



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



**Regional Programme on Drug
Control, Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice Reform
in the Arab States
2011-2015**

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
List of Abbreviations	3
I. Strategic Approach.....	4
II. Regional Overview	10
III. Structure of the Regional Programme	11
Sub-Programme I: Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism	13
Sub-Programme II: Promoting Integrity and Building Justice	22
Sub-Programme III: Drug Prevention and Health	27
IV. Programme Development, Management, Financing, Oversight and Reporting	32
V. Monitoring and Evaluation	36
VI. Risk Management	38
VII. Indicative Budget	39
VIII. Result Matrices	40
Sub-Programme I: Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism	40
Sub-Programme II: Promoting Integrity and Building Justice	53
Sub-Programme III: Drug Prevention and Health	60
Annexes:.....	67
Annex I. The Cairo Declaration.....	67
Annex 2. Terms of Reference for the Regional Programme Steering and Follow Up Committee.....	70
Annex 3. UNODC’s Mandates	73

Executive Summary

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Programme for the Arab States for the period 2011-2015 covers eighteen countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

The purpose of the Regional Programme is to support the efforts of the Member States in the Arab region to respond to evolving threats by promoting the rule of law and sustainable development.

The Regional Programme supports the region's development priorities, and facilitates a holistic, integrated and nationally owned approach to the countries' key security challenges. It proposes three priority sub-programmes for UNODC support that have been established in collaboration with national partners to reflect their identified priorities. Three drafts, namely the Regional Programme, Political Declaration (the Cairo Declaration - Annex 1) and Terms of Reference for a Regional Programme Steering and Follow-Up Committee, (Annex 2) were reviewed at a Regional Expert Meeting held in Cairo, on 27-29 April 2010 with expert delegates from the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Health of the eighteen countries. The Regional Expert Meeting was organized by the League of Arab States in partnership with UNODC, and with the support from the Government of Egypt.

The Regional Programme's proposed priority areas are divided into three sub-programmes:

1. Countering illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism

- i. Strategic information and analysis
- ii. Building capacity to tackle transnational organized crime
- iii. Regional approach to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism
- iv. Regional approach to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants
- v. Establishment of a regional approach to prevent terrorism and its financing
- vi. Strengthening national and regional capacities to combat cyber crime

2. Promoting integrity and building justice

- i. Strategic information and analysis
- ii. Reform of the criminal justice systems, strengthening of prison systems and alternatives to imprisonment
- iii. Combating corruption

3. Drug prevention and health

- i. Strategic information and analysis
- ii. Drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation
- iii. HIV and AIDS prevention and care

The three sub-programmes are further elaborated in the result matrices in chapter VIII that outline the related expected outcomes, outputs, indicators and means of verification per priority area as prioritized by the expert delegates at the Regional Expert Meeting in Cairo Egypt in April 2010. In addition, the expert delegates requested that while it is important to strengthen regional responses to drugs, crime and terrorism, the Regional Programme should also aim at assisting countries most in need in the region, namely the Palestinian Authority and Yemen.

The Regional Programme is designed to promote partner countries' ownership, to be aligned with national policies and priorities, to be effectively coordinated with the rest of the UN system and other multilateral development agencies, and to support mutual accountability for results.

Achieving planned outputs under the three sub-programmes is estimated to require an amount of funds commensurate with the size of activities to be carried out under the Regional Programme. This includes financial resources that UNODC is allocating from previously mobilized funds, and additional resources which would be required from funding partners from inside and outside the region. The indicative budget for the Regional Programme is estimated at US\$ 100 million for the period 2011-2015.

The Regional Programme will be managed from the UNODC Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (ROMENA), based in Cairo, Egypt, under the direct oversight of the UNODC Representative.

List of Abbreviations

AIDS:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AML/CFT:	Anti-Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
ATS:	Amphetamine Type Stimulants
AU:	African Union
CBT:	Computer Based Training
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
CTITF:	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
DAG:	Donor Assistance Group
ECOSOC:	Economic and Social Council
FATF:	Financial Action Task Force
GA:	General Assembly
GCC:	Gulf Cooperation Council
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IDU:	Injection Drug Users
IEU:	Independent Evaluation Unit
INTEPOL:	International Criminal Police Organization
MARP:	Most at Risk Population
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal(s)
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENA:	Middle East and North Africa
MER:	Mutual Evaluation Reports
NGO:	Non-governmental Organization
OFID:	OPEC Fund for International Development
PACT:	Partnership for Action on Comprehensive Treatment
PCAU:	Programme Coordination and Analysis Unit
PVHT:	People Vulnerable to Human Trafficking
ROMENA:	Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa
StAR:	Stolen Asset Recovery
UN:	United Nations
UNAIDS:	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCAC:	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCT:	United Nations Country Team
UN-CTS:	United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice Systems
UNDAF:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG:	United Nations Development Group
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGASS:	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHABITAT:	United Nations Habitat
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC:	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
WHO:	World Health Organization

I. Strategic Approach

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the Regional Programme - Promoting drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the Arab States (2011-15) is to **support the efforts of Member States in the region to respond to evolving threats, with a focus on achieving clear outcomes with a tangible impact.**

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Programme for the Arab States covers eighteen countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL RESPONSES AND RESPONDING TO NATIONAL NEEDS

The Regional Programme captures the diversity and inter-connected nature of UNODC's work at the field level, and maximizes the value-added of UNODC in addressing cross-border challenges. At the same time, the Regional Programme addresses the national priorities of the Member States in a strategic and integrated manner, focusing on results and contributing to achieving visible impact. The Regional Programme is designed to focus on key priority areas addressing the main challenges of the concerned countries, which are established through an extensive consultative process, in which regional and national ownership is the guiding principle.

UNODC will give priority to regional cooperation and national capacity building programmes, especially in the Arab States most in need, such as the Palestinian Authority and Yemen, as requested by the Member States at the Regional Expert Meeting in Cairo, Egypt in April 2010.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

A main objective for UNODC in moving towards regional programming is to ensure that Member States would be deeply involved in both the strategic prioritization and programme design process. Consultation is built in the various stages of the drafting and review, and the Regional Programme will be regularly updated and cross-checked with Member States to ensure its ongoing relevance and alignment with national and regional priorities.

UNODC COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

Since 1997, the UNODC has been the centre of the United Nations' (UN) fight against "uncivil society"— drugs, organized crime, corruption, terrorism and human trafficking. Its work is grounded in the three international drug conventions, the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the universal instruments against terrorism, and the UN Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

UNODC comparative advantages lie in promoting strategic regional initiatives, facilitating cross-border cooperation and dialogue, access to information about regional/ global issues and trends, access to high-level technical expertise in the areas of organized crime, anti-corruption, crime prevention, criminal justice reform, law enforcement, drug demand reduction, HIV, etc. and in advocating for and supporting the implementation of the various UN conventions, standards and norms.

UNODC has an established Regional Office in Cairo, Egypt serving the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. In order to effectively support the regional programme, UNODC has scaled up its presence in the region, through the establishment of two sub-regional offices in Tripoli, Libya for the Maghreb region and in Abu-Dhabi, United Arab Emirates for the Arab Gulf countries. Currently, UNODC also has Programme Offices in Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan and Sudan, as well as in Palestine.

Since beginning work in the MENA region, UNODC's delivery of technical assistance has grown substantially. In the period 2008-2009, the UNODC Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa (ROMENA) delivered \$15 million in technical assistance. UNODC is increasingly seen as a trusted and experienced partner for Member States and regional bodies in the Middle East and North Africa, and as such is well placed to scale up its existing activities still further under the rubric of a fully-fledged regional programme. The foundation has been laid, and there is considerable interest and absorptive capacity in the Member States of the region to tackle these issues. There is, therefore, a need to bolster UNODC's capacity and programme delivery in the region to meet these challenges and to better respond to Member States' needs. As such, this strategic framework lays out an indicative amount of funds that is considered to be commensurate with the size of activities to be implemented under the Programme for eighteen countries in the period 2011-2015.

INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION

The nature of UNODC's mandate demands an effective inter-regional approach. Hence, UNODC will ensure that cooperation is built between the current Regional Programme and other Regional Programmes and organizations. The paradigms of organized crime have changed, and the tools available are now less adequate to respond to the challenges – as clearly evidenced in the overwhelming hold that drug traffickers have taken of West Africa, that piracy and related criminal networks have taken of the Horn of Africa, and the instability and violence in Central America and the region surrounding Afghanistan. States and international organizations have largely failed to anticipate the evolution of transnational organized crime into a strategic threat to global peace and security, to all governments, societies and economies.

Based upon UNODC's experiences of inter-regional cooperation, the following conclusions can be made:

- i. The importance of cooperation across and between **UNODC Field Offices and Headquarters expertise**. The Thematic Branches and Pillars at Headquarters, through their oversight and regular liaison with field offices, serve as the locus of thematic expertise, and act as a bridge between regions, ensuring a consistent voice and approach for UNODC;
- ii. The UNODC Field Office Network serves as a global knowledge platform for UNODC. Through peer exchange amongst field offices and with Thematic Branches and Pillars, and by the identification, analysis, and dissemination of best practices, lessons learned, a **repository of global best practices and trends** is developed. The Thematic Branches act as custodians of the knowledge and experience gained in programme implementation in the field;
- iii. Inter-regional cooperation allows for the tackling of critical issues of trafficking from both **demand and supply-side in an integrated manner**. It also increases the efficacy of UNODC's global programmes, for example the Container Control Programme;
- iv. UNODC has found that **South-South Cooperation** is an effective methodology to promote developmentally appropriate solutions to the challenges of drugs, transnational organized crime and terrorism. Using regional and global conferences, networks, as well as study tours, apprenticeships and other opportunities to link southern countries together to share experiences has proven very effective in tackling the difficult issues. Excluding Northern countries has often promoted a more open dialogue, and longer term relationships. Innovative programmes and good practices in crime prevention and criminal justice are increasingly implemented in developing and middle-income countries and exchange between countries facing similar situations has proven efficient.

In order to create UNODC regional and inter-regional initiatives, the Thematic Branches and Pillars and Regional Offices collaborate together with a number of underlying principles to their engagement:

- Building partnerships to meet **urgent needs**;
- Emphasizing UNODC strong comparative advantage in **cross-border** work;
- Working with **regional and sub-regional partners** to promote cooperation;
- **Focused expertise** on transnational threats using HQ experts to complement regional perspectives and share global lessons; and
- **Innovative responses** to emerging challenges, customizing solutions to meet specific regional and national threats and to improve criminal justice system for the benefit of offenders, victims and their families.

PARTNERSHIPS

In pursuance of a strengthened field capacity to undertake regional programming, UNODC will widen and deepen its partnership with governments, regional organizations, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, United Nations Agencies and the private sector. In the framework of operationalizing such partnership, the Regional Office will focus on those organizations and sectors that have programmes related to drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the Middle East and North Africa region.

i. International and regional organizations

UNODC has a strategic partnership with the League of Arab States which constitutes an ideal counterpart for the regional prioritization and planning context. Its role in contributing to the implementation of the Regional Programme is not only desirable but essential, starting with mobilizing the required political support to participating in and providing technical support to capacity building activities.

A sub-entity of the Arab League, the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, is active in fostering cooperation among law enforcement agencies, responsible for building-capacity in the legal and justice systems, in particular those activities implemented by Naif University for Security Sciences. Naif University is a specialized regional entity which provides services to all Arab Countries. In addition, ROMENA's Regional Training Centre on Organized Crime strengthens partnerships with regional organizations and Member States in the region through specialized training. The Council of Arab Ministers of Interior has established several specialized offices, including the Arab Office for Narcotics Affairs in Amman, Jordan, which is entrusted with promoting coordination among Member States in drug control. Another key sub-entity of the League is the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice, which plays a key role in advancing policy and practice in the field of judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Sub-regional organizations, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Naif University for Security Sciences and the Maghreb Union complement regional initiatives with a more focused sub-regional perspective, and can assist in implementing international and regional conventions and protocols.

UNODC's work is also relevant to the Arab Maghreb Union Agreement, which was signed in 1989. The main purpose of the agreement is to advance dialogue and establish close diplomatic ties, achieve the development and welfare of the people, contribute to stability and peace in the region, pursue common policy in various fields and gradually work towards achieving freedom of movement of persons and goods as well as investment capitals across borders.

UNODC cooperation with the African Union Commission to implement the AU Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012) will also serve as an important partnership for the North African countries that are members of the African Union.

Additional agreements and accords have also been signed, including, for example, agreements on legal and judicial cooperation, unified judicial structures and judicial training. Such agreements are of direct relevance to UNODC's mandate.

UNODC will continue to further develop partnerships in the area of crime prevention with other regional stakeholders, including INTERPOL. UNODC has established cooperation with the World Bank in the field of anti-corruption and stolen asset recovery (StAR), and will seek to expand this partnership in other areas of drug control and crime prevention as well. To this end, UNODC will engage in discussions with the concerned regional organizations in order to assess needs and the best modus operandi to realize the above.

ii. UN System

The positive developments generated by the UN reform (Delivering as One) are also providing UNODC with additional options for its field presence in the region. The reform has allowed space for cross-cutting themes as well as building the normative agenda and increased consideration of the expertise of all UN agencies, including non-resident agencies. As a result, the UN system is more fully aligning its programming to support national priorities and development plans (including the Millennium Development Goals). This provides UNODC with an excellent opportunity for closer interaction with the rest of the UN system, especially by helping to mainstream justice and security issues in the new development agenda and including participation in joint programmes, such as that planned under UN.GIFT to counter human trafficking in Egypt.

UNODC will promote a holistic development perspective in the UN Development Group (UNDG) Regional teams and the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) through the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process.

Under the "Division of Labour" established within the Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), UNODC has lead agency responsibility in the following areas: (1) drug users, (2) prison settings, and (3) a specific mandate for actual and potential victims of trafficking in persons. On health related matters, UNODC will work particularly closely with World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS. In 2009 the UNODC-WHO Joint Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care was launched to promote humane and accessible treatment and care for persons affected by drug use and dependence.

In addition, as key United Nations entity for delivering legal assistance in the area of counter-terrorism, UNODC carries out its work in the broader context of and coordinated with United Nations system-wide efforts by actively participating in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) established by the Secretary-General, and is working closely with the United Nations Security Council Committees dealing with counter-terrorism.

UNODC and UNICEF are developing a joint regional programme to support justice for children, drawing on each agency's comparative advantage and existing work in the region.

Moreover, in cooperation with UNDP and other partner organizations and under the overall umbrella of the League of Arab States, UNODC is supporting Member States in the Middle East and North Africa to implement and review compliance with the UN Convention against Corruption, in improving the responses of national anti-corruption bodies and in providing a platform for regional cooperation in the areas of anti-corruption and integrity.

iii. NGOs/ civil society groups

UNODC will partner with Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) (at both the international and local level) and with civil society groups to advance the objectives set out in the regional programme. The fight against drugs and crime and the response to HIV requires not only a governmental, but also a community-based response.

iv. The private sector

The private sector is a key partner in addressing the problems of drugs and crime, including corruption. Business/ industry codes of conduct can provide an important catalyst for private sector action, and the private sector can also be an important source of expertise as well as financial contributions. The private sector is also a key partner in terms of workplace prevention programmes as well as alternatives to imprisonment, reintegration of offenders and children in conflict with the law. In terms of promoting visibility and public awareness, high-profile personalities and the media will also be key partners.

DONOR COORDINATION

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) made specific commitments regarding the way in which donors should design and deliver their assistance. The main elements of the Paris Declaration relate to the following:

- Ownership by countries;
- Alignment with national policies and plans;
- Donor/ development agency coordination and harmonization; and
- Results focus and mutual accountability.

UNODC fully supports these aid effectiveness principles as well as the Accra Agenda for Action¹ which sets out to accelerate and deepen the implementation of the Paris Declaration. Programme delivery should be promoted through predictability and untying of aid, using country systems rather than donor systems and moving away from conditionality sometimes determined by donors. In addition to the traditional bilateral and multi-lateral donor countries, some major donor mechanisms are relevant for UNODC, including Donor Assistance Groups (DAG), which have been established in many countries in the region to make aid more effective through donor coordination, and to provide a platform for policy discussion and knowledge management amongst the donor community.

The European Union policy towards the MENA region aims at creating an area of stability, in terms of peace and security, and economic and social development. Countries of the Maghreb and Mashreq are now even closer to the European Union following the process of enlargement to include Cyprus and Malta. The EU proximity policy towards the Mediterranean region is governed by the global and comprehensive Euro-Med Partnership launched at the 1995 Barcelona Conference, between the EU and its 12 Mediterranean partners. Since January 2007 the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument has earmarked approximately €12 billion to support regional reforms in the period 2007-2013. Among the priorities of this Instrument are the support for reform and strengthening capacity in the field of justice and home affairs, including issues such as asylum, migration and re-admission, and the fight against corruption, trafficking in human beings, as well as terrorism and organized crime, including its financing, money-laundering and tax fraud.

Compared to other regions of the world, however, the aid flowing into the Middle East and North Africa for technical cooperation programmes is of relatively small scale. Some donors, as a result of the global financial crisis among other concerns, are decreasing their funding through UN system agencies in general in favour of direct

¹On 4 September 2008 ministers of developing and donor countries responsible for promoting development and the heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions endorsed a statement in Accra, Ghana aimed at accelerating and deepening the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

collaborations with the governments of the region. The generally high level of capacity and functioning of national institutions make this particularly true in the MENA region. Thus, as bilateral funding to the UN system decreases, a major challenge has been to energize the local donor base.

