elements required to persuade farming communities to leave illicit crop cultivation and generally include support for drug awareness and treatment services (primarily those with opioid dependence), infrastructure, health and off-farm employment. For example, data reported from Lao PDR alternative development programmes indicate improved service delivery for drug users in target villages.

### **3.2 UNODC's key partners**

The effectiveness of UNODC's work in the region is largely dependent on the quality of its partnerships. Key partnerships in the region include:

**National Governments / authorities:** UNODC works in partnership with the Governments of the countries in the region including national counterparts working on relevant mandated areas, which includes police forces, other security agencies, prosecutorial services, the judiciary and anti-corruption agencies, as well as social welfare agencies concerned with supporting victims of crime, addressing drug-use disorders and tackling the HIV epidemic among people who use drugs. These national level partnerships, at times including community-level, are key to ensuring the relevance and effectiveness of UNODC support.

**ASEAN and other regional frameworks:** ASEAN and UNODC signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2003, which recognised the importance and need for the two organisations to work together and support each other's efforts in addressing the challenges associated with drug control and crime prevention in Southeast Asia. As part of the MOU, both ASEAN and UNODC agreed to coordinate their efforts, in order to avoid duplication and ensure efficiency between their programmes of assistance in the region. In 2011, the United Nations and ASEAN signed a Comprehensive Partnership Agreement that takes account of all areas of on-going and possible collaboration between the UN and ASEAN, including in the areas of UNODC mandates.

UNODC also works with and supports other regional or sub-regional partnership frameworks, such as the Bali process on migrant smuggling, the sub-regional MOU on Drug Control for the Greater Mekong Sub-region countries, the COMMIT initiative on human trafficking, the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (ARTIP), the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, and the Asian Development Bank ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative, among others. Such regional partnerships will continue to be further strengthened.

**Civil society and private sector:** While inter-governmental regional institutions and national agencies will be UNODC's primary partners under this RP, effectively addressing the region's drugs and crime challenges requires civil society input and support. Civil society organisations (including NGOs) have a key role to play in promoting access to justice, for example through provision of legal aid and other support services to vulnerable groups (e.g. victims of human trafficking and juveniles in conflict with the law) and exposing instances of institutional corruption. The private sector (particularly larger corporations and multinationals operating in the region) also has a key role to play, for example in relation to adopting and implementing their own corporate social responsibility policies and programmes, and helping to combat corruption, money laundering, illicit trafficking, and child-sexual exploitation in travel and tourism. The media and high-profile individuals can also play an important role in awareness-raising and advocacy work relevant to addressing identified drugs and crime challenges. UNODC will therefore continue to seek appropriate opportunities to partner with such stakeholders.

**UN:** UNODC partners with many other UN agencies through a range of coordination mechanisms and frameworks including through One UN in relevant countries. This includes participating in the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination meeting and the work of UN Country Teams, providing input to the development and implementation of UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). UNODC also partners directly with UNESCAP, UNAIDS, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF and WHO in implementing specific programme activities.

**Multilateral and bilateral donors:** Given UNODC's significant dependence on donor funding to implement specific programmes of support to Member States, multi-lateral and bilateral donors are crucial partners. ROSEAP has recently completed an analysis of donor interests and priorities with respect to supporting work in UNODC mandated areas, and hopes to use this to strengthen these partnerships. There are also important synergies that need to be fostered and maintained with respect to effectively coordinating the efforts of different donor supported programs, whether implemented bilaterally or through multilateral agencies. UNODC will continue to support such donor coordination efforts.

### **3.3 Lessons learned from implementation of the previous UNODC Regional Programme Framework**

There are a number of lessons that UNODC has learnt through implementation of its previous Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific, including those captured in the findings of the Board of Auditors audit (2011) and the in-depth evaluation conducted in autumn 2012. These lessons include:

- The importance of UNODC continuing to streamline elements of its delivery processes.
- The need for UNODC to continue to shift its programme of work towards a truly programmatic focus, less dependent on and driven by individual disconnected short-term projects. This

requires a change in management and implementation arrangements, and convincing donors to fund more on a programmatic basis.

- The need to articulate UNODC's comparative advantages, and consistently apply them in framing strategic priorities and designing specific programmes of operational support. UNODC's comparative advantage lies largely in its support for normative work, development of knowledge products, its convening power, its ability to promote and support cross-border collaboration, and its ability to advocate on key issues at the highest levels.
- The importance of aligning UNODC's global/thematic, regional and country-based strategic plans and programmes of work, including the use of appropriate performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and with regular exchange with HQ thematic experts in order to ensure harmonisation of concepts, terminology, procedures and policy. Also allowing experiences at the regional level to feed into global debate and norm-setting.
- The fundamental importance of recruiting and keeping high calibre staff (professional, administrative and short-term experts) in order to deliver quality services.
- The on-going importance of strengthening regional as well as national-level partnerships to help meet common aims in countering the threats from drugs and crime.

## **4 The way forward: programmatic response**

### **4.1 Strategic approach**

Based on the situation analysis, as well as needs and aspirations expressed by the countries of the region through various regional consultations including, most recently expressed, in the Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Greater Mekong Sub-region MOU on 9 May 2013, key elements of UNODC's strategic approach to supporting the region address its priority drugs and crime challenges are as follows:

- Work in partnership with regional bodies and national Governments to help them implement their policy priorities and strategies, in line with country and regional commitments to international conventions, standards and norms.
- Focus on supporting long-term institutional capacity development objectives, for example through helping Member States and their regional bodies enhance: (i) legislative and regulatory frameworks in line with relevant international conventions, standards and norms; (ii) the knowledge and skills of key individuals and groups; (iii) institutional systems and procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness of operations; (iv) the information base on which stakeholders can design and implement evidence-based responses; and (v) inter-agency, cross-border and international cooperation mechanisms. These represent the main areas of service that UNODC aims to provide.
- Promote and support implementation of policies and strategies by Member States that help protect human rights and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including women and children, in line with international commitments.
- Promote and facilitate South-South cooperation in sharing best practices and lessons learned in drug control and crime prevention.
- Promote and support the mobilisation of counterpart resources for implementation of initiatives in order to promote ownership and sustainability of benefits.
- Engage actively in promoting donor coordination mechanisms that support more harmonised donor support for addressing the region's drugs and crime challenges.
- Remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs, including through conducting regular collaborative reviews (with regional partners) of progress in implementing RP initiatives.
- Continue to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC's support through strengthening ROSEAP's own resource management and monitoring systems, including through the continued move from a project-based to a programmatic approach.

These key elements and possible areas of UNODC assistance -many of them identified first-hand during the mission of the UNODC Executive Director conducted in November–December 2013 where he held consultations at the highest levels with the countries of the region and subsequently produced the Strategic Paper to define UNODC's future engagement in the Southeast Asia region- were presented to the countries of the region at expert level meetings that took place between May-September 2013,

some under the auspices of the ASEAN gatherings on specific themes. The feedback from these consultations are well reflected in the present document and it ensures strong commitment and ownership by countries of the region.

In line with the UN Secretary-General's Report, "A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015," the RP strives to accelerate achievements in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as assisting Member States to address concerns related to security, justice and the rule of law within the emerging post-2015 development framework. In particular, the post-2015 development agenda will require the availability of information through improved systems for data collection, dissemination and analysis as well as monitoring tools. As the RP bridges the MDGs' transition into the new post-2015 development framework, it is poised to address goals and help Member States define targets related to rule of law and health as they are related to drugs and crime.

UNODC's strategic approach is also guided by the five core principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, namely: (i) ownership by national Governments of their development policies and strategies; (ii) alignment of external support with the systems and procedures of country institutions; (iii) harmonisation/better coordination of donor support; (iv) managing for development results; and (v) mutual accountability for development results.

#### **4.2 Overview of programme scope**

The vision that this RP aims to contribute to is:

*'A healthy safe community, free from the threats posed by organised drug and crime use and confident in the integrity of the criminal justice system to provide access to justice'.*

To support this vision, it is proposed that UNODC's regional programme of support be focused on five interdependent areas of work, namely:

1. Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking
2. Anti-Corruption
3. Terrorism Prevention
4. Criminal Justice
5. Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development

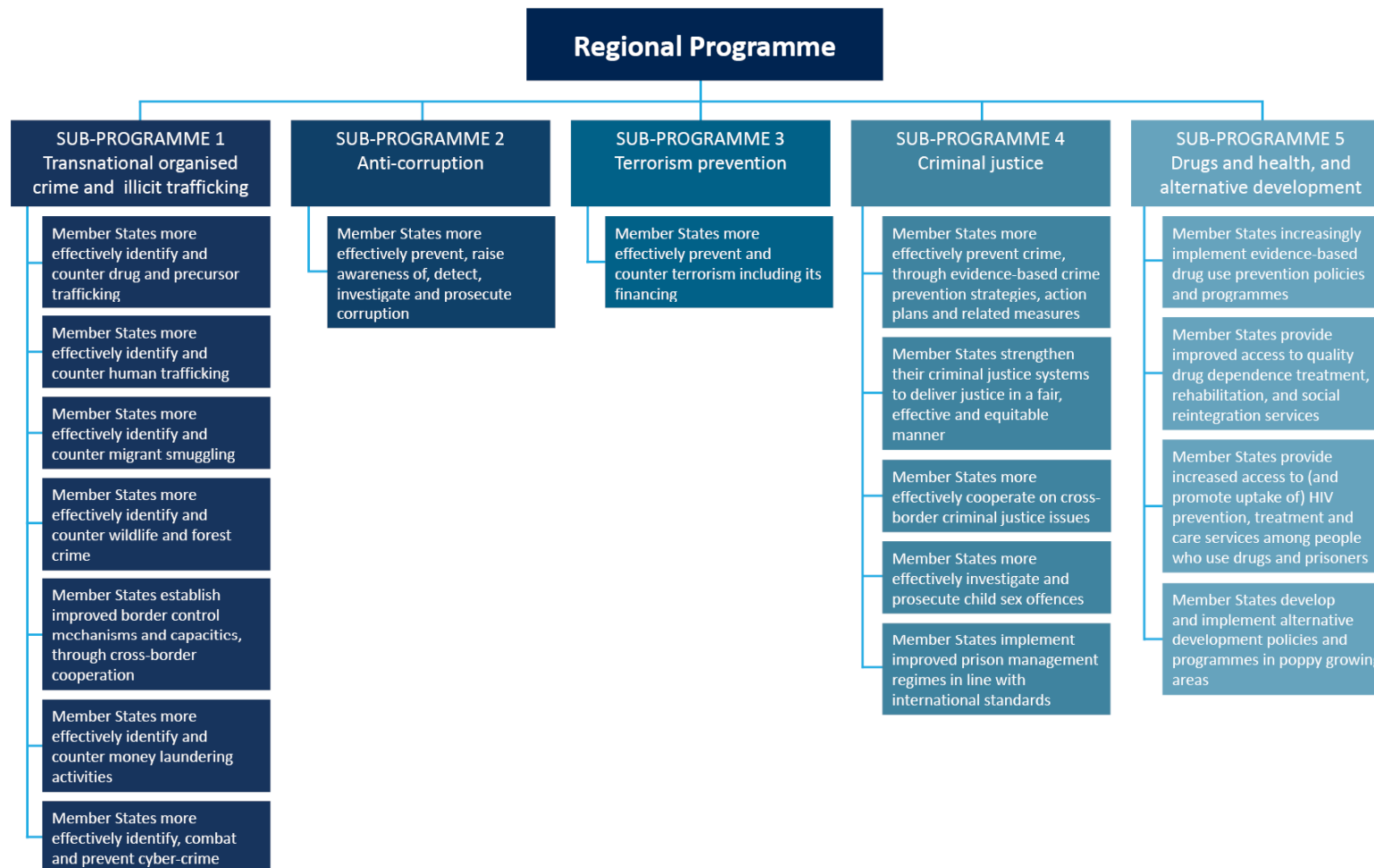
Enhancement of data collection and research analysis capacity is considered to be cross-cutting and underpins all activities in the five areas of work indicated above. UNODC will, therefore, look for ways to most effectively support the Governments in the region in this regard, bringing together various research and analysis expertise available to UNODC globally.



