UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe
(2016-2019)

A Partnership Framework for an Effective Regional Approach

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1. ACRONYM LIST

ACAD	Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative
AML-CTF	Anti-Money Laundering – Counter Terrorism Financing
ATS	Amphetamine Type Stimulants
CCP	Container Control Programme
CDP	Common Development Plan
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DSS	Department of Safety and Security
EU	European Union
EUROJUST	European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
EUROPOL	European Union's Law Enforcement Agency
FIMATHU	Facilitated Illegal Immigration Affecting Austria and Hungary
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
GPML	Global Programme Against Money Laundering
ICCWIC	International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
IOM	International Organization for Migration
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession
IRDC	Inter-Regional Drug Control Approach
JCCU	Joint Container Control Unit
JIT	Joint Investigation Team
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PCC SEE	Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe
PPI	Paris Pact Initiative
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
RACVIAC	Centre for Security Cooperation in South Eastern Europe
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
RP	Regional Programme
RSEWCA	Regional Section for Europe and Western Central Asia
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SEEPAG	South East European Prosecutors Advisory Group
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SOM	Smuggling of Migrants
SWC	Social Welfare Center
TADOC	Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime

TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UNCAC	UN Convention Against Corruption
UNCDP	UN Common Development Plan
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	UN International Children's Education Fund
UNKT	UN Kosovo Team
UNOB	UN Office in Belgrade
UNTOC	UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
WCO	World Customers Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Regional Programme document outlines the proposed strategic scope of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) work, cooperation and partnership in South Eastern Europe from 2016 to 2019. The Regional Programme has been designed and developed through an inclusive and participatory process engaging over seventy five national officials and experts to ensure their input, support and, ultimately, the countries' ownership of the initiative. Throughout these consultations, the added value of UNODC was reiterated by the Member States from the region as well as by regional organizations. The Regional Programme also duly takes into consideration the experience of the previous Regional Programme (2012-2015) in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact; the lessons learned and best practices identified; recommendations formulated by the Mid-Term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (released in May 2015); and international community support and funding prospects based on the principles of common and shared responsibility.

The document is further based on a situation analysis of the region, resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, and recommendations from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice which outlines the strategy of UNODC work for the period 2016-2017 as well as the proposed strategic framework for 2018-2019. The Regional Programme is fully inscribed within the UNODC Inter-regional drug control approach, and therefore works in tandem with other UNODC Regional Programmes, global strategies and initiatives. The Regional Programme is also aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) processes conducted in countries of South Eastern Europe and the work of the UNDG Regional Team.

UNODC's field presence and partnership in the region dates back from the early 1990s. South Eastern Europe continues to occupy a strategic point between sources in the east and markets in the west, as many illicit goods transit the region. UNODC has worked with its partners to combat illegal trade on the so-called Balkan route, and can point to a number of concrete developments and achievements made in the implementation of the Regional Programme (2012-2015). An important UNODC report "The Illicit Drug Trade through South Eastern Europe", launched in 2014, provides a solid basis for the work of law enforcement agencies and policy makers in the region and beyond. A comprehensive report on drug related illicit financial flows and profits in the region is to be released by the end of 2015, and will provide UNODC and partners with yet another tool.

In addition, UNODC is acutely aware of the challenges related to the links between illicit drug trafficking and organized crime and financial and material support to groups promoting violent extremism. UN Security Council Resolutions 2195 and 2199 are each aimed at breaking these links, and regional programming continues to work towards stronger local law enforcement to combat this phenomenon. It is also noteworthy to highlight that the challenges associated with terrorism equally affect the region. Furthermore, UNODC is conscious of the significant migration flows that the region is facing and the Regional Programme foresees actions in this field.

UNODC operates in South Eastern Europe against a backdrop reflecting both progress and challenges as governments in the region work to meet the conditions necessary to secure European Union (EU) membership.

In the course of the past two decades, each country and territory of South Eastern Europe has entered into a process of policy and structural reforms in support of their EU accession path. Positive political developments have been witnessed, and significant efforts deployed in line with EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance funds and the respective Indicative Strategy Papers outlining reforms required at the national level to enable EU membership. In line with EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance II (2014-2020), UNODC has positioned itself in the region and demonstrates its continued added value. The new UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019), while building on previous achievements, will further support regional partner Governments in key areas related to EU accession processes while ensuring effective inter-connectivity between national and regional responses in the wider context of the Inter-regional drug control approach.

Furthermore, the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25-27 September 2015, provide an additional excellent foundation for the Regional Programme, as they require a holistic approach targeted to address the root causes of challenges to security, rule of law and health. Goal 16 – related to justice, corruption and illicit financial flows – is of particular importance to UNODC as it ensures that these topics are included in the new global agenda.

It is within this framework that UNODC is committed to launch and implement the Regional Programme together with its Government partners and civil society stakeholders, and will work towards these goals by maintaining a focus on three Sub-programmes, all grounded in a gender responsive, human rights-based approach:

Sub-programme 1:   Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime
Sub-programme 2:   Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation
Sub-programme 3:   Enhancing substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care

Through its 3 main Sub-programmes, the Regional Programme will address strategic themes, related to the rule of law; good governance (especially in the areas of organized crime and trafficking in drugs, human beings and goods); countering money laundering; preventing and curbing corruption; supporting the development of national drug and crime policies and strategies and their implementation plans, in line with EU requirements under Chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaires*; and on drug prevention, treatment and care, in line with EU requirements under Chapter 28 of the EU *acquis communautaires*.

3. INTRODUCTION

Map of the region of South Eastern Europe[1] as approved by the UN Geospatial Information Section.

3.1   Purpose and Vision Statement

The UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe provides a framework for the Office's work in the region in 2016-2019, with the objective of meeting specific national needs while ensuring a coordinated and harmonized regional approach. UNODC partners are building on past years of experience to better implement strategies that work in addressing illegal drug use and crime (including national policies, national strategies, legislation, effective law enforcement operations and seizures, strong anti-corruption campaigns and inclusive approaches to drug use), and they are increasingly in a position to both share best practices with regional neighbours, as well as to learn from the experiences of others. In addition, while individual government ownership of domestic strategies and approaches is critical, alignment of these objectives with broader European Union (EU) accession priorities provides an opportunity to reinforce and support these reform goals.

UNODC is a global leader in addressing the problem of illicit drug use and transnational crime, and is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. UNODC has an important role in assisting States Parties to the international conventions in the implementation of their obligations under the international drug control treaties (the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (as amended in 1972), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention

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[1] In this document, South Eastern Europe is understood to include the following: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the UN Convention Against Corruption, as well as international anti-terrorism instruments. Acting as the custodian of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,[2] UNODC has the mandate to assist Member States in reforming their criminal justice systems to ensure the practical application of these standards. Under the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019), UNODC will continue to provide support to the region in the implementation of these treaties and instruments, inter alia, by means of supporting the development of national drug and crime policies and strategies and their implementation plans, in line with EU requirements under chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU *acquis communautaires*. This will support the countries in meeting the EU accession requirements, as well as fulfilling their obligations within the United Nations.

The UNODC Regional Programme supports the governments of the participating countries/territory, bringing global expertise and scope to South Eastern Europe to strengthen both national and regional approaches. Continued UNODC engagement in the region will strengthen country capacity in key sectors, promote the reform agenda needed by the countries to meet EU accession requirements and ultimately reinforce the ability of the governments in the region to more effectively cooperate with the full range of international partners in the global fight against illicit drug trafficking and organized crime.

UNODC, together with its government partners and civil society stakeholders, will work towards these goals by maintaining a focus on the three key sub-programmes comprising the current Regional Programme:

Sub-programme 1:	Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime
Sub-programme 2:	Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation
Sub-programme 3:	Enhancing Substance Use Prevention, Drug Use Disorders Treatment, and Reintegration and Care, Including Related Infectious Diseases, While Ensuring Consistent Development of Gender Responsive Approaches

In sum, and as assessed by the independent Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation, the Regional Programme contributes to issues of substance, while facilitating a harmonized regional process: "The national and regional relevance and priority of RP outcome areas is readily visible in project documentation, and is acknowledged by both partners and donor counterparts…" Therefore, the "impact of the RP which is visible in a number of EU-accession inspired action-plans, programmes and guidelines in the region… [including] improved infrastructure for border police and customs facilities; improved staff skills resulting in increased seizures of drugs; increased co-operation between judicial authorities; as well as increased awareness, expertise, professional skills in drug-treatment and prevention,"[3] and other achievements of the Regional Programme in 2012-2015, are the basis of and the building blocks for the Regional Programme for 2016-2019.

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[2] For the compendium of UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, see www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Compendium_UN_Standards_and_Norms_CP_and_CJ_English.pdf

[3] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. United Nations Independent Evaluation Unit. 2015. Available at www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2015/Final_Evaluation_Report_RP_SEE_incl_Management_Response_May_2015.pdf, pp. 17, 43.

3.2   Regional Programme Development Methodology

The Regional Programme (2016-2019) was developed in close coordination with national partners in the South East European region, UNODC project management in the field and UNODC thematic experts. Building upon the current framework of work and cooperation, UNODC drafted strategic outlines for potential engagement in the region, based on lessons learned and an extensive in-depth evaluation of the current Regional Programme. These documents were shared with government partners in each country for review and comment. Three consultative workshops were organized in April and May 2015,[4] to jointly discuss the drafts and comments, engage with UNODC experts and solicit government recommendations for both individual country, multi-country and regional programming and activities. This approach was beneficial for three main reasons. First, it ensured that over 75 government representatives were directly involved in the Regional Programme development process. Second, it provided an opportunity for networking among the government representatives as well as with UNODC experts. Third, representatives of the donor community, especially EU delegations, operating at the bilateral and multilateral levels were invited to each event to better reach out to these stakeholders who have a shared interest in UNODC's objectives, and who may be in a position to financially support project implementation.

This Regional Programme includes the following components:

- A Situation Analysis provides the broad strategic context underlying the challenges facing the region in terms of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.
- A section reviewing the current engagement of UNODC in South Eastern Europe, both across the region and in each country, provides details on activities and successes to date, to inform future options and initiatives. This section includes regional partnerships and lessons learned.
- A chapter detailing the way forward from 2016-2019 includes a summary of the three main sub-programmes, and individual country, multi-country and region-wide objectives. This is supplemented by a detailed logframe (in the Annex) developed in close cooperation with country government representatives.
- A section on programme management provides information on implementation and management structures and processes, reporting and evaluation plans and risk assessment.
- A budgeted workplan provides an indicative framework budget outline to assist in project management, donor outreach and fundraising.

UNODC remains committed to ensuring that human rights and gender are mainstreamed throughout its programmatic work, and has taken care to ensure that such considerations are a part of all strategic planning and activity implementation.

3.3   Key Principles

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019) is grounded in a number of key principles:

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[4] A workshop on sub-programme 1 was held in Zagreb (May 11-12); a workshop on sub-programme 2 was held in Sarajevo (May 28-29); and a workshop sub-programme 3 was held in Belgrade (April 16-17).

- The inter-regional drug control approach
- Impact orientation, based on operational and practical results
- Strategy, integration and non-duplication
- Coordination, communication and cost-efficiency

3.3.1 Inter-Regional Drug Control Approach

In 2013, UNODC initiated a new Inter-regional drug control approach (IRDC) to stem drug trafficking originating from Afghan drug cultivation and production. Afghanistan and the wider concerned region (Central and West Asia, South Eastern Europe, the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries, and Eastern Africa) provide a strategic geographical coverage where UNODC and its partners may develop synergies to maximize impact, and therefore enhance integration and inter-regional coordination among existing thematic, global, regional and country programmes. In this way, UNODC's umbrella approach can address the drug trade along traditional Balkan, Northern and Southern routes, as well as along new trafficking routes, including by sea.

The IRDC favours synergies and coordination by following a multi-dimensional approach through combined law enforcement measures and cooperation in criminal matters, including in the area of money laundering, to tackle drug trafficking and transnational organized crime activities in determined geographical areas. This platform of drug control cooperation fully responds to the call to raise awareness, mobilize collective action within and outside the UN, provide greater coherence to the UN's efforts, and serve as a platform for new initiatives.