This remains a relatively new phenomenon, with the government cost-sharing practice not yet institutionalized in most of the countries of the region, regardless of the economic situation of the country, and remains restricted to isolated ad-hoc initiatives. This is exacerbated by the political instability in the region, especially in the light of slow democratization process in some countries and the ongoing political conflicts in many areas, including the Palestinian Territory, Sudan, Iraq and Lebanon. Efforts will have to be intensified to integrate the cost-sharing approach as part of the development strategy for governments in the region. Accordingly, resource mobilization for the region requires a comprehensive and well targeted strategy, especially when a programme entails cooperation among countries with different financial needs and technical requirements. It also requires the pursuance of multi-dimensional partnerships with governments, interested donors, national and international NGOs, foundations and other UN Agencies.

II. Regional Overview

The Arab region comprises three diverse and culturally distinct geographical areas, namely the Middle East region, the Maghreb and the Gulf States. Across these three sub-regions are displayed considerable disparities and differences in levels of development, economics, politics, legal systems and culture. National capacities, capabilities and treaty adherence relevant to UNODC's mandates and operations vary from country to country.

Moreover, this is a region that has a number of conflict, post-conflict and fragile states, namely the ongoing conflict between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, the continuing instability in Iraq and Sudan, particularly Darfur, which contribute to an environment of violence and unrest both in those countries themselves, but also with considerable negative consequences on neighbouring countries in the region.

Throughout the region, poor governance, insecurity, conflicts, poverty and economic disparities among and within countries of the region are providing opportunities for transnational organized crime, as is reflected in increasing incidences of illicit trafficking in drugs, persons, money, and arms, and the consequential generation of proceeds of crime and acts of money-laundering.

The drug and crime control problems are becoming more and more prominent in the region, and have the potential to escalate considerably if countermeasures are not strengthened now, and a clear message is not sent, particularly against trafficking of drugs, human beings and smuggling of illegal migrants and terrorism. HIV/AIDS, which was not previously a particularly prevalent problem in the MENA region, is now increasing, particularly amongst injecting drug users and in the prison settings. The situation is further aggravated due to the inadequate performance of the criminal justice system.

The institutional challenge of combating transnational organized crime and terrorism in the region largely relate to the human, organizational and financial capacities of national counterparts to respond to these forms of criminal conduct. While the ratification of international conventions dealing with crime and drug matters is a step forward, adherence to such legal instruments requires an in-depth understanding of complex legal issues, political will and capacity to implement them in a coherent manner.

Moreover, countries of the region need to further promote international cooperation in criminal matters in order to ensure successful prosecutions of more complex and serious cases such as corruption, organized crime, human trafficking, firearms and drug trafficking as well as terrorism.

Some priority problems are not adequately recognized as such, due to the fact that concrete measures and specific legislation are not translated into action, particularly for certain forms of crime, such as corruption, human trafficking and financial crimes. This is also the case in relation to the nexus between HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, HIV/AIDS in prison settings, and HIV/AIDS among trafficking victims. There are varying levels of acknowledgement of trafficking in human beings as a severe problem affecting every country, with some Member States in the region not yet having institutionally recognized the problem, while a degree of confusion still persists between trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.

III. Structure of the Regional Programme

The overarching theme of the Regional Programme is drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform through the full integration of the evolving human security threats posed by drugs and crime into the Middle East and Northern Africa development agenda. The Regional Programme will be composed of three sub-programmes:

1. **Countering illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism**
2. **Promoting integrity and building justice**
3. **Drug prevention and health**

Each of the three sub-programmes is profiled in the sections below, in the form of a narrative addressing the rationale for the various initiatives. The Results Matrix under section VI includes the desired impact, objectives, outcomes and outputs, as well as indicators and means of verification related to the specific sub-programmes.

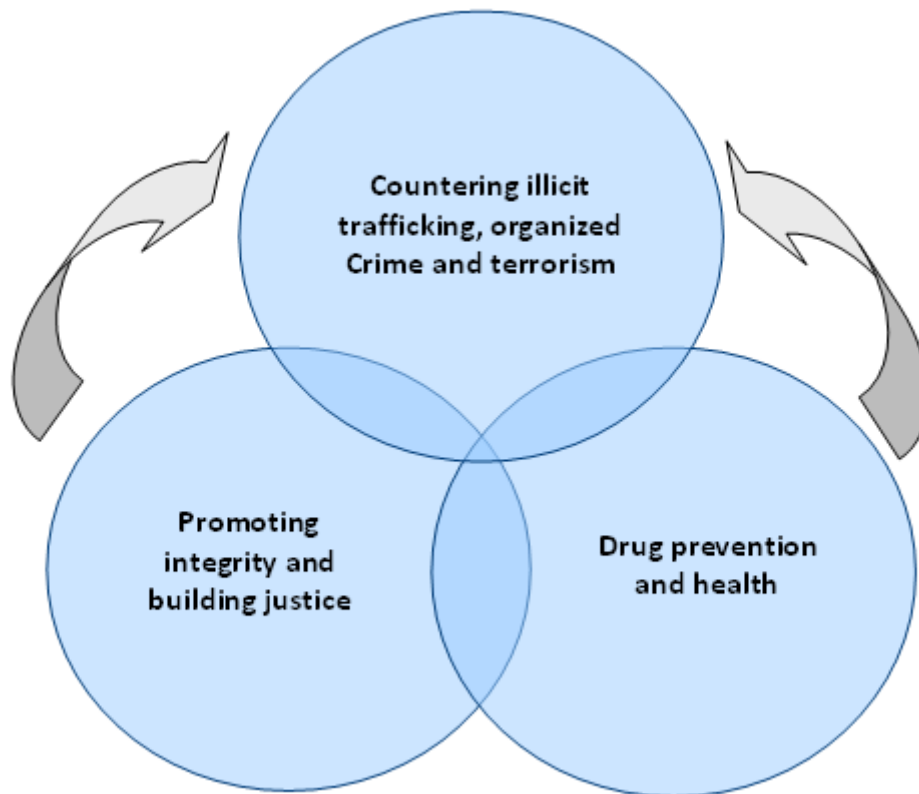


Figure 1: The Regional Programme Structure

As the figure above demonstrates, there are clear areas of overlap between the three sub-programme pillars that have been identified, and which the regional programme teams will work to exploit. For example, there is a synergy between the drug prevention/ health programme and the justice sector reform component in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment within the prison setting; or in another example, the importance of anti-money-laundering programmes as a strategic intervention both with regards to fighting organized crime, which falls under the first sub-programme, as well as in the area of combating corruption, which falls under the second sub-

programme. The integrated programming approach is intended to maximize synergies in programme areas, and to ensure that the development of a regional response will take into account all of the inter-dependencies between crime, terrorism, justice, corruption and drugs.

Sub-Programme I: Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism

BRIEF SITUATION ANALYSIS

Due to its strategic location and comparatively weak control measures in some of the countries in the region, illicit activities related to the trafficking of drugs and crimes associated with it, firearms and human beings and migrant smuggling are expanding in the region, and bringing increasing profits to international and local criminal organizations.

Border controls and cooperation between the countries remain inadequate, and interventions to prevent further development of organized crime, smuggling and drug trafficking will require strong and effective controls along the countries' borders. In this situation, the objective of preventing illegal trafficking activities and dismantling criminal organizations acquire particular importance. A major obstacle in this regard is the weak cross-border cooperation and coordination among the countries and sub-regions. Consequently, the control of border and the related legal instruments have been placed as a top priority to counter the increasing illicit trafficking in the region. When implementing technical assistance cooperation projects in the area of border control, consultation and coordination with relevant ministries in the countries of the region, especially the Ministries of Defence and Interior, are to be undertaken.

During its session of 8 December 2009, the Security Council adopted a resolution on drug trafficking as a threat to international security in which the Council recognized the importance of the actions undertaken by the General Assembly (GA), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Commission on Narcotics Drugs, UNODC and other relevant UN organs and agencies in facing numerous security risks raised by drug trafficking in many countries and regions. The Council also stressed the need to reinforce the coordination of UN actions in order to enhance the effectiveness of international efforts in the fight against drug trafficking at the national, regional, international levels to tackle this global challenge in a more comprehensive manner in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility. In order to accord the importance that this issue deserves, the Council invited the Secretary General to consider mainstreaming the issue of drug trafficking as a factor in conflict prevention strategies, conflict analysis, integrated missions' assessments and planning and peace building support.

In particular, the challenges in this area are:

- The capacity and ability of Member States to **generate and share relevant, accurate and timely data** hampers drug and crime assessments and responses; few consistently respond to all of the current collected instruments such as the Annual Reports Questionnaire, the Individual Drug Seizure database, the Crime Trends Survey, and reported data on chemical precursor seizures (form D); few Member States have recent representative surveys of illicit drug use of their general or youth populations; and few have recent representative surveys assessing crime victimization;
- **International cooperation in criminal matters** needs to be strengthened in order to ensure successful prosecutions of more complex and serious cases such as corruption, organized crime, human, firearms and drug trafficking as well as terrorism. This would include capacity building of the national criminal justice systems as well as improved national and international legal cooperation and information exchange between the investigative agencies and central authorities in the region and other concerned countries. In this regard the use of the above-mentioned UNODC Conventions as a legal basis for extradition and mutual legal assistance could be further promoted. Strengthening extradition, mutual legal assistance, capacities to seizure, freeze and confiscate proceeds of crime is a crucial method to combat organized criminal activities.

- The Near and Middle East, and specifically the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region, has been targeted **by drug trafficking syndicates**. At the end of 2007, the Near and Middle East seized approximately 34% of the global total of amphetamine-group stimulants, often in a tablet form known within the region as ‘*Captagon*’. Seizures have been confirmed in several countries of the region;
- **Cross border cooperation** and coordination among the countries and territories of the region remain inadequate to prevent the expansion of organized crime, trafficking of drugs, firearms and human beings.
- The smuggling of migrants from North Africa to the European countries, trafficking in human beings to the countries of the Mediterranean and the Gulf, trafficking in fire arms and parallel drug trafficking routes, suggest potential synergies between these illicit activities, and may indicate the presence of sophisticated **organized crime networks** within the region and in connection with other regions;
- Internal conflicts and criminal activity in the region have contributed to an increasing demand for and availability of **illicit small arms**;
- The region’s **law enforcement agencies** differ in their capacity and capability to perform at the required level to counter drugs and crime proliferation. In some countries of the region, particularly the Gulf States, law enforcement agencies possess advanced equipment but require more specialized training and practical approaches to coordinate their actions. Other countries’ law enforcement lack both modern equipment and appropriate training to deal with drug control and crime prevention challenges. They are often short of necessary tools and specialized expertise to plan, design and implement integrated drug control and crime prevention programmes; and
- General responses addressing **HIV among vulnerable groups** have little impact on trafficked persons due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking, and because they are unable to access health services that are available in the community. More focused action and tailored programming, specifically addressing People Vulnerable to Human Trafficking (PVHT), need to be urgently developed and implemented (and streamlined within the UNODC anti-human trafficking activities).

Under Sub-Programme 1: Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism, the Regional Programme will provide technical assistance to the countries of the region in the **following six priority areas**:

PROGRAMME OUTPUT AREAS

i. Strategic information and analysis

Accurately assessing a region’s drug and crime patterns and trends, developing an evidence-base for an effective policy and programme response, and the capacity to measure the results of that response depends on the ability to provide relevant, accurate, and comprehensive data in a timely manner. This is of particular importance with fast changing market of synthetic drugs such as “*Captagon*” and their precursor chemicals, which require an integrated statistical and forensic capacity approach. UNODC will assist countries in the collection, analysis and reporting of a comprehensive set of data on the patterns and trends of illicit drug and precursor chemical supply and demand.

A prerequisite for developing an integrated response to dealing with the challenge of organized crime is access to comprehensive data and information on the nature and extent of its operations – both domestically and regionally. UNODC will assist in gathering the necessary data to accurately assess and analyse the scope and scale of organized crime through the carrying-out of threat assessments, and from this support them in developing effective counter

measure strategies for adoption both nationally and collectively across the region. This would be carried out through the implementation of meaningful cooperation projects.

UNODC will assist countries in the collection, analysis and dissemination of strategic information on drug trafficking, migrant smuggling and the other commodities from which organized crime derive profit. As a result, national governments in the region will be better placed to develop effective intelligence-based response strategies.

ii. Building capacity to tackle transnational organized crime

In order to ensure sustainable development and security in the region, countries are in need of comprehensive and effective criminal justice responses that lead to satisfactory results measured by i) number of arrested persons through extradition procedure ii) number and volume of seized and confiscated proceeds of crime through MLA iii) number of sentenced persons and the length of imprisonment served iv) number of foreign prisoners transferred to the country of origin etc. This is a cross-cutting area for all areas of crime. Related activities include i) Strengthening central authorities to handle requests of extradition, MLA and confiscation; ii) Drafting legislation and making amendments where necessary; iii) Organizing workshops and seminars for police, prosecutors and judges in these areas of international cooperation on criminal matters: iv) Working closely with INTERPOL and other regional and international organizations in charge of law enforcement and customs; and promoting further use of legal tools.

The controls of borders need to be strengthened to counter the increasing prevalence of illicit trafficking in the region. This will entail strengthening interdiction and border control capacities of national and regional law enforcement bodies, including the provision of relevant equipment to establish effective border lines to strengthen border surveillance, establishment of cross-border cooperation arrangements and support for cross-border sharing of information and expertise. The cooperation partners will be national border control authorities and specialized agencies, narcotics, illegal immigration units, human trafficking and weapons units and forensic science facilities, e.g. criminal and forensic documents laboratories.

This will also include the establishment of dedicated airport and seaport specialist response units, a container screening programme, the application of risk assessment and targeting procedures, exchanging and networking of intelligence among strategic ports and airports of the region, and enhanced inter-agency cooperation (via Interpol and the World Customs Organization). When implementing border control technical assistance projects, consultations and cooperation will be undertaken with the relevant ministries of the Member States in the region, in particular, the ministries of defence and interior. UNODC will work with the governments to strengthen their legal and technical capacities to prevent and stop the trafficking of drugs, people, firearms, and smuggling of migrants, in line with the provisions of the UN drug control conventions and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its additional protocols. This will include assistance in drafting, adopting and implementing relevant legislation.

Assistance to Governments will be provided through the establishment of a number of initiatives in different areas to promote regional cooperation and coordination among the countries of the region. Sub-regional border control frameworks will be established for the countries of North Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean and for the Gulf States through the Gulf Cooperation Council Information and Coordination Centre. The comprehensive regional cross-border programmes targeting illicit trafficking in general will be complemented by specific programmes targeting trafficking in drugs, human beings and smuggling of migrants to establish relevant responses to those specific problems.

To complement the regional programmes, UNODC will seek to help governments at the national level to develop an integrated approach to fighting illicit trafficking and organized crime and overcome the current fragmentation and,

at times, uncoordinated agency responses to this challenge. As part of the drive for greater efficiencies in how existing resources are managed and deployed, UNODC will provide technical assistance and specialized training to national authorities to establish a coordinated agency response with the scope, authority and skills to mobilize government resources in concert to address the entire spectrum of organized crime activity (i.e. Illicit trafficking of drugs, humans, firearms, counterfeit goods/ currency/ medicines, maritime piracy, hostage taking, migrant smuggling and money-laundering), in response to the growing diversification in the operations of crime networks. Such a response may be supported through the establishment of Transnational Crime Units, which will promote a multi-agency approach to combating organized crime and drug trafficking as well as cross-border criminal activities.

UNODC will support the capacity building effort of the partner countries in developing the professional skills and operational effectiveness of the judicial, prosecutorial and law enforcement authorities and financial intelligence units (FIUs) across the region. The programme will introduce into the region its Computer Based Training (CBT) platform to upgrade skills and inform on issues related to trafficking in drugs and humans, anti-money-laundering and forensic awareness in order to increase the regional capacity to respond effectively against the various forms of crime.

iii. Regional approach to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism

An effective and comprehensive strengthening of anti-money laundering capacity in the region would serve as a disincentive to the growing threat posed by organized crime and terrorism in the region. Both have now become a serious threat to international peace and security. As such, UNODC considers that anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) capacity building in the region represents an integral programme area that underpins its programmatic response across all fields of organized crime, trafficking terrorism, and drug production.

One of the effective counter strategies will be to target financial flows derived from all serious organized crime activities, including terrorism, payment of ransom, and drug trafficking, since solid financing is essential for criminal groups to maintain and expand their illicit activities.

The broad objective of the UNODC Global Programme against Money-Laundering is to strengthen the ability of Member States to implement AML/CFT measures and to assist them in detecting, seizing and confiscating illicit proceeds, as required pursuant to United Nations instruments and other globally accepted standards, by providing relevant and appropriate technical assistance upon request.

The relevant conferences/ workshops held in the region over the last period shed light upon the real need for a number of countries in the region to further strengthen their capacities in the field of combating money-laundering and financing of terrorism. National legislation and regulatory measures in these countries are still not in full compliance with the international standards and norms. Additionally, the lack of well trained personnel hampers the implementation of the relevant international requirements.

Accordingly, UNODC can play a prominent role in drafting tailored-made national projects that respond the specific needs of the MENA countries.

In general, supporting national AML/CFT capacity building in the region has become one of the emerging needs. In the long run, UNODC can provide technical expertise, in response to requests from states, especially through holding and organizing specialized workshops, or providing an AML specialized expert, which would benefit the establishment of meaningful and trusting relationships with counterpart agencies. Such relationships allow for more effective delivery of sustainable capacity building for key agencies, including FIUs, law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices and policy-makers. The analysis of Mutual Evaluation Reports [MER], drafted post on-site visits by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Style Regional Body – MENA FATF- and other international organizations

reports, such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, have identified the lack of money-laundering cases brought to prosecution, and the even fewer number of convictions obtained, as one of the main shortcomings in the area of the AML/CFT framework effectiveness. The provision of legal advice and working directly with law enforcement agencies and the General Prosecutor's Office would certainly support the national authorities in the preparation of money-laundering cases for prosecution, preparation of evidence, assistance in the identification/seizing and confiscation of assets, etc. Overall, the provision of such legal advice in the region would make a significant contribution to transferring lessons learned in formal training sessions into the work environment, by providing for instance post-training follow-up and assist officials to adapt training materials and integrate newly acquired information into work practices and procedures.