The figure below provides a schematic overview of the broad scope of each of these five sub-programmes. This profiles the expected outcomes that UNODC will contribute to in partnership with regional and national level stakeholders. As financial resources become available to achieve outcomes, UNODC will prepare and begin implementing work-plans in line with RP outcomes and outputs.

Achieving the outcomes presented in this RP primarily depends on the efforts of national Governments and regional organisations such as ASEAN, working in partnership with all concerned stakeholders. UNODC's role is to support them in achieving these outcomes by helping to deliver a range of relevant and useful 'outputs' and activities. UNODC is thus responsible and accountable for the quality of its support services, and demonstrating that they contribute to agreed outcomes.

Annex 2 to this RP provides a Results and Monitoring Framework. This includes proposed performance indicators and information sources to help both regional partners and UNODC monitor and evaluate whether or not: (i) progress towards mutually agreed outcomes is being achieved, and (ii) UNODC support (activities and output delivery) remains relevant and is making an effective contribution to these outcomes. The following sub-sections of the RP provide a summary description of the scope of each proposed sub-programme.



### 4.3 Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking

Sub-programme 1 is designed to support seven main outcomes, namely in relation to:

1. Drug and precursor trafficking
2. Human trafficking
3. Smuggling of migrants
4. Wildlife and forest crime
5. Border control
6. Money laundering and proceeds of crime
7. Cybercrime

A narrative description of the scope of work that UNODC plans to support for each outcome, based on a number of defined outputs, is provided below. In addition to these main outcomes, support will be extended to Governments in countering other types of organised crime (e.g. firearms related crimes and firearms control issues in general) and other emerging crimes (e.g. stolen works of art, counterfeit goods, organ trafficking).

#### Outcome 1.1 – Drugs and precursors trafficking

| Outcome 1.1  | Output 1  | Output 2   | Output 3  | Output 4   | Output 5   |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively identify and counter drug and precursor trafficking</i></b> | Strengthened systems developed for gathering information and developing intelligence on drug production and trafficking | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed to investigate and prosecute drug trafficking offences | Strengthened interdiction capacity developed along the main drug trafficking routes | Enhanced drug and precursor identification, profiling and information sharing capacities developed | Enhanced networks supported for cross-border and regional cooperation, including the Mekong Drug Control MOU mechanism |

UNODC will work with regional and national level partners, particularly with Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, to help them more effectively identify and counter drug and precursor trafficking within, into and from the Greater Mekong Sub-Region.

Systems for gathering information and sharing intelligence on drug production and trafficking will be supported. This will involve two main areas of work, namely (i) continued support for regional data collection and sharing on the production and use of synthetic and other drugs; and (ii) more operationally focused support (in partnership with international, regional and national partners) to generating intelligence for the investigation and prosecution of drug and precursor related trafficking offences.

The development of relevant knowledge and skills among law enforcement officers will be supported in a number of ways, including through possible continuation of provision of UNODC e-Learning modules on drug and precursor trafficking as well as support for classroom and specialised training initiatives. The primary intent is to strengthen the capacities of national law enforcement training institutions to sustainably deliver effective training programmes.

With respect to supporting enhanced interdiction capacity along the main drug trafficking routes, the main focus of UNODC support will be to work with relevant authorities in the Greater Mekong Sub-region to counter drug trafficking at border areas and along the Mekong. This will include development of field reference guides, provision of adequate operational equipment, organising on-the-job training for front-line law enforcement officers, conducting surveys along the main drug trafficking routes and formulation of operational strategy for identified hot-spots. This will also, where possible, support efforts for the possible establishment of regional criminal intelligence and law enforcement mechanisms.

Enhanced drug and precursor identification and profiling capacities will be supported by UNODC through the development of infrastructure, training, and networking, including engagement with the chemical industry. Laboratory infrastructure will be strengthened allowing forensic scientists to quickly identify controlled drugs, network effectively and respond to the challenges of new psychoactive substances. Standard operation procedures in identification and profiling of drug samples will be developed. Training will be provided to front-line law enforcement personnel in the identification of chemical precursors including clandestine laboratories and their safe dismantling. Use of the Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) will be encouraged and strengthened across the region and systems established to ensure the widest dissemination of strategic and trend information such as PICS Analytics.

Promoting regional cooperation is a key to improving the region's ability to tackle various challenges and the RP will place strong focus on promoting it. To this end, UNODC will support existing and any emerging cross-border collaboration mechanisms on drug control, such as the current Greater Mekong Sub-region MOU on Drug Control. UNODC will also provide input to the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs (ASOD) forum and ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Fact Finding Committee to Combat Drugs (AIFOCOM).

## Outcome 1.2 – Human trafficking

| Outcome 1.2  | Output 1  | Output 2  | Output 3   | Output 4  | Output 5  |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Member States more effectively identify and counter human trafficking</b> | Strengthened policy and legislative frameworks developed in the area of human trafficking | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) to identify, investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases | Standards developed to identify and support victims of human trafficking | Improved information / data made available on the nature and scale of human trafficking in the region | Enhanced networks supported for coordinated policy and operational responses in human trafficking |

UNODC will help address the issue of human trafficking in the region in a manner which enhances the regional initiatives already underway, such as engaging with the COMMIT and closely with other UN agencies in the development and implementation of a new inter-agency project to replace the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking.

UNODC will also work closely with individual Governments as they develop their legislative and policy responses to trafficking in persons, providing support where necessary to the ratification of international instruments, and the drafting of laws, policies and plans of action. Through consultation and cooperation with a wide range of stakeholder groups, UNODC will support change which leads to strong victim-centred legal frameworks and provision of effective tools for practitioners. UNODC will also support increasing the capacity of the Governments of the region to collect data on human trafficking.

Through provision of face-to-face and computer-based training, and also through operational mentoring, UNODC will seek to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to conduct effective investigations into trafficking offences in which victims are better supported, and in which police make best use of all potential sources of evidence. UNODC will encourage stronger use of intelligence as the basis for investigation, and support stronger cases through greater police / prosecutor liaison, greater probity in the use of evidence, and greater transparency in operational activity.

UNODC will encourage the creation of stronger national and international referral and coordination mechanisms for the identification and support of victims of human trafficking, including the development of specialist competent authorities for victim identification, working within a nationally agreed set of standards.

Stronger and standardised approaches to victim identification should go hand-in-hand with better systems for the collection and analysis of statistical data and police intelligence and UNODC will assist to increase capacity in these areas. The availability of reliable data and intelligence will allow effective and targeted strategic and operational responses, more efficient use of resources, and better outcomes.

In addition, UNODC will work to increase the capacity of states to cooperate across borders at policy and operational levels.

### Outcome 1.3 – Smuggling of migrants

| Outcome 1.3   | Output 1  | Output 2  | Output 3  | Output 4  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively identify and counter migrant smuggling</i></b> | Strengthened policy and legislative frameworks developed in the area of migrant smuggling | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) to identify, investigate and prosecute migrant smuggling cases | Improved information / data made available on the nature and scale of migrant smuggling in the region | Enhanced networks supported for coordinated policy and operational responses in migrant smuggling |

In order to promote effective regional responses to migrant smuggling, UNODC will continue to support and work with ASEAN and the Bali Process on People Smuggling.

Some countries in the region have not yet ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Also, many countries lack adequate legislation that comprehensively criminalises migrant smuggling and related conduct in line with article 6 of the Protocol. UNODC will therefore advocate for strengthened institutional responses by Member States, as well as provide technical assistance to help with the development of improved policies, legislation and regulations, as required.

There is need to better complement border control efforts by fostering intelligence-led, pro-active investigations through building up specialised law enforcement capacities. In support of this, UNODC will help develop specialised training courses and facilitate their adaptation at the national level. UNODC will also build up a repository of good practices to effectively detect, disrupt and investigate smuggling cases and prosecute perpetrators.

Developed in response to the 4<sup>th</sup> Bali Process Ministerial Meeting in March 2011, the endorsement of the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC) by the 5<sup>th</sup> Bali Process Ministerial meeting marked an important step towards improving evidence-based knowledge to inform the development of regional and national policies and operations in response to migrant smuggling. In addition to consolidating the VRS-MSRC, UNODC will address the lack of reliable and accessible data and information through collecting and disseminating empirically based research publications, carrying out targeted research to address relevant knowledge gaps, and regularly reporting on migrant smuggling trends.

In support of enhancing networks, UNODC will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices a) within the law enforcement community and b) between policy-makers, law enforcers and researchers

through inter-regional conferences and expert group meetings. In addition, UNODC will support the conduct of regional operational law enforcement initiatives, such as through the Port Intelligence Unit Project.

**Outcome 1.4 –Wildlife and forest crime**

| <b>Outcome 1.4</b>  | <b>Output 1</b>  | <b>Output 2</b>  | <b>Output 3</b>  | <b>Output 4</b>  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively identify and counter wildlife and forest crime</i></b> | Strengthened policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks developed relating to wildlife and forest crime | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) to investigate and prosecute criminal activities related to wildlife and forest crime | Awareness raising and advocacy (including support to alternative livelihoods) supported on the nature and scale of wildlife and forest crime | Enhanced mechanisms supported for regional cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the area of wildlife and forest crime |

UNODC will build on its recent support activities in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region and Indonesia to further expand its technical support to all ASEAN Member States in the fight against wildlife and forest crime.

UNODC will support Member States to assess, and if necessary improve, the policy and legislative framework to criminalise and investigate illegal activities affecting forests and biodiversity. Through consultations with relevant parties and with the support of specialised legal expertise, recommendations will be made to establish policies, laws and regulations that support more effective criminal investigations and more harmonised approaches at the regional level.

UNODC will support the development and delivery of simple, visual and results-oriented training material for frontline officers such as border police, customs and rangers. At the same time UNODC will support the national prosecution and specialised departments within police and customs to promote higher standards of investigations into wildlife and forest crime, especially by taking into consideration anti-corruption measures, anti-money laundering techniques and intelligence-led operations.

UNODC will also assist with the promotion of measures to ensure transparent licencing of logging in line with enhanced national legislation on forestry and wildlife. This will include promoting regional initiatives, in particular with ASEAN, to address illegal logging and protect illegal logging-free products.