The inclusion of South Eastern Europe into the IRDC is important in ensuring the comprehensiveness of the approach in light of the central role of the region in the *modus operandi* of crime syndicates in various criminal activities, including those related to drug trafficking and money laundering.
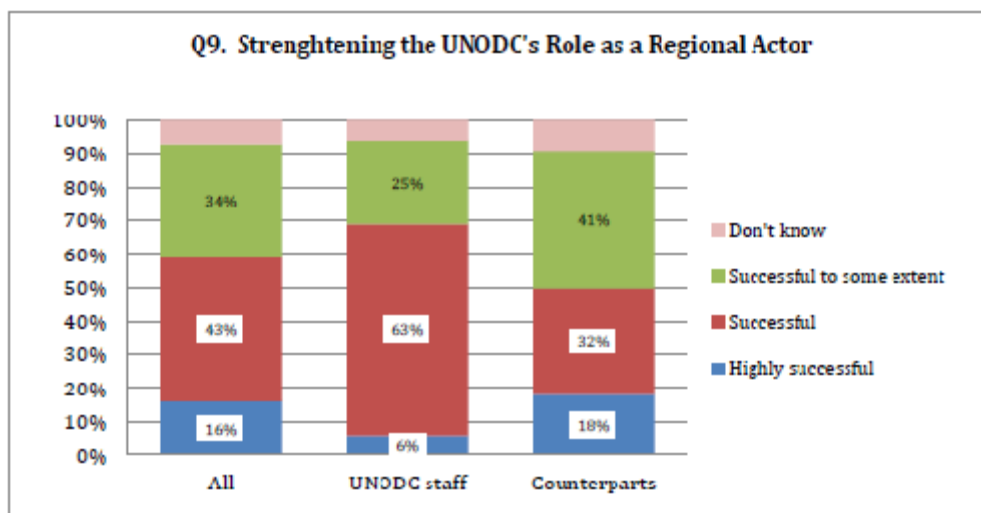
Figure 8. Q9. UNODC's role as regional actor: How successful has the RP been in increasing and strengthening the role of UNODC as a regional actor in South Eastern Europe? Source: Survey RP SEE 2012-2015

3.3.2   Impact orientation through operational and practical results

To ensure maximum potential impact, the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019) will include support to priority areas that have been identified by the Governments from the region as useful and requiring UNODC's attention, especially in the fields of home affairs, justice and public health; as described in the Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation, the approach of the RP is "impact oriented in a strategic niche."[5]

Section 5 provides an overview of just some of the examples of impact made to date through the Regional Programme approach. Strategic partnership with the countries/territory of the region will be beneficial in strengthening the capacities of national institutions and fostering regional and inter-regional cooperation. In addition, this approach will build on best practices and experiences, to multiply the impact of successful initiatives at the national and regional levels.

Are there any concrete tangible societal changes or effects that the RP has been able produce during its implementation period?(Q11)
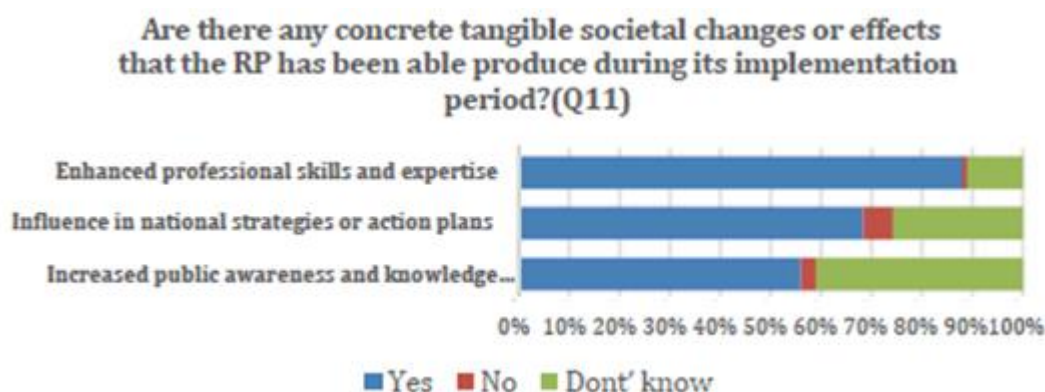
3.3.3   Strategy, integration, non-duplication

UNODC recognizes that South Eastern Europe is a region where results have been achieved through the provision of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance. The countries of the region share a common goal of accession to the European Union, and the Regional Programme will contribute to this process, strengthening in particular the areas that require attention in the context of the negotiations under chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU *acquis communautaires*.

UNODC carefully monitors the yearly European Commission progress reports for each country, which provide a comprehensive assessment of achievements and remaining challenges in sectors related to UNODC's mandate. While the reports highlight progress by the governments in the region, UNODC also takes note of some of the issues still requiring attention. For example, some of the reports for 2014 indicate that some potential members, "will need to vigorously pursue judicial reform…; [that] corruption remains a serious concern in many areas; [that] the territory of the country continues to be used for transit and storage [of drugs]; [that] organised crime remains an issue of serious concern", etc.

UNODC is consistently mindful of areas requiring continued attention, and in partnership with the governments of the region, is drafting support options in a focused manner, avoiding duplication and addressing only areas where required assistance can be provided

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[5] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation* 2015, p. xi.

by UNODC. Furthermore, within its Inter-regional drug control approach, UNODC will continue to play a unique connecting role in the enhancement of operational cooperation among the countries of South Eastern Europe and West and Central Asia in order to support the efficient tackling of drug and other forms of trafficking and transnational organized crime along the "Balkan route".

UNODC assistance is provided within a development context, with the overall objectives of the Regional Programme contributing to successful fulfilment of UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and the Common Development Plan (CDP) in the region. The 2016-2019 Regional Programme will support and contribute through the *Delivering as One* approach of the United Nations, thus avoiding duplication in planning requirements for the national partners, while increasing synergy and complementarity.[6] UNODC operates in line with UNDAFs in the region and is currently involved in several new UNDAF processes in order to contribute most effectively to the achievement of national priorities, and it is useful to note that some of their timeframes will coincide with the new cycle of the Regional Programme.[7]

As part of the integrated efforts aimed at further enhancing cooperation within the UN, UNODC has launched the United Nations Task Force on Drugs and Organized Crime within the UN Country Teams in the region (pilot tested in Serbia as of January 2015 and based on best practices rolled out in other countries of the region).[8] The Task Force supports the vision and the non-duplication approach of UNODC, ensuring coherence and mainstreaming UN anti-drugs and crime policies, technical support and cooperation programmes.

UNODC will further deepen its collaboration with existing partners and identify strategic joint operational windows of partnership to be implemented through concrete activities that will result in visible achievements. These partners include the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the South Eastern European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC), the Regional Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC), the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC), the Secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe (PCC SEE) and other organizations. UNODC will continue working with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN agencies in South Eastern Europe. Furthermore, UNODC will continue to participate in donor coordination mechanisms for the region, including the Treptower Group meetings which provide valuable networking opportunities and information sharing on initiatives by different counterparts in the Western Balkans, as well as through the Mini Dublin Groups, which provide a forum for support to the counter-narcotics efforts in the Western Balkans by EU Member States and other countries.

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[6] A detailed overview of the "One UN"/*Delivering as One* approach is contained in chapter 5.2.2 of the present document and outlines that Albania is a "One UN" country, while *Delivering as One* is implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro.

[7] At the time of the preparation of this document, the next UNDAF cycle for Bosnia and Herzegovina has been endorsed and signed; the UNDAF for Serbia and the CDP for Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 are about to be finalized; the UNDAF for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is at a very advanced stage of development; and the new UNDAFs for Albania and Montenegro are in the beginning stages of preparation.

[8] In addition to UNODC and UNDP (the co-chairs of the UN Task Force), UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNESCO, DSS, IOM, UNOB and ICTY have participated in its meetings so far. When the initiative is rolled out in other countries of the region, the composition may vary as necessary.

Finally, UNODC will continue to work closely with and through the Paris Pact Initiative, as well as the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

3.3.4 Coordination, Communication, Cost-efficiency

A thorough Mid-Term Evaluation of the 2012-2015 Regional Programme welcomed the smooth communication and coordination processes achieved by UNODC through the "one window" approach. In the course of the implementation of the Regional Programme (2016-2019), UNODC will maintain these coordination, communication and management arrangements through the Regional Section for Europe and West/Central Asia at UNODC-Vienna in conjunction with its Programme Offices in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje and Tirana. The detailed strategies on these arrangements are noted in Section 3.3.3 above (partnerships and coordination of action with external counterparts), and Chapter 7 below provides further detail.

Table 2. Building and reinforcing partnerships

Q8. Building and reinforcing partnerships: How effective has the RP been in building new partnerships and in reinforcing existing ones?	Highly effective	Effective	Effective to some extent	Not effective	Don't know	Total	N
All	23 %	52 %	12 %	1 %	11 %	100 %	73
1 UNODC staff	13 %	56 %	19 %		13 %	100 %	16
2 Counterparts	32 %	41 %	11 %	2 %	14 %	100 %	44

Source: Survey RP SEE 2012-2015

Some of the activities contributing to efficient coordination, communication and cost-efficiency include the following:

- regular dialogue and updates for the South Eastern European representatives as well as other counterparts;
- a network of the Programme Steering Committee members, Permanent Missions in Vienna and UNODC;
- regular meetings of the Programme Steering Committee;
- dissemination of quarterly newsletters and updates of a dedicated UNODC webpage;
- regular UNODC programming missions to South Eastern Europe;
- partnerships and collaboration with various partners;
- cooperation with local actors, including UN (inter alia in the context of UNDAF/UNCDP);
- fund-raising activities and donor briefings.

4. SITUATION ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The countries of South Eastern Europe have each made progress in their social, economic and political transitions since the turmoil of the 1990s. Some, such as Croatia, have achieved both NATO and European Union membership, offering an example of the benefits of commitment to reform implementation. EU candidate Montenegro is quickly becoming a top performer in the reform process, enjoying strong political and citizen support for membership and the reforms needed to secure integration. Bosnia and Herzegovina has many challenges ahead in the political, economic and social spheres, but is getting closer to EU candidacy status and the practical, political and financial benefits candidacy will bring.[9] The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been a candidate for EU membership since 2005, and a High Level Accession Dialogue launched in 2012 brings the country a step closer to formally opening negotiations. With support from Brussels, Belgrade and Pristina are continuing dialogue to normalise relations, and while much work remains to be done, Serbia's EU candidacy status is further developing and progressing. Kosovo, which is still not recognized by five EU Member States, faces substantial political and socio-economic problems, but has a young and energetic population and is supportive of integration. Albania faces a range of political and economic challenges, but is a member of NATO and opened EU membership negotiations in 2014. The EU perspective first offered to the region in 1999 is beginning to show signs of movement.[10]

The structural reforms necessary to secure membership will require genuine commitment by the appropriate authorities, and will not occur overnight. Funding and technical support available through the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) framework, and the respective Indicative Strategy Papers outlining required reforms and assistance strategies will enable the consolidation of legislative reform and practical implementation. Critical reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law, ensuring an independent judiciary, and effectively implementing anti-corruption initiatives are needed, as are improved public administration and services. In short, good governance practices will not only enable progress towards the EU, but will improve the day-to-day lives of citizens throughout the region. This reform environment will also provide fertile ground for continuing UNODC efforts in South Eastern Europe.

UNODC's vision for the region in 2016 - 2019 fundamentally supports UNODC's comprehensive goals in the fight against global crime, while reflecting the EU perspective held by potential future EU members in South Eastern Europe. By positioning its efforts to ensure maximum complementarity with EU priorities for the region – best summarized through annual European Commission progress reports – and the EU IPA Assistance II envisioned for 2014 - 2020 (totalling 11.7 billion Euro),[11] UNODC's efforts will support the

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[9] The Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with Bosnia and Herzegovina came into effect on 1 June 2015. "Stabilization and Association Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina Enters Into Force Today." European Commission. 1 June 2015. Available at europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5086_en.htm

[10] On 10 June 1999, the EU sponsored a conference in Sarajevo to establish the Stability Pact, aimed to provide an integration perspective to the region. The Stability Pact was transitioned to the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) in 2008. (See RCC web site at www.rcc.int/pages/2/overview).