The aforementioned projects will include the following main pillars:

- Drafting and reviewing of anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) national legislation, including the legislation dealing with the detection, freezing, seizing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, terrorists funds and assets.
- Equipping national competent authorities with the appropriate legal/ institutional/ administrative and operational framework that provides the necessary duties, powers and sanctions.
- Assisting national competent authorities and other relevant sectors in the implementation of AML/CFT measures to ensure greater compliance with recognized international standards.
- Developing a comprehensive training curriculum aiming at supporting capacity building in the field AML/CFT.
- Developing an efficient judicial system that ensures that judicial verdict/ decisions are properly enforced.

iv. Regional approach to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

a) Trafficking in persons

To complement the sub-regional border control programme, a regional initiative on trafficking in human beings will be established in the context of the comprehensive regional capacity building programme; The Arab Initiative to combat Human Trafficking that aims at supporting the Arab countries in (i) preventing and combating human trafficking by promoting the ratification and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Trafficking in Persons Protocol), (ii) strengthening the institutional and human capacities of the criminal justice systems, (iii) improving mechanisms for the appropriate identification referral, support, and protection of trafficked victims and (iv) raising the awareness about the crime and its devastating consequences on individuals and societies at large. The Arab Initiative Programme will serve as the framework for the regional response to trafficking in human beings and will be complemented by national projects and technical assistance where required.

This will also include assistance in the establishment of adequate legislative frameworks, building the capacity of law enforcement, prosecution and the judiciary, with a special focus on victim identification, strengthening international and inter-regional cooperation and fostering prevention through raising awareness among relevant authorities and the general public. The primary goal is to assist countries in establishing a common legal basis and enhancing international cooperation, including information exchange at the regional level in order to better investigate and prosecute traffickers, thus reducing the number of trafficked persons, and to provide specialized legal assistance and

protection to victims of trafficking and uphold their human rights throughout the process, in accordance with the internationally agreed legal instruments.

Capacity building for law enforcement and judicial practitioners to handle human trafficking will have to be reinforced, in particular relating to international cooperation in criminal matters, extradition and mutual legal assistance, and forensic documents examination.

In close collaboration with Sub-Programme 3: Health and Development, UNODC will further assist countries in providing people vulnerable to human trafficking, particularly women and girls, with comprehensive, gender-sensitive, HIV and AIDS prevention and care in countries of origin and destination. The Office will support countries to set in place large-scale awareness and advocacy campaigns on the nature and extent of trafficking in persons and the related HIV risks and response.

b) Smuggling of Migrants

Member States in the region suffer from the phenomenon of smuggling of migrants, being countries of origin, transit or destination, as appropriate. As such, there is a need to enhance activities aiming at combating this phenomenon that is directly associated with transnational organized crime syndicates, by curbing the spread of such syndicates, which calls for concerted efforts and support from law enforcement agencies.

UNODC will provide assistance to Governments through a number of initiatives to support criminal justice and law enforcement in line with the provisions of the United Nations Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This will include development of appropriate legislative frameworks capacity building of the judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement and border control, and the development of scientific studies on routes and modalities of smuggling of migrants, taking into account the social aspects of this phenomenon, and awareness raising in cooperation with the media and civil society through a comprehensive strategy for this purpose.

Special focus will be on international cooperation as the cornerstone of the combined efforts of Member States concerned in preventing and combating smuggling of migrants. This would include the establishment of a regional network to exchange information, identify focal points within the Ministries of Justice and Interior and other concerned authorities, with a view to achieving joint operational cooperation, in addition to development of specialized training programmes on international cooperation mechanisms in this regard.

This will be based on developing specialized and systematic training programmes that take into account the routes and methods used by smugglers of migrants, as well as the operationalization of channels of international judicial cooperation and technical assistance tools, through national capacity building strategies. Training will also address the importance of respecting the rights of smuggled migrants and humanitarian assistance to them.

A number of States in the region expressed the importance of addressing the smuggling of migrants' phenomenon in a comprehensive manner, which should be based on a regional strategy to fight transnational organized crime, taking into account the various dimensions of the crime including the developmental aspect of the phenomenon.

v. *Establishment of a regional approach to prevent terrorism and its financing*

The overall objective of UNODC's counter-terrorism technical assistance is to support Member States in achieving a functional universal legal regime against terrorism, in accordance with the principles of the rule of law as well as national and regional specificity. The assistance provided helps the countries to comply with the requirements of Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, in particular SC Resolutions 1267 and 1373. This work is carried

out by UNODC anti-terrorism experts within the framework of the ongoing UNODC Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Terrorism, launched in January 2003.

In the MENA region, UNODC will assist the countries of region to become party to the remaining universal legal instruments not yet ratified by these countries; assist the countries of the region to incorporate into national legal frameworks the provisions of aforementioned instruments, and to ensure the effective implementation thereof by providing specific technical assistance activities and training to develop the capacities and expertise of the concerned criminal justice officials. At a regional level, UNODC will work to strengthen regional cooperation in the field of criminal matters pertaining to counter-terrorism, including extradition, mutual legal assistance and participation into relevant international databanks.

UNODC will continue to provide capacity building support for national criminal justice systems to effectively implement the universal legal regime against terrorism. It includes: specialized and systematic on-site training of criminal justice officials; new online training courses to assist practitioners involved in counter-terrorism issues to develop the skills and knowledge required to effectively utilize the channels for international legal cooperation; new tailor-made technical assistance tools, such as the Compendium of bilateral, regional and international agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance, developed jointly with IOC for the 5 IOC Member States and disseminated to 1200 practitioners. In order to support and complement national-level activities, UNODC will also pursue its regional level activities jointly with key regional and international organizations.

Giving practical effect to the UN Counter-Terrorism Global Strategy

The implementation of the UN Counter Terrorism Global Strategy at the national level entails uniting the efforts of all the international organizations concerned along with the various national bodies entrusted with countering terrorism at the country level. The countries of the Middle East and North Africa, which have long suffered from terrorism, face a number of impediments that hamper the appropriate implementation of the strategy at the domestic level. This is due to several reasons, the most important of which is the lack of institutional capacity able of giving practical effect to the requirements and measures set forth in the action plan annexed to the said UN Global Strategy.

A number of countries in the region have approached the UNODC requesting its assistance in devising a national strategy to respond to the Global Strategy. Based on the above, UNODC , within the framework of its mandate and in cooperation with the international key actors, is currently working on conceptualizing a comprehensive framework that can serve as an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Global Strategy from a national perspective. The said framework will adopt an integrated approach to put in place the main elements necessary for supporting national capacities dealing with countering terrorism. This is including, but not limited to the following:

- State responsibility to protect against terrorism, scope and elements of a preventive criminal justice system against terrorism and other forms of related transnational crimes and enhancing international cooperation mechanisms related to the fight against terrorism.
- Developing and maintaining an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice system that can ensure, in accordance with the obligations under international law, that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in support of terrorist acts is brought to justice, with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Supporting the national authorities in strengthening their capabilities in fighting money-laundering and terrorism financing, aiming at effectively responding to the international requirements in this regard.

- As called for in the Global Strategy and as far as UNODC mandate permits, contributing to the promotion of initiatives and programmes related to fostering peaceful dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures, peoples and religions, promotion of peace, justice and human development, and encouraging education and public awareness programmes involving all sectors of the society. This can be pursued in close collaboration and coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other relevant organizations, also in view of the fact that UNESCO is expected to play a key role, including through inter-faith dialogue among civilizations, taking advantage of national and regional initiatives in this regard.

vi. Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Combat Cyber Crime

Cyber crime is a relatively recent form of criminal activity. The development of new information and communication technologies (ICTs), including the use of computers and databases, have deeply changed the way our societies operate. Government agencies and companies rely on networks and store sensitive information electronically. Individuals use Internet for all sorts of activities from e-shopping to banking or maintaining contacts through social web-based networks.

At the same time, this worldwide proliferation of ICTs has given rise to increasing forms of cyber crime, which pose threats not only to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of computer systems, but also to the security of critical infrastructure. Computer systems, the Internet, databases etc. have become tools of crime, constituting both an opportunity to facilitate the commission of traditional crimes such as fraud or extortion and a vehicle for new types of crimes. To be able to react to the challenges, law enforcement agencies need the right legal instruments and specific training with regard to their being able to identify offenders and collect the evidence required for criminal proceedings. In addition, problems of jurisdiction arise at both the national and international levels. Cyber space is not constrained by national boundaries - criminals can change their locations from one country to another country within seconds in the cyber world, irrespective of their physical location. Thus, to combat cyber crime effectively, regional and international cooperation must be further enhanced. It is also vital that technical assistance and training tools be provided to those developing countries where there is a lack of capacity and expertise to deal with cyber-crime.

Cyber crime activities in the MENA Region enclose some specific features:

- Low level of security awareness;
- Lack of training for the judiciary system, law enforcement agencies, civil society in general; and
- General absence of regulations.

In addressing cyber crime, UNODC has the comparative advantage of being the only global intergovernmental body working in crime prevention and criminal justice, with the specialized technical competence, operational capacity and long term expertise in crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law. UNODC is also in a unique position with the ability to promote international cooperation with a specific focus on the developing world and also offers a multi-lateral platform.

In terms of technical assistance on cyber crime, UNODC is aiming to assist developing countries in their fight against cyber crime through:

- Legislative assistance to assist Member States in legislative drafting and adoption of adequate legislation based on country-specific demands and applicable instruments;
- Capacity building (longer-term and sustainable) in order to build operational and institutional capacity of law enforcement and judicial bodies in relation to investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of serious crimes,

provide training, and improve international cooperation and exchange between law enforcement authorities, including mutual legal assistance;

- Strengthening of international cooperation in cybercrime cases;
- Broad-based policy and strategy development including through the involvement of internet-based private sector companies and civil society;
- A particular focus will target the misuse of ICTs for child sexual abuse and exploitation in developing countries; and
- Mobilizing and raise awareness of civil society.

The Regional Programme's interventions in the area of cyber crime will be closely coordinated with UNODC headquarters that will continue to build and act as a liaison with the relevant and involved partners. Specialized experts will technically assess programme ideas to ensure that the planned activities are compatible with the relevant mandates and that they are complementing, rather than duplicating, other such activities.

ONGOING UNODC ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SUB-PROGRAMME I

UNODC is currently involved in the following activities related to countering illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in the region:

- Supporting selected national drug control law enforcement and customs authorities to improve their drug control and interdiction capacities through provision of specialized training and equipment;
- Strengthening regional and sub-regional drug law enforcement cooperation through joint meetings, workshops and training events of drug law enforcement officials from selected countries;
- Establishment of a Gulf Centre for Criminal Intelligence (2007-2011) to serve as a hub for representation of the law enforcement agencies of each Member State of the Gulf Cooperation Council;
- Enhancing the capacity of the criminal justice system to respond to smuggling of migrants in the countries of North Africa by establishing adequate legislative frameworks and building the capacities of the law enforcement.
- Strengthening the capacity of the national criminal justice systems in selected countries to investigate, prosecute and convict human traffickers; and
- Supporting requesting countries to: (i) strengthen the capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the international legal instruments against terrorism in compliance with the rule of law; (ii) incorporate their provisions into national legislation; and (iii) achieve ratification of all these instruments.

Sub-Programme II: Promoting Integrity and Building Justice

BRIEF SITUATION ANALYSIS

Justice and integrity are key cornerstones of development, human rights, peace and security. The rule of law can only be established and maintained when all actors – individuals, organizations and institutions, both in the public and private sectors – are accountable under the laws in force, equally applied and independently adjudicated through an institutional framework governed by the principles of transparency, integrity, and justice. Thus, acting in concert with partners concerned, UNODC will, within the context of the Regional Programme, support the development of a criminal justice system and fighting corruption in the region.

In this context, Member States in the region have developed in varying degrees their legislative and institutional capacities, in line with the international instruments and treaties. Despite these serious efforts, criminal justice institutions in the Middle East and North Africa are still facing some challenges, including:

- The capacity and infrastructure of some states to **collect, analyse and exchange crime and criminal justice data** which contribute to the modernization of justice policies and mechanisms, including mechanization systems and the proper administration of justice, are limited;
- In some countries, the **legislative and operational frameworks** for preventing crime and enforcing the rule of law in accordance with international human rights standards are lacking. This is further complicated as the national justice systems take their roots from different legal systems;
- The current institutional capacity of the **children justice system** in the region does not enable adequate response to protect and ensure the best interests of the child, in line with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. There is also a lack of adequate legislative provision for educational measures, alternatives to deprivation of liberty, and measures to encourage recourse to mediation and conciliation procedures, including restorative justice;
- Fighting **corruption** is increasingly a major development and governance challenge for the region. Eight of the eighteen countries in the region still did not ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and many have not yet introduced the required legislative and structural reforms in response to their obligations towards this Convention;
- Effective national and local **crime prevention policies and programmes**, particularly programmes to address the large youth populations in urban settings, are insufficient;
- Responses to the phenomenon of **violence against women and girls**, as well as children in general, need to be assessed and enhanced as required;
- **Access to legal aid** needs to be strengthened, especially among vulnerable groups of society, in order to optimize the rule of law;
- The capacities of law enforcement officials as well as prosecutors and judges need to be further enhanced in order to ensure efficient crime prevention and **investigation**, including crime scene investigation capacities. Effective oversight mechanisms are key to ensuring compliance with the international standards on police accountability and integrity;
- **Prison** overcrowding in the region, lack of human resources and inadequate separation according to the different categories of prisoners are a priority. Prison management policies and practices need to promote the social reintegration of prisoners and promote enhanced treatment of prisoners in accordance with UN Standards and Norms;
- Health in prisons is severely affected by the lack of resources, endangering the prison community and beyond from the transmission of infectious diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis. This risk is aggravated by poor environment, overcrowding, weak prison and health care management as well as limited access to preventive

curative, reproductive and palliative care. In several countries in the region, tuberculosis is the first cause of death for prisoners. Workplace environment is unsafe for the health of staff.

Justice and integrity as prerequisites for the promotion of peace, security and human rights must therefore be part of the development agenda. To prevent crime, strengthen justice systems, promote the rule of law and address impediments to human security and sustainable development, the Regional Sub-Programme on promoting crime prevention and building justice and integrity will **focus on the following areas:**

PROGRAMME OUTPUT AREAS

i. Strategic information and analysis

UNODC is collecting crime and criminal justice statistics at the international level through the UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS). Over the past ten years, only a few countries from the Region have been able to respond to the questionnaire due to several reasons such as the limited capacity and infrastructure of some states to collect, analyze and share crime and criminal justice data. Surveys on the measurement of corruption, based on samples of general population, businesses, and public employees from selected sectors (for example, judiciary, police, etc.) should also be promoted in the region. Another important source of information is represented by victimization surveys, which should ideally be conducted in each country on a regular basis.

As part of its mandate from the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC, UNODC is gathering and analyzing information provided by Member States through the self-assessment checklist on the implementation of the UNCAC. The self-assessment contains information on substantive provisions and their practical implementation, as well as the identification of technical assistance needs of the reporting countries.

ii. Reform of the criminal justice systems and enhancing the capacities of prisons and alternatives to imprisonment

Technical assistance will be provided to help the countries develop their criminal justice systems by strengthening their capacity and performance. The focus will be on comprehensive reform processes through nationally-owned programmes, including capacity-building of criminal justice professionals through national training institutions (judges and prosecutors), Support will also be provided to assist Member States in adapting their legislation and procedures to enhance the capacity of their criminal justice practitioners to respond to the growing need to establish an institutional and ongoing international cooperation in criminal matters with the neighbouring states as well as with other countries, in the framework of implementing joint cooperation projects. This will be achieved through the development of a set of tools for the beneficiary countries focusing on strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in the Arab region through capacity and institutional building, and by furthering working relationships among counterparts within the MENA region.

Building on a decade's long experience and lessons learned from the implementation of technical assistance projects on access to justice in this region, UNODC will build on this strong platform with further support to Member States of the region, and with the participation of the civil society, to enhance citizens' access to justice. The administration of justice is at the centre of criminal justice reform activities, emphasizing the provision of institutional support and technical assistance to the existing law enforcement and judiciary training institutions, with a view to develop and update its training programmes in line with international standards. Furthermore, the training will address the non-judicial staff at criminal courts, in order to expand the target groups integrating all professions directly linked to criminal justice. This will also include work on establishing an effective legal defence and legal aid system, and implementing restorative justice processes and outputs. The programme will aim at including all stakeholders in this

reform process, especially civil society (legal aid NGOs, lawyers' syndicates and academia). In this regard, the Office will place particular importance on the role of "judicial information centres" as part of the courts' automation process, in order to simplify and facilitate litigation procedures, provide necessary information and statistics to support the criminal justice system, and achieve greater transparency in the field of justice.

Based on the experience and lessons learned from UNODC projects on juvenile justice in the region, and the two sub-regional training events on the measurement of juvenile justice indicators that took place in 2009 and 2010, UNODC is ready to expand its technical support in this area. Work will focus on a comprehensive and integrated child-centred approach, which would include strengthening legislative capacity so as to encompass alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice and the decriminalization of status offences (such as begging, running away from home and vagrancy, etc.), as well as on the development of specialized institutions dealing with children in contact with the law (children in conflict with the law, children at risk, and child victims and witnesses of crime), strengthening the capacity of workers in this area, and on developing appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, including a regional approach to share experience and good practices, in cooperation with UNICEF.