UNODC will also raise awareness on the extent, trends and patterns in transnational forest and wildlife crimes through specialised research and threat assessments, under the overall TOC mandate. The results of these studies will be disseminated among policy makers and the general public through relevant regional events (conferences, seminars, etc.) and through awareness raising campaigns (such as Public Service Announcements, interviews, video).

Finally, UNODC will build on existing regional networks to raise the profile of the fight against wildlife and forest crime in the region. UNODC will advocate for the inclusion of wildlife and/or forest crimes as a priority for security-based regional fora such as the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime and consult and cooperate with the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN WEN) to promote regional cooperation. In addition to enhancing partnership with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) framework, UNODC will consolidate partnerships with other UN agencies, NGOs and other international organisations to strengthen the criminal justice component of relevant environmental initiatives/projects such as the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation of Forests initiative. UNODC will also forge partnerships with relevant community-based national, regional, multi-lateral and international stakeholders to develop comprehensive alternative livelihood programmes and initiatives for local communities involved in illegal logging and wildlife crimes.

### Outcome 1.5 – Border control

| Outcome 1.5   | Output 1   | Output 2   | Output 3  |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b><i>Member States establish improved border control mechanisms and capacities, through cross-border cooperation</i></b> | Multi-agency mechanisms for law enforcement cooperation further supported and sustained along and across the borders | Enhanced capacity developed to collect, analyse and disseminate / share information on cross-border crimes | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) among border law enforcement agencies on intelligence-led responses and basic investigative techniques |

Initiatives in the area of border control will draw on the work developed under the Partnership Against Transnational Crime through Regional Organised Law Enforcement (PATROL)<sup>43</sup> in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, with a view to expand its operations also to Malaysia, Indonesia and Timor Leste.<sup>44</sup>

In particular, UNODC will support Member States to further strengthen the functions of the BLO<sup>45</sup> mechanism to interdict and act upon illegal movements of goods and people across land borders. In so doing, UNODC will work with Member States to identify sensitive hotspots for border crimes and will support the establishment of Government-led mechanisms to promote multi-agency cooperation along and across the border to address the emerging challenges, including maritime crime. Other focused interventions in relevant airports and seaports will be provided through the Container Control Programme<sup>46</sup> in order to further improve interdiction capacity of illegal shipments.

<sup>43</sup> The PATROL initiative is led by UNODC and has been implemented in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam from 2010-2014.

<sup>44</sup> Work under this outcome is closely linked to some of the work under outcomes 1.1 to 1.4, and will therefore continue to be undertaken in a coordinated manner.

<sup>45</sup> The BLO mechanism was first developed in the Greater Mekong Sub-region in 1999 as part of a cooperation among the signatories of the 1993 MOU on Drug Control.

<sup>46</sup> The Container Control Programme is jointly developed by UNODC and the World Customs Organization. This Global Programme is implemented in various regions globally and it will officially start operations in Southeast Asia in early 2014.



UNODC will support the capacity of the BLOs (and the concerned frontline agencies) to collect, manage and share sensitive information, especially in relation to arrests, seizures, routes, crimes trends and relevant threats. Training courses and IT equipment will be provided to help link up these efforts at the border with existing institutional mechanisms focusing on the development of intelligence at national and regional level.<sup>47</sup>

UNODC will develop and deliver specialised training material to improve skills in the area of anti-smuggling and cross-border cooperation. Besides the development of simple, visual and hands-on training material translated in local languages, UNODC will organise training courses both face-to-face and possibly through the Global e-Learning Programme. Further support to the work of selected BLOs will be provided through the provision of high priority operational equipment.

### Outcome 1.6 – Money laundering and proceeds of crime

| Outcome 1.6   | Output 1  | Output 2   | Output 3   | Output 4   | Output 5  |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively identify and counter money laundering activities</i></b> | Strengthened legislative and policy frameworks and strategies developed relating to anti-money laundering | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) for improved profiling and intelligence gathering / sharing specific to AML | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) to identify and recover the proceeds of crime | Financial /private sector bodies supported to promote and implement anti-money laundering strategies | Enhanced mechanisms supported for regional cooperation on anti-money laundering |

UNODC will work with regional and national level partners, particularly with those countries in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) International Cooperation Review Group process. Support will be provided to help them to meet international standards with regard to money laundering and to more effectively identify, investigate and prosecute money laundering cases and wherever possible, identify, seize and confiscate the proceeds of crime.

Initial efforts will focus on the domestic legal framework to ensure that domestic AML provisions satisfy international standards. This work will be carried out in cooperation and coordination with the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, which represents its Member States in this process. Additionally, support will be provided to each jurisdiction in establishing an AML National Coordination Committee, chaired at Deputy Prime Minister level (where none currently exists) and the drafting of national AML policies for implementation at ministerial level.

<sup>47</sup> Existing linkages for the transfer of relevant information are already established with the newly developed Port Intelligence Units.

UNODC will deliver technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of all relevant AML stakeholders such as law enforcement, prosecution services, the judiciary and financial intelligence units to ensure that key staff possesses the appropriate skills to adequately manage the receipt and development of financial intelligence, undertake financial investigations and mount money laundering investigations and prosecutions. This work will also be extended to include the regulated sector such as the financial, securities, casino and real estate sectors, to ensure compliance with domestic money laundering regulations covering customer due diligence and suspicious transaction reporting.

With respect to the identification, seizure and eventual confiscation of the proceeds of crime, UNODC will work with key stakeholders and partners to improve the domestic provisions of jurisdictions to effectively recover the proceeds of crime and raise the capacity of practitioners in this field of work. This will include support to and participation in the Asset Recovery Information Network-Asia Pacific shortly to be launched with the secretariat based in Seoul, South Korea.

In terms of regional coordination, UNODC will continue to support individual jurisdiction membership of Egmont, and in the absence thereof, in drafting memoranda of understanding between financial intelligence units with regard to the informal cross-border sharing of intelligence.

**Outcome 1.7 – Cybercrime**

| Outcome 1.8  | Output 1  | Output 2  | Output 3  |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively identify, combat and prevent cybercrime</i></b> | Enhanced understanding developed on current responses to cybercrime within and among ASEAN Member States, including options for enhancing that response | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) to identify, combat and prevent cybercrime | Enhanced regional cooperation and information exchange mechanisms supported (between criminal justice institutions) |

UNODC will support a comprehensive analysis of the current cybercrime situation in the region in order to promote understanding of current responses and options for enhancing these responses. This work will involve desk studies and field research on the current picture of existing cases, trends and typologies of cybercrime and its links to other transnational crime i.e. trafficking (persons, illicit goods and drugs), crimes against children, terrorism and corruption, and the levels of national compliance with the international legal instruments on cybercrime. National capacity assessments will also be conducted to obtain an overview of the ability of law enforcement agencies to implement the technical standards required to effectively fight cybercrime. The results of this analytical work will be used to prepare a set of recommendations to the ASEAN Secretariat and Member States on how regional responses to cybercrime might best be enhanced.

The development of relevant knowledge and skills among law enforcement officers will be supported in a number of ways, including through the continued development and provision of training modules on cybercrime incorporating relevant legislation. International and national/regional experts will be

engaged to provide training or act as resource persons. Potential activities include supporting countries to establish specialised cybercrime units with capacity in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cybercrime acts, and measures to achieve greater awareness of risks, and increased effective Government response to cybercrime within a coordinated framework, including strengthened communication between Government agencies in cybercrime matters. A training of trainers approach will be used to help support sustainability of training initiatives. Particular focus will also be given to facilitating and supporting knowledge and skill development initiatives that involve cooperation between states within the region.

In relation to the improvement of international cooperation and information sharing between Member States on cybercrime cases, UNODC will primarily work with and through the appropriate ASEAN-based mechanisms and fora.

#### 4.4 Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption

##### Outcome 2.1 –Anti-Corruption

| Outcome 2.1  | Output 1   | Output 2  | Output 3   | Output 4  |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption</i></b> | Strengthened anti-corruption policies, legislation and strategies in line with UNCAC | Strengthened institutional frameworks and capacities in line with UNCAC | Regional anti-corruption forums, networks and institutions supported | Private sector, civil society groups and academia supported to promote and implement anti-corruption strategies |

UNODC’s anti-corruption efforts in the region focus on supporting countries to meet the requirements of UNCAC by providing technical assistance and facilitating regional exchanges to translate the provisions of the Convention into effective legal frameworks, policies and practices and to build national bodies of highly skilled anti-corruption practitioners that will allow States to be well-equipped to prevent and combat corruption.

As already noted, the outcome of the UNCAC review process provides a solid basis for formulating future anti-corruption technical assistance programmes to countries. The review process, supported by UNODC, allows States parties to identify gaps in their existing implementation and to agree on recommendations as to how these can be addressed, including through the identification of technical assistance needs. UNODC will in turn provide technical support to countries to translate the outcome of the review into effective legal frameworks and strategies and sustainable practices.

Based on the outcomes of the reviews and, as needed, of ad-hoc in-depth gap analyses, UNODC will continue to work with Member States as they introduce legal reforms to incorporate UNCAC provisions in their domestic legal framework. UNODC will also assist them in developing national anti-corruption

strategies and action plans, ensuring that the process is country-owned and that they strengthen their own capacities to develop, monitor and evaluate the implementation of strategies/action plans.

UNODC will support Member States in setting up, strengthening and managing the institutional framework required by UNCAC (in particular anti-corruption bodies, financial intelligence units and central authorities responsible for international cooperation) and in developing a wide range of policies, rules, and procedures (such as codes of conduct, asset declaration systems, conflict of interest policies and human resource management systems) as well as the operational tools and skills required to effectively prevent and combat corruption, including within institutions.

UNODC will also assist Member States in enhancing the integrity, accountability and oversight of their criminal justice institutions (including police, prosecution and judiciary) as well in the public sector at large, particularly in areas which have been identified as particularly vulnerable to corruption, such as public procurement and public finance management. In addition to overhauling internal processes to address vulnerabilities and risks, special efforts should also be made to improve access to information by the public, as an effective way to improve accountability.

UNODC will also develop tailor-made training programmes to build the capacities of staff from relevant institutions to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute corruption; to participate in international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption (in particular mutual legal assistance and extradition) among relevant national authorities and with authorities of other Member States; and to effectively cooperate on asset recovery matters. Depending on the legal and institutional frameworks, different institutions will be engaged in these training exercises.

In addition, UNODC will also encourage cooperation among relevant competent authorities, anti-corruption bodies and practitioners involved in international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption (in particular MLA and extradition) as well as in anti-corruption efforts in general and support the strengthening of regional coordination mechanisms and anti-corruption networks, in order to foster fruitful bilateral, regional and multilateral exchanges beyond activities implemented by UNODC, with an emphasis on South-South cooperation.

In order to support the anti-corruption efforts of the Governments as well as to promote the implementation of anti-corruption strategies, UNODC will ensure the involvement and engagement of all parts of society in the prevention and fight against corruption, with a specific focus on the private sector, civil society and academia. In particular, UNODC will work with private sector partners from various sectors to enhance public-private partnerships and collective action in relevant areas (for example the alignment of systems of public procurement; legal incentives for the private sector to cooperate with competent authorities in reporting internal incidents of corruption; or vulnerabilities of specific business sectors). In addition, UNODC will work with civil society actors to raise public awareness and actively engage the public in participating in the effective implementation of UNCAC and in anti-corruption efforts. UNODC will also continue to work with academia to develop and promote academic and professional training on anti-corruption issues at all levels of the education system.