[11] "European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations. Overview – Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance." European Commission. Available at ec.europa.eu/enlargement/instruments/overview/index_en.htm

governments of the region individually, as well as ensure and improve effective regional and trans-regional inter-connectivity, taking advantage of UNODC's added value as a global actor with a strong and established presence in the region.

The new Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019) will build on previous achievements and lessons learned in accordance with the outcomes of the UNODC work in the region to date (described in further detail in Chapter 5), as well as follow the recommendations of the Mid-Term In-Depth evaluation of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2012-2015) finalized in mid-2015. UNODC will also support the more effective response of the countries/territory in the region to contemporary challenges and threats within the wider context of the UNODC Inter-regional drug control approach.[12]

4.2   Threats, Priorities and Needs

While the region has made much progress in the past years, a realistic assessment of threats, priorities and needs identified in the course of the preparation of the Regional Programme is crucial to ensure a realistic yet rigorous path forward. The following threats, priorities and needs will be substantially addressed through the three programme pillars described in the body of the Regional Programme.

4.2.1   Drug Trafficking as an Element of Transnational Organised Crime

In South Eastern Europe, organised crime activities are mainly linked to illicit drugs trafficking, arms trafficking, economic crime, trafficking in human beings, trafficking in fraudulent/falsified medicine and money laundering, often sharing similar transit routes. The United Nations International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) points out the increasing involvement of strong organized crime groups in the market in the Balkan region,[13] noting this reflects a concern of the European Union due to the importance of the region as a geo-political and geo-economic hub between the EU, Turkey, the Middle East and Russia. Further, as borders dissolve in Europe, providing greater mobility and opportunity for both licit and illicit activities, the opportunity for various forms of exploitation increases, presenting new challenges.

Data from the region show progress in fighting organised crime, with increasing numbers of suspected cases of organised crime reported throughout the region.[14] There has been a

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[12] This effort, which aims to "network the networks," was launched in December 2013 at an inaugural meeting in Istanbul, Turkey. UNODC Executive Director Mr. Yury Fedotov noted that transnational organized crimes requires a transnational response: "To counter this, we need increased communication, coordination and collaboration, upstream and downstream, along the Northern, Balkan and Southern routes used for shipping drugs and precursors to and from Afghanistan." "Remarks at the inter-agency meeting to launch of [sic] 'Network of Networks.'" Istanbul, 12 December 2013. Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/speeches/2013/networking-the-networks-inter-agency-meeting-121213.html

[13] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (ICNB) for 2014*, p. 84. Available at www.incb.org/documents/Publications/AnnualReports/AR2014/English/AR_2014_E_Chapter_III_Europe.pdf

[14] A number of discrete examples of effective response of governmental authorities against organized criminal groups are noted in *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. March 2014. Available at www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_DT_through_SEE_REPORT_2014_web.pdf. In addition, it has been noted that while drug trafficking (in particular heroin trafficking) remains a significant challenge, there has been quite some success in trans-border efforts against human trafficking. See Anastasijevic, Dejan. "Organized Crimes in the

positive trend of increased coordination in law enforcement, including the UNODC-led Paris Pact Initiative as well as several other specific regional efforts, such as the South Eastern European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC). SELEC's activities have demonstrated a consistent increase in effective cooperation over the past years: in 2012 SELEC facilitated 27 joint investigations;[15] in 2013 it supported 58; and in 2014, 2 regional operations and 70 joint investigations were supported.[16] Furthermore, EU initiatives (such as International Law Enforcement Cooperation Units) provide an additional umbrella of support. However, the number of final convictions remains low, and criminal organisations have not been effectively dismantled.[17] Analysis of European Commission Progress Reports for the region show that weaknesses in intelligence systems and harmonised statistical data remain obstacles to more effective action regionally, while further efforts need to be invested by each country/territory to strengthen independent judiciaries, ensure better cooperation between police and prosecutors and support more efficient case management.

Map 2: Identified branches of the Balkan route of heroin in South-Eastern Europe

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) data, supplemented by national government reports and other official reports

Trafficking in heroin, cannabis, cocaine, and amphetamine-type-stimulants (ATS), and the social and economic ills that accompany this trade, poses both short- and long-term, direct and indirect threats to the region as a whole. South Eastern Europe continues to be one of the main routes for heroin travelling from Afghanistan to lucrative destination markets in

Western Balkans." HUMSEC Project Working Paper. Available at
www.humsec.eu/cms/fileadmin/user_upload/humsec/Workin_Paper_Series/Working_Paper_Anastasijevic.pdf
[15] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014, p. 123.
[16] Southeast European Law Enforcement Center Annual Report 2014. Available at
www.selec.org/p600/Activity+Report+on+2014
[17] In its, "Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions," reviewing the regional EU Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2014-15, the EU noted, "Countries need to build up credible track records of investigations, prosecutions and final convictions in cases of organised crime and corruption, with adequate sentencing and confiscation of assets." (COM/2014/0700 final; available at
eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014DC0700.)

Western and Central Europe.[18] Recent UNODC estimates suggest that between 60-65 tons of heroin flow into South Eastern Europe annually.[19] While the emergence of alternative trajectories through the so-called "Southern Route"[20] may begin to reduce the prominence of the "Balkan Route,"[21] the data, including continued substantial seizures of heroin at critical junctures along the route, suggests that the latter is still relevant.[22] For example, UNODC data for 2014 reveals that authorities in Turkey seized 13.3 tons of heroin in 2012 (versus 7.2 tons in 2011) – one of the highest seizure totals worldwide.[23]

As a region, South Eastern Europe's collective annual heroin seizures fell to a 10-year low of less than 1 ton in 2012. However, this does not reflect a lack of trafficking, but innovations in transport. The core transportation network in South Eastern Europe is multi-modal and includes road, rail and inland waterway links, along with a number of seaports, river ports and airports. Most drug trafficking is not multi-modal, with road vehicles the preferred mode for heroin transportation through South Eastern Europe.[24]

Some official country reports, as well as large seizures of heroin in Turkey and in the destination countries in Western and Central Europe, suggest that large shipments are being trafficked both upstream and downstream along the Balkan route.[25] No single seizure of more than 100 kg was reported in South Eastern Europe in 2011-2012, despite evidence that Balkan route trajectories downstream (i.e., Austria and Germany) were carrying large shipments.[26] Taken together, large seizures before and after South Eastern Europe appear to indicate that the Balkan route remains a major conduit for heroin, and that logistics for large shipments are exceedingly well organized.[27]

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[18] One variation of this traditional supply route travels westward by land from Afghanistan via the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and into the EU through Bulgaria to reach the destination markets of Western and Central Europe.

[19] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014, p. 123.

[20] The "southern route" travels southward from Afghanistan, either through Pakistan or through the Islamic Republic of Iran to Western and Central Europe, often via sea routes.

[21] Owing to border controls, criminal network allegiances and risk analysis carried out by the traffickers themselves, UNODC has identified that the Balkan route for heroin splits along three branches upon entering South Eastern Europe. The northern branch traverses the Eastern Balkans (Bulgaria – Romania – Western and Central Europe); the southern branch involves only one South Eastern European country (Greece) and generally leads to Italy; and the western branch refers to trajectories through the Western Balkans towards Western and Central Europe, including both sea and land trajectories. The perceived risk of these routes by traffickers varies, with the northern route having fewer EU crossing points than the western route, but the western route often offering established contacts to ease transit.

[22] "In 2013, an increased use of the Balkan route for trafficking of illicit drugs could be observed, although the amounts involved were not as large as during the peak period of 2007. Seizures of heroin along the Balkan route increased, as heroin continued to be redistributed in the Netherlands, and, to a lesser extent, Belgium for illicit markets in Western Europe." *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (ICNB) 2014*, p. 84.

[23] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. p. 11.

[24] Seaports remain vulnerable, as evident by containerized shipments (primarily of cocaine) from Latin America.

[25] The following seizures are indicative of the continued viability of the Balkan route: 130 kg of heroin seized in Austria in 2012; 182 kg seized in Prague in 2014; and 330 kg seized in Germany in 2014. Data provided by government officials to the UNODC Drug Monitoring Platform (drugsmonitoring.unodc-roca.org).

[26] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. p. 11. EUROPOL announced a dismantling of a heroin trafficking network in December 2014, indicating that the route is indeed still favoured by some criminal groups. "Major Heroin Trafficking Network Dismantled by Joint Investigation Team." EURPOL. 22 December 2014. Available at www.europol.europa.eu/content/major-heroin-trafficking-network-dismantled-joint-investigation-team

[27] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. p. 43.

There are three possible explanations as to why large seizures of heroin are being made *outside* South Eastern Europe, but not *within* the region itself. While a large number of small seizures are occurring in South Eastern Europe, large quantities may simply be going undetected as they transit the region; this highlights the need for more effective regional law enforcement and coordination strategies. Alternately, traffickers may be splitting some large shipments into smaller quantities, which are subsequently consolidated beyond the borders of South Eastern Europe, closer to the principal markets in Western and Central Europe. There is evidence to suggest that heroin is adulterated and repackaged in South Eastern Europe, as there have been official reports of processing facilities in Greece and repackaging/storage activities in Albania, Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.[28] In addition, it is suspected that trafficking networks are using new concealment methods to move heroin through the region, thereby evading law enforcement agencies. Further, EU accession, accelerating regional integration and the subsequent disappearance of internal borders has led to new challenges in the collection of actionable information. The high rate of seizure in Turkey, combined with the fact that with Croatia's accession to the EU in 2013 the EU border with the region has been extended by approximately 1,300 km, presents new vulnerabilities, but also new opportunities for a regional response to ensure more comprehensive seizure rates.

In contrast to trends in Western and Central Europe, it is cannabis herb (marijuana) that is predominantly consumed in South Eastern Europe, almost to the exclusion of cannabis resin (hashish). Various South Eastern European countries seem to have reported some cultivation of cannabis herb, but it is Albanian marijuana which is most commonly seized in the region.[29]

Despite the reportedly low THC content of Albanian cannabis herb in comparison to the European average,[30] Albanian cannabis has been able to penetrate deeply entrenched European markets, and in 2013 South Eastern Europe saw an expansion in its market penetration.[31] Significant, even multi-tonne shipments of Albanian cannabis herb,[32] are transported from ports in north-western Greece for trafficking to destination markets in Italy, the United Kingdom and other countries in Western and Central Europe. There are also large flows across the Adriatic, either in speedboats or on ferries, from the Albanian ports of Durres and Vlore (the majority of seizures have occurred in Durres); however the positive role of the Albanian moratorium on speedboat traffic is recognized. With very few exceptions, there is no evidence of sea trajectories for cannabis along the rest of the Adriatic coast. The other route for Albanian cannabis herb appears to run north through Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia to Western Europe. Most of this trafficking is assumed to target Italy as its final destination, but the Netherlands may also increasingly be a target. There are signs that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia may be playing an increasingly important role in the trafficking of cannabis herb. A 900-kg seizure by Serbian authorities on the border with Croatia in 2013 indicated that the shipment had

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[28] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. p. 12.

[29] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. pp. 19-20.

[30] The ICNB notes that a general increase in cannabis production in South East Europe includes a highly potent form of the substance. *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (ICNB) for 2014*, p. 84.

[31] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (ICNB) for 2014*, p. 84.