A regional approach to implementing the revised Model Strategies and Practical Measures on The Elimination Of Violence Against Women in The Field Of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be developed, based on thorough assessments of national priorities and specificities and activities already planned in countries in the region, bearing in mind that UNODC's expertise in this area relates to crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women (one-stop centres, strengthening law enforcement and judicial responses, case-management and tracking systems as well as victim empowerment measures).

Enhancing the regional and sub-regional forensic capacities to a higher level will underpin both the work in criminal justice reform and organized crime prevention. UNODC activities in the area will concentrate on the promotion of best practices in crime scene management, the establishment and improvement of laboratory facilities for analyzing forensic evidence, and the promotion of regional and sub-regional networking among forensic science institutes to establish a regional support infrastructure and improve the sharing of data and experiences. Activities will build upon UNODC's ongoing forensic services, namely laboratory quality assurance support and will be implemented by a regional Forensic Expert, who will be in a position, upon request from the beneficiary Member State, to provide expertise, technical guidance and to coordinate forensic activities at both the regional and national levels, upon requests from the countries of the region for such expertise.

Prison reform is an important element of reforming criminal justice systems as the impact of dysfunction of criminal justice systems will end up in overcrowding and high levels of pre-trial detention in prisons and detention centres. Taking advantage of UNODC's expanded programme to support the reform of the prison systems in the region, national and regional programmes will be further developed to strengthen the management and operation of prisons through the provision of specialized training for prison management and staff. Substantive areas covered by the training will include: expansion of prison information systems; improving the welfare and living conditions of prisoners, and in particular strengthening the capacity of the prison services to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups within the prison population, including women, offenders with mental healthcare needs and drug abuse problems. As such, the programme will contribute to and support Member States' efforts to strengthen and develop a correctional system in line with internationally recognized standards. By doing so, these programme activities will promote the rule of law and the establishment of an efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system.

Prison reform will not be regarded in isolation from broader criminal justice reform. Effective prison reform is dependent on the improvement and rationalization of criminal justice policies, including crime prevention and sentencing policies, and on the care and treatment made available to vulnerable groups in the community. Reform

of the prison system will therefore take into account the needs relating to the reform of the criminal justice system as a whole and employ an integrated, multi-disciplinary strategy to achieve sustainable impact. Thus, reform initiatives will also encompass criminal justice institutions other than the prison service, such as the judiciary prosecution and police service, as relevant.

The successful reintegration of prisoners is another important focus of this outcome area. Prison reform programmes will include the introduction of education, vocational training and life skills programmes, designed to build the capacity of prisoners to live law abiding lives following release. Prison staff will receive training on the needs of prisoners in order to facilitate reintegration, with interventions initiated while in prison, and to the extent possible, continued after release. UNODC will actively seek out partners from government and civil society to draw upon their expertise in delivering vocational and livelihood training skills relevant to the region. The office will also evaluate the possibility of working with the private sector to identify employers who may be open to receive prisoners after release.

Finally, the regional programme will actively promote a review of sentencing guidelines and alternatives to imprisonment in penal legislation and work on the expansion, in practice, of the use of non-custodial measures and sanctions, as an effective and sustainable response to prison overcrowding, and increasing the role of communities. Alternatives to imprisonment can take many forms, and while the administration of alternatives (for example community service orders) sometimes falls on the prison system, the responsibility for ensuring the effective use of non-custodial measures and sanctions rests on the criminal justice system as a whole. In this regard, UNODC will ensure that a holistic approach is adopted in introducing and expanding the implementation of non-custodial measures and sanctions, including restorative justice processes and programmes, working with all criminal justice institutions and actors involved (e.g. legislative bodies, policy makers, the police, prosecution, judiciary and prison service).

iii. Combating corruption

Many countries in the MENA region are keen to receive UNODC expertise and technical assistance to support their ratification and implementation of the UNCAC and the relevant regional instruments against corruption. The objective is to improve governments' capacity to implement policies and laws and develop institutions for the prevention of corruption, and criminalization and enforcement of sanctions, including confiscation and return of proceeds of corruption and prevention of corruption. More specifically, assistance will focus on strengthening legal and institutional anti-corruption frameworks; supporting judicial integrity initiatives; assisting with the development of anti-corruption policies and tools; establishing anti-corruption bodies and strengthening their capacity; and enhancing cooperation and coordination between agencies concerned to maximize the benefit of joint assistance.

While support will be coordinated at the regional level, the direct technical assistance will be provided at the national level, and will be guided by the findings of the mechanism for reviewing the implementation of the UNCAC (UNCAC Review Mechanism).² UNODC will provide Member States with expertise and technical assistance in line with the provisions of UNCAC, with programme activities in the areas of prevention, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation and asset recovery.

² Pursuant to resolution 3/1, the UNCAC Review Mechanism provides for an intergovernmental process, whereby State parties to the UNCAC will be reviewed in two cycles of five years each. The first five year cycle will review the implementation of Chapters III (criminalization and law enforcement) and IV (international cooperation), while the second cycle will review Chapters II (preventive measures) and V (asset recovery). The State parties to be reviewed are selected by the drawing of lots, with approximately 35 State parties to be reviewed each year. Two States parties are also randomly selected as reviewing States parties, with one from the same geographical region as the State party under review; they will conduct a desk review based on the UNCAC Self-Assessment Checklist report and any supplementary information provided by the State party under review. Constructive dialogue will follow between the reviewing experts and the State party under review. If it is agreed by the State party under review, the desk review may be complemented by further means of direct dialogue, such as a country visit or a joint meeting at the UN Office in Vienna. The Terms of Reference, Guidelines and Blueprint Report are to be adhered to throughout the entire process. UNODC, as the Secretariat to the UNCAC Review Mechanism, provides assistance to all requesting States parties throughout the process.

The adoption of legislative and regulatory frameworks in line with UNCAC is a first and crucial step, in particular for highly technical areas such as asset recovery. UNODC will provide/ continue to provide with UNDP/ POGAR and other relevant UNDP field offices support to Member States in adopting national, sub-regional and regional anti-corruption strategies to provide a platform for a holistic and integrated approach to tackle corruption, and to facilitate a broad knowledge transfer from global and domestic experience of the larger community of practice in democratic governance, covering issues such as parliamentary and judicial reforms, human rights and access to justice, public administration and civil service reform.

UNODC will facilitate support for the enactment of laws and issuance of regulations to facilitate the adoption and implementation of national strategies, including capacity building and training of public officials and NGOs working in the field of fighting corruption. UNODC will serve to ensure that best practices and lessons learned are shared across the region and are used to develop national strategies through a variety of methodologies, including training, professional coaching, establishing knowledge networks, identifying and sharing best practices, the appointment of mentors and other forms of bi-lateral and multi-lateral technical assistance:

- Facilitate UNCAC gap analyses and compliance reviews, also through the UNCAC Review Mechanism, in order to empower States parties to identify implementation efforts, gaps and related needs for technical assistance;
- Establish cooperation mechanisms, including expertise and experience exchange, gathering and processing, as well as increasing awareness-raising and education curriculum development, in response to the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Enhance the capacity of judicial practitioners and central authorities to request and facilitate international cooperation in criminal cases, including mutual legal assistance, extradition, confiscation and asset recovery;
- Facilitate regional expertise and experience exchange and peer-to-peer support in intelligence creation, specialized investigative techniques and advances in crime prevention approaches; and
- Facilitate regional and international knowledge exchange on good practices and promising approaches for the prevention of crime.

ONGOING UNODC ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SUB-PROGRAMME II

UNODC is currently involved in the following activities related to promoting crime prevention and building justice and integrity in the region:

- Supporting the reforming of the criminal justice system in selected countries, including training of judges and prosecutors;
- Supporting the process of strengthening citizens' access to justice and legal aid;
- Facilitating an improved social re-integration of released children and youth from detention centres;
- Assisting the process of prison reform by building leadership capacity, develop general and specialized prison staff training and improve prison health and welfare; and
- Assisting selected countries in the process of promoting transparency, integrity and strengthening the anti-corruption measures through the implementation of UNCAC.

Sub-Programme III: Drug Prevention and Health

BRIEF SITUATION ANALYSIS

Drug use is increasingly recognized as becoming a growing problem in most countries of the Arab Region, as reported by the governments in the region. This is especially true among the young population, with indicators showing an increasingly younger age of onset for first time drug use. Although cannabis is the most prevalent drug in the region, heroin and licit pharmaceuticals dominate demand for treatment across the region. Lack of information is due to the absence of information centres and a standardized data base that facilitates guiding and evaluating national strategies as well as information exchange at the regional and international levels.

The main gap in the region remains in: a) fluctuation in the availability of expertise (scope, reach and accessibility between and within countries); b) limitation in effective and culturally sensitive, evidence-based prevention, treatment and rehabilitation interventions and services for the reduction of social and health consequences of drug use, ranging from universal and selective drug use prevention (particularly life skills education in school settings, family skills training programmes targeting families at higher risk, workplace prevention programmes, and among drug addition high risk groups), treatment and rehabilitation, social reintegration and programmes aiming at reducing health and social consequences of drug use.

There is a limited advanced knowledge available to treatment professionals, limited treatment options in operation, and where available, mostly focusing on detoxification with no follow-up or complementary services. More effort needs to be placed on networking and bridging the available expertise and advocating for scaling up to raise their standards, as an example but not limited to, through taking advantage of guiding manuals and training courses available in the specialized websites. It is important to note the high cost of treatment which constitutes a significant challenge for the national health authorities to treat drug addicts and sick people.

Lack of gender sensitive programmes with female access to treatment facilities is a particular challenge for this region. Furthermore, there is a very limited approach to dealing with victims of drug abuse, and a lack of understanding of reasons for drug addiction, which highlights shortcomings in the design of sustainable livelihood and rehabilitation programmes.

Curbing the spread of the HIV epidemic in the countries of the region also remains a challenging task, and one with growing urgency. In most of the countries in the region, the epidemic is concentrated among most at risks populations (MARPs). UNAIDS and WHO estimate that in 2008, about 35 000 [24 000–46 000] people in the Middle East and North Africa became infected with HIV, and 20 000 [15 000–25 000] AIDS-related deaths occurred. The total number of people living with HIV rose from 200 000 [150 000– 250 000] in 2001 to 310 000 [250 000–380 000] in 2008. Throughout the region, HIV prevalence remains low. An exception is southern Sudan, where HIV prevalence among pregnant women exceeds 1%. A large number of South Asian men who are guest workers in the Middle East and North Africa risk becoming infected through contact with sex workers in the region. Coverage of antiretroviral therapy remains low throughout the region, with 14% of people in need of treatment receiving it in 2008. Some progress has been reported in promoting HIV testing, although the number of people tested remains low. Between 2007 and 2008, the number of people receiving HIV testing and counselling in Yemen increased 18-fold—from 121 to 2176. In Morocco, there was a 24-fold rise in the number of people tested between 2001 and 2007—from 1500 to 35 458.

Epidemics in the Middle East and North Africa are largely concentrated among injecting drug users, men who have sex with men and sex workers and their clients. An exception is Southern Sudan, where transmission is also occurring among the general population. Elevated levels of HIV infection have been detected in networks of drug users—with prevalence estimates ranging from 11.8% to 2.6% in some countries in the region.

Current action in the region must now expand beyond small-scale pilot interventions in target regions, to a large scale, region-wide implementation.

One of the main challenges is to overcome the “HIV invisibility” that the overall low rate of prevalence has caused in policy makers and parliamentarians in the region. As the rate of injecting drug use grows, so too does the rate of infection of HIV transmission, and prevention at this stage could still have a dramatic impact in halting the further spread in the region. The need to address HIV among Injection Drug Users (IDU) is reflected in the National Strategic Plans of 10 countries in the region.

UNODC will contribute to building the capacity and expertise of Member States in the region to comprehensively and effectively address the emerging situation with regard to drug use, dependence and addiction in the countries concerned, in addition to its related negative health effects, such as Hepatitis B and C, as well as HIV. This would be undertaken on the basis of international evidence-based practices, as well as lessons-learned from regional and local practices. The aim is to empower capacities of governmental bodies and civil society already active in the region to scale up and enhance their ongoing activities, to cover a wider area and offer a fuller spectrum of activities that aim at reducing demand for, as well as harm from drugs. This will be achieved through expanding and adapting national best practices on a regional level. Policy makers will receive training modules and pilot projects to build awareness and capacity across the region which will be reinforced and made sustainable through a regional knowledge networking structure.

The following section summarizes the “Drug Prevention and Health” sub-programme by highlighting the intended overall impact, outcomes and outputs, based on the situation analysis outlined above. The achievement of the desired impact, and the delivery of the outcomes and outputs, is primarily the responsibility of Member States, working effectively together. The responsibility of UNODC is to provide high quality support services and technical support to the relevant national and regional institutions so that the results may be achieved.

PROGRAMME OUTPUT AREAS

i. Strategic information and analysis

The low priority given to HIV/AIDS and drug abuse as an issue in the MENA region has meant that little effort has been made to establish national capacity for the collection of related data, or for the monitoring and analysis of regional trends. While this is an underlying challenge in the region, internationally monitored indicators are clearly showing a growing prevalence of both HIV/AIDS and substance abuse, with further trends demonstrating that these issues are affecting broader and broader sections of the population of the region. Countries in the region have been reporting dramatic increases in Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) - predominantly fake pharmaceuticals sold as *Captagon*- over the last few years (WDR 2009). Therefore, the need to strengthen data collection, monitoring and analysis is seen as absolutely fundamental to having an informed and effective response to the dual threats of HIV and drugs. The political mandate of UNODC as per the 1998 UNGASS political declaration, the training toolkits developed and advocacy played by UNODC through the Global Assessment Programme, the presence of the southern Mediterranean region within the geographical area of operation of UNODC in the context of the growing interest for a Mediterranean Union for networking and exchange of expertise, are all important building blocks for strengthening this output.

ii. Drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation

Despite the fact that data on drugs in the Middle East and North Africa is still far from being comprehensive, the available evidence portrays a recognised growing problem requiring prompt and concerted responses on different levels. Some government agencies dealing with the reduction of demand for and harm from drugs in the region have proposed strategies and programmes to respond to the problem. However, these initiatives are not always translated into action. In some countries, NGOs and other civil society organizations have filled this gap by taking the initiative to address the issue of drug abuse outside of the institutional framework. While this is contributing to the growth of local capacity in specific domains, most of these initiatives do not have sufficient resources or professional capacity to achieve the desired impact. In most cases, a limited approach is implemented and this rarely addresses the causes of drug addiction. Moreover, because the links between these ad hoc local institutions are weak, there is little opportunity for knowledge sharing.

UNODC's strategy has so far been to promote locally developed good practices and networking for reducing demand for and harm from drugs, with the aim of building capacity to effectively address emerging drug use and related health problems. Accordingly, training toolkits based on evidence-based interventions, best practices and responses (local and international) have been developed and adapted. The Regional Programme approach will contribute to further scale up these activities and build a knowledge sharing network across the region.

To help prevent drug abuse, UNODC will give priority to activities including life-skills education in schools, such as but not limited to, communication, negotiation, and leadership skills, team-work, advocacy and decision making skills. Life-skills education is one of the most tried drug prevention interventions which can also be effective in reducing abnormal behaviour. Another evidence-based activity is family skills training, which shows good results both in the school context with respect to improving positive behaviours (i.e. sharing, listening, turn taking) and in the family (targeting families in the community at the universal level and more at risk families at the selective level) and reduces negative and aggressive behaviours. Family skills have also been used effectively in the context of juvenile justice systems and/ or crime prevention. The UNODC programme for prevention of drug abuse in the workplace is a programme which has been successful in reducing substance use among employees and has brought substantial gains to companies in terms of reduced absenteeism and accidents while improving productivity.

To strengthen drug dependence treatment services, UNODC will advocate for scientific evidence, drug dependence treatment and respect for the rights of those treated. UNODC will also build the capacity of service providers to deliver drug dependence treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention within a continuum of care. UNODC will further forge partnerships with healthcare systems and civil society to increase coverage of treatment in the community and provide access to comprehensive services for all people in need of treatment and rehabilitation. Another focus will be given to build bridges between legislative bodies and systems of healthcare, drug dependence treatment, social services, vocational training, law enforcement and criminal justice, to facilitate a comprehensive programme of care, including diversion schemes from the criminal justice system and provision of evidence-based treatment services within penitentiary institutions. The Office will also build international partnerships, especially with the donor countries and institutions, to enhance the support and implementation of the treatment and rehabilitation cooperation projects.

A Middle East and North Africa network on drug dependence treatment should be developed that includes government counterparts, academic institutions, and treatment providers in line with the objectives of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care, which is presently being operationalized through the "Partnership for Action on Comprehensive Treatment (PACT) – Treating drug dependence and its health consequences/ OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS Treatment Phase II (GLOJ71)". UNODC will address the specific needs of young people in need of treatment

(together with UNICEF and UNHABITAT) and female prisoners (in partnership with UNIFEM). Furthermore, UNODC will provide training and technical assistance to selected countries for establishing drug information systems and building the capacity to assess the availability, quality, coverage and impact of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation interventions, using internationally harmonized indicators and tools.

iii. HIV and AIDS prevention and care

Since 2002, UNODC has been the convenor of the Regional Working Group on Drug Use and HIV, in partnership with UNAIDS and WHO. The Group brings together national AIDS programmes, mental health programmes, drug control and law enforcement, prison authorities and civil society for integrated and coordinated programme development. This Regional Working group has become the primary platform for introducing major policy and programmatic responses in the region, tackling the HIV response with regards to drug use and prison settings. It has contributed to building the capacity of national government counterparts and civil society. UNODC will continue to exploit this group, as well as other multi-sectoral and multi-lateral vehicles to mobilize political commitments and efforts to prioritize HIV prevention and care at national and regional levels.