#### 4.5 Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention

##### Outcome 3.1 – Terrorism Prevention

| Outcome 3.1  | Output 1  | Output 2  | Output 3   |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively prevent and counter terrorism including its financing</i></b> | Strengthened legislative frameworks, policies and strategies developed in line with international legal instruments against terrorism | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism related cases | Enhanced international cooperation mechanisms supported in criminal matters related to terrorism |

National efforts in strengthening/developing legislative frameworks, policies and strategies against terrorism and its financing will be supported, in line with international conventions and protocols and relevant UN Security Council resolutions. In particular, assistance with the ratification and effective implementation into domestic legislations of the international legal instruments against terrorism will be provided. UNODC will closely coordinate with key international, regional and national players.

The strengthening of counter-terrorism knowledge and skills amongst criminal justice officers, in accordance with human rights principles and rule-of-law based standards, will be supported. Substantive emphasis will be placed on enhancing interagency and interdisciplinary collaboration for successful prevention and prosecution of terrorism-related cases, building upon the successful outcomes already achieved in this field by some Member States in the region with UNODC's assistance. A long-term, sustainable training approach will be pursued, through the development of tailor-made train-the-trainers programmes and the development and distribution of substantive tools and publications such as training curricula and manuals. Cost-effective training methodologies, such as on-line training courses on counter-terrorism, will be also utilised.

Rapid and effective international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism will be enhanced by supporting Member States in adopting functional mechanisms for information sharing and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters related to terrorism -including extradition- and by promoting and facilitating the use of UNODC's existing technological platforms to that end.

#### 4.6 Sub-Programme 4: Criminal Justice

Five main outcomes will be supported under sub-programme 4, namely in relation to:

1. Crime prevention
2. Criminal justice reform
3. Cross-border criminal justice cooperation
4. Combating child sex offences
5. Prison management

##### Outcome 4.1 - Crime prevention

| Outcome 4.1   | Output 1  | Output 2  |
|---|---|---|
| <b><i>4.1 Member States more effectively prevent crime, through evidence-based crime prevention strategies, action plans and related measures</i></b> | Enhanced understanding of crime prevention strategies and operational measures developed and shared within the region | Enhanced cooperation between the police and the community and enhanced capacity of the police to prevent crime. |

UNODC will support two main areas of work. Firstly, UNODC will provide support to developing increased understanding among Member States of effective crime prevention strategies and the operational measures that can be taken. UNODC has already developed a number of guidelines and training tools on crime prevention, and these will be further promoted and shared. In addition, UNODC will support the sharing of operational experiences between countries in the region. This may involve the preparation and sharing of case studies, facilitating the conduct of workshops and conferences, and the use of other communication tools to share experiences and learning about what works.

Secondly, UNODC will work directly with police forces to assist them in developing operational capacities to implement enhanced crime prevention programmes in close collaboration with the community. This may include supporting the development of new/enhanced training curricula for police academies that includes more detail on community-based crime prevention, as well as support for the piloting of community-based crime prevention in selected communities. Given the on-going rapid urbanisation in most of Southeast Asia, specific attention will also be given to assisting police working in urban areas to develop their crime prevention knowledge and skills on proactive strategies to prevent and control crime. This will focus on the development of problem-solving skills, police-community cooperation strategies and the use of information and communication technology as a means to bring the police closer to communities.

#### Outcome 4.2 - Criminal justice reform

| Outcome 4.2  | Output 1   | Output 2   |
|--|--|--|
| <b><i>4.2 Member States strengthen their criminal justice systems to deliver justice in a fair, effective and equitable manner</i></b> | Strengthened legal, regulatory and policy and operational frameworks for the delivery of justice for children, including children in conflict with the law and child victims and witnesses of crime. | Strengthened legal, regulatory and policy frameworks for the criminal justice response to violence against women |

UNODC will work with regional and national level partners to help them more effectively deliver criminal justice in a fair, effective and equitable manner on the basis of relevant standards and norms. Particular focus will be given to justice for children (including children in conflict with the law and child victims and witnesses of crime), and justice for women subjected to violence.

UNODC will advocate for full implementation and application of international standards and norms regarding children in contact with law, whether as suspects or offenders or victims and witnesses. The focus will be on assisting Member States to strengthen their legislative, regulatory, policy and operational frameworks so that they effectively support the following objectives: i) prevent juvenile offending; ii) divert children away from the criminal justice system; iii) ensure that children’s rights are protected throughout the criminal justice process; iv) ensure that deprivation of liberty is a measure of last resort and for the shortest required period of time; v) improve conditions of detention; vi) improve the social reintegration of juvenile offenders; and protect and better serve child victims and witnesses of crime.

UNODC will also support Member States to strengthen and improve the capacities of their criminal justice systems to prevent and respond to violence against women by adopting sustainable, effective and fair crime prevention and criminal justice responses which are evidence-based and in line with international instruments and standards. This work will benefit from the findings of studies such as the UNODC – UN Women assessment report of the situation of women in the criminal justice system in Vietnam (November 2012) and the Joint UNDP – UN Women - UNODC multi-country policing and prosecution study on violence against women in Southeast Asia.

In the implementation of the two outputs, UNODC will work with regional and national partners to address cross-cutting issues that have an impact on the effectiveness and fairness of the criminal justice system. For example, this may include access to legal aid for suspects, persons charged with criminal offences, victims and witnesses.

### Outcome 4.3 – Cross-border criminal justice cooperation

| Outcome 4.3  | Output 1   | Output 2  | Output 3  |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b><i>Member States more effectively cooperate on cross-border criminal justice issues</i></b> | Strengthened legal and policy frameworks developed for mutual legal assistance | Enhanced mechanisms and networks supported for asset recovery | Enhanced cross-border cooperation and information exchange mechanisms supported (between criminal justice institutions) |

UNODC will work with regional and national level partners, particularly with Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam, to help them more effectively cooperate on cross-border criminal justice issues such as mutual legal assistance, extradition, and asset recovery within, into and from the ASEAN region. Neighbouring countries in East Asia and the Pacific can be included in this regional cooperation regime when appropriate and possible.

Strengthening of legal and policy frameworks for mutual legal assistance including extradition will be supported. This will involve two main areas of work, namely (i) support for development of comprehensive legislature and systemised central authority; and (ii) more operationally focused support, in partnership with international, regional and national partners, for developing coordinated mutual legal assistance networks among central authorities.

Development of domestic mechanisms and regional networks for asset recovery will also be supported through two main areas of work, namely (i) support for establishment of legislative and operational mechanism for asset forfeiture (domestic) and recovery (international) in each state; and (ii) multidisciplinary support – in partnership with international, regional and national partners – for developing a regional inter-agency network among judicial and law enforcement agencies in charge of asset forfeiture.<sup>48</sup>

UNODC will use the wide range of tools it has developed to facilitate international cooperation in criminal justice matters, as well as to support national level capacity building needs. These tools include the compendium of bilateral, regional and international agreements on MLA and extradition, practical guides and handbooks on international cooperation, and the MLA Request Writer tool.

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<sup>48</sup> This work will be pursued in close coordination with sub-programme 1 outcome 1.6.



#### Outcome 4.4 – Combating child sex offences<sup>49</sup>

| Outcome 4.4  | Output 1   | Output 2  | Output 3  | Output 4  |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Member States more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences</b> | Strengthened legislative and policy frameworks developed relating to child sex offending and the safeguarding of victims | Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) to investigate and prosecute child sex offenders | Enhanced cooperation mechanisms supported (between police officers, local communities and civil society) to safeguard victims | Enhanced cooperation and information exchange mechanisms supported (between criminal justice institutions, within and across borders) |

UNODC will work with regional and national level partners, particularly with Government partners in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam, to help them more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, including a particular focus on combatting child-sex tourism.

UNODC will work with police, prosecutors and judges to help strengthen legislative frameworks. This work aims to help ensure that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for prosecuting offences related to sexual abuse of children, and that the particular phenomenon of child-sex tourism is appropriately covered. UNODC’s approach is to work with and through local institutions, so that capacity is developed to continue the on-going legislative review and reform process.

The development of relevant knowledge and skills among law enforcement officers will be supported in a number of ways, including through the continued development and provision of training modules on sexual exploitation of children as well as support for classroom and specialised training initiatives. The primary intent is to strengthen the capacities of national law enforcement training institutions to sustainably deliver effective training programmes, taking into account developments in the field with regard to the use of modern technology and the Internet. UNODC will also work with community police officers, local communities and civil society to ensure that they are better aware of children at risk of sexual abuse and are better equipped to respond to cases of sexual abuse.

UNODC will actively engage criminal justice agencies in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region at different national and regional fora. This approach will encourage cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders with respect to combating child sex offenders and protecting victims.

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<sup>49</sup> It should be noted that child sexual exploitation is sometimes correlated with human trafficking. The Trafficking in Persons Protocol to UNTOC defines child trafficking in a wider way than adult trafficking in that it does not require illegal “means” such as coercion, force or deception to be considered trafficking. UNODC is mindful of this interconnection and cooperates with other partner agencies (such as UNICEF) working in this area.

#### Outcome 4.5 – Prison management

| Outcome 4.5  | Output 1   | Output 2  | Output 3  |
|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Member States implement improved prison management regimes in line with international standards</i> | Strengthened legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks developed for prison reform | Frameworks for parole and probation developed and/or upgraded | Standards for prison staff training and skill development established |

UNODC will advocate and provide technical advice and support for prison management reform, with a particular focus on upholding international human rights standards for the treatment of prisoners, helping to establish parole and probation systems that divert non-violent/low threat offenders away from the prison system, and developing enhanced staff training programmes.

UNODC will promote regional (or sub-regional) discussions on penal reform, with a view to sharing experience and good practices on how best to address some common problems (e.g. transfer of foreign prisoners, treatment of juvenile and women prisoners, classification and management of prisoners). As part of these discussions, UNODC will also promote the international standards and norms with respect to prison management and the treatment of prisoners, and offer advice on legislative, regulatory and policy reform measures.

These regional discussion fora will also be used to assess and share experiences on the use of non-custodial measures and sanctions in the region (e.g. probation and parole). UNODC will promote the introduction and wider application of non-custodial measures and sanctions in line with the Tokyo Rules and the Bangkok Rules, especially in the case of petty criminals and the most vulnerable categories of offenders (women, drug-dependent offenders, the elderly or persons with disabilities, etc.). UNODC will promote and support sharing of best practices and lessons learned within the region.

UNODC will also support the establishment of standards for prison staff training and skill development. Well-trained professional prison staff is essential for the success of any penal reform effort.