[32] For example, Interpol seized over 23 tonnes of marijuana in France in an operation organized with Albanian authorities. "Tonnes of Marijuana Seized in Largest Ever Albanian Police Operation. *Interpol*. 20 June 2014. Available at www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-116

transited the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on its way to destination markets in Western and Central Europe from Albania.[33]

In Albania, the number of drug seizures and arrests increased dramatically in 2014. A notable operation was conducted in the southern village of Lazarat, which had been a source of large-scale cannabis cultivation until summer 2014 when significant and successful police operations were conducted to eliminate these activities. 101.7 tons of marijuana were destroyed in 2014, more than in the preceding 6 years combined, and 530,777 marijuana plants were destroyed in Albania in 2014.[34] These successes have been welcomed by the European Commission, which notes the need for continued determination and regional cooperation.[35]

According to UNODC, the Eastern Balkans may be used as a "back door" to Western Europe for cannabis resin sourced in Morocco and sent via Turkey and Bulgaria.[36] The South Eastern European market for cannabis resin is very small, but a seizure of over 16 tons of Moroccan hashish in Bulgaria in May 2012 is an indication of the potential scale and sophistication of hashish trafficking in the region more broadly.[37]

Cocaine trafficking through containerized shipments to the ports of some Balkan countries for further distribution to markets in Western and Central Europe is increasingly marginal in comparison with the multi-ton trafficking directly to seaports in Western and Central Europe. However, its inclusion in the broader bundle of illicit activities in the region, and its role as a secondary route, merits it being noted as an indirect threat. Some 356 kg of cocaine were seized in South Eastern Europe in 2012, and it is reasonable to expect that more was trafficked through the region without being apprehended by the authorities. In June 2014, the national authorities of Montenegro seized 250 kg of cocaine supposedly destined for Albania – a record for the region.[38]

Nationals from South Eastern Europe have established close connections with cocaine producers in South America and are directly engaged in trafficking to Western and Central European ports.[39] Although South Eastern Europe does not represent a key region for cocaine trafficking, there is evidence that substantial quantities from Latin America have

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[33] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. pp. 21-23.

[34] "Regional Report on Western Balkans." Council of the European Union, Austrian Regional Chair of the Dublin Group. 6 May 2015, p. 3. Available at data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8396-2015-REV-1/en/pdf

[35] *European Commission Albania Progress Report*, October 2014, p. 54. Available at ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-albania-progress-report_en.pdf

[36] It is interesting to note that Bulgaria has been strengthening its border security - including through construction of a border fence – to in part stave off a flood of refugees moving through the region from North Africa and the Middle East. Lyman, Rick. "Bulgaria Puts up a New Wall: but this one Keeps People out." *The New York Times*. 5 April 2015. Available at www.nytimes.com/2015/04/06/world/europe/bulgaria-puts-up-a-new-wall-but-this-one-keeps-people-out.html?emc=edit_th_20150406&nl=todaysheadlines&nlid=28556287

[37] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. pp. 105-106.

[38] Tomovic, Dusica. "Montenegrin Customs Seize Major Cocaine Haul." *Balkan Insight*. 6 June 2014. Available at www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/montenegrin-customs-seize-major-cocaine-shipment

[39] The European Parliament noted concerns about links between SEE nationals and South America, and a growing "Adriatic connection." "New Trends in the Expansion of Western Balkan Organized Crime." European Parliament Directorate-General for Internal Policies. Policy Department: Citizens Rights and Constitutional Affairs. 2012. Available at www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462480/IPOL-JOIN_NT%282012%29462480_EN.pdf
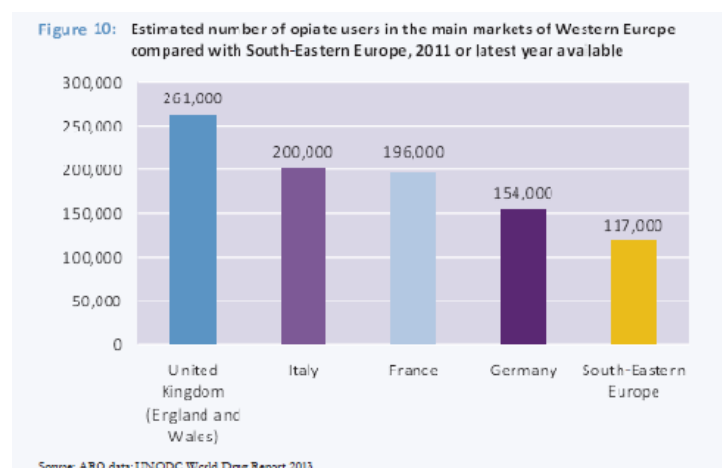
been destined for South Eastern European ports, whether as destination or transit points (in 2013-2014, 1.4 tons of cocaine were destined for the Durres port alone and seized by the CCP port control units in Latin America and the Italian port of Gioia Tauro[40]). Some of the proceeds from this trafficking are laundered in the region, for example through investments in real estate and privatizations of formerly state-owned enterprises. Further, the expansion of criminal gangs into complementary illicit markets can both increase their revenue streams as well as their social penetration.

Amphetamine-type-stimulants (ATS) production within South Eastern Europe continues to decline.[41] Large-scale production of ATS, particularly in Bulgaria, may have ceased only for traffickers to establish laboratories elsewhere, notably in the destination markets of the Near and Middle East. Irrespective of the decline in local production in South Eastern Europe, ATS and ATS precursors produced in Western Europe and destined for eastern markets continue to be seized on the Balkan route heading east. Ecstasy and other ATS produced in the Netherlands have been seized while making their way by land and air into Turkey and other destination markets in the Middle East such as the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.[42]

4.2.2 Drug Demand Reduction

As described above, the South East European region is linked to firmly established international illicit drug distribution routes, especially for heroin, but also for cocaine and cannabis. These trafficking routes facilitate drug demand, particularly when compounded by the specific regional socio-economic vulnerabilities.

South Eastern Europe has been subject to considerable political and social transition since the early 1990s, including armed conflicts, intraregional migration and substantial population displacement. Moreover, the population of this region is generally younger than the EU as a whole, and youth populations are commonly at increased vulnerability to substance use. This demographic is further burdened by socio-economic challenges – most notably unemployment – which are conducive to a higher risk environment for illicit drug use.

Figure 10: Estimated number of opiate users in the main markets of Western Europe compared with South-Eastern Europe, 2011 or latest year available

Source: ARQ data; UNODC World Drug Report 2013

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[40] Data provided by the Container Control Programme.
[41] UNODC World Drug Report 2014, pp. 46-51. Available at
 www.unodc.org/documents/wdr2014/World_Drug_Report_2014_web.pdf
[42] *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*. 2014. pp. 22-25.

Drug demand data and research from the region is gradually improving, but still do not provide a clear description of the situation. The available data on school students (15-16 years old) indicate that all South Eastern European countries tend to have relatively similar substance use patterns. Estimated lifetime substance use of any illicit substance falls between 4 and 8% (2.5 times lower than the European average). The drug most commonly used substance in this age group is cannabis herb (ranging between 2 and 8% lifetime use per country). Available general population studies indicate that cannabis is the most commonly used substance lifetime (10.6% in Serbia – 2006), followed by ecstasy (1.9%) and cocaine (1.3%). There is evidence of greater use of non-prescription sedatives among young women than among their male counterparts[43]. However, lifetime drug use is roughly twice as prevalent among males compared to females.

Country studies in the region on the estimated number of People with Injecting Drug Use (PWID) varies widely: 8,000 in Albania, around 10,000 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, around 12,000 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and more than 30,000 in Serbia. When calculated according to the population of these countries (rates per thousand), this translates to a range between 1.8 to 5.0, a range similar to that of EU member estimates for the population aged 15–64.[44] Indications of needle sharing practices tend to be (in certain instances) higher than that in EU countries, which increases the risk of additional health and social consequences including blood-borne infections such as HIV and HCV.[45] From a demand for treatment perspective, demand for treatment for opiate use (mostly heroin) seems to be the most commonly reported, followed by cannabis, and then cocaine.

Countries in the region have made considerable efforts to address these problems, working with international partners such as UNODC and the EU. New national drug strategies, which articulate drug policies using a balanced approach, tackling drug supply alongside demand reduction have been adopted throughout the region and have been supported by stronger national drug coordination mechanisms. There has been a substantial effort to develop drug use prevention and drug treatment options in the region as well. In most instances the main challenge remains the allocation of funds for the articulation of these strategies and responses.

4.2.3 Trafficking in Persons

The countries/territory of South Eastern Europe have a history of being points of origin, transit and destination of victims of human trafficking. UNODC's *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014* analysed patterns and flows by region from 2010-2012, and found that Central Europe and the Balkans are mainly origin areas for cross-border trafficking into the rest of Europe. Victims from the Balkan region have been identified in significant numbers in all parts of Western and Central Europe, and their numbers have increased compared to the period from 2007-2010. Detections of victims from the Balkans outside Europe are rare.

Trafficking in persons (TiP) in South Eastern Europe involves multiple forms of exploitation and various types of coercion, and the data show that while sexual exploitation is still the

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[43] *Drug Use and its Consequences in the Western Balkans, 2006-2014*. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. p. 7.
[44] *Drug Use and its Consequences in the Western Balkans, 2006-2014*, p. 7.
[45] *Drug Use and its Consequences in the Western Balkans, 2006-2014*. p. 8.

main form, cases of trafficking involving manifestations of labour and child exploitation are on the rise.[46] The most vulnerable groups for TiP are socially marginalized groups including Roma communities and street children, as well as unemployed and underemployed young people. Greece, the United Kingdom, Germany and Kosovo are among the destinations.[47]

While there are no widely accepted estimates of the numbers of persons trafficked from, to and through South Eastern Europe, and national data concerning identified cases can be limited, available data reveal important trends. With regard to trafficking in human beings, 2,284 victims were identified in the region in 2013, suggesting a relative stabilization of related criminal activities in the last three years. A large proportion (78%) of the victims appear to be adults, and almost one third of the victims are minors (22%). While 49% of the victims are nationals of the reporting countries/territory being exploited abroad, 35% are citizens of the reporting countries/territory being exploited domestically, and there is a significant increase (56%) in the number of foreign citizens being exploited in SELEC (South Eastern European Law Enforcement Center) Member States. At the same time, the number of victims trafficked domestically decreased by 13%.[48]

61.4% of the total number of adult victims were sexually exploited, and 34.6% exploited for labour. 74.1% of the total number of minor victims were sexually exploited, 10% exploited for labour and 12% exploited for different street crimes. A total of 2,098 individual suspects were investigated for human trafficking in 2013, an increase of 14% compared to 2012, but 11% lower compared to 2011.[49]

On average, countries in Western and Central Europe detect more adult victims and more female victims than in other (sub)regions. A majority of the detected victims of trafficking in persons in Western and Central Europe – some 63%– are adult women, whereas the second largest group is adult men (19%). Most of the detected victims in this sub-region – approximately 65%– were subjected to sexual exploitation.[50]

These countries also display significant levels of domestic trafficking. Until 2004, most of the cases identified in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo involved foreign citizens.[51] However, there is now an increase in internal trafficking, various forms of labour exploitation and irregular

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[46] *Needs Assessment: Human Trafficking in the Western Balkans*. International Organization for Migration. 2014, p. 37, Available at
publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/CT_NeedsAssessment_Western_Balkans_ENG.pdf; Trafficking in Persons to Europe for Sexual Exploitation. UNODC. No date. Available at
www.unodc.org/documents/publications/TiP_Europe_EN_LORES.pdf
[47] *Needs Assessment: Human Trafficking in the Western Balkans*. 2014, p. 37.
[48] UNODC Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section – compilation of data from GRETA country reports, Frontex reports, US TiP Report, OSCE Special Representative's country reports and the UNODC Global TiP Report.
[49] UNODC Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section – compilation of data from GRETA country reports, Frontex reports, US TiP Report, OSCE Special Representative's country reports and the UNODC Global TiP Report.
[50] UNODC Global Report on Human Trafficking (2014). Available at www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf
[51] *Trafficking in Persons: Analysis on Europe*. UN Global Initiative for Fight Human Trafficking. 2009. Available at www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Trafficking_in_Persons_in_Europe_09.pdf;
"Situation Analyzes [sic] of Human Trafficking: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia and Serbia." Balkans ACT Now. 30 September 2013. Available at www.osce.org/odihr/106001?download=true.

migration.[52] More than 9 in 10 convicted traffickers in this region are citizens of these countries.[53]

4.2.4 *Smuggling of Migrants*

Socio-economic hardships, together with weak rule of law and governance, have combined to enable irregular migration both from and through the Western Balkans to the EU. Some changes and trends are evident. Emerging threats include intensified irregular migration flows from South Asia, North Africa and the Middle East through the Western Balkans and to the EU. South Eastern European countries are increasingly destinations for asylum seekers from these regions. Organized criminal groups exploit the open borders within the EU to engage in trafficking in human beings.[54]

South Eastern Europe is also a transit area for migrants being smuggled on their way to Western Europe. In 2013, 198,165 detections of smuggled migrants were registered, which represents an increase of 14% compared with 2012.[55] The most commonly reported citizenships of smuggled migrants were from Syria, followed by North Africa, Afghanistan, Myanmar and other violent conflict areas.