UNODC intends to significantly scale up programmes of HIV prevention and care for drug users and in prison settings in the MENA region in the coming three years of the Regional Programme. UNODC will continue to assist in capacity building of governments and civil society at the programmatic and implementation level. It will also continue to strengthen the positive legal environment through the development of policies and national action plans on HIV as well as the strengthening of existing policies and action plans. Also envisaged is the expansion of both programmes to include new countries through the facilitation of a needs assessment process, the design of appropriate strategies and interventions to assist countries in strengthening their response to HIV, and to support resource mobilization and provide technical support in the implementation of those strategies. Finally, UNODC will ensure that national strategies work in concert together towards a consistent regional approach to tackling the challenges of HIV.

UNODC's work on HIV/AIDS in prison settings will continue to increase knowledge amongst prison personnel on current risks associated with drug use and HIV; strengthen the social and health facilities for the prevention and care of drug use and HIV; increase the knowledge of inmates on drug use, HIV and ways to reduce potential risks; and finally, to reduce over-crowding and improve general prison conditions. The drug use programme activity will continue to expand and scale-up needle and syringe programmes, community outreach programmes and support the initiation of and advocate for substitution therapy programmes. In addition, UNODC will continue to provide countries with technical assistance to apply for and implement grants from the Global Fund, beginning with the proposal development process and ending with implementation. Furthermore, it will seek to obtain additional support through cooperation with the donor countries.

UNODC also plans to pursue advocacy with high level law enforcement and partnership building with Ministries of Interior and Health and the Judiciary to review policies and legal frameworks and to ensure the smooth implementation of effective HIV prevention and care packages, reduce stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and drug use, as well as engaging key stakeholders in the national HIV responses. Their engagement is seen as essential to the implementation of successful programme activities in this area. This will include raising awareness of prison personnel, as well as policy makers, on the relationship between the increased risk of becoming a prisoner and/ or a drug addict when living in poverty, inequality or deprivation. The need to integrate marginalized individuals into society, and how this can be achieved through the enhancement of livelihood assets, will need to be a major subject of this awareness campaign.

ONGOING UNODC ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SUB-PROGRAMME III

UNODC is currently involved in the following activities related to promoting drug prevention and health in the region:

- Empowering regional capacities to cover a wide spectrum of activities aiming at promoting good practices and networking for reducing demand and harm from drugs;
- Establishment of a Global Sports Fund to use sport to help prevent drug abuse and criminal behaviour among young people;
- Enhancing the knowledge and skills of Arab religious leaders in order to emphasize the ramifications of drug use, thus advocating drug prevention among youth, families, and vulnerable groups;
- Working closely with media throughout the region to promote healthy life skills among youth; and
- Strengthening HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services and prisons and community aftercare services in selected countries.

IV. Programme Development, Management, Financing, Oversight and Reporting

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The regional programme approach envisages that the Regional Programme will be the main vehicle for UNODC programming in the field, and that all sub-regions will have a clearly defined, nationally owned, multi-year Regional Programme strategy in place.

The lifecycle of the Regional Programme has three distinct phases:

Regional/ national prioritization

The experts and representatives of the Arab States participating in the Regional Expert Meeting on the UNODC Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States (2011-2015), held at the Headquarters of the League of Arab States, Cairo, Egypt, during the period 27 to 29 April 2010 reviewed and endorsed the draft Regional Programme, the draft Cairo Declaration and the draft Terms of Reference for a Regional Programme Steering and Follow-Up Committee that would oversee its implementation. During that meeting an assessment of needs and a strategic analysis of national and regional challenges were carried out. Representatives of the 18 participating Member States were also consulted on the recommendations on activities to be implemented under the Regional Programme, which are presented in the result matrices in chapter VI.

Programme design and endorsement

Once Member States in the region agree to move forward with the regional approach, an intensive period of programme development gets underway. As a result of the above consultations, a revised draft Regional Programme is further developed by an internal UNODC task force, combining both geographic and thematic expertise in the field and in headquarters. The Regional Programme has been finalized after the introduction of all the amendments to the Regional Programme's preliminary draft proposed by the representatives of Member States.

As stated in the Cairo Declaration, the participants welcomed the approach to establish multi-year national and regional strategies and corresponding programmes, giving priority to the implementation of national capacity-building programmes in the Arab countries most in need, especially the Palestinian Authority and Yemen. These will allow UNODC to further develop and mainstream its expertise and the support it provides to national and regional partners to develop holistic national and regional responses to strengthen transnational drug control, crime and terrorism prevention. The participants also welcomed the continuing and long-term commitment by both national and regional actors to collaborate together for coordinated efforts to face the challenges in the areas of drug control, crime and terrorism prevention.

Once UNODC has ensured that the Regional Programme, the Cairo Declaration and the Terms of Reference for the Regional Programme Steering and Follow-Up Committee include all comments provided by the Member States, the three documents are submitted by the Secretariat of the League of Arab States to the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level and to the Councils of Arab Ministers of Interior, Justice and Health to gain political support and backing.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

At the institutional level: Regional Programme Steering and Follow-Up Committee is to oversee the implementation of the UNODC Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States (2011 – 2015) in accordance with regional priorities, and to facilitate effective cooperation between UNODC, the Member States of the League of Arab States and the various specialized councils and departments of the League. It makes sure there is no duplication with other efforts in the areas of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the region and facilitates the mobilization of resources for the programme. For more details about the Committee's objectives and work mechanisms, membership and Terms of Reference (please see Annex 2).

At UNODC level the Regional Programme will be managed by UNODC ROMENA. The UNODC Regional Representative for the ROMENA will continue to liaise with the countries of the region with regard to the implementation of the Regional Programme, including consulting on problems encountered, how the Regional Programme is responding to the needs of the countries and addressing relevant emerging issues.

A Programme Coordination and Analysis Unit (PCAU) has been established in ROMENA to oversee the Regional Programme development and implementation. This Unit, under the overall supervision and management of the Head of the PCAU, is responsible for the following:

- Facilitate coordination and the provision of technical, substantial and administrative advice and support for regional programme development and implementation.
- Promote integrated programming at the national and regional levels, and provide related strategic advice.
- Identify programming and funding opportunities.
- Ensure that the sub-programmes are implemented effectively and efficiently, in line with UNODC's overall Regional Programme, implementation forecast and programme activity work plans.
- Monitor closely programme implementation and provide quality support and assurance to programme officers, and oversee monitoring and evaluation of the sub-programmes and the regional programme as a whole.
- Ensure that experiences and lessons learned provide the basis for the design and implementation of all technical cooperation activities.

Sub-Regional Offices and Country-Based Programme Offices will be responsible for moving forward with the development and implementation of sub-regional and national activities, for the preparation of Country Programmes (as derived from the Regional Programme) and for maintaining close working relationships with national authorities, other actors at the national and regional levels, and the broader UN Country Teams.

PROGRAMME FINANCING

Donor partners will be actively encouraged to pledge resources for the implementation of the overall Regional Programme, or soft-earmark resources to one of the sub-programmes or its outcomes (components). In line with UNODC's approach and the Member States' policies on foreign assistance, UNODC will avoid donations to individual activities, unless they can be utilized through and in support of a programmatic drive towards outcomes. As agreed internationally under principles of aid effectiveness, activity-specific donations add to overhead, administration and transaction costs, are inconsistent with a focus on achieving development results, and undermine the principle of harmonized aid delivery.

UNODC expects to mobilize resources from: i) UNODC's core global budget; ii) UNODC global programmes, funded outside the Arab region; iii) Member States in the region; iv) Bilateral donors; v) Multilateral donors; and v) Regional and Global funds.

Following UN Secretariat rules on financial management, all funds raised are deposited into bank accounts managed by UNODC. UNODC could also potentially play a useful role in facilitating direct donor contributions to Member States' priorities that fall within the scope of the Regional Programme. For example, if a donor was interested in financing border management initiatives or drug treatment facilities, but wished to provide its funding bilaterally, UNODC could support the planning and coordination of such initiatives, including liaison between the donors and key Member States agencies.

Member States commitments are also critical for the achievement of the Regional Programme's outcomes. UNODC will provide financial support, the scale of which will be determined by successful mobilization of resources. UNODC's main contribution is in providing independent technical assistance/ expert advice, and supporting the implementation of internationally agreed standards and norms. The recurrent resources for sustaining initiatives supported under this Regional Programme must come from the Member States (e.g. for Member States staff costs, ongoing training, materials and supplies and equipment/ facility maintenance).

SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME OFFICES

The MENA region, as noted previously, has three distinct sub-regions, namely the Middle East, the Maghreb and the Gulf States, which have differing needs and priorities. To tailor the Regional Programme to sub-regional specificity, requirements and current and emerging problems, sub-regional programme offices have been established in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates and Tripoli, Libya, to facilitate close interaction and cooperation within the countries concerned and between the Gulf States and North African countries. The sub-regional programme offices will form part of ROMENA based in Cairo, and will coordinate their strategies in close coordination with the core programme teams in ROMENA to ensure that they remain an integral part of the overall Regional Programme. This is of particular importance given the fact that all of the countries are members of the Arab League and that drug control and crime prevention strategies for the Arab countries will continue to be defined at the regional level in a unified manner in the context of the Secretariat of the League and its specialized Ministerial Councils and Departments.

PROGRAMME OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION

Under the regional approach, the onus and responsibility for monitoring and oversight of the Regional Programme rests with ROMENA.

Under the direct supervision and guidance of the Regional Representative, the PCAU will have direct oversight responsibility as far as achieving the results of the Regional Programme are concerned. This should be achieved in close coordination with relevant Branches and Units at UNODC Headquarters.

The Head of the PCAU will establish and maintain an enhanced Programme Management and quality assurance system to ensure regular monitoring, including quality control of actions, technical support, as well as budgetary and administrative controls, with a view to ensuring timely delivery and the achievement of planned outcomes. The Head of the PCAU will guide Programme Activity Coordinators responsible for each sub-programme on emerging threats and new opportunities for action and programme growth.

The Regional Programme activities will be subject to the same rigorous management cycle monitoring that previous UNODC projects followed. However, to further strengthen national ownership, a greater degree of national consultation and review has been included.

REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION

At the programme level, an annual Regional Programme review report will be prepared by UNODC and disseminated to the Regional Programme Steering and Follow-Up Committee as well as to all key stakeholders and partners on the progress of the Regional Programme. The report will be made available in hard copy, as well as on the UNODC website.

Semi-annual and completion reports will be prepared for individual programme activities. In addition and in light of specific reporting needs and requirements, additional reports will be prepared to Member States, partner organizations and funding partners by UNODC as required. However, the above-mentioned annual and semi-annual reports will aim at being as comprehensive as possible in order to serve all reporting needs.

In support of the Regional Programme, UNODC's communication strategy will amplify the voices of partners from across the region working on drug control, HIV and AIDS, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, corruption, money-laundering and prison reform, etc., pointing to individual and collective achievements. The strategy shall facilitate networking and collaboration among grassroots workers, academics, students, researchers, journalists, government representatives, donor agencies, UN Agencies and international organizations.

UNODC's website will ensure that all activities and reports undertaken under the Regional Programme as well as up to date information on developments in this regard are reflected and available to Member States, partners.

PREPARING FOR UNODC ACTIVITIES BEYOND THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME 2011-2015

The preparation of UNODC cooperation with the Member States in the region beyond the lifetime of the Regional Programme 2011-2015 will be done in close cooperation with the Regional Programme Steering and Follow-Up Committee. The elaboration of a new Regional Programme will be based on the outcome and recommendations of the evaluation (further explained below) of the Regional Programme 2011-2015 and aim at addressing the needs of the region as they stand in 2014.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical elements of healthy programme management. They support informed and timely decision-making by programme managers and other stakeholders, offer opportunities for ongoing institutional learning and increase accountability for achieving results.

EVALUATION

Evaluation is a distinct, independently carried out exercise. Independent Regional Programme Evaluations are conducted under the lead and guidance of the HQ-based Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) – and in close cooperation with the Regional Representative as well as implementing partners. The timing of the Independent Regional Programme Evaluation will be decided by the Regional Representative, ensuring that findings and recommendations can feed into the next planning cycle. This means that planning for such an evaluation will start several months prior to the initiation of the next planning cycle.

How will the Regional Programme be evaluated?

The Regional Programme Evaluation is lead by IEU and a respective independent evaluation team. The purpose of such an evaluation is to assess the benefits a regional Programme brings about; to this effect specific evaluation criteria will be formulated, based on i) the results framework of the regional programme, ii) the information needs of internal and external key stakeholders and iii) recommendations stemming from sub-programme evaluations. The timing of an evaluation is decided by the Regional Representative, in close consultation with IEU and respective implementing partners.

Secondary data – such as findings from sub-programme evaluations, baseline data, and information from internal reviews such as annual reviews - will feed into the evaluation and will be crosschecked and triangulated with primary data stemming from first-hand sampling and collection methods. Findings and recommendations of these regional evaluations will be discussed and disseminated within the respective region as well as headquarters – including the Intergovernmental working group on governance and finance - and adoption of respective recommendations will be tracked.

The budget needed for the Regional Programme Evaluation depends on several factors, e.g. demand for such an evaluation, size and complexity of the regional programme, availability of baseline data, quality of sub-programme evaluations and the number of evaluators needed to conduct the evaluation.

How will sub-programmes be evaluated and how will these related to Regional Programme evaluation?

All sub-programmes within the Regional Programme will be independently evaluated to assess their respective impact - as per the UNODC evaluation policy and under the guidance of IEU; a key difference to the up-to-date project evaluation will be that sub-programmes will also be assessed in respect to their contribution to the overall objectives of the respective regional programme. Timing of sub-programme evaluations is key, as recommendations have to feed into new planning cycles and give a strategic opportunity for further resource mobilization for priority activities as yet unsupported. The mid-term review should include a Member States and donor briefing either at Headquarters or in the Region, and should allow sufficient time for a substantive evaluation of the implementation of the Regional Programme thus far, against the goals, objectives and priorities set out in the original Regional Programme. A revision of the Regional Programme may be necessary in light of the mid-term review.

As regards the budget, sub-programmes need to set aside 2-3 % of their overall budget for evaluation purposes.

The Regional Programme Oversight and Follow-Up Committee will be fundamental in the evaluations of the Regional Programme as a whole as well as in the evaluations of its sub-programmes, as outlined in its Terms of Reference, namely “To hold intermediate and terminal evaluation meetings of the Regional Programme’s implemented activities”.

The figure below provides a summary overview of the UNODC Regional Programme M&E system.

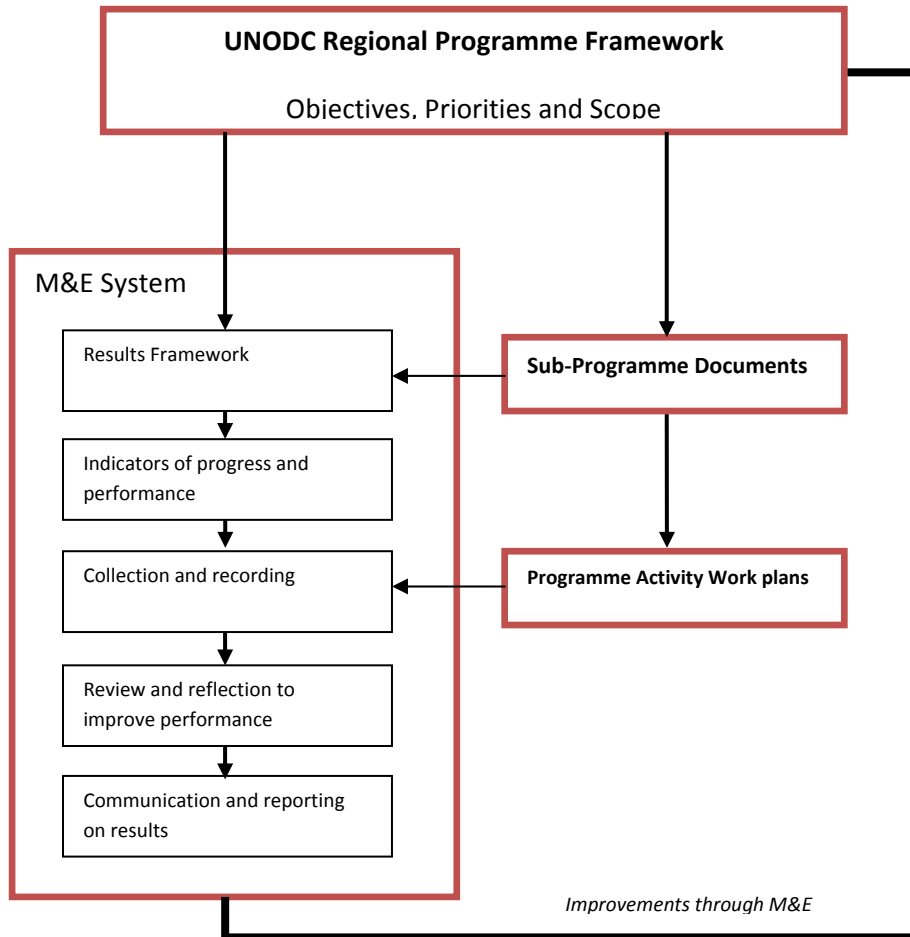


Figure 2: Regional Programme Framework M&E System

The main points to note about the M&E system are that it:

- Is based upon the structure of objectives contained in the Results Matrix, which is available both in the Regional Programme, and in the sub-programmes;
- Is focused on assessing performance against a clear set of indicators directly related to measuring programme outputs and outcomes;
- Includes sources of information for each indicator and the means by which it will be collected;
- Includes review and reflection mechanisms and processes, such as programme reviews, so that stakeholders can learn about what is being achieved, challenges that arise and what supportive action may be required;
- Provides for formal reporting on results against the programme framework; and
- Emphasizes the importance of feedback from M&E into future programme planning.