#### 4.7 Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development

Sub-programme 5 is designed to support four main outcomes, namely in relation to:

1. Drug use prevention
2. Drug use treatment and re-integration
3. HIV
4. Alternative development

##### Outcome 5.1 – Drug use prevention

| Outcome 5.1   | Output 1  | Output 2   | Output 3   | Output 4  |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <b><i>Member States increasingly implement evidence-based drug use prevention policies and programmes</i></b> | Evidence-based drug use prevention policies and programmes promoted at the regional and national levels | Standards, tools and guidelines developed and adapted on evidence-based interventions for schools, families and high risk groups | Networks supported and capacity developed to train practitioners on evidence-based prevention approaches | Networks supported and capacity developed for research and evaluation on the drug use situation and the effectiveness of prevention responses |

UNODC will work with regional and national level partners to promote evidence-based prevention models and to increase the capacities of decision-makers. UNODC will organise workshops with policy-makers aimed at discussing and promoting the adaptation and implementation of International Standards on Drug Use Prevention<sup>50</sup>. In coordination with relevant organisations such as UNESCO and ASEAN, UNODC will also promote the integration of programmes for drug use prevention in educational systems.

In order to facilitate implementation of evidence-based interventions, relevant school, family skills training and high risk group programmes will be selected. Tools and guidelines for their implementation will be translated and culturally adapted, including training materials and monitoring and evaluation instruments. Additional approaches such as prevention in the community, in the health care and social welfare systems and at workplaces, as well as the use of social media and youth networks (study visits/workshop/leadership trainings) for prevention purposes together with evaluation components will be explored.

Relevant professionals such as school teachers, social workers, psychologists, counsellors and facilitators will be trained in the implementation of evidence-based interventions with the aim to pilot their feasibility and effectiveness in the region. Pilot interventions will be evaluated with respect to their effectiveness in changing substance use behaviours, attitudes, skills and other evidence-based mediators. Results, best practices and lessons learned will be shared and disseminated.

<sup>50</sup> UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention (2013): [https://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/prevention\\_standards.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/prevention/prevention_standards.pdf)

UNODC will support the development of the capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate data on the extent, patterns and trends of drug use and on the related risk factors in countries in the region with regionally comparable methodologies and common indicators. Similarly, capacities to monitor and evaluate prevention policies and programmes will be supported. A network of researchers and academic institutions will be developed to facilitate sharing of epidemiological and evaluation research methodologies, information and results.

### Outcome 5.2 - Drug use treatment and re-integration

| Outcome 5.2   | Output 1  | Output 2  | Output 3  | Output 4   |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <b><i>Member States provide improved access to quality drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration services</i></b> | Models developed and promoted for the development of evidence-based policies, relevant legislation and strategies for treatment of drug use disorders | Models, standards, tools and guidelines developed and adapted on best practice interventions for drug treatment | Networks supported and capacity developed to train practitioners on evidence-based treatment approaches | Networks supported and capacity developed for research and evaluation on drug use disorders and the effectiveness of treatment responses |

UNODC will continue to support the development of a health-centred approach for the treatment of drug use disorders, as opposed to the punitive approach that prevails in the region.

UNODC will support the analysis of national drug dependence treatment and care legislation and policies to identify potential opportunities and challenges for the implementation of evidence and community-based interventions. In coordination with relevant organisations such as WHO and the ASEAN Mental Health Task Force, UNODC will promote the integration of the treatment of substance use disorders in health and social welfare systems.

Support will be provided for the adaptation of relevant guidance documents and tools for the implementation of substance use disorder treatment systems and programmes, in particular for community-based services and treatment of amphetamine drug use disorders. In addition, regionally applicable standards of treatment and care will be developed.

UNODC will promote the adaptation and use of training modules for training and certification of practitioners.<sup>51</sup> It will support the development of a sustainable regional capacity to deliver effective training on the treatment of substance use disorders through the training of trainers at national academic and training institutions. In addition, other learning and information exchange mechanisms will be supported as appropriate, such as mentoring, exchange and study visits.

<sup>51</sup> UNODC Treatnet Training Package (currently being updated): <http://www.unodc.org/treatment/en/training-package.html>

UNODC will also support a network of reference centres (academic and research institutions) within the region, to develop standards, methodologies, tools and skills for planning, monitoring and measurement of outcomes and progress in the provision of effective treatment services and interventions.

### Outcome 5.3 – HIV

| Outcome 5.3  | Output 1   | Output 2   | Output 3   |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b><i>5.3 Member States provide increased access to (and promote uptake of) HIV prevention, treatment and care services among people who use drugs and prisoners</i></b> | Laws, policies and practices that impact on HIV responses reviewed and recommendations for amendments made | Strategic information on drug use compiled, synthesized and disseminated | Training tools and operational guidelines for law enforcement officials developed, adapted, translated and applied |

In 2013, UNODC’s Global Programme on HIV, jointly with international civil society organisations, undertook a process of prioritisation of countries for intensified efforts on HIV in the context of drug use and in prisons. A total of 24 countries, including five countries in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, the Philippines and Viet Nam), were identified as High Priority Countries (HPCs) for UNODC’s HIV Programme. Subsequent to the prioritisation process, costed country action have been developed for each HPC in consultation with relevant national authorities, UN Joint Teams on AIDS and civil society organisations. This outcome area will reflect areas of work that UNODC’s HIV Programme will focus on in addition to the activities that have been detailed in the HPC country action plans. Specifically, focus will be on implementation of regional level or multi-country activities and activities that were prioritised in more than one HPC country action plan and that will benefit from a regional approach.

UNODC will support national consultations and reviews, as appropriate, of laws, policies and practices that adversely affect the successful, effective and equitable delivery of HIV prevention, treatment, and care programmes for people who inject drugs and/or are in prisons. This support may consist of one or more of the following: (i) organisation of high level inter-governmental consultations and fora for public security and public health sectors to discuss and align national drug control and health policies in the context of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS; (ii) advocacy and support for phasing out and transformation of compulsory centres for people who use drugs to relevant evidence informed health services; (iii) facilitation and/or convening national consultations on legal and policy reviews; and (iv) technical assistance, upon request by Member States, for the formulation of national laws, policies and strategies that impact on HIV responses to people who use drugs and prisoners.

Availability and use of quality strategic information remains the cornerstone of informing effective policy, advocacy, health service planning and measurement of intervention coverage and programme results. UNODC will therefore continue to track data and information on epidemiology of drug use (both through oral and injection routes), prevalence of HIV and Hepatitis C, related risk behaviours, coverage of HIV prevention and treatment services and programme results. In addition, UNODC will continue to monitor the legal and policy context as well as the extent of compulsory centres, and people in them, in

the region. This strategic information will be synthesised, documented and disseminated in reports developed and published by UNODC, such as the World Drug Report, reports published jointly with UNAIDS and other partners, and through oral and poster presentations in relevant regional and international conferences.

Recognising the critical role of law enforcement officials in their interactions with people who use drugs, UNODC will also continue to support enhancing the role of law enforcement officials in contributing to broader public health goals. The focus in this area of work will be on the development and strengthening of knowledge, understanding of and practical skills of law enforcement officials in more effectively interacting with people who use drugs.

Finally, UNODC will develop and harness a partnership with the ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (ATFOA) in support of the implementation of the ASEAN Work Programme on AIDS, especially in relation to the 'ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero' initiative of eight Member States.

#### **Outcome 5.4 - Alternative development**

| <b>Outcome 5.4</b>   | <b>Output 1</b>  | <b>Output 2</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| <b><i>Member States develop and implement alternative development policies and programmes in poppy growing areas</i></b> | Alternative development policies and good practices promoted for inclusion in broader regional and national development and poverty reduction frameworks | South-South cooperation partnerships and networks supported |

Direct implementation support for alternative development programmes is delivered through UNODC's Country Offices in Myanmar and Lao PDR. UNODC's primary role at a regional level is to provide support for policy analysis and development, promotion of international and regional interest in and support for alternative development work in Myanmar and Lao PDR, and for promoting South-South cooperation networks on alternative development issues.

UNODC will continue to provide support to the Myanmar and Lao PDR Country Offices in relation to their work on establishing and supporting National Drug Control Sector working groups that include key Government agencies, the Mini Dublin Group and ASEAN country representatives. This will include providing technical support for the drafting and/or implementation of National Drug Control Strategies and Master Plans, as well as the development of supporting policies and programmes. Based on on-going (joint) monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programme implementation, good practices will be identified and promoted for inclusion in regional and national socio-economic planning processes. UNODC will also facilitate the dissemination of results from annual opium poppy surveys.

With respect to supporting South-South cooperation partnerships and networks, UNODC will promote the important collaborative work being undertaken by the Thai Royal Project Foundation and the Highland Research Development Institute in Lao PDR. This will include support to the establishment of

village knowledge centres, and the promotion of sub-regional visits, workshops and opportunities to exchange experiences and best practices.

In this context, UNODC will promote partnerships with relevant UN entities and other potential partners so that requirements for alternative development (including supporting enhancement of infrastructure (roads), education , health) are addressed in a comprehensive way.

## 5 Resource requirements and financing

The total estimated cost of implementing initiatives currently identified under the RP is US\$ 59,881,000 over a 4-year period. Below are the indicative budgets for delivering outcomes identified for each sub-programme. It is to be noted that needs and opportunities are likely to evolve during RP implementation, and with the RP's flexible framework, resource requirements are likely to be adapted accordingly. UNODC will develop implementation work-plans for particular outcomes (components) as required, and in accordance with UN standards, consulting with the countries of the region through RP governance mechanisms, detailed below.

| Sub-programmes (SP)            | Thematic Area   | Amount in US\$    |                   |                   |                   | Total in US\$     | Available funding in US\$ |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                                |   | Year 2014         | Year 2015         | Year 2016         | Year 2017         |                   |                           |
| SP 1                           | Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking | 6,111,000         | 6,715,000         | 7,051,000         | 7,403,000         | 27,280,000        | 6,355,000                 |
| SP 2                           | Anti-Corruption                                       | 1,022,000         | 1,251,000         | 1,314,000         | 1,380,000         | 4,967,000         | 2,105,000                 |
| SP 3                           | Terrorism Prevention                                  | 1,083,000         | 1,136,000         | 1,193,000         | 1,253,000         | 4,665,000         | 719,000                   |
| SP 4                           | Criminal Justice                                      | 2,909,000         | 3,714,000         | 3,899,000         | 4,095,000         | 14,617,000        | 418,000                   |
| SP 5                           | Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development         | 1,704,000         | 1,907,000         | 2,211,000         | 2,530,000         | 8,352,000         | 245,000                   |
| <b>Total indicative budget</b> |   | <b>12,829,000</b> | <b>14,723,000</b> | <b>15,668,000</b> | <b>16,661,000</b> | <b>59,881,000</b> | <b>9,842,000</b>          |

More details on available funding for implementation of the proposed Programme, are provided in Annex 4.

UNODC's main contribution is in providing independent technical assistance/expert advice, and supporting the implementation of internationally agreed standards and norms. UNODC will engage with the donor community as well as countries of the region to secure the required resources to implement the RP. UNODC's activities carried out through its Global Programmes and the resources channelled through these also contribute to the attainment of the objectives set out in the RP.

The recurrent resources for sustaining initiatives supported under this RP will be financed by Member States and/or regional partners, in accordance with UNODC's financial management policy based on the principle of full cost recovery. In this context, donor partners will be actively encouraged to pledge resources to implement the overall RP, or soft-earmark resources to one of the sub-programmes or its outcomes (components). As internationally recognised in the discourse of aid effectiveness, activity-specific funding add to overhead, administration and transaction costs, inconsistent with a focus on achieving development results, and undermine the principle of harmonised aid delivery. Therefore, UNODC will not receive funds for individual activities unless they can be utilised through and in support of a programmatic drive towards outcomes. Programmatic resource management proposed under the RP will enable efficient and effective financing arrangements that help to minimise transaction, overhead and administration costs and thus enhance prospects for supporting sustainable benefits.