In 2013, more than 2,000 persons were charged with smuggling of migrants. A total of 364 persons were sentenced, a 23.5% decrease in sentencing compared to 2012. Smugglers range from individuals to well-organized trans-border criminal networks operating throughout South Eastern Europe. The organized criminal groups from the region involved in smuggling migrants are parts of larger international networks acting across the countries on the route.[56]

Detection of irregular border crossing, both between and at border control points, is rising in most of the region (with more than 40,000 detections of illegal border crossing at regional and common green borders, 27% higher in 2013 than 2012.)[57] The FRONTEX Annual Risk Analysis indicates that South Eastern Europe regional border security is affected by the flow of migrants en route from South Eastern Europe towards the EU. Half of all detections in 2013 occurred at only one border section: Serbia-Hungary, mostly in the period between January and July 2013, and in the beginning of 2015. As per FRONTEX data, at one point during May 2013 this border section accounted for almost half (43%) of all illegal border crossings at the external borders of the EU.[58] In the period between 1 January and 31 May 2015, over 50,000 migrants were detected on this route, which constitutes an 880% increase

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[52] *Needs Assessment: Human Trafficking in the Western Balkans*. 2014. p. 37. See also http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP14_Country_profiles_Eastern_Europe_Central_Asia.pdf
[53] UNODC Global Report on Human Trafficking (2014). Available at www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf
[54] EUROPOL SOCTA 2013. EU Serious and Organized Crimes Threat Assessment. European Police Office.2013, p.6.
[55] Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC), Annual Report 2014, p. 21. Available at www.selec.org/doc/Annual%20Report%202014.pdf
[56] UNODC Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section – compilation of data from GRETA country reports, Frontex reports, US TiP Report, OSCE Special Representative's country reports and the UNODC Global TiP Report.
[57] Western Balkans: Annual Risk Analysis 2014. Frontex. p. 5; available at frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/WB_ARA_2014.pdf
[58] Western Balkans: Annual Risk Analysis 2014. Frontex. p. 5; available at frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/WB_ARA_2014.pdf

compared to the same period in 2014.[59]

4.2.5 Trafficking in Fraudulent/Falsified Medical Products

While there is little in the way of statistics or scientific research on the extent of the problem of trafficking in falsified medicines in the region, anecdotal information from law enforcement sources within and outside the region point to the availability of counterfeit and falsified medicines in legitimate markets, the seemingly low level of seizures by customs or other authorities, the lack of national coordination among relevant actors, inadequate legal frameworks and the lack of capacity of laboratories to detect fraudulent/falsified medicines.[60] The Council of Europe Convention on the Counterfeiting of Medical Products and Similar Crimes Involving Threats to Public Health (MEDICRIME) provides one framework for efforts in this field, though to date no countries/territories in the region have signed and ratified this convention.[61]

4.2.6 Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons

Illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in South Eastern Europe is viewed by the EU as a contributing factor to regional and transnational organized crime, as well as a destabilizing factor in terms of the regional security environment.[62] Reflecting both geography and history, South Eastern Europe is not only a transit region, but a major source of illegal arms in the EU, and well as contributing to the number of firearms traded on the international weapons market.[63] While there have been considerable efforts to reduce the supply of potentially saleable SALW, including by the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), UNDP and others, regional production capacity, historical stores and the impact of increasingly open borders combine to create opportunities for trafficking. Maritime containers provide just one avenue for this illicit trade, as does the Darknet, which facilitates networks among dealers.[64]

4.2.7 Money Laundering and Financial Crimes

Money laundering is a global business and is closely related to other forms of organized crime, providing both a means of transacting other elements of a criminal enterprise, as well as its own revenue sources. The Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), confirms the impact of money laundering in general and as its relates to and supports organized terrorist groups.[65] UNODC estimates that the sum of money laundered globally amounts to approximately 2.7% of global GDP, or approximately a

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[59] "Monthly Analysis of Migratory Trends - May 2015." Frontex. Available at
frontex.europa.eu/news/monthly-analysis-of-migratory-trends-may-2015-f02aLN
[60] See "UNODC Global Threat Assessment against Transnational Organized Crime and Combatting Counterfeit Goods in Kosovo." Zana Batusha, November 2011.
[61] For more information see Council of Europe web site,
www.coe.int/t/DGHL/StandardSetting/MediCrime/Default_en.asp
[62] Council Decision 2013/730/CFSP, 9 December 2013. Official Journal of the European Union. Available at www.seesac.org/res/files/failovi/590.pdf; see also www.seesac.org/EUSAC
[63] Interim SOCTA 2015: An Update on Serious and Organized Crimes in the EU. EUROPOL. March 2015, p. 21.
[64] Interim SOCTA 2015. March 2015, p. 21.
[65] See Council of Europe, www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/About/Background_MONEYVAL_en.asp

trillion dollars.[66] The scale of money laundering in South Eastern Europe is difficult to assess, but is considered to be substantial. According to EUROPOL, money laundering in the region occurs primarily through investment in real estate and in commercial companies. For example, in Serbia alone, approximately 1.7 billion EUR is laundered annually, costing the Serbian economy between 3-5% of GDP.[67] A 2013 report on Serbia notes the country is at high risk, including related high vulnerability in the financial and non-financial sectors.[68]

Analysis of the European Commission Progress Reports, together with MONEYVAL analysis, shows that the South Eastern European countries have made some progress in combating money laundering (in particular through broader justice sector reform efforts), but much remains to be done. Relevant legislation is largely in place, but implementation remains sub-optimal, tangible results in the fight against economic and financial crimes are still not visible, and the number of convictions remains low, especially concerning cases that establish a link between drug trafficking and laundering of the proceeds.

4.2.8 Cybercrime

The threats of an interconnected world increasingly reliant on information and communications technologies (ICT) have been acknowledged by the governments in the region.[69] EUROPOL reports an increase in crimes of this type in the EU region.[70] IPA II funding support for 2014-2020 recognizes the links between cybercrime and "traditional" organized crime, including money laundering and other criminal financial flows.[71] In addition, as noted in the UNODC draft *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*, areas showing a high level of cybercrime activity with potential links to organized crime include countries in Eastern Europe generally, though information from the South Eastern European countries remains limited.[72] Minimal experience in combatting this most modern of crimes, combined with often weak legislative frameworks and inconsistent capacities by law enforcement to fight this type of crime, makes South Eastern Europe particularly vulnerable as both a target of and as a safe haven for cyber criminals.

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[66] Estimating Illegal Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and other Transnational Organized Crimes. UNODC. October 2011. Available at
www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_financial_flows_2011_web.pdf
[67] EC (2009); Project for Capacity building of the Directorate for Confiscated Property and improving the system of Criminal Asset Confiscation, Belgrade, Serbia
[68] *National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering in the Republic of Serbia.* Belgrade, April 2013. Available at www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Publications/MOLI-SE/National%20Risk%20Assessment%20in%20Serbia%20April%202013_EN.pdf
[69] "Strategic Priorities in the Cooperation Against Cybercrime." European Union/Council of Europe Joint Project on Regional Cooperation Against Cybercrime. 15 February 2013. Available at
www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy%20project%20balkan/Strategic_priorities_conference/2467_Strategic_Priorities_V16_final_adopted.pdf
[70] Interim SOCTA 2015. March 2015, p. 25-26.
[71] Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II) 2014-2020. Multi-County Cooperation on Cybercrime. Action document. Available at
ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/financial_assistance/ipa/2014/multi-country/ipa_ii_2014_031-603.05_mc_cybercrime.pdf
[72] While this report primarily examines Eastern Europe, and not specifically South Eastern Europe, data on the SEE region is sorely needed. However, transnational organized crime trends, and the proximity of Eastern Europe to South Eastern Europe, warrant attention to this matter. See *UNODC draft Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*, 2013. Available at
www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/cybercrime/CYBERCRIME_STUDY_210213.pdf

4.2.9 Wildlife and Forest Crime

Once an emerging threat, wildlife and forest crime today has transformed into one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities alongside trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings. The illegal exploitation of the world's wild fauna and flora has all the hallmarks of organized and sophisticated crime and shares many of the characteristics of other transnational criminal activities, frequently involving other forms of criminality such as fraud, money laundering, corruption and counterfeiting. It is broadly viewed as low risk, but with high reward.

South Eastern Europe is not immune to the effects of these criminal activities. Criminal groups are using the same routes and techniques for wildlife and timber trafficking as for smuggling of drugs and other illicit commodities, exploiting gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems. UNODC recognizes that wildlife and forest crimes demand a global approach and solution.[73] In South Eastern Europe, a combination of sluggish economies and limited awareness increases the potential for abuse in this sector, as environmental resources are exploited for both survival and profit.[74] For example, as early as 2001, the "Balkan Birds Operation" resulted in the seizure of 12 tonnes of deep-frozen birds, as the centre of the illegal trade in birds has been based in countries including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia.[75] Furthermore, criminal intelligence obtained from law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina indicates cases of the smuggling of killed protected birds (blackbird, snipe, quail), and also live noble crayfish, frogs, tortoises and date-shells, positioning BiH as a source country for illegal trapping and smuggling of wild birds of value on the European (gastronomic) market.[76]

Within wildlife and forest crime, illegal logging and the international trade in illegally logged timber is a major problem globally. This illegal activity involves logging without permits, logging in prohibited or protected areas, false declarations, and mislabelling of timber species. In addition to its ecological impact, illegal logging results in considerable loss of potential income to governments, which would otherwise be generated through legal trade. In South Eastern Europe the absence of coordination is cited as one of the key regional challenges. It hampers prevention, enforcement, and sanctions, and is compounded by weak institutional capacities.[77]

4.2.10 Corruption

Institutional and everyday, petty corruption corrode social trust, and creates an environment in which the rule of law is weak and higher order criminal activity may more easily flourish.

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[73] See UNODC, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/index.html

[74] Eman, Katja, Gorazd Mesko, Bojan Dobovsek and Andrej Sottlar. "Environmental Crimes and Green Criminology in South Eastern Europe – Practice and Research." *Crime, Law and Social Change*. Vol, 59, Issue 3, April 2013, pp. 341-358.

[75] "Illegal Trade in Wild Birds Highlighted at EU Wildlife Trade Meeting." 14 November 2008. Available at www.traffic.org/home/2008/11/14/illegal-trade-in-wild-birds-highlighted-at-eu-wildlife-trade.html

[76] Bosnia and Herzegovina - Joint Risk Analyses Centre: "Report on Risk Analyses: Smuggling of protected and rare animal species," June 2012.

[77] *Illegal Logging in South Eastern Europe. Regional Report*. Regional Environmental Center. September 2010. Available at www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/Illegal_Logging_in_South_Eastern_Europe_Regional_Report_EN_OCT_20 10.pdf

On-going transition and political challenges, combined with the global and regional economic downturn since 2008, have negatively affected the economy and employment opportunities in South Eastern Europe, and have weakened social services, pensions, and the healthcare systems in the region. The region is suffering from both large-scale corruption (within political and economic elite circles) as well as small-scale everyday corruption.