VI. Risk Management

Implementation of the Regional Programme is the shared responsibility of UNODC and the 18 Arab States covered by the Regional Programme. A fundamental risk is therefore the inability of either party to provide its inputs in a timely and effective manner. The primary risks to the Regional Programme making an effective and sustainable contribution to mutually agreed outcomes include the following:

- Risk:** Political instability and civil unrest in the region diverts attention and Member States' institutional resources away from the achievement of Regional Programme outcomes.
- Mitigation:** Use Regional Programme governance mechanisms to calibrate the scope and pace of cooperation appropriately. Continue to produce research and advocacy that maintains the profile of Regional Programme themes.
- Risk:** UN security restrictions inhibit coordination and delivery of Regional Programme assistance.
- Mitigation:** Implement UN security measures. Maximize the use of local personnel and work through Member States' institutions.
- Risk:** Mobilized donor resources are less than envisaged.
- Mitigation:** Minimize overheads and transaction costs. Use Regional Programme governance mechanisms to re-prioritize and focus available resources on achievable outcomes.
- Risk:** Staff turnover in Member States institutions reduces continuity of implementation.
- Mitigation:** Institutionalize the Regional Programme partnerships through interactions with Member States' institutions at multiple levels and assistance delivered through core units rather than individual interlocutors.

VII. Indicative Budget

In order to translate the Regional Programme outlined above into action, an amount of funds commensurate with the size of activities to be carried out under the Regional Programme is required.

The amounts reflected below are the minimum funds required in order to fully implement the Regional Programme. These amounts include costs for programme development, management, oversight and evaluation.

The total Regional Programme budget is estimated to US\$ 100 million of which US\$ 35 million have been collected and/ or pledged (status September 2010). Hence the UNODC will need to secure US\$ 65 million in order to reach all goals under the Regional Programme.

Estimated Summary Budget 2011-2015 (US\$)	
Total Budget for Sub-Programme I. Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism	46,000,000
Detailed Budget per Sub-Programme Outcome Area	
• Strategic Information and Analysis	1,000,000
• Organized Crime and Border Control	15,000,000
• Money-laundering and Financing of Terrorism	3,000,000
• Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants	15,000,000
• Terrorism	10,000,000
• Cyber Crime	2,000,000
Total Budget for Sub-Programme II. Promoting Integrity and Building Justice	28,000,000
Detailed Budget per Sub-Programme Outcome Area	
• Strategic Information and Analysis	1,000,000
• Criminal Justice and Prison Reform	15,000,000
• Corruption	12,000,000
Total Budget for Sub-Programme III. Drug Prevention and Health	26,000,000
Detailed Budget per Sub-Programme Outcome Area	
• Strategic Information and Analysis	2,000,000
• Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation	15,000,000
• HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care	9,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	100,000,000

VIII. Result Matrices

<u>Sub-Programme I: Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism</u>			
1. Strategic Information and Analysis			
Outcome 1.1	Member States increasingly produce quality data and analysis on illicit drug use, illicit trafficking and organized crime trends, forms and laundered money and proceeds of crime plus their consequences		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of States that have an accurate, reliable and common system for collecting and recording data on trafficking is in place and used by all relevant government institutions Increased number of States that are able to share accurate, reliable, and timely data related to their drug and crime situation³ Peer and client satisfaction with surveys and reports 		1
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodical data by UNODC Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 1.1.1	Member States of the region have been assisted in conducting representative illicit drug use and crime victimization surveys and collecting and sharing of such data. In this regard the capacities of the existing Arab statistical bureaus in Syria and Jordan have been enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased the number of representative illicit drug use and crime victimization surveys Increased number of States that are able to share accurate, reliable, and timely data related to their drug and crime situation The Arab statistical bureaus in Syria and Jordan provide Member States with quality statistics in the areas of drug control and crime prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodical data by UNODC Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Reports by the Arab Statistical bureaus in Syria and Jordan

³ This includes data on amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), which are widely trafficked throughout the region.

Output 1.1.2	Countries have been assisted in developing national drug information networks, including forensic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New national drug information networks have been established that include data on forensics • Timely and quality data is made available to all relevant national stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug information networks
Output 1.1.3	Member States of the region have been assisted in the conduct of surveys and collection of data on illicit trafficking and organized crime trends, forms and consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of baseline studies completed and published • Threat assessment reports dealing with transnational trafficking issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodical data by UNODC • Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports
Output 1.1.4	Member States have been assisted in conducting illicit trafficking and serious organized crime threat assessments on the national and regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common systems developed for collecting and recording data • Timely criminal justice-related data are made available to all relevant government institutions and regularly developed into useful intelligence • Evidence of collected data being analyzed and turned into intelligence and/ or being used for designing appropriate countermeasures • Evidence of the increased use of threat assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodical data by UNODC • Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports
Output 1.1.5	UNODC has established an understanding of the inter-linkages between money laundering and organized crime at the regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study exists that outlines the national and regional capacities and needs as well as addresses counter action recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study by UNODC
Output 1.1.6	UNODC ⁴ has facilitated and assisted in national inter-agency cooperation and in the establishment of a regional coordination mechanism with regard to data collection and sharing through standardized measurement/ assessment mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and quality domestic data is made available to all relevant national stakeholders • National governments in the region share data and information as needed • A regional mechanism is developed to collect and share data using existing institutions such as the Arab statistical bureaus in Syria and Jordan and others whose capacities are enhanced to provide these services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data • Reports

⁴ This will take place through a UNODC Research Officer who will be based in UNODC ROMENA.

Outcome 1.2	Member States implement comprehensive national and regional strategies and policies to prevent and combat trafficking and organized crime			Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of assessment of national and regional polices and strategies National and regional strategies addressing transnational trafficking issues 			2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports National and regional action plans, strategies and policies 			
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	
Output 1.2.1	Member States have access to tools and assistance for the development of evidence based national and regional strategies, action plans and policies that are based on surveys on organized crime/ drugs in the region, including regional and global cannabis surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and regional integrated drug control and crime prevention strategies, action plans and policies exist that make reference to data, statistics and trends in these areas, including information on cannabis cultivation, trafficking and consumption relevant to the Member States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and regional strategies Reports/ surveys on drug control and crime prevention situation in the Member States and regionally, including cannabis 	
Output 1.2.2	Member States has been consulted and facilitation has been provided for the establishment of national and regional coordination structures that support the development, coordination, monitoring and regular evaluation of action plans and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and national coordination structures are established, budgeted for and coordination meetings occur regularly Increased number of States that review action plan efforts and accomplishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 	
2. Building capacity to tackle transnational organized crime				
Outcome 2.1	Member States of the region developing and implementing national legal frameworks in line with international conventions, norms and standards on drugs, crime and terrorism			Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional draft model laws based on international conventions norms and standards on drugs, crime and terrorism introduced for adoption in national legislatures Draft laws presented to countries in the region Number of countries with developed implementing legislations, laws and regulations in line with UNTOC and its supplementing protocols 			2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Reports of UNDOC projects implementations and reports submitted by the Member States of the region to the Secretariat of the COP to UNTOC 			
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	
Output 2.1.1	Member States have access to legal reviews in order to amend their national legal frameworks in line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of legal reviews conducted Number of legislations in line with UNTOC and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 	

	with their international obligations	Drugs Convention implemented by a number of Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of UNDOC projects implementations and reports submitted by the Member States of the region to the Secretariat of the COP to UNTOC
Output 2.1.2	Member States have received capacity building training on how to conduct gap analyses and needs assessments to develop legal frameworks to implement UNTOC and the drug control treaties as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of legal frameworks developed • Improved knowledge of relevant national stakeholders in how to conduct gap analyses and needs assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports • Reports of UNDOC projects implementations and reports submitted by the member states of the region to the Secretariat of the COP to UNTOC
Outcome 2.2	Member States increase cross border cooperation to ensure the efficiency of law enforcement mechanisms with a special focus on enhancing cross-border cooperation		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries participating in regional networks established by UNODC • Number of bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements signed to promote cross-border cooperation 		3
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports • Cross-border cooperation agreements 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.2.1	Member States have been assisted in conducting threat assessments and improve criminal intelligence collection and sharing. In this regard, UNODC has facilitated in sharing and expanding the GCIC experience to other sub-regions as applicable and its proper connectivity with other such bodies/agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence based drug control and crime prevention measures exist in the region • New institutions for this purpose exist on the sub-regional level in the region between which cooperation is established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports • Cooperation agreements between regional institutions
Output 2.2.2	Member States have been assisted in developing sub-regional cooperation frameworks and programmes to address border surveillance, sharing of information and expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries participating in regional networks established by UNODC. • Number of bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements signed to promote cross-border cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation agreements
Outcome 2.3	Member states' border, air and seaport control officials respond effectively to illicit trafficking and organized crime		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher number of illicit trafficking items seized and offenders arrested • Higher number of victims/ migrants rescued 		4
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 		

	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.3.1	Dedicated airport and seaport specialist response units established by MS in receipt of UNODC assistance. In this regard UNODC has strengthened the units' capacity to carry out risk assessments and targeting, detection and investigations and facilitated in the establishment of networks for information sharing and enhanced global cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of assessments carried out • Number of seizures of illicit goods • Number of cases tried in courts • Number of reports shared regionally • Specialist response units and networks for information sharing in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international • UNODC surveys conducted
Output 2.3.2.	Police customs, border agencies trained to identify high risk individuals and goods and deal with travel document examination (including drugs) and freight containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher level of knowledge among border, air and seaport control officials to identify high risk individuals and goods and deal with travel document examination • Number of false travel documents confiscated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports • UNODC surveys conducted • National reports • UNODC programme progress reports and training evaluations
Output 2.3.3	UNODC has delivered training that has strengthened law enforcement capacity to deal with travel document examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of knowledge among border, air and seaport control officials • Number of false travel documents confiscated • Number of related court cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National reports • UNODC surveys, programme progress reports, surveys and training evaluations • Court reports
Outcome 2.4	Member States have (at the national level) enhanced/ better capacity for an integrated response to fighting illicit trafficking and organized crime		
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of created Transnational Organized Crime Units (TOCUs) created 		4
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National reports • UNODC programme progress reports 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.4.1	Member States have been supported in the development of national multi agency approaches and strategies against organized crime and trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national strategies with multi agency approaches developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National reports • UNODC programme progress reports
Output 2.4.2	Member States have been assisted in the creation of specialized Transnational Organized Crime Units and the related staff has been provided with training on regional cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional criminal cases raised by TOCUs • Number of trainings conducted • Improved capacity to cooperate on regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC trainings conducted • Evaluation of training • National reports • UNODC programme progress reports

Output 2.4.3	UNODC has provided expertise and training to selected national, sub-regional and regional agencies that has enabled them to execute special investigation techniques such as controlled deliveries, under cover operations and electronic surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies on national, sub-regional and regional levels have received specialised training • Law enforcement has been procured with the necessary equipment • Regional cooperation mechanisms/ agreements have been established • Higher capacity/ knowledge of the selected national agencies' staff to execute special investigation techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC training reports and surveys • Procurement reports • UNODC programme reports and evaluations • Cooperation agreements
Output 2.4.4	UNODC has provided targeted and specialised training to law enforcement entities and judicial practitioners that have enabled these to handle complex and transnational cases through e.g. requesting and granting international cooperation in criminal matters, including extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better capacity of law enforcement and judicial practitioners to handle complex and transnational cases • Number of mutual legal assistance requests increased • Number and names of countries which have signed MLA agreement • Number of countries that have designated central authorities to coordinate requests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports and evaluations • National reports • UNODC programme reports
Output 2.4.5	UNODC has facilitated and assisted Member States and regional organizations in the establishment of regional training centres, such as computer-based centres, for the benefit of law enforcement agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A larger number of law enforcement agencies across the region take part in tailor made training aimed at raising national and regional capacities to counter major threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established centres • UNODC training reports
Output 2.4.6	Countries' capacities to control and interdict cash smuggling have been strengthened through UNODC targeted training of law enforcement and establishment of institutionalised regional cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement capacity to build cases strengthened • Judiciary capacity to process cases strengthened • Higher knowledge of relevant national stakeholders of law enforcement and establishment of institutionalised regional cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC programme reports and surveys • National reports • Court reports

Output 2.4.7	UNODC has provided Member States with capacity building of forensic capacities and facilitated in the improvement of regional cooperation in this regard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialised university education programmes and advanced trainings developed in the Member States National laboratory capacities enhanced Law enforcement and judiciary capacities to use forensic evidence strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University and training curricula Laboratories UNODC programme reports National reports Police, customs, border control and court reports
Output 2.4.8	Member States' capacities to assist and protect witnesses enhanced through tailor made UNODC programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of witness protection units Proper use of witnesses in investigations and court cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC surveys ToR for witness protection units Court reports National reports
3. Regional approach to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism			
Outcome 3.1	Member States take action to prevent and track money-laundering activities as a disincentive to organized crime, international crime networks and terrorist activity		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher number of new money-laundering cases brought to prosecution Higher Number of new money-laundering cases brought to prosecution Higher Number of conviction obtained Higher number of freezing, confiscations and seizing of assets 		3
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC (or other agency's) and qualitative studies on implementation of legislation and regulatory frameworks, using structured assessment tools 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 3.1.1	UNODC ⁵ has provided guidance and expertise to law enforcement agencies and the General Prosecutor's Offices on how to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff, adequate training of staff and good case management Higher knowledge of law enforcement agencies and the GPOs of how to counter money-laundering and financing of terrorism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports National data analysis Training evaluations
Output 3.1.2	Legal assistance has been provided in the drafting, adoption and implementation of relevant anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) legislation in line with international legislation, norms and regulations, by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laws and regulations developed, adopted and implemented in accordance with international norms and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments, UNODC (or other agency's) and qualitative studies on implementation of legislation and regulatory frameworks, using structured assessment tools

⁵ This will take place through the placement of a Regional Legal Mentor in UNODC ROMENA.

	utilising model provisions developed for common and civil law legal systems		
Output 3.1.3	Anti-money laundering capacities have been built in the region through proper workshops and the use of UNODC technical adviser in willing countries to enhance countries' compliance with international norms and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In countries that have taken part of UNODC technical assistance, national strategies, action plans and policies are in line with international standards, norms and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop documentation and evaluations Work plan of technical adviser UNODC programme and project documents National strategies, action plans and policies
Output 3.1.4	UNODC computer-based training (CBT), such as goAML where possible, have been provided to law enforcement officials in combating illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, money-laundering and proceeds of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CBT Centres established or upgraded and the number, type and location of officials undergoing training through CBT Level of goAML used Enhanced knowledge and capacity of law enforcement officials in combating money-laundering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training evaluation National data analysis UNODC reports
Output 3.1.5	Regional and international cooperation on AML/CFT is strengthened through UNODC facilitation, guidance and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally and internationally: Countries have entered into cooperation agreements Countries share information on AML/CFT Countries have developed action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation agreements Communication (emails, note verbales etc.) Action plans
4. Regional Approach to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants			
Outcome 4.1	Member States strengthen their legislative frameworks against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laws and regulations in accordance with the Protocols on trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM) developed, drafted and introduced for adoption Number of new TIP and SoM cases brought to prosecution 		7
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC (or other agency's) and qualitative studies on implementation of legislation and regulatory frameworks, using structured assessment tools 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.1.1	Member States of the region have been assisted in the legal reviews and legal drafting for the ratification of the TIP and SoM Protocols and provided with capacity building in the implementation of national legal frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation of the countries in line with UNTOC and its Protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports

Output 4.1.2	Member States have been assisted in implementing legislation, which facilitates international cooperation on combating TIP and SoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries in receipt of UNODC assistance, with agreements signed for mutual legal assistance, extradition and other cross-border measures to prevent TIP and SoM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports
Outcome 4.2	Law enforcement agencies show increased effectiveness in investigating TIP and SoM cases		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of cases investigated and prosecuted Number of victims and migrants rescued and assisted 		8
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reports UNODC reports 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.2.1	Law enforcement officials including police and investigators trained on TIP and SoM, especially on how to handle complex cases and how to ensure proper confiscation of the proceeds of these crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of law enforcement units and specialised prosecutors involved in TIP and SoM cases Evidence of the use of the case management system Higher level of knowledge of trained law enforcement officials on how to handle complex cases and to ensure proper confiscation of the proceeds of TIP and SoM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Training evaluations National data, analysis and reports
Output 4.2.2	National authorities including police and investigators trained to identify victims and to handle them as well as witnesses appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of best practice procedures to identify victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants Decrease in number of victims held in detention facilities Increased use of best practice interviewing techniques Increased application of the principle of non-criminalization Number of States establishing measures providing access to compensation for victims Number of service facilities for victims established Existence of witness protection units Proper use of witnesses in investigations and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training evaluations Relevant UNODC and other international community reports UNODC surveys ToR for witness protection units National reports

		court cases	
Output 4.2.3	Member States' vulnerability to TIP and SoM minimized through UNODC assistance in the formulation of proper development actions such as establishment of referral systems and practices, including mechanisms for law enforcement and NGO cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of operational referral mechanisms established Number of victim referrals Number of victims receiving assistance Increase in number of cooperation agreements concluded between law enforcement and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Cooperation agreements
Output 4.2.4	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development of awareness campaigns on TIP and SoM that have been implemented in selected countries in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and quality of awareness raising campaigns, (including number of stakeholders reached, their responses and follow-up action as well as media coverage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Surveys
Output 4.2.5	Law enforcement officials including investigators and police have improved knowledge and capacities to deal with TIP for the purpose of organ removal and organ trafficking through targeted UNODC training and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of law enforcement units specialised in investigating TIP for the purpose of organ removal and organ trafficking Increased number of specialised prosecutors involved in TIP for the purpose of organ removal and organ trafficking Evidence of the use of the case management systems Increase in the level of knowledge of number of law enforcement organizations trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC reports and evaluations Law enforcements and national reports
Output 4.2.6	National and regional expertise on forensic process to handle actions at crime scenes and perform basic forensic examination of travel document have been enhanced through UNODC training and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement officials have acquired basic understanding of forensic process and basic capacities to take appropriate initial action at crime scenes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC reports and evaluations Law enforcements and national reports
5. Establishment of a regional approach to prevent terrorism and its financing			
Outcome 5.1	Member states implement international legal instruments and cooperate to combat terrorism and its financing		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of participants in UNODC workshops providing feedback (in follow-up annual enquiry) that application of international legal instruments and related legislation is taking place (cumulative) Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance indicate improved application of the legal instruments 		10

Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC implementation/ mission reports • Communications and information from assisted countries • Action plans of assisted countries • UNODC annual enquiry seeking feedback on application of the legal instruments • UNODC implementation/ mission reports • Assessment questionnaires for UNODC workshops 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 5.1.1	Member States have been assisted in the ratification of the international instruments against terrorism and its financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in ratifications of the international instruments against terrorism and its financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation • UNODC and national reports
Outputs 5.1.2	Member States have been assisted in drafting and/or amending national legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation in line with the international instruments against terrorism and its financing to a larger extent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation • UNODC and national reports
Output 5.1.3	National criminal justice officials in assisted countries have been trained on how to apply the international legal instruments against terrorism and related national legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased substantive knowledge and competence of NCJOs for application of the international legal instruments against terrorism and related implementing legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC implementation/ mission reports • Communications and information from assisted countries • Action plans of assisted countries • UNODC annual enquiry seeking feedback on application of the legal instruments • UNODC implementation/ mission reports • Assessment questionnaire for UNODC workshops • Training reports
Output 5.1.4	Member States have been assisted in the development and implementation of national action plans and frameworks to prevent terrorism and its financing in order to e.g. enhance cooperation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned national agencies and officials cooperate and coordinate to a larger extent • National action plans, strategies and policies ensuring a national consolidated and comprehensive approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC implementation/ mission reports • Communications and information from assisted countries • Action plans of assisted countries • UNODC annual enquiry seeking feedback on application of the legal instruments • UNODC implementation/ mission reports • Assessment questionnaire for UNODC workshops
Output 5.1.5	UNODC has provided specialised training and capacity building to countries to combat the abuse of Internet for terrorism and financing thereof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialised units established in national agencies that focus on countering the use of Internet for terrorism purposes • Cooperation between such units and national agencies on a regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National action plans, strategies and policies • National reports • UNODC surveys and reports • Training reports

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased level of knowledge of trained officials to combat the abuse of Internet for terrorism and its financing 	
Output 5.1.6	UNODC has provided assistance in the establishment of specialised national units for countering the use of money laundering for terrorism financing and facilitated in regional cooperation between these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialised units established in national agencies that focus on countering the use of money laundering for terrorism financing Cooperation between such units and national agencies on a regional level expanded Share of information and joint activities increased and Agreements between the units arranged/ signed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and UNODC reports
Output 5.2.3	UNODC have provided assistance to Member States and regional organizations that have raised the capacities to carry out justice analysis for terrorism related data and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of States that are able to analyse and share accurate, reliable, and timely data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and UNODC reports
Output 5.2.4	Member States have been assisted in the establishment of national committees for high level coordination including all national authorities dealing with terrorism and its financing to serve as a national coordination body for regional and international cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National committees exist and have engaged in international cooperation to a larger extent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and UNODC reports
Output 5.2.5	Member States' capacities to exchange information and intelligence data between regional security agencies and national bodies about the movement of terrorists as an effective precautionary measure have been increased through UNODC facilitation and guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely and quality domestic data is made available to relevant national stakeholders National governments in the region share data and information as needed A regional mechanism is developed to collect and share data using existing institutions as relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodical data by UNODC Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC Relevant UNODC and other international community reports
Output 5.2.6	Regional cooperation and coordination has been strengthened, especially in the area of extradition and mutual legal assistance through UNODC facilitation and expertise in the development of MLA agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MLA requests increased Number and names of countries which have signed MLA agreement Number of countries that have designated central authorities to coordinate requests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reports UNODC programme reports

6. Strengthening national and regional capacities to combat cyber crime			
Outcome 6.1	Member states cooperate against cyber crime		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and private sectors as well as the general public nationally and regionally aware of the threat of cyber crime Public and private sectors as well as law enforcement and criminal justice systems able to address/ combat cyber crime more effectively Larger number of cyber crime cases created and prosecuted with cross border support 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications and information from assisted countries Action plans of assisted countries UNODC surveys, assessment questionnaires and reports 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 6.1.1	UNODC has assisted Member States in the formulation and development of awareness raising campaigns on cyber crime among the population in the Member States with a special focus on vulnerable groups such as children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness action plans established Awareness campaigns carried out Cooperation and coordination between law enforcement, criminal justice systems and NGOs established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plans Campaigns UNODC, national and international reports
Output 6.1.2	UNODC have assisted Member States in the formulation, development and delivery of awareness raising and capacity building campaigns on cyber crime among criminal justice systems and law enforcement to properly address cyber crime cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National programmes established and implemented Larger number of cyber crime cases created and prosecuted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National programmes National and UNODC reports
Output 6.1.3	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development and/ or adaptation of appropriate forensic tools and provided capacity building at the national level for the purposes of investigation and exchange of good practices at the regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigations more effective Regional exchange mechanism established and is being used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, regional and UNODC reports

Sub-Programme II: Promoting Integrity and Building Justice

1. Strategic Information and Analysis

Outcome 1.1	Member States have access to and utilise strategic information for policy formulation on drug and crime issues		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced knowledge of trends, including emerging trends in drugs and specific crime issues reflected in national policies 		1
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC Survey of national policies developed with UNODC assistance 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 1.1.1	All Member States in the region have been assisted by UNODC in the development and implementation of victim surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of victim surveys conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Periodical data by UNODC Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC
Output 1.1.2	All Member States have been assisted in how to respond to the UN Crime Trends Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of country reports conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Periodical data by UNODC Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC
Output 1.1.3	All Member States have been assisted in the formulation and implementation of corruption surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of corruption surveys conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Periodical data by UNODC Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries conducted by UNODC
2. Reform of the Criminal Justice Systems			
Outcome 2.1	Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice increasingly implemented by Member States at national and regional levels		Budget US\$ Mio

Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laws and regulations, which are in accordance with international norms and standards on criminal justice, developed and enacted in assisted countries 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshop reports Periodical data by UNODC Relevant UNODC and other international community reports Laws and regulations implemented 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.1.1	Member States have been assisted in the incorporation of the Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into their Criminal Justice System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Legislation developed and drafted/ reviewed and revised to be in line with international norms and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC programme progress reports Qualitative studies on substantive laws and rules of procedure using structured assessment tools National legislation
Output 2.1.2	Member States have been assisted in implementing legislation which facilitates criminal justice proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of legal frameworks developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC programme progress reports Qualitative studies on substantive laws and rules of procedure using structured assessment tools
Outcome 2.2	Member States are implementing national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies and Actions plans on crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption adopted by the assisted countries 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laws and regulations developed and number enacted, which are in accordance with international norms and standards on criminal justice Number of assisted countries 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.2.1	UNODC have assisted Member States in the development and implementation of national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans developed in number of member states Implementation of national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans started in number of member states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports
Output 2.2.2	Member States have been assisted in the implementation of national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance to start implementation of national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports

Outcome 2.3	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Institutions of the Member States can operate more effectively			Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Institutions show better results and higher cooperation and coordination in dealing with crime • Number of measures (e.g. Codes of Conduct, Inspection and Performance Evaluation Systems, Professional Ethics Training, etc) to enhance capacity of the institutions implemented 			2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 			
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	
Output 2.3.1	Member States have been assisted in the implementation of criminal justice reform and crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal justice reform and crime prevention programmes started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports 	
Output 2.3.2	Criminal Justice Institutions have been assisted in the adoption and implementation of measures and tools aimed at enhancing and maintaining integrity, accountability and oversight in their respective agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced integrity, accountability and oversight of Criminal Justice Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports 	
Output 2.3.3	UNODC has assisted in the development and implementation of cooperation and coordination mechanisms for criminal justice institutions at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national coordination mechanisms established/ strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports 	
Output 2.3.4	Member States have been assisted in the development and implementation of crime prevention programmes with a focus on violent crime, youth-led prevention, violence against women, and community centred prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of prevention programmes developed with the assistance of UNODC in partnership with other relevant stakeholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports 	
Outcome 2.4	Member States create/ strengthen Child Justice Systems with relevant UN standards and norms and international good practices			Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rehabilitation programmes and dedicated legislation developed in line with international good practice as a result of initiatives of UNODC and partners 			4
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 			
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	
Output 2.4.1	Member States have been assisted in the establishment of child justice systems, including the passing of relevant legislation, the introduction of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rehabilitation programmes offered in line with international good practice • Number of legislation on child justice adopted, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports 	

	alternative to imprisonment and restorative justice, the establishment of juvenile courts and special detention/ rehabilitation facilities	juvenile courts established and special detention/ rehabilitation facilities created with the assistance of UNODC	
3. Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment			
Outcome 3.1	Member States start operating National Prison Enhancement Programmes with a focus on Rehabilitation of Prisoners		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of prison enhancement programmes operational Number of rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes operational in the Member States 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 3.1.1	UNODC has assisted Member States in the establishment of prison enhancement programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of prison enhancement programmes developed and operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports
Output 3.1.2	Various measures aimed at the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes developed by MS with the assistance of UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports
Outcome 3.2	Member States effectively implement programmes of alternatives to imprisonment in legislation and practice, to combat prison overcrowding and promote the social reintegration of offenders in the community		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prison population in region falls, and prison occupancy rates move toward internationally accepted standards 		3
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country policy and programme documents Partner NGO reports UNODC project documents, possibly including specific studies/ surveys to assess scope and quality 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 3.2.1	Member States have been supported in introducing and expanding provisions for alternatives to detention and imprisonment in their national legislations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of legislative reform initiatives introduced which increase the use of alternatives to imprisonment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports Prisoner statistics New national legislation
Output 3.2.2	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development and strengthening of programmes to increase the implementation, in practice, of alternatives to imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new programmes developed and implemented by the Member States Reduction in rate of incarceration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports Sentencing statistics

4. Combating Corruption			
Outcome 4.1	United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) ratified by Member States that have not yet done so and increasingly implemented by Member States already parties to it		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries that have ratified and/ or implemented UNCAC in national legislation Number of assisted countries by UNODC 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC and other international community reports. Especially reports developed under the Implementation Review Mechanism of the UNCAC and relevant sources of information used to that effect 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.1.1	Member States have been assisted in the development of national legal frameworks that are in line with the UNCAC and the relevant regional instruments against corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National legislation of assisted countries with legal frameworks in line with UNCAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports National legislation
Outcome 4.2	Design and implementation of national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laws and administrative regulations developed and enacted to translate into practice anti-corruption strategies and action plans, in accordance with international norms and standards on criminal justice Number of assisted countries 		3
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national information/ reports provided by competent authorities of Member States Relevant UNODC and international community reports National legislation 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.2.1	Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance in developing national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance to develop national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports
Output 4.2.2	Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance have implemented national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance to start implementation of national crime prevention, criminal justice and anti-corruption strategies and action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UNODC reports International community reports
Outcome 4.3	Member States establish anti-corruption bodies in line with the requirements of the UNCAC		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new anti-corruption bodies established with the assistance of UNODC 		3

Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports • Training evaluation • National data and analysis 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.3.1	Member States have been assisted in designing and establishing new anti-corruption bodies or strengthening the operational capacities of existing bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new anti-corruption bodies established or improved with the assistance of UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports
Output 4.3.2	Anti-corruption entities and criminal justice operatives in the region have been trained on topics relevant to the implementation of the UNCAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Higher knowledge of the anti-corruption entities and criminal justice operatives on topics relevant to the implementation of the UNCAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training evaluations
Output 4.3.3	UNODC software has been provided to dedicated anti-corruption bodies, including 'goCASE' software (Specialised case management software for AC bodies) along with the required implementation training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full integration of hard and software in anti-corruption agencies, including the level of data entry, and the practical use of such hard and software) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports
Outcome 4.4	Cooperation between Member States and coordination of efforts regionally to prevent and combat crime and corruption		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation agreements and/ or legislation developed to facilitate cooperation • Number of workshops or trainings held in the region • Active member states networks created and used 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC project progress reports • Web statistics reports • National reports/ information 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.4.1	UNODC has assisted Member States in the establishment of regional cooperation and coordination mechanisms between criminal justice institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of coordination mechanism established (including regularity of meetings, reports prepared and follow-up action taken) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports
Output 4.4.2	Central authorities and relevant justice sector practitioners have been trained on international cooperation in criminal matters, including the request and granting of mutual legal assistance, extradition, and asset recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central authorities and relevant justice practitioners have higher knowledge and capacity to cooperate in criminal matters on international level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports • Training evaluations/ pre-post tests

Output 4.4.3	Coordination and Information exchange within the regional bodies has been enhanced by UNODC at the regional level, including the collection and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned on anti-corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionality of communication channels (regularity of meetings and other forms of information exchange such as shared internet portals, mailing lists etc.) • Web-based secure network as a platform to exchange information/ Functionality and utilization by an increasing number of practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports
Outcome 4.5	Relevant stakeholders of the member states have enhanced awareness of corruption, organized crime, youth and urban crime and crime prevention		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of awareness raising campaigns, (including number of stakeholders reached, their responses and follow-up action as well as media coverage) 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC and other international community reports 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.5.1	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development and implementation of awareness campaigns on youth violence implemented in selected countries in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher knowledge/ awareness of public/ government on youth violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports
Output 4.5.2	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development and implementation of public awareness campaign on criminal justice processes, access to justice, non-custodial responses to crime and the impact of the over use of imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher knowledge/ awareness of public/ government on criminal justice processes, access to justice, non-custodial responses to crime and the impact of the over use of imprisonment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports
Output 4.5.3	UNODC has supported Member States in the launching of anti-corruption awareness campaigns (including citizens' advocacy for governance, whistle-blowing, and budget monitoring at local government level aimed to enhance the active involvement of citizens in the fight against corruption)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher knowledge/ awareness of public/ government on how to fight corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant UNODC reports • International community reports • Media reports

Sub-Programme III: Drug Prevention and Health

1. Strategic Information and Analysis

Outcome 1.1	Member States use strategic knowledge for the design and implementation of drug prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and related HIV programmes		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries where the design and implementation of drugs and related HIV programmes are based on strategic information with the support from National/ Regional Drug Information Centres 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Regional Support Team reports • Workshop reports on drug and related HIV data to inform strategies 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 1.1.1	National Drug Information Centres on drugs and related HIV established through the support from UNODC in form of technical assistance and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Information Centres operational in the region • Number of countries where data on the extent of drug use exists • Number of countries with data on HIV prevalence and risk behaviour among drug users and other vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approvals from respective governments for the establishment of Information Centres • Records of drugs and HIV data available in Information Centres • Study reports published • Workshop reports and attendance sheets
Output 1.1.2	Technical assistance and training has been provided to support the establishment of the National Drug Information Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries where data on the extent of drug use exists • Number of countries with data on HIV prevalence and risk behaviour among drug users and other vulnerable groups • Number of trainings conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of drugs and HIV data available in Information Centres • Study reports published • Workshop reports and attendance sheets
Output 1.1.3	Political framework and governance of a Regional Drug Information Centres developed and established through support from UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries politically committed to the establishment of a Regional Information Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed agreements with respective countries
Output 1.1.4	Standard operating procedures of the Regional Information Centre adopted through facilitation by UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedures of the Regional Information Centre drafted and shared with relevant countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedures manual developed and disseminated • Minutes of meeting discussing and approving standard operating procedures

Output 1.1.5	UNODC has assisted Member States in the sharing of experience and networking among national information centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries reporting to the Regional Information Centre Number of exchange visits and regional meeting undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on regional meetings Records available at the Regional Information Centre
Output 1.1.6	UNODC has assisted Member States and the Regional Information Centre in the development and issuance of an annual regional report on the situation of drugs ⁶ and related HIV in the Arab world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national reports received in the Regional Information Centre Annual report developed and finalized Number of reports disseminated to countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published annual report on the situation of drugs and related HIV in the Arab world
2. Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation			
Outcome 2.1	Member States setting general frameworks for national and regional drug demand reduction strategies		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National inter-ministerial committees for drug demand reduction established (where non-existent) and responsible to implement strategy Role of the inter-ministerial committees for drug demand reduction control revitalized where existent List of representatives of the members of the inter-ministerial committees and frequency of meetings Regional authority for drug demand reduction coordination established 		2
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of meeting approving the establishment or revitalizing the role of national inter-ministerial committees Regional coordinating drug demand reduction bodies nomination lists Terms of reference of the regional inter-ministerial body National Strategies developed 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.1.1	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development/ review and adoption of national action plans and a regional strategy on drug demand reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries developed/ reviewed national strategies with action plan Regional strategy and action plan on drug demand reduction developed and endorsed by number of countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National strategy and action plan published Regional strategy and action plan published Reports on workshops where the strategies are discussed and endorsed
Output 2.1.2	UNODC has assisted Member States in the review and adoption of national drug demand reduction strategies and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries endorsing and adopting national strategies and action plans Number of countries endorsing the regional strategy and action plan on drug demand reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on workshops where the strategies are discussed and endorsed

⁶ This includes ATS.