## **6 Programme governance and implementation arrangements**

This section outlines the proposed programme management and governance arrangements for the RP. These arrangements are designed to ensure:

- Ownership of the programme by regional stakeholders and mutual accountability for achieving desired development results;
- Efficient and timely implementation of activities according to specified objectives;
- Effective coordination and cooperation with donor partners;
- Effective monitoring and review mechanisms; and
- Ability to respond flexibly in addressing emerging needs and opportunities.

### **6.1 UNODC programme management structure**

Overall oversight and coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the RP will be the responsibility of the UNODC Regional Representative based in Bangkok who will be guided by UNODC HQ management on strategic direction. The Regional Representative will be supported by technical experts placed in the region who will coordinate on a regular basis with technical experts in HQ. Systematic consultation with HQ will allow for the latter to provide policy advice and strategic direction,



ensuring that concepts, terminology, procedures and policy are harmonised across UNODC. Overall human resource requirements and structure to implement the RP is provided in Annex 3.

It is envisaged that each of the five sub-programmes will be coordinated by a sub-programme coordinator. Reporting to the Regional Representative, their job will be to ensure that each sub-programme is implemented as an integrated package of support, in synergy with other sub-programmes and in partnership with regional stakeholders. Key to this will be their role in ensuring that sub-programme implementation is effectively monitored, evaluated and reported on. While they will also manage and monitor budgetary and administrative aspects of the programme, the sub-programme coordinators' greatest responsibility is to ensure that the overall programme of work makes substantive contributions to the achievement of mutually agreed outcomes.

UNODC will take management responsibility for:

- Preparation of outcome documents for each sub-programme.
- Preparation of annual work-plans for each sub-programme. These will be prepared for the review of the Programme Governance Committee (see below) each year.
- Recruitment and management of long and short-term staff / technical assistance required for programme implementation in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Procurement of necessary materials and supplies in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Sub-contracting work to NGOs, research institutes and private sector providers as required and agreed with regional partners and in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Managing any implementing partners arrangements made with other agencies/implementing partners in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Financial management and record keeping for all monies passed through ROSEAP.<sup>52</sup>
- Monitoring and evaluating implementation of the RP and UNODC's contribution to results.
- Preparation of six-monthly progress reports for submission to the Programme Governance Committee and other stakeholders, and for donor partners on an annual basis; and
- Supporting enhanced donor coordination in areas relevant to the RP.

The respective roles and responsibilities, and resource commitments, of UNODC and Member States, will be profiled in outcome documents.

## **6.2 Governance and oversight structure**

Strategic oversight and direction for the RP will be provided by a Programme Governance Committee (PGC). UNODC, as chief implementer of the RP, will administer responsibility in relation to coordination and management through its Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) based in Bangkok starting by inviting states to identify and nominate PGC members.

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<sup>52</sup> Financial management of the RP is subject to the *Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations*.

ROSEAP will provide secretariat support to the PGC, which would meet annually in order to:

- Provide policy guidance and strategic advice with respect to the focus of UNODC support in the region; and
- Review RP implementation and the results being achieved, based on RP annual progress reports provided at least 2 weeks prior to each meeting.

It is anticipated that PGC meetings could be organised to coincide with meetings of the UNESCAP Commission when all Member States assisted by the RP will be present.

In addition, UNODC will have on-going engagement with key regional bodies / cooperation frameworks that are relevant to UNODC mandates and the scope of work proposed in this RP, for example with ASEAN's Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime.

### **6.3 Monitoring and evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of this RP will be guided by the following considerations:

- **Results-focus and attribution.** The RP is focused on contributing to mutually supported outcomes (actions taken by Member States to address drugs and crime challenges), not the provision of project inputs and activities. Programme-level monitoring and evaluation will focus on analysing UNODC's contribution to these outcomes, through supporting the delivery of specified outputs.
- **Quality of UNODC services.** UNODC is accountable for providing relevant and high-quality services. This means that the quality of UNODC-supported activities and outputs must be monitored and evaluated in order to determine: (a) their relevance to 'users/clients', (b) the efficiency of delivery, and (c) the contribution made to outcomes.
- **Practicality and cost-effectiveness.** If M&E is to be effectively carried out and the results used, it must be adequately simple and practical to implement. M&E activities must also be adequately resourced, including with respect to the on-going development of M&E competencies among both UNODC staff and implementing partners.

#### **Performance indicators and information sources/collection methods**

Annex 2 provides a 'Results and Monitoring Framework' for the RP, which includes a set of proposed indicators and information sources that will be used to guide information collection, analysis and reporting on progress with RP implementation and the results being achieved. The focus of the matrix is on outcome level indicators and information sources. Key points to note are as follows:

- Outcome level result statements focus on the actions that need to be taken by Member States to address the identified drugs and crime challenges. The indicators for each outcome focus on what needs to be measured to assess UNODC's contribution to these outcomes. Each outcome indicator is therefore linked directly to a planned programme output, and is thus designed to help measure / assess whether or not key RP outputs are being effectively delivered.

- Access to information from implementing partners, including Member States, regional bodies, civil society groups and other donor/development partners will also be important in helping to monitor what is actually happening on the ground.
- At the output and activity level, an additional set of more operational indicators will also be used to help monitor UNODC's on-going service provision. A common set of indicators and information collection/recording tools will be used across the whole programme, for example to help record, analyse and report on information about:
  - Number of people trained (by country, topic, agency, gender) as well as participation satisfaction data, learning outcomes achieved and (as appropriate) the impact of training back in the workplace (based on the Kirkpatrick method).
  - Number and quality of products / services delivered, such as policy advice, development of draft legislation/regulations, informational products, organisation of workshops and conferences through a set of standardised output/activity logs and client feedback questionnaires.
  - Supply and use of equipment, including its on-going maintenance after delivery (based on procurement and supply records, and follow-up site inspection using a standardised question checklist on equipment use and maintenance)
- Monitoring of activity level implementation and expenditure will be based on assessing progress against sub-programme annual work-plans and budgets.

Availability of baseline data is important to assess changes on the ground over time. Required data does not currently exist for this region to provide credible estimated baselines in a comprehensive manner across all sub-programmes of the RP. UNODC, therefore, will ensure that all sub-programmes will, as a matter of priority, establish baselines at the start of implementation of activities. Baseline data will, where available, be drawn *inter alia* from UNODC annual surveys and information collection exercises, such as with respect to regional drug production and use and migrant smuggling. There are also many partners to the region collecting relevant data on a periodic basis, such as the US State Department's Global Trafficking in Persons Report, ASEAN WEN's annual reports, and UNAIDS and /WHO reports on HIV - which UNODC will also use to help track and assess change over time.

### **Reporting and review mechanisms**

The main formal documented reporting mechanisms proposed under the RP will be as follows:

- Brief quarterly reports of expenditure and activity implementation issues arising for each sub-programme (by outcome/component).
- Six-monthly progress reports (twice per year) for each sub-programme (by outcome), which will be compiled into annual progress reports. These will be made available to Government and donor partners through UNODC's Profi system. They will also be used as input to the annual review and planning meetings of the PGC.

- An annual programme progress report will also be presented to UNODC’s Programme Review Committee (PRC) and thereafter to UNODC’s Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC (FinGov) for review on a yearly basis.

In addition, on-going informal communication and reporting on programme implementation issues will be undertaken through ad-hoc meetings of stakeholders, briefing notes, phone calls, email communication, etc.

In line with promoting aid effectiveness principles, contributing donor partners will also be strongly encouraged to align their reporting requirements with UNODC/regional partner agreed systems established under this RP. Monitoring and transparency will be ensured through six-monthly and annual reports presented by UNODC to all key stakeholders.

### **Independent review/evaluation**

It is proposed that an independent review of RP progress and performance will be undertaken twice during the implementation of the RP, at mid-term (end of 2015) and towards the end of implementation (end of 2017) led by an external independent evaluator. The Terms of Reference for these will be jointly agreed by UNODC and the PGC. The reviews will be designed to:

- Promote reflection and learning by key stakeholders as to what is working well and what is not.
- Help identify issues which need to be addressed by PGC members (including UNODC) in order to more effectively support outcome achievement.
- Support accountability and transparency objectives;
- Provide input to the formulation of future activities.

To support donor harmonisation objectives, it is anticipated that other interested donors would also be invited to actively engage in the RP independent review process.

## **6.4 Risk management**

The primary risks to the RP making an effective and sustainable contribution to mutually agreed outcomes, and proposed mitigation measures, include the following:

| <b>Risk</b>  | <b>Mitigation measures</b>   |
|--|--|
| Member States and relevant regional bodies (e.g. ASEAN) are not motivated to actively collaborate with UNODC | -Ensure coherence of UNODC’s work with national and regional priorities through on-going mapping / assessment of priorities<br>-Continued implementation of a clear communication strategy, which provides Member States and regional bodies with clear and compelling information on why and how UNODC can contribute to addressing national and regional drug and crime challenges<br>-Deliver relevant and effective services, which convince Member States and relevant regional bodies of UNODC’s value as a strategic partner in addressing regional drug and crime challenges |

| Risk   | Mitigation measures   |
|--|---|
| Adequate financing is not forthcoming from donor partners  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Donor mapping to determine and appropriately align with donor priorities, plus on-going active engagement and advocacy based on a clear communication and influencing strategy</li> <li>-Deliver relevant and effective services, which convince donors of UNODC's value as a strategic partner in implementation of their human security priorities in the region</li> </ul> |
| UNODC's internal management systems do not adequately support flexible implementation of initiatives in line with evolving needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going reform and improvements to UNODC's management and administration systems and processes, including with respect to financing mechanisms for regional programmes and human resources management</li> </ul>   |
| Confusion arising from transfer to a new funding model based on the principle of full cost recovery                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Advance consultations with Member States through corporate engagement</li> <li>-The budget planning for this RP is designed to absorb costs associated with the new funding model</li> <li>-Advocacy for greater non-earmarked resources</li> </ul>   |