The countries/territory in the region are affected in different ways, and to varying extents. In some, corruption is to a large extent a result of the presence of strong organized crime networks which appeared during the break-up of Yugoslavia. For others, the problem is grounded in weak and dysfunctional institutions. International criminal networks are taking advantage of this regional environment; thus, the fight against corruption is increasingly an important precondition for effectively addressing trafficking in drugs, firearms and human beings.

As noted in Box 1, all countries in South Eastern Europe have ratified the UNCAC and are making progress in individual state UNCAC implementation reviews with their reviewing state partner countries. The outcomes of this review process, developed and owned by the countries under review, provide a solid basis for formulating future anti-corruption technical assistance programmes in the region. However, full implementation, which requires strong political will as well as technical and human resources, remains an on-going challenge.

> ***Box 1: UNCAC Ratification Status Summary***
>
> - **Albania** signed the UNCAC on 18 December 2003 and ratified the Convention on 25 May 2006. It is actively participating in the implementation of the Convention and is currently undergoing an UNCAC implementation review together with reviewing state parties Armenia and Mali.
> - **Bosnia and Herzegovina** signed the UNCAC on 16 September 2005 and ratified it on 26 October 2006. It is actively participating in the implementation of the Convention and is currently undergoing an UNCAC implementation review with reviewing state parties Hungary and Portugal.
> - The **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** signed the UNCAC on 18 August 2005 and ratified the Convention on 13 April 2007. It is actively participating in the implementation of the Convention and is currently undergoing an UNCAC implementation review with reviewing state parties Croatia and Iceland.
> - **Montenegro** ratified the Convention on 23 October 2006. It has completed its UNCAC implementation review (with Armenia and the United Kingdom) and recommendations for technical assistance have been made.
> - **Serbia** signed the UNCAC on 11 December 2003 and ratified the Convention on 20 December 2005. It is actively participating in the implementation of the Convention and has completed its UNCAC implementation review and recommendations for technical assistance have been made. Serbia was reviewed by Romania and Ukraine.
> - *Note: Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 is not a party to UNCAC, but is actively working in the anti-corruption arena.*

UNODC surveys[78] show that corruption plays a significant role in the daily business of many companies in the region. UNODC surveys show that bribery experiences with public officials vary throughout the region, but are common, with the following rates of annual bribery experiences reported among citizens aged 18 to 64: Albania 28.3%; Bosnia and Herzegovina 20.1%; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 10.8%; Montenegro 11.8%; Serbia 13.7% and Kosovo 11.1%.

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[78] UNODC Reports "Business, Corruption and Crime in the Western Balkans: The impact of bribery and other crime on private enterprise" (2013-2014). Available at www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/corruption/Western_balkans_business_corruption_web.pdf

Figure 3: Distribution of bribery prevalence, by economic sector and by country/area (2012)
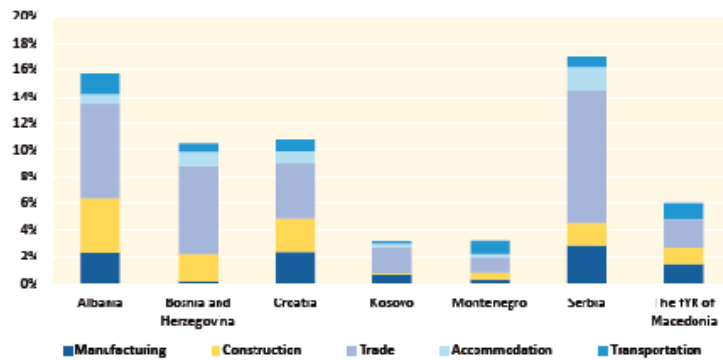
Note: Prevalence of bribery is calculated as the number of businesses who gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour on at least one occasion in the 12 months prior to the survey, as a percentage of businesses who in the same period had at least one contact with a public official.

Based on interviews with more than 12,700 companies in 2013, the data show that corruption is the third biggest obstacle to doing business in the region. On average, one in ten businesses that had contact with public officials paid bribes over a 12-month period. The building and construction sector is most seriously affected, with 12.2% of respondents confirming corrupt practices. The largest shares of bribes are paid to local public authorities and to officials in tax and customs administration, suggesting that bribery is commonly used for tax evasion, which could have a potential negative impact on public finances. The surveys highlight that corruption, together with crime, places a considerable burden on the economic development of the region, increases the influence of the grey economy, and leads to the normalization of corruption in public life.

4.2.11 Terrorism and Violent Extremism

In today's globalised world no country is immune from terrorism and violent extremism, and no country can effectively deal with terrorism alone.[79] In the area of fighting terrorism, the countries/territory in the region will need to ensure that their institutions and laws are adequate to prevent financial flows to extremists groups from occurring, as well as step-up capacity to prevent radicalisation, especially criminal justice capacity. The recent example of affiliates of the Islamic State allegedly recruiting fighters in the region (including in Bosnia and Herzegovina, parts of Serbia and Kosovo)[80] shows the need to prevent radicalisation within these societies by steady reforms, effective judicial mechanisms and broader reforms aimed at good governance and EU integration. It is estimated that between 218 and 664 foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) from South Eastern Europe have travelled to Syria and Iraq since 2012 (50-90 from Albania; 50-330 from Bosnia and Herzegovina; 6-12 from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; 2 from Montenegro; 30-70 from Serbia;

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[79] EUROPOL SOCTA 2013. EU Serious and Organized Crimes Threat Assessment. European Police Office. 2013, p. 35. Available at www.EUROPOL.europa.eu/sites/default/files/.../socta2013.pdf

[80] In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Operation Damascus has been a part of a crackdown against such trends, as suspected militants have been arrested by the local authorities, with some trials on-going. Latal, Srecko. "Bosnian Police Arrest Six Suspected Islamic Militants." *Balkan Insight*. 18 February 2015. Available at www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/bosnian-police-arrests-six-islamic-militants; the Serbian government has taken similar steps to arrest suspected militants. See "Serbia Charges Alleged ISIS Funders and Recruiters." *Balkan Insight*. 7 October 2014. Available at www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/serbia-files-charges-against-alleged-isis-funders-and-recruiters

and 80-150 from Kosovo).[81]

In this context, while some positive steps have been taken, coordination in the region will continue to be crucial. State and inter-regional databases and more efficient exchange of information are needed, as is better inter-agency cooperation. Harmonisation of legislation among the countries in the region can also help to reduce the possibility of regional citizens joining terrorist groups, and the spill-over impact on organised crime. Finally, efforts directed towards promoting political and religious tolerance might be one of the crucial "soft-tools" to limit the attractiveness of extremist organisations and recruiting mechanisms in the region.

4.2.12 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform

Effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems constitute a cornerstone of the rule of law, and an essential foundation for the efforts of Member States to counter illicit drugs, organized crime, corruption, terrorism and the negative social consequences therein. All measures employed by Member States to counter these threats effectively require as a foundation a criminal justice system in which the police, prosecution, courts and prisons function and interact effectively, contribute to the prevention of crime, and respect rule of law and human rights standards. With some exception, systemic deficiencies of criminal justice systems tend to be prominent in the prison system regionally, the conditions of which can be taken as a valuable indicator for reform needs in the criminal justice systems as a whole.

As in many regions worldwide, prison overcrowding is an issue in South Eastern Europe. According to Council of Europe statistics, the majority of national prison administrations in the region operated beyond actual capacity in 2013, including in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (24%), Croatia (11%) [82] Albania (10%), Serbia (9%) and Montenegro (4%). The prison population rate, i.e., the number of prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants, has increased in all countries over the last ten years, often exceeding the median European prison population rate of 133.5 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. The share of detainees not serving a final sentence varies significantly, ranging from 19% (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) to almost 39% (Albania), as does the use of alternative measures to imprisonment.[83]

In order to stem the trend of increasing prison populations and the corresponding costs of imprisonment, as well as to ensure that the core function of imprisonment – the protection of society from crime – is actually met in practice, comprehensive penal reform efforts are required which aim to: (i) reduce the scope of imprisonment; (ii) strengthen prison management and improve prison conditions; and (iii) support the social reintegration of

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[81] Holman, Timothy. "Foreign Fighters from the Western Balkans in Syria." Combating Terrorism Center at West Point. 30 June 2014. Available at www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/foreign-fighters-from-the-western-balkans-in-syria

[82] At a workshop held in Sarajevo on May 28-29 to develop Sub-Programme 2 of the Regional Programme, representatives from Croatia noted steps that their country has taken to reduce the prison population. Alternative sanctions (particularly community service) and early parole, combined with and increased capacity, have by late 2013 led to an *excess* of capacity (3900 available spaces, and a prison population of 3763). This and other examples of best practice will be referenced in future efforts moving forward. Data provided by the Republic of Croatia, June 2015.

[83] Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (2014): SPACE I – Prison Populations (Survey 2013), PC–CP (2014) 11, pp. 60, 64-65, 99; available at: wp.unil.ch/space/space-i/annual-reports/.

offenders. In this regard, attention must also be paid to the specific needs of women in detention as well as of children in contact with the justice system and those deprived of their liberty.

Despite significant progress achieved to date by countries in the region in the area of justice for children, including the alignment of national frameworks with the requirements set forth by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, continuing reform efforts are still required. Specifically, there is a recognised need to address persisting gaps between national legal frameworks and their effective implementation, and to strengthen juvenile justice systems in the region. This relates, in particular, to regulatory and policy frameworks, human and financial resources, and the capacity of relevant institutions and actors to: (i) better promote and protect the rights of children in contact with the justice system as alleged offenders, as victims and/or as witnesses of crime; and to (ii) prevent and respond to violence against children that may occur when children come into contact with the justice system.

5. CURRENT UNODC ENGAGEMENT IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

5.1   Introduction

This Regional Programme is grounded in the on-going initiatives from the 2012-2015 programme implementation period, building on achievements and reflecting best practices and lessons learned. The current initiatives in the region bridge the global, the regional and the national, addressing articulated individual government needs while embedding these factors into the global marketplace of illicit activities. Past efforts, and activities currently being implemented in the region, include technical expert assistance, training and best practice exchange; data collection, research and analysis to facilitate the drafting of reports that provide necessary background to countries as they develop their own short- and long-term plans; and the on-going benefits of embedding individual country/territory initiatives within the EU accession and broader global context.

The Regional Programme (2012-2015) for South Eastern Europe does not operate in the standard format, a feature acknowledged positively in the Mid-Term In-Depth Evaluation Report, which deserves to be cited at length:

"The RP has a different form and construct than other UNODC Regional Programmes, being more of a political umbrella and a framework that gives strategic structure to potential activities in the region for the purposes of fund-raising but it is not a coherent and pre-planned programme with fixed content.

"The RP's design and on-going priorities are clearly defined at the 'higher level' of RP design, with three sub-programs supporting each other with a clearly defined set of outcomes within each sub-programme. The structure of the programme at this higher level is clear and coherent within the framework of UNODC's mandate, with a correlation between the RP and other UNODC Global Programmes existing in the region, in particular the Container Control Programme (CCP), the Paris Pact Initiative, the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care and the Family Strengthening Programme. The RP further supports the implementation of the UN conventions in the region, applies the UNODC Inter-Regional Drug Control Approach and is actively working in the development of United Nations Development Action Frameworks (UNDAFs).

"The evaluation team encountered support for the design, the priorities and activities of the RP of the programme by counterparts. This support is based on the fact that the RP is able to contribute to the fulfilment of their national priorities, strategies and action planning and contributes to the ability of counterparts in the EU-accession processes."[84]

The Regional Programme (2016-2019) will therefore continue to build on this experience in order to provide flexible and responsive support to regional partners.

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[84] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe. 2015, p. x.*

5.2   UNODC Response in South Eastern Europe

5.2.1   UNODC global initiatives and UN-wide policy mechanisms

UNODC's umbrella approach to programming in South Eastern Europe will both build up from country/territory priorities, while also reaching down from regional and global agendas. Unsurprisingly, the region is facing many of the challenges that are seen in other parts of the world. Hence the implementation of global programmes and the application of UNODC's expertise and experience gained in countries beyond this region are recognized as useful.