Output 2.1.3	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development, adoption and initiation of monitoring and evaluation plans for regional and national strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Monitoring and evaluation structures are established Regional Monitoring and evaluation structures are established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on meetings endorsed the establishment of these structures HR reports of the manpower operating under these structures M & E reports generated
Output 2.1.4	UNODC has assisted Member States in the evaluation of the impact of regional and national initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of evaluation reports on the different national and regional initiatives published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation reports on national initiatives
Outcome 2.2	Member States enhancing and promoting drug prevention programmes		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drug prevention programmes that show proof of increased coverage and quality 		4
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country policy and programme documents Partner NGOs and International agency reports UNODC project documents, possibly including specific studies/ surveys to assess scope and quality of these 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.2.1	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development of prevention programmes aiming at life skills education, family skills, workplace initiatives, and vulnerable groups and such have been adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of evidence-based life skills education programmes adapted and implemented and number of students reached through school Number of family skills training programmes adapted and implemented and number of families reached Number of evidence-based workplace prevention programmes adapted and implemented and number of companies and employees reached (by country) Number of evidence-based programmes targeting vulnerable groups adapted and implemented and number of people reached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country policy and programme documents Partner NGO and International agency reports UNODC project documents, possibly including specific studies/ surveys to assess scope and quality of these Workshop reports List of participants Programme evaluation reports
Output 2.2.2	UNODC has assisted Member States in the development of evidence based programmes that sensitize and train Arab religious leaders on means to increase knowledge of drug use and advocate drug prevention among youth, families, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of evidence-based programmes targeting religious leaders adapted and implemented and number of religious leaders trained Number of youth, families and vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Training manuals disseminated List of participants trained Training session reports

	vulnerable groups	<p>groups reached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher level of knowledge amongst trained religious leaders on of drug use and its prevention among youth, families, and vulnerable groups 	
Output 2.2.3	Healthy life skills, particularly among youth, are promoted through trained media channels through the assistance of UNODC in the development and implementation of media campaigns and trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media professionals have increased knowledge of how to promote healthy life skills amongst youth, Number of media programmes on drug prevention broadcasted/ published through media channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media reports Viewer reports Training workshop reports
Output 2.2.4	UNODC has assisted Member States in the strengthening and integrating cooperation with national and regional Civil Society Organizations working on prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national and regional civil society organizations trained on drug prevention Number of drug prevention initiatives undertaken by civil society organizations Networking undertaken among civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understandings between NGOs Reports on exchange visits between NGOs Reports on trainings Surveys
Outcome 2.3	Member States enhancing and promoting drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes with UNODC assistance		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes that show proof of increased coverage and quality 		3
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country policy and programme documents Partner NGO and International Agency reports UNODC project documents, possibly including specific studies/ surveys to assess scope and quality of these 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 2.3.1	UNODC has supported Member States in the development and implementation capacity to provide diversified quality and cost-effective treatment services to drug dependent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drug dependence treatment and care services that show proof of increased coverage, accessibility, diversity, quality and linkages with other services Number of recovery services that show proof of implementing good practice and evidence-based recovery management services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country drug treatment agency records WHO and other international agency reports and study findings UNODC project documents, possibly including studies/ surveys to assess scope and quality of these Partner country drug treatment agency records Partner country policy and programme documents

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner NGO and WHO reports UNODC project documents, possibly including specific studies/ surveys to assess scope and quality of these
Output 2.3.2	UNODC has supported Member States in raising the capacity in treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug users including users of new and emerging types of drugs, such as amphetamine-type stimulants branded as 'Captagon'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New emerging drug treatment options strategies Rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes are activated Well being of drug treated patients improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies UNODC reports International community reports Patient satisfaction forms Reports of NGO and rehabilitation centres Number of treated drug users joining the workforce
Output 2.3.3	UNODC has supported Member States in building partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member State capacities to provide treatment and rehabilitation, established in accordance with relevant international conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of civil society institutions (CSO) involved in the area of comprehensive drug demand reduction programme Number of CSO operating as part of the national strategy of the country Evaluation of the work done by the CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports by CSOs Reports of national meetings between governmental institutions and CSOs Evaluation reports of CSO programmes Registration forms of NGOs
Output 2.3.4	UNODC has supported Member States in the development of standardized drug dependence treatment manuals and training programmes to certify drug treatment personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drug dependence treatment manuals finalized and printed Comprehensiveness of the drug dependence manuals Training programmes on drug treatment undertaken Certification programme established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug training manuals printed Reports of national and regional training workshop Certificate awards issued
3. HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care			
Outcome 3.1	Member States enhancing and promoting comprehensive HIV prevention and care programmes		Budget US\$ Mio
Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries where technical support is provided on the promotion of human rights-based, gender-responsive HIV prevention and care policies and programmes 		9
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNGASS country progress reports National studies and surveys 		
	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification

Output 3.1.1	National strategies and evidence-based practices for equitable access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services have been developed and adapted through the support and facilitation from UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries where the HIV national strategies reviewed and or developed. • Number of countries where a comprehensive HIV prevention programme is included in the national strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGASS country progress reports • Published national HIV strategies
Output 3.1.2	Monitoring and evaluation plans for regional and national strategies developed, adopted and initiated through the support and facilitation from UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries where Monitoring and Evaluation plans of action are developed, adopted and initiated • Number of countries reviewing and adopting the Monitoring and Evaluation plan of action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published Regional Monitoring and Evaluation plan of action • Published National Monitoring and Evaluation plan of action
Output 3.1.3	Legislations and policies as they relate to drug users, prison inmates, people vulnerable to human trafficking, and other most at risk populations reviewed, updated, and promoted through the support and facilitation from UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries reviewing legislations and policies related to drug users, prison inmates, people most vulnerable to human trafficking • Number of countries updating reviewed legislations and policies related to drug users, prison inmates, people most vulnerable to human trafficking • Number of countries promoting the updated legislations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert reports on reviewed legislations • Expert recommendations on way to upgrade legislations • National reports on promoting the upgraded legislations
Output 3.1.4	Capacity, knowledge and skills of Government and Civil Society personnel to increase availability, access and coverage of services provided to implement a comprehensive programme for HIV prevention and care among drug users, in prison settings, and people vulnerable to human trafficking enhanced through the support and facilitation from UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted for Government and Civil Society personnel • Number of personnel trained • Number of countries implementing a comprehensive programme for HIV prevention and care among drug users, in prison settings, and people vulnerable to human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country progress reports • Regional harm reduction networks report • UNGASS country progress reports
Output 3.1.5	A multi-sectoral national response aiming at integrating efforts of Government sectors, Civil Society Organizations and International Organizations to implement a comprehensive HIV prevention programme strengthened through the support and facilitation from UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries developing a multi-sectoral national response for HIV prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country based reports • Published national strategies • NGO reports

Output 3.1.6	The role of health education and the media to reduce stigma related to drug abuse and discrimination against people living with HIV and most at risk populations emphasized through the support and facilitation from UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of countries implementing evidence-based health education programmes to reduce HIV stigma and discrimination• Higher knowledge of public of HIV problems and with that related lower discrimination of people actually living with HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevant UNODC reports
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Annexes:

Annex I. The Cairo Declaration



Cairo Declaration

in support of

UNODC Regional Programme on *Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States*
(2011 – 2015)

We, the experts and representatives of the Arab States participating in the Regional Expert Meeting on *UNODC Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States (2011-2015)*, held at the Headquarters of the League of Arab States, Cairo, Egypt, during the period 27 to 29 April 2010;

Noting that due to its geographic and strategic location, the region is vulnerable to illicit activities related to the trafficking of drugs, firearms, human beings and migrant smuggling and terrorism;

Commending UNODC's fifteen years partnership with the national Governments of the Middle East and North Africa countries to counter the threats posed by drugs, transnational organised crime, terrorism and corruption;

Welcoming the approach to establish a multi-year national and regional strategy and Programmes that will allow UNODC to develop its cross border expertise, and support national partners to develop holistic national and regional responses to strengthen drug control, transnational organized crime and terrorism prevention; giving priority to the implementation of national capacity-building programmes in the Arab countries most in need, especially Palestine, and Yemen;

Welcoming also the continuing and long-term commitment by both national and regional actors to collaborate together for coordinated efforts to face the challenges generated by drugs and organized crime, particularly in its new forms and manifestations;

Calling for the increase of assistance and technical support provided by the governments in the region, UNODC and development to contribute to promoting the rule of law and stability in the region;

Noting the importance of improved regional cooperation to combat transitional organized crimes, and the importance of curbing illicit trafficking and smuggling, with their detrimental effects on human lives, security and economic development in the region;

Recognising that freedom, justice and integrity are the main pillars for the promotion of peace, rule of law and human rights, thus underpin all efforts towards development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

Expressing our concern with the nascent trends toward increasing drug use in the region, particularly among youth;

Commending the achievements of the League of Arab States and the Arab countries as reflected in national, regional and sub-regional actions and initiatives towards decreasing the demand for drugs and the negative consequences of drugs and crime as well as ensuring justice and equity before the law;

Drawing on resolutions, recommendations, strategies and action plans adopted by the Councils of Justice, Interior and Health of the League of Arab States as well as those endorsed by the United Nations policy-making bodies;

Convinced that the various priority areas of the Regional Programme, namely Countering Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism; Fighting Corruption, Promoting Justice and Integrity; and Improving Health and Human Development complement each other, thus constituting a strategic framework for action at the national and regional levels;

Believing in the role played by the ministries of health in the Arab countries in promoting health and implementing awareness raising and prevention programmes, especially HIV/AIDS prevention, and the establishment of drug addiction treatment clinics; and

Hoping to establish a partnership with Arab and international financial institutions, regional organizations and the private sector with the aim of supporting the effective implementation of the Regional Programme

We resolve as follows:

1. Commend the work done by our Governments, with the support of UNODC and the League of Arab States, in the preparation of the Regional Programme which contributes to the implementation of key priorities of our Governments.
2. Endorse the UNODC Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform for the Arab States (2011-2015), on the basis of partnership, national ownership and full and continuous consultations, and emphasize the relevance and importance of its three priority areas, namely countering illicit trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism; Promoting Justice and Integrity; and Improving Health and Human Development (Annex 1).
3. Commit to working together in order to achieve the objectives of the Regional Programme.
4. Approve the creation of a Regional Programme Steering and Follow Up Committee in line with the Terms of Reference (Annex 2) to oversee the implementation and evaluation of UNODC Regional Programme of the Arab States (2011-2015), and be responsible for identifying priorities, mobilizing support, assisting in resource

mobilization, and evaluating the Regional Programme's impact and effectiveness in support of achieving its common goals and objectives.

5. Invite funding partners, member states from the region, regional entities, financial institutions within and outside the Arab region, civil society and academia to contribute in coordination with UNODC in implementing the Regional Programme activities, thus maximising its efficacy and impact and giving priority to the implementation of a national capacity building programmes in the Arab Countries most in need, especially Palestine and Yemen.

6. Call upon all development partners to work together and share responsibility for the successful implementation of the regional programme in cooperation with national and regional civil society organizations, and in partnership with relevant national, regional and international organizations allocating resources and identifying priorities in the Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States (2011-2015).

7. Reaffirm commitment to criminal justice reform focusing on reforming criminal justice systems that are efficient and capable of protecting the rights and freedoms as a direct contribution to sustainable development.

8. Call for working in partnership with UNODC, the League of Arab States and its specialized councils and relevant departments to reinforce the judicial capacities, and the capacity of national institutions and key departments of the governments, including the judiciary, prosecutor offices, customs services, law enforcement and health sectors to counter the challenges posed by transnational organized crime, terrorism, corruption and trafficking in and drug use.

9. Affirm the commitment to the promotion of the rule of law through reformed legislative and criminal justice systems, heightened regional cooperation and mutual legal assistance, and increasing access to legal aid in a comprehensive and equitable way.

10. Commit to develop evidence-based targeted strategies, policies and programmes against drug use and treatment, giving particular attention to vulnerable groups, HIV/AIDS prevention, focusing on vulnerable persons, including those in detention and rehabilitation centres (prisons).

11. Call for benefiting from the successful experiences of countries in improving health, including addiction and HIV/AIDS treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation.

12. Propose that the Cairo Declaration on the Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States be Submitted by the Secretariat of the League of Arab States to the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, to the Councils of Arab Ministers of Interior, Justice and Health of the League, and to other specialized Arab Ministerial Councils, for backing and political support to the Regional Programme.

Annex 2. Terms of Reference for the Regional Programme Steering and Follow Up Committee



UNODC REGIONAL PROGRAMME ON DRUG CONTROL, CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM IN THE ARAB STATES (2011 – 2015)

REGIONAL PROGRAMME STEERING AND FOLLOW UP COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. Background

The Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States (2011–2015) was endorsed by the participating States in the Regional Expert Meeting, which was held in Cairo at the Headquarters of the League of Arab States during the period 27 to 29 April 2010. The countries recognised the significance of the Regional Programme as an added value in the joint efforts aimed at combating illicit trafficking, transnational organised crime, upholding the rule of law and promoting government actions in the region.

The Regional Programme was elaborated through extensive consultations with national counterparts based upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) fifteen years presence in the region, with the purpose of addressing a number of challenges posed by illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism, corruption, criminal justice, crime prevention, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. Substantive experts from the Member States in the region worked in partnership with UNODC and the League of Arab States to identify three priority Sub-Programmes:

- Countering illicit trafficking, organised crime and terrorism
- Promoting integrity and building justice
- Improving health and human development

The Regional Programme covers a five-year period from 2011 – 2015, with the implementation of the Regional Programme's activities initiated by UNODC as of January 2011. Achieving planned outputs under the three sub-programmes is estimated to require an amount of money commensurate with the size of activities to be carried out under the Regional Programme. The onus and responsibility for implementation, monitoring and oversight of the Regional Programme rests within the UNODC in cooperation and coordination with Member States in the Programme (national counterparts) and the League of Arab States.

II. Objectives of the Steering and Follow Up Committee

The overall objective of the Regional Programme Committee is to oversee the implementation of the UNODC Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States (2011 – 2015) in accordance with regional priorities, and to facilitate effective cooperation between UNODC, the Member States of the League of Arab States and the various specialized councils and departments of the League. It makes sure there is no duplication with other efforts in the areas of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the region, as well as enables a constant communication flow between the partners and ensures that the Regional Programme is implemented in a transparent way and based on up to date information.

III. Working modalities

The Regional Programme Steering and Follow Up Committee is essential for supporting the Regional Programme's implementation and monitoring its progress and challenges. Regular updates on the development of the Regional Programme's activities will be provided to the members of the Committee in order to ensure there is up to date information on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts in the region as well as challenges and emerging threats, national ownership, sustainable approach, and no duplication with the efforts of other partners active in the region of the Middle East and North Africa. The Committee will also ensure that UNODC has a designated counterpart in each Government and a direct line of communication with them. Member states will ensure effective and continuing coordination with the Steering and Follow Up Committee through national channels determined by each Member State.

IV. Composition and Statute of the Steering and Follow Up Committee

The UNODC Executive Director or his representative will act as a member of the Committee *ex officio*. The members of the Board will include All Arab States covered by UNODC Regional Office in Cairo and a representative from the League of Arab States in addition to two representatives of major donor countries and other relevant regional partners.

The Committee, whose work and meetings are governed by a statute, holds its annual meetings in cooperation with the League of Arab States in its Secretariat or in one of the states members in the Committee, provided that the cost of such participation is covered by the member states.

V. Terms of Reference of the Steering and Follow Up Committee

- To identify regional priorities and emerging challenges and threats to the region if required;
- To mobilise support for the implementation of the Regional Programme, discuss work plans related thereto and provide guidance on activities undertaken at the field level;
- To assist in mobilising and overseeing resources for the implementation of the Regional Programme activities, in line with national and regional priorities;
- To review the progress of the implementation of the Regional Programme;
- To provide regular updates on the Regional Programme's activities to the participating countries' Governments;

- To hold intermediate and terminal evaluation meetings of the Regional Programme's implemented activities;
- To share information on planned or ongoing activities carried out by other relevant partners in the region in order to avoid any possible overlapping and duplication;
- To ensure sharing of the documentation relevant to the implementation of the Regional Programme among partners, including involved Governments and UNODC;
- To assist in establishing contacts with national counterparts and ensure direct and prompt communication with their respective Governments and related follow-up; and
- To participate in regional seminars/ workshops, study tours and round table discussions carried out under the Regional Programme.

VI. Coordination meetings

To hold coordination meetings prior to the sessions of United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and other conferences on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice in order to coordinate the positions of Arab States on the topics under discussion.

Annex 3. UNODC's 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 1953 as amended by the 1954 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 Organized Crime
 - o Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
 - o Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea
 - o Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2005
- The universal treaties on counter-terrorism and Security Council Resolutions relevant to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, including:
 - o 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft (Aircraft Convention)
 - o 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
 - o 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation
 - o 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
 - o 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons
 - o 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages
 - o 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
 - o 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
 - o 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
 - o 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
 - o 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
 - o 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection
 - o 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
 - o 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

UNODC is also mandated to implement 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.