## List of abbreviations

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| ADB       | Asian Development Bank   |
| AFTOA     | ASEAN Task Force on AIDS   |
| AICHR     | ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights                                 |
| AIFOCOM   | ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Fact Finding Committee to Combat Drugs          |
| AML       | Anti-Money Laundering  |
| APGML     | Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering   |
| ARIN-SEA  | ASEAN-based asset recovery inter-agency network                                    |
| ARTIP     | Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project                                       |
| ASEAN     | Association of Southeast Asian Nations   |
| ASEANAPOL | ASEAN Chiefs of National Police  |
| ASEAN-WEN | ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network   |
| ASOD      | ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs  |
| ATFOA     | ASEAN Task Force on AIDS   |
| ATS       | Amphetamine-type stimulants  |
| BLO       | Border Liaison Office  |
| CCDU      | Compulsory centres for drug users  |
| CCPCJ     | Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice                                |
| CND       | Commission on Narcotic Drugs   |
| COMMIT    | Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking                      |
| FATF      | Financial Action Task Force  |
| HPC       | High Priority Countries  |
| HQ        | Headquarters   |
| ICCWC     | International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime                               |
| IDU       | Injecting Drug User  |
| M&E       | Monitoring and Evaluation  |
| MLA       | Mutual legal assistance  |
| MOU       | Memorandum of Understanding  |
| MS        | Member States  |
| NGO       | Non-Governmental Organisation  |
| OECD      | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development                             |
| PATROL    | Partnership Against Transnational Crime through Regional Organised Law Enforcement |
| PGC       | Programme Governance Committee   |
| PWID      | People who inject drugs  |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| RCF      | Regional Cooperation Framework (Bali Process)                          |
| ROSEAP   | Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific                     |
| RP       | Regional Programme   |
| SOMSWD   | ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development       |
| SOMTC    | ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime                  |
| TOC      | Transnational Organised Crime  |
| TOCTA    | Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment                        |
| UN       | United Nations   |
| UNAIDS   | United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS                             |
| UNCAC    | UN Convention against Corruption                                       |
| UNDAF    | United Nations Development Assistance Framework                        |
| UNDG     | United Nations Development Group                                       |
| UNDP     | United Nations Development Programme                                   |
| UNESCAP  | United Nations Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific    |
| UNFPA    | United Nations Population Fund   |
| UNICEF   | United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund                               |
| UNODC    | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime                               |
| UNTOC    | United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime        |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| VRS-MSRC | Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct    |
| WHO      | World Health Organization  |

## **Annex 1 – UNODC mandates**

UNODC is the ‘guardian’ of the following UN Conventions and treaties, and as a consequence has a mandate to support Member States to implement their provisions:

- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 .
- The Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime of 2000, including the following protocols:
  - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.
  - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea.
  - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2005.

In addition, UNODC has a mandate to support Member States in ratifying and implementing, the provisions of the universal treaties on the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, listed below:

- 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft (Aircraft Convention).
- 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.
- 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation and 1971 and 2010 Protocols.
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation.
- 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons.
- 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.
- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 amendment.
- 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and its 2005 Protocol.
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.
- 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.




- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
- 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.
- 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
- 2010 Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation

UNODC is also mandated to assist countries to use and apply at the national level the UN Standards and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including with respect to victim protection, violence against women and the humane treatment of offenders.

Status of ratification / accession for each of the ASEAN member states, plus Timor-Leste is profiled in the following tables.

**Status of Signature/ Ratification (Accession) to Drug related Conventions, Treaties and Protocols**



|   | Brunei Darussalam | Cambodia | Indonesia | Lao PDR | Malaysia | Myanmar | Philippines | Singapore | Thailand | Timor Leste | Viet Nam |
|---|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961   | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971   | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961                       | X                 | ▲        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |

 Either ratification or accession

 Signatory

**Status of Signature/ Ratification (Accession) to Crime Conventions, Treaties and Protocols**

|  | Brunei Darussalam | Cambodia | Indonesia | Lao PDR | Malaysia | Myanmar | Philippines | Singapore | Thailand | Timor Leste | Viet Nam |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime  | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | ▲        | X           | X        |
| Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children                       |                   | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           |           | ▲        | X           |          |
| Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air  |                   | X        | X         | X       |          | X       | X           |           | ▲        | X           |          |
| Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition |                   | X        |           | X       |          |         |             |           |          |             |          |
| UN Convention against Corruption   | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        | X           | X        |

 Either ratification or accession       Signatory

**Status of Signature/ Ratification (Accession) to Terrorism related Conventions, Treaties and Protocols**

|  | Brunei Darussalam | Cambodia | Indonesia | Lao PDR | Malaysia | Myanmar | Philippines | Singapore | Thailand | Timor Leste | Viet Nam |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft signed 1963  | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed 1970   | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Civil Aviation signed 1971                                       | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973 | X                 | X        |           | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979  | X                 | X        |           | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             |          |
| Convention on the Physical Protection of the Nuclear Material, 1980  |                   | X        | X         | X       |          |         | X           |           |          |             |          |

|  | Brunei Darussalam | Cambodia | Indonesia | Lao PDR | Malaysia | Myanmar | Philippines | Singapore | Thailand | Timor Leste | Viet Nam |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 1988, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation 1971 | X                 | X        | ▲         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation signed 1988  | X                 | X        |           |         |          | X       | X           | X         |          |             | X        |
| Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf signed 1988   | X                 | X        |           |         |          | X       | X           |           |          |             | X        |
| Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991   | X                 |          |           |         | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             |          |
| International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings signed 1997   | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             |          |

|  | Brunei Darussalam | Cambodia | Indonesia | Lao PDR | Malaysia | Myanmar | Philippines | Singapore | Thailand | Timor Leste | Viet Nam |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999   | X                 | X        | X         | X       | X        | X       | X           | X         | X        |             | X        |
| International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005  |                   | ▲        |           |         | X        |         | ▲           | ▲         | ▲        | ▲           |          |
| Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005   |                   |          | X         |         |          |         |             |           |          |             |          |
| Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation                            |                   |          |           |         |          |         |             |           |          |             |          |
| Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf |                   |          |           |         |          |         |             |           |          |             |          |
| Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010   |                   |          | ▲         |         |          |         |             |           |          |             |          |
| Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of unlawful seizure of Aircraft 2010  |                   |          | ▲         |         |          |         |             |           |          |             |          |



Either ratification or accession



Signatory

## Annex 2 – Results and Monitoring Framework

Indicators and means of verification are only provided for the proposed outcomes of the RP. The indicators chosen nevertheless also reflect the type of outputs being supported by UNODC.

On-going efforts to build monitoring and evaluation capacity (of both regional partners and UNODC) is a key element of the overall programme.

| Outcomes   | Performance Indicators  | Means of Verification   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking</b>                           |   |   |
| 1.1 Member States more effectively identify and counter drug and precursor trafficking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of improved data gathering, analysis and use on drug and precursor trafficking at national and regional levels, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• No. of trained law enforcement, customs and border officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>• No. of countries with enhanced drug and precursor profiling capacities (by country and agency), as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• No. and name of countries cooperating / information sharing on drug control issues, as a result of UNODC support</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of data submitted to UNODC from Member States (MS) and follow-up questionnaires on data use, plus SMART and World Drug reports</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> <li>• Reports from MS involved in UNODC supported activities (primarily in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region)</li> <li>• Training records and reports, plus follow-up questionnaires / visits</li> <li>• MS records of cross-border cooperation / information exchange</li> </ul> |

| Outcomes  | Performance Indicators  | Means of Verification  |
|---|---|--|
| 1.2 Member States more effectively identify and counter human trafficking         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries establishing enhanced legislative and regulatory frameworks to combat human trafficking, with UNODC support</li> <li>• No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>• No. of witnesses receiving support under victim identification and assistance systems</li> <li>• Evidence of improved data collection, sharing and use on human trafficking at national and/or regional levels, as a result of UNODC support</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US Global TIP Report</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports and analysis of MS reports</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, including analysis of MS data systems</li> </ul> |
| 1.3 Member States more effectively identify and counter migrant smuggling         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries establishing enhanced legislative and regulatory frameworks to combat migrant smuggling, with UNODC support</li> <li>• No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>• Evidence of improved data collection, sharing and use on migrant smuggling at national and/or regional levels, as a result of UNODC support</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports and analysis of MS records/reports</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> <li>• UNODC managed Voluntary Reporting system, and follow-up questionnaires on data use</li> </ul>  |
| 1.4 Member States more effectively identify and counter wildlife and forest crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries establishing enhanced legislative and regulatory frameworks to combat wildlife and forest crime, with UNODC support</li> <li>• No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>• No. of joint operations among law enforcement agencies in the area of wildlife and forest crime</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, analysis of MS and relevant ASEAN reports</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus analysis of MS and other relevant agency reports</li> </ul>                                     |



| Outcomes  | Performance Indicators  | Means of Verification  |
|---|---|--|
| 1.5 Member States establish improved border control mechanisms and capacities, through cross-border cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and location of BLOs established / operating with UNODC support</li> <li>• Evidence of improved information collection and sharing on cross-border crimes, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PATROL programme records</li> <li>• Reports from participating MS and ROSEAP field monitoring reports</li> <li>• Training reports and records</li> </ul>  |
| 1.6 Member States more effectively identify and counter money laundering activities                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries establishing enhanced legislative and regulatory frameworks to combat money laundering and/or recovering the proceeds of crime, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>• Evidence of enhanced regional cooperation / information exchange on AML, as a result of UNODC support</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus FATF assessments and MS reports</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports and reports of APGML</li> </ul>                                  |
| 1.7 Member States more effectively identify, combat and prevent cyber-crime                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries implementing strategies to combat cyber-crime, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>• No. and name of countries sharing information / actively collaborating on tackling cyber-crime, as a result of UNODC support</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, questionnaires following information sharing events</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus analysis of MS and ASEAN reports</li> </ul> |
| <b>Anti-Corruption</b>  |   |  |
| 2.1 Member States more effectively prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries actively involved in the Review Mechanism of UNCAC, with support from UNODC</li> <li>• No. and name of countries implementing supporting domestic legislation and/or anti-corruption policies and strategies</li> <li>• No. and name of countries developing the capacities of national bodies/institutions in charge of the prevention, awareness raising, investigation and prosecution of corruption (in particular anti-corruption agencies) with assistance from UNODC</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNCAC review reports</li> <li>• UNCAC review reports and UNODC monitoring reports</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> </ul>  |

| Outcomes  | Performance Indicators   | Means of Verification   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries and/or regional institutions participating in enhanced regional mechanisms to counter corruption, with support from UNODC</li> <li>• No. and name of countries engaging with the private sector to support and promote the implementation of UNCAC and anti-corruption efforts in general, including through public-private partnerships with assistance from UNODC</li> <li>• No. of civil society organisations participating in the effective implementation of UNCAC and in anti-corruption efforts in general</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus MS and ASEAN reports/records</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Terrorism Prevention</b>   |  |   |
| 3.1 Member States more effectively prevent and counter terrorism including its financing  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries that ratify the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (by instrument), adopt/revise relevant domestic legislation in line with the instruments, and/or develop Action Plans with support from UNODC</li> <li>• No. of people trained (M/F) by country and topic using UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch learning materials, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>• No. (per year) of international organisations cooperating with UNODC in joint development and delivery of technical assistance</li> <li>• No. (per year) of international organisations providing expertise to technical assistance activities conducted by UNODC</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN records and MS reports, plus UNODC monitoring reports</li> <li>• Training records and reports</li> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus MS and ASEAN reports/records</li> </ul> |
| <b>Criminal Justice</b>   |  |   |
| 4.1 Member States more effectively prevent crime, through evidence-based crime prevention strategies, action plans and related measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries which have developed crime prevention strategies, action plans and/or other measures, with support from UNODC</li> <li>• No. and name of countries where evidence-based and community-centred crime prevention strategies are validated through pilot</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus MS records/reports</li> <li>• As above</li> </ul>   |