The recent adoption by the international community of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has provided the UN system a key role, based on a culture of shared responsibility, collective action and benchmarking for progress. The 2030 Agenda provide an excellent opportunity for UNODC as they require a holistic approach to address the root causes of challenges to security, rule of law and health. Almost all of UNODC's mandates reflect universal aspirations embedded within the Sustainable Development Goals:

- Goal 3: Target 3.5 (health, treatment, prevention);
- Goal 5: Target 5.2 (violence against women);
- Goal 8: Promote sustained inclusive economic growth;
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable;
- Goal 15: Target 15.7 (environmental protection; wildlife crime);
- Goal 16: All targets related to security, rule of law, corruption and illicit financial flows;
- Goal 17: Global partnership.

Goal 16 is of particular importance to UNODC as it ensures that the rule of law, peace and security are included in the new global agenda. Major efforts by the UN system will now be needed to ensure that strategic plans are aligned with the SDGs and the post-2015 agenda. Platforms and tools will need to be deployed to develop integrated system-wide strategies.

UNODC will contribute to ensure that global norms and standards (i.e., UNCAC, UNTOC, UN drug conventions, UN Standards and Norms on criminal justice and crime prevention, legal instruments against terrorism, etc.) are effectively embedded in regional and national agendas, as this is a key post-2015 challenge. At the field-level, the normative and operational work of the Office will be integrated within the development agenda to ensure sustainability and effectiveness. Close partnerships will be established with UNDG Regional Teams, UN Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams/UNDAFs, *Delivering as One*, with a view to expand joint programming. In this context, the Office will: i) mainstream crime & drug control into the development agenda; ii) strengthen the policy dialogue with regional and national stakeholders in promoting the rule of law; iii) improve the dialogue/cooperation with civil society; and iv) support "knowledge networks" across the region.

In the 2012-2015 programme implementation period, UNODC has delivered advisory services, technical guidance and technical assistance under global and regional programmes and projects in the region, including the following:
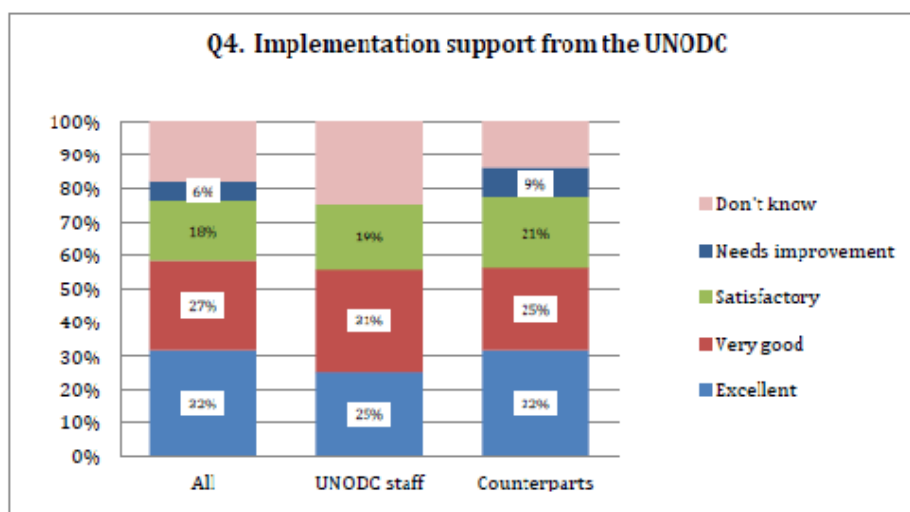
Figure 10. Q4. Implementation support from the UNODC: What is your overall level of satisfaction with the support provided by UNODC HQ and financial and human resources management for the RP operations in your country? Source: Survey RP SEE 2012-2015

- **GLOG80 "Container Control Programme"**

The UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) in South Eastern Europe is supporting the governments of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro in adapting new strategies to improve container control. Special attention is given to the illicit trafficking of drugs through containerized shipments to these three countries. Joint Container Control Units have been established in the ports of Durres in Albania and Bar in Montenegro, as well as at the border crossing in Bijača in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The major objective of the CCP is to build local capacity in the law enforcement agencies. This is done through an inter-agency approach, where units comprising all relevant agencies receive training and equipment. Key elements include joint training workshops, work study tours, and the exchange of officials between operating CCP units globally – all activities that serve to increase trust among officials so that they share criminal intelligence. CCP implementation in the three countries has increased information sharing, and communication among the officials in each unit. Sharing of information is also done through the World Customs Organization (WCO) tool, the *ContainerCOMM*. Being well-trained and well-equipped, these units are already producing results such as the seizure of illicit drugs, counterfeit goods and other commodities. The CCP approach has a cross-cutting perspective thereby contributing to anti-corruption and anti-money laundering efforts.

Box 2: Container Control Programme (CCP) in SEE in 2012-2015

- 3 Joint Container Control Units (JCCUs) established: Durres, Albania; Bar, Montenegro; Bijača, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 11 trainings and 3 mentorship missions held; 3 study visits undertaken and 1 hosted
- Equipment and evidence handling tools provided to Albania and Montenegro
- Premises for the JPCU refurbished and equipped in Montenegro
- JCCUs hosted and participated in 4 law enforcement operations
- *Impact:* 10.8 tons of undeclared goods, 5.6 tons of marijuana, 25.5 kg of heroin, USD 203,000 worth of counterfeit goods, 1 machine gun, over 750 bullets and equipment seized; 1 person arrested; capacities of national authorities in container profiling enhanced; port controls improved; region is better equipped to counter illicit trafficking

- **GLOV20 "Afghan Opiate Trade Project" and other Global and regional research initiatives**

In 2014, the Regional Programme supported, by the project, launched a comprehensive report on drug trafficking through South Eastern Europe (as described above). In the period from 2012-2014, UNODC prepared two rounds of anti-corruption studies focusing on corruption as experienced by the general population and by the private sector in the region and in each country/territory (14 studies in total). A new research report is to be finalized by the end of 2015, with a focus on illicit financial flows.

- **GLOY09 "Paris Pact Initiative Phase IV – A partnership to combat illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan"**

The Regional Programme continues to work very closely with and through the UNODC Paris Pact Initiative to support and promote the results of work in the region. The Paris Pact Initiative is a broad international partnership of 85 countries and international organizations that aims to reduce illicit traffic in opiates, the production and global consumption of heroin, and the establishment of a broad international coalition to combat illicit trafficking in opiates. It relies on the commitment of its partner-countries working in consultation with the UNODC to deliver technical assistance and support. The Paris Pact provides the overarching international political structure under which the issues relating to Afghan opiates are addressed. The Paris Pact Liaison and Partnership Officers are based in Belgrade and Skopje and support the work of the Regional Programme on a daily basis, as well as actively representing UNODC in law enforcement and coordination events, and ensuring information flow and coordination.

Map 8: General Afghan heroin trafficking routes

Source: UNODC AOTP Paris Pact Drugs Monitoring Platform online seizure database; ARQ data, supplemented by national government reports and other official reports
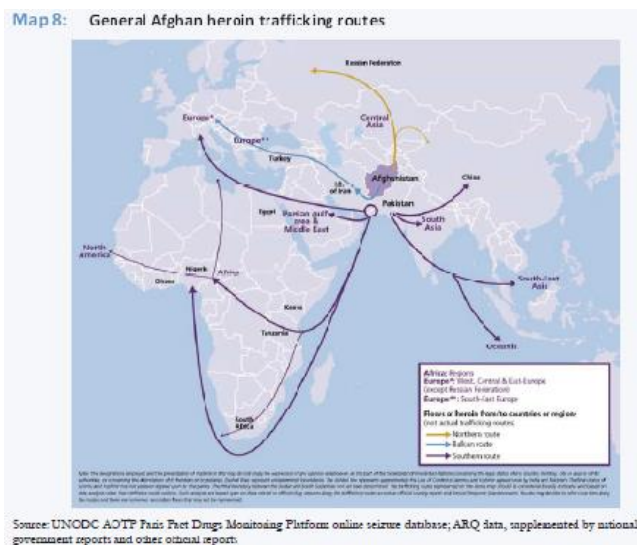
- **GLOT59 "Global Programme against Trafficking"**

Multiple activities have taken place with the support of the Regional Programme in the areas of the prevention and countering of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, especially in the context of ensuring an effective criminal justice response to these challenges, with particular attention to countering trafficking in children. In addition, **GLOT92 "Global Programme against Smuggling of Migrants"** began an initiative on investigation and prosecution of SoM cases with a capacity building event in May 2015 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will further proceed with it in 2016.

> ***Box 3: Support in areas of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in SEE in 2012-2015***
>
> Sub-area 1: Trafficking in Persons (TiP)
> - Regional report on trafficking in children (TiC) for sexual exploitation (May 2012)
> - 8 national (Albania, Montenegro, Serbia) and 3 regional events for over 200 criminal justice professionals, judges, prosecutors, police on protection of victims of TiP, TiP curriculum, criminal justice response to TiP (October 2012 – June 2014)
> - Support to Albania in drafting National TiP Strategy and Action Plan for 2014-2017
> - Support to Albania in establishing and maintaining a helpline for victims of crime, including TiP
> - 3 regional events on criminal justice response to TiC (October 2014 – May 2015)
> - ***Impact:*** enhanced understanding/preparedness to counter the problem of TiP in national authorities and improved national capacities in the TiP prevention and countering, including victims protection
>
> Sub-area 2: Smuggling of Migrants (SoM)
> - 1 national (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and 2 regional events on investigation/prosecution of SoM and cooperation among origin, transit and destination countries (October 2013 – May 2015)
> - ***Impact:*** improved awareness of national authorities on the challenges related to SoM

- **GLOT58 "Towards an Effective Global Regime Against Corruption"**

The UNCAC Review Implementation Mechanism is actively implemented by all countries of the region. Other initiatives, including the ACAD on training teachers, are also working well in South Eastern Europe. Furthermore, UNODC is an active partner in the UNDP project on Support to Anti-corruption Efforts in Kosovo (SAEK Project).[85]

- **GLOK01 "Prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training programmes in low- and middle-income countries"**

The Global Programme, together with the Regional Programme, has at the time of this writing reached out to 935 families (each with at least one child) in the region, as well as to an additional 1,300 students in Serbia. There has been a very positive impact on both parents and children, and the programme is being unveiled in schools in Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the 2015-2016 school year.

> ***Box 4: Prevention of drug use in SEE in 2012-2015***
>
> - **Strengthening Family Programme** (for children of age 10-14 years)
>   - Albania (initiated in 2010): 190 families trained (190 parents, 380 children); 54 facilitators educated; 17 trainers trained to sustain project implementation;
>   - Bosnia and Herzegovina (initiated in 2015): Training for facilitators expected in August 2015;
>   - The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (initiated in 2012): 121 families trained (136 parents, 131 children); 68 facilitators educated; 4 trainers trained to sustain project;
>   - Montenegro (initiated in 2012): 160 families trained (184 parents, 186 children); 35 facilitators educated; 5 trainers trained to sustain project;
>   - Serbia (initiated in 2010): 464 families trained (524 parents, 511 children); 104 facilitators educated; 26 trainers trained to sustain project.
> - **Skills for Adolescence Programme** implemented with the Lions Club International (Serbia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia): 75 trained educators trained; approximately 1300 students in 21 schools completed the pilot programme in Serbia. The expansion of the programme in Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be launched in August 2015.
> - 2 regional events on Regional Prevention Policy (October 2013; September 2014)
> - ***Impact:*** the Governments in the region, the local and municipal institutions, the civil society and general public were provided with mechanisms to reduce risks of drug use among the population, especially youth

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[85] UNODC project code: SRBZ25.

- **GLOK32 "UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care"**

This Global Programme, together with the Regional Programme, is working in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. In 2012-2014, approximately 2,500 experts were trained on comprehensive drug dependence treatment and care using the UNODC TREATNET training package. Furthermore, a range of drug dependence treatment services has been supported in Albania and Serbia, a quality standards assessment has been conducted in two regions in Serbia and a study on problematic drug use was finalized in 2015.