| Outcomes   | Performance Indicators  | Means of Verification   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>programmes focusing on mitigating risk factors for crime and enhancing protective factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training records and reports</li> </ul>  |
| 4.2 Member States strengthen their criminal justice systems to deliver justice in a fair, effective and equitable manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. and name of countries where programmes addressing violence against women are developed and validated through pilot projects, with UNODC support</li> <li>No. and name of countries where comprehensive national justice for children reform programmes are developed and validated to protect the rights of children in the criminal justice system, with UNODC support</li> <li>National programmes to provide support and assistance to child victims and witnesses are developed and implemented</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNODC monitoring reports, plus MS and UN Women reports</li> <li>UNODC monitoring reports, plus MS and UNICEF reports</li> </ul>  |
| 4.3 Member States more effectively cooperate on cross-border criminal justice issues                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. and name of countries establishing improved AML, extradition, and /or asset recovery/forfeiture capabilities, with support from UNODC</li> <li>No. and name of countries actively participating in other regional criminal justice cooperation mechanisms (such as the Prosecutor Exchange Programme), with support from UNODC</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNODC monitoring reports, plus FATF assessments and MS reports</li> <li>UNODC monitoring reports</li> </ul>  |
| 4.4 Member States more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. and name of countries establishing enhanced legislative and regulatory frameworks to combat child sex offences, with UNODC support</li> <li>No. of trained officers (M/F) with UNODC support, indicating operational use of training</li> <li>No. of cross-border collaboration cases on tackling child-sex offences</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNODC monitoring reports, plus MS reports (e.g. Legal Research Group)</li> <li>Training records and reports</li> <li>ROSEAP monitoring reports, MS and INTERPOL reports</li> </ul> |

| Outcomes  | Performance Indicators   | Means of Verification   |
|---|--|---|
| 4.5 Member States implement improved prison management regimes in line with international standards                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries with strengthened legal, regulatory and policy frameworks for prison reform, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• No. and name of countries developing measures to provide alternatives to imprisonment for low risk and vulnerable offenders, with UNODC support</li> <li>• No. and name of countries implementing improved standards for prison officer training, with UNODC support</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus analysis of MS reports/records</li> <li>• As above</li> <li>• As above</li> </ul> |
| <b>Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development</b>  |  |   |
| 5.1 Member States increasingly implement evidence-based drug use prevention policies and programmes                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries which implement, evaluate and scale up models of drug use prevention policies, programmes and approaches in line with the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• No. and name of countries which adopt and use drug prevention standards, tools, training programmes and guidelines in line with the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, with UNODC support</li> <li>• No. and name of countries which produce regular evaluations and reports, based on scientific methodologies, on: a. the drug-use situation and, b. the effectiveness of prevention responses, with UNODC support/guidance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports, plus analysis of MS reports/records</li> <li>• As above</li> <li>• As above</li> </ul> |
| 5.2 Member States provide improved access to quality drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries which adopt drug dependence legislation and policies in line with the UNODC-WHO principles of drug dependence treatment or subsequent guidelines to be published by UNODC, with UNODC support</li> <li>• No. and name of countries which incorporate, implement and evaluate models on the treatment of drug use disorders in line with the UNODC-WHO principles of drug dependence treatment or subsequent guidelines</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC, WHO and UNAIDS reports</li> <li>• As above</li> </ul>   |

| Outcomes  | Performance Indicators  | Means of Verification  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <p>to be published by UNODC in their national drug treatment strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. and name of countries which adopt and implement standards, protocols, tools, training programmes, and guidelines on drug treatment that are in line with the UNODC-WHO principles of drug dependence treatment or subsequent guidelines to be published by UNODC</li> <li>No. and name of MS who produce regular assessment, research and evaluation reports based on scientific methodologies, on: a. drug use disorders and consequences, and b. the effectiveness of treatment responses</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As above</li> </ul>   |
| <p>5.3 Member States provide increased access to (and promote uptake of) HIV prevention, treatment and care services among people who use drugs and prisoners</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. and name of countries assisted by UNODC where laws, regulations or policies presenting obstacles to accessing effective HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who use drugs and/or are in prison, were successfully reformed</li> <li>No. and name of countries assisted by UNODC where the availability, coverage and quality of the HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who inject drugs and/or who are in prison has been increased (as outlined in the <i>WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users: 2012 Revision</i>)</li> <li>No. and name of countries accessing and using strategic information on drug use and HIV issues, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>No. and name of countries accessing and using enhanced training tools and operational guidelines for law enforcement officials, as a result of UNODC support</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNODC, ATFOA, WHO and UNAIDS reports</li> <li>As above</li> <li>UNODC monitoring reports plus analysis of MS records/reports</li> </ul> |

| Outcomes   | Performance Indicators   | Means of Verification   |
|--|--|---|
| 5.4 Member States develop and implement alternative development policies and programmes in poppy growing areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and name of countries incorporating alternative development policies and good practices in broader regional and national development and poverty reduction frameworks, as a result of UNODC support</li> <li>• Evidence of enhanced South-South cooperation on alternative development, as a result of UNODC support</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC monitoring reports and analysis of MS records/reports</li> <li>• As above</li> </ul> |

## Annex 3 - Human Resource Requirements

**Regional Representative**  
(located in Bangkok, Thailand)

| <b>Thailand (Regional Responsibilities)<sup>53</sup></b>             |   |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Programme Support Team: Administration, Management, Oversight</b> | <b>SP-1 (Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking)</b>               | <b>SP-2 (Anti-Corruption)</b>                   | <b>SP-3 (Terrorism Prevention)</b>                | <b>SP-4 (Criminal Justice)</b>                       | <b>SP-5 (Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development)</b> |
| 1 Executive Associate  | 1 International Regional Expert - Border Management and Wildlife and forest crime | 1 International Regional Anti-Corruption Expert | 1 International Regional Counter-Terrorism Expert | 1 International Regional Legal Expert                | 1 International Regional Drug Demand Reduction Adviser      |
| 1 Programme and Administrative Associate                             | 1 International Regional Trafficking in Persons/MS Expert                         |   |   | 1 International Regional Childhood Protection Expert | 1 International Regional HIV/AIDS Adviser                   |
| 1 Finance Assistant  | 1 International Regional AML Expert   |   |   | 1 International Regional Prison Management Expert    | 1 National Programme Adviser (Alternative Development)      |
| 1 Programme Assistant  | 1 National Programme Adviser (Drugs and Precursors)                               |   |   | 1 International Regional Cyber-crime Expert          |   |
| 1 HR Assistant   |   |   |   | 1 National Programme Adviser (Crime Prevention)      |   |
| 1 Finance and Administrative Clerk                                   |   |   |   |  |   |
| 1 IT and web support   |   |   |   |  |   |
| Admin and support staff (2)  |   |   |   |  |   |
| 1 M&E Advisor/Officer  |   |   |   |  |   |
| 1 Programme Development Advisor/Officer                              |   |   |   |  |   |

<sup>53</sup> Sub-programmes will require dedicated administrative and backstopping support not reflected in the staffing table which indicates core and substantive functions anticipated during the drafting of the RP.

#### Annex 4 - Pledged funding to date

##### Pledges (Received and to be Collected) for the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-2017 (as of January 2014)

| Country             | Amount (USD)     | Remarks  |
|---------------------|------------------|--|
| Thailand            | 200,000          | To be collected in 2014/THAX96: Development of specialist investigative capacity in the Thai Department of Special Investigation                       |
| Canada              | 926,000          | To be collected in 2014/XSPX65: Strengthening Operational Law Enforcement Capacity to Prevent and Combat Maritime Migrant Smuggling in South-East Asia |
|                     | 1,009,000        | XAPU59: Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law Enforcement (PATROL)  |
|                     | 626,000          | XSPT78: Smuggling Migrants: Establishment of a Coordination and Analysis Unit  |
|                     | 310,000          | THAX96   |
|                     | 123,000          | GLOJ88: Global SMART Programme   |
|                     | 2,925,000        | To be collected in 2014. Container Control Programme (2014-2016)   |
|                     | 236,000          | GLOU61: UNODC Global eLearning   |
| <b>Total Amount</b> | <b>6,355,000</b> |  |

| Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption |                  |  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Country                          | Amount (USD)     | Remarks  |
| Sweden                           | 1,500,000        | To be collected in 2014. For 3 years. USD 500,000 each.  |
| Austria                          | 122,000          | To be collected in 2014 / GLOS48 - Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme                                    |
| AusAID                           | -                | Amount TBC. To be collected in 2014 / GLOX69 - Joint Action towards a Global Regime against Corruption |
|                                  | 223,000          | GLOS48   |
|                                  | 260,000          | GLOX69   |
| <b>Total Amount</b>              | <b>2,105,000</b> |  |



| <b>Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention</b> |                     |  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>Country</b>                               | <b>Amount (USD)</b> | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|  | 513,000             | XAPX37: Sub-programme on Counter-Terrorism: East and Southeast Asia Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism |
|  | 16,000              | XAPT70: Technical Advisory Services on Transnational Organized Crime   |
|  | 190,000             | GLOR35: Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism   |
| <b>Total Amount</b>                          | <b>719,000</b>      |  |

| <b>Sub-Programme 4: Criminal Prevention &amp; Criminal Justice</b> |                     |                           |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Country</b>   | <b>Amount (USD)</b> | <b>Remarks</b>            |
|  | 324,000             | XSPT33: PROJECT CHILDHOOD |
|  | 94,000              | XAPT84: Towards AsiaJust  |
| <b>Total Amount</b>  | <b>418,000</b>      |                           |

| <b>Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and Health, and Sustainable Alternative Development</b> |                     |   |
|---|---------------------|---|
| <b>Country</b>  | <b>Amount (USD)</b> | <b>Remarks</b>  |
|   | 245,000             | GLOG32: HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings |
| <b>Total Amount</b>   | <b>245,000</b>      |   |

**GRAND TOTAL                      9,842,000**

## **Annex 5 – UN Standard Legal Context**

### **Non Liability/Compensation clause**

UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of member state Governments or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Government (s) in relation to the implementation of the present programme. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death nor for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government (s) as compensation in such event.

The Government(s) shall ensure and confirm that adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to this programme.

### **Equipment**

The Government(s) will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within its country.

UNODC-funded equipment remains UNODC's property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement.

UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present programme for the purposes of implementation of the programme. However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavor to make such decisions in consultation with the party/parties and entity/entities concerned.

The entity to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred, is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the present programme, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. The entity also must arrange for, and bear the costs of, adequate insurance coverage for such equipment. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the entity shall maintain a detailed inventory of such equipment.

Where UNODC makes equipment available to an executing agency, that agency is responsible for ensuring that UNODC-funded equipment and supplies are used strictly for the purposes of the present programme, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. In the case non-expendable equipment, the executing agency is responsible for maintaining a detailed inventory of the same.

### **Copyright**

UNODC retains copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications, etc) that result from activities carried out under the present programme. Upon written request, at the end of this programme, the Government (s) shall be granted a free-of-charge user license over such material.

**Opt-out**

The implementation of UNODC activities under the present programme document is subject to the availability of adequate funding, on a yearly basis. Should required funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to unilaterally terminate its assistance under this document.

**Oversight /Audit**

The present programme is subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.

**Revisions/Dispute resolution of the programme document**

The present programme document may be modified by written agreement between UNODC and the Government (s).



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