Box 5: Drug Dependence Treatment (DDT) and Sustained Recovery in SEE in 2012-2015

Albania (initiated in 2010)
- Over 350 health specialists, over 60 medical professionals and 22 trainers trained
- 1st Drug Dependence Treatment Centre opened (March 2012); 1st National Drug Treatment Conference supported (March 2014)
- MoU between the Ministry of Health and CSOs supported

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (initiated in 2012)
- Drug dependence treatment and care situation analysis; 9 trainers and 70 professionals trained in drug dependence treatment and care (TREATNET)
- Organization of course on psychosocial treatment of drug dependence for medical students

Montenegro (initiated in 2012)
- National TREATNET training organised (January 2012); 28 trainers and 120 experts trained
- Support to drafting process of new national strategic framework to combat drugs

Serbia (initiated in 2010)
- 3 regional TREATNET Training of Trainers workshops; 27 trainers and 1122 professionals trained
- Support for national policymaker study visits; translation of treatment quality standards assessments and principles; Regional sustained recovery management workshop;) Midterm review of National Drug Strategy (2014-2021) with Action Plan (2014-2017)
- Sustained recovery intervention pilot program; over 50 persons with drug use disorders involved

- *Impact:* the Governments in the region were provided with international best practices and standards of drug dependence treatment and care services and, thus, with an opportunity to provide the population with improve national health systems, including a comprehensive approach to drug use treatment

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- **GLOR35 "Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism"**

The countries of the region have been provided with critical support in the development of key policy documents. The governments in the region have a special interest in anti-terrorism issues, due not only to their EU aspirations, but to on-going signs of possible extremism in some parts of the region.[86] To assist in tackling this issue, UNODC developed a five year project entitled **"Strengthening the Legal Regime against Foreign Terrorist Fighters,"** launched in 2015. The initiative, based on Security Council Resolution 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), seeks to complement UNODC's current cooperation with Member States from the Middle East and North Africa as well as South Eastern Europe. The project contains a set of specialised technical assistance and capacity building activities aiming at addressing the complex challenges posed to national criminal justice systems by foreign terrorist fighters.

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[86] "Fight the Good Fight." *The Economist*. 18 April 2015. Available at www.economist.com/news/europe/21648697-western-balkans-peace-some-go-abroad-look-war-fight-good-fight

In addition, there is increasing concern of **links between illicit drug trafficking and organized crime and support to groups promoting violent extremism**. UN Security Council Resolutions 2195 and 2199 are each aimed at breaking these links. Revenues from drug sales and other illicit activities, including trafficking, together with money laundering, can provide a financial safety net for groups seeking to destabilize governments around the globe. The UN Secretary-General acknowledged this threat in remarks made in Doha in April 2015 at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: "We must address the growing links between organised crime and terrorism. Like never before, terrorists and criminals around the world are coming together and feeding off each other. They are funding terror through criminal networks and growing rich through the suffering of entire populations. We must take a comprehensive approach to address extremism, trafficking, money laundering, corruption and a range of related issues. There will always be crime and there will always be extremists. But we must work to stop crime and extremism being seen as attractive or necessary options – especially by youth."[87] He went on to note that the United Nations is developing a **Plan of Action on Preventing Violent Extremism.** While such a Plan will necessitate significant coordination across the entire family of UN offices and programs, UNODC's expertise in sectors fundamental to this struggle will position it well to contribute to this critical endeavour. Furthermore, in his report of 21 May 2015 on the threat of terrorists benefitting from transnational organized crime (S/2015/366), the Secretary-General provided examples of crimes from which terrorists were able to benefit either directly or indirectly. He also elaborated on the efforts of UN entities to address the threat of terrorists benefitting from transnational organized crime, provides recommendations for strengthening the capabilities of Member States in this regard at the political, strategic, legal, criminal justice, law enforcement and operational levels. The report also proposed a number of capacity building and technical assistance initiatives.

On the United Nations institutional level, UNODC, in coordination with the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Serbia, has established **the UN System Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking as Threats to Security and Stability.** Transnational organized crime and drug trafficking have evolved from social and criminal problems into a major threat to security, public health, human rights and development.[88] This Task Force is important to South Eastern Europe for geo-strategic reasons, and also reflects country/territory efforts undertaken in the context of the pre-accession process under Chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaires*. The first meeting of the Task Force took place in Serbia in January 2015, and will be rolled out throughout South Eastern Europe.

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Box 6: Additional rule of law initiatives in SEE in 2012-2015

- Support to Montenegro in drafting the 2013-2014 Action Plan for the implementation of the 2010-2014 National Strategy for Prevention/Suppression of Terrorism, AML-CTF (October 2013)
- 2 civil society events in Albania on female whistle-blowers (2014)
- Report on rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners in Albania (November 2014)
- 1 regional event on treatment of women prisoners (December 2014)
- Support to Anti-Corruption Efforts in Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 (2014-2015)
- 1 regional academic event on teaching about corruption and anti-corruption efforts (May 2015)

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[87] Secretary-General's remarks at 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice [as delivered]. Doha, 12 April 2015. Available at www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=8529
[88] On the global level, the Task Force is co-chaired by DPA and UNODC and includes DPKO, UNDP, DPI, PBSO (Peacebuilding Support Office), OHCHR, UNICEF, UN Women and the World Bank.

> - ***Impact:*** enhanced rule of law in the region; improved cooperation with civil society

5.2.2   The One UN Approach

The "One UN" approach to programmatic country initiatives aims to ensure more effective joint work among Member States, other UN bodies and key partners through a coherent, integrated and cost effective strategy. Albania is a "One UN" country (the Programme of Cooperation 2012-2016 between the UN and the Government was signed on 24 October 2011), and this approach brings together the support of 19 UN agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to jointly support Albania's development priorities, serving as the overarching framework for UN agency work in the country. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an official *Delivering as One* country. With the official endorsement of the 2015-2019 UNDAF by the BiH Council of Ministers on 15 June 2015, the UN Country Team (UNCT) has taken significant steps towards strengthening its programmatic and operational cohesion through innovative and effective joint approaches. The *Delivering as One* approach has been welcomed by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, with the intention of official implementation as of 2016 within the new UNDAF cycle. Since 2009, the *Delivering as One* programme has been implemented in Montenegro, and is articulated through the "Integrated UN Programme 2010 – 2016," the first UNDAF in the country which enhances development results and impact by bringing together the comparative advantages of the UN agencies within a single strategic framework.

In Serbia, from 2010-2012 a Joint Programme of IOM, UNHCR and UNODC under the UN.GIFT to Combat Human Trafficking in the country was implemented, representing an example of effective cooperation among the UN agencies. Furthermore, the UN Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking was launched in Serbia as noted above. Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of UNODC, has confirmed the value of the "One UN" approach as an element in the Task Force.[89] The work of the United Nations Kosovo Team (UNKT) is made possible through use of established mechanisms and structures which are tasked to implement planned programmes and projects at the individual agency, or inter-agency level, ensuring the shared strategic approach of the UNKT Common Development Plan (CDP).

5.2.3   EU Perspective and Partnership

UNODC's regional programme for South Eastern Europe will be aligned closely with the EU and the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance II (2014-2020), with particular attention on chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU *acquis communautaires*.

Chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaires* reflect many of the objectives of Sub-Programmes 1 and 2. Chapter 23 "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights" is grounded in the belief that a strong, impartial and independent judiciary is the most certain way to ensure the fundamental rights of all throughout the Union. A solid legal framework, legal guarantees to ensure free and fair trials and reliable institutions are critical to prevent and deter corruption.

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[89] "Member States express strong support for 'One UN' approach of UNODC and other partners to transnational organized crime and drug trafficking." *UNODC web site*. 8 February 2011. Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2012/February/member-states-express-strong-support-forone-un-approach-by-unodc-and-other-partners-on-transnational-organized-crime-and-drug-trafficking.html

Chapter 24 "Justice, Freedom and Security" echoes the importance of freedom, justice and security, addressing issues such as external migration, asylum, border controls, and cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. The role of law enforcement agencies is paramount. Chapter 28 addresses issues related to consumer protection, health and public health, in part reflecting similar objectives as Sub-Programme 3.[90]
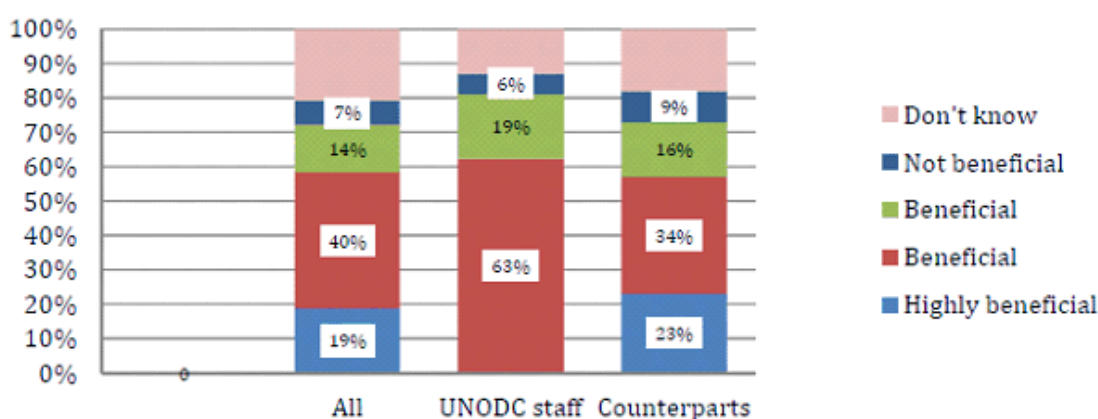
The Mid-Term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme (2012-2015) clearly acknowledges the synergies between the Regional Programme and the broader European Union perspective:

"The importance of the focus areas of the RP is also readily apparent in the priorities of the EU in the Balkans, including within the accession frameworks of each candidate and pre-candidate country, and the primacy of addressing EU requirements as expressed by each counterpart country. This is most visible in the current priorities placed on Chapters 23 and 24 of the EU's accession framework. What is consistently referenced by national counterparts and donors when discussing the relevance of the RP, is the correlation with counterparts' national priority for EU accession and the clear correlation between UNODC's mandate, priority focus areas and the EU's stated agenda and priorities in the region. The survey's results confirm this feedback from the field, with 60% of respondents seeing the activities either as "highly beneficial" or "beneficial" from the point of view of EU-accession process."[91]

It is worthwhile to mention that, among other countries, Montenegro has particularly highlighted that the current Regional Programme is important for the negotiations with the EU in line with the chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaires*, in addition to the already achieved results of the Government, including the establishment of the Special State Prosecutor's Office, the Special Police Unit in the Criminal Police, the creation of four new thematic groups within the Department for Organized Crime, as well as the legislative and other achievements.

This positive finding is backed up by the evaluators' data collection, including the responses to Question 12 as illustrated below:

Q12. Relevance for the EU accession process?

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[90] European Neighborhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations. Conditions for Membership. Available at ec.europa.eu/enlargement/policy/conditions-membership/chapters-of-the-acquis/index_en.htm
[91] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, pp. 17-18.

5.3   South Eastern Europe Regional Approach

5.3.1   Highlights of 2012-2015 Regional Plan Implementation

UNODC has a long and strong history in South Eastern Europe, implementing over 25 projects in the region in the period since the early 1990s. In May 2012, upon Member States' request, UNODC launched the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2012-2015) applying lessons learned and integrating an effective management and coordination model. The Regional Programme, coordinated by the Regional Section for Europe and West/Central Asia/Division for Operations (RSEWCA/DO), continues to support regional and national counterparts' efforts to apply international legal obligations, standards and norms in the pursuit of more effective national and regional actions in all three sub-programmes. The Regional Programme represents the main vehicle for UNODC's partnership with the Governments of the region.

The implementation of the current 2012-2015 Regional Programme has yielded a number of concrete achievements, strengthened networks and partners across the region and enhanced coordination and cooperation necessary in the fight against crime and illicit trafficking. The comprehensive evaluation of the programme confirms the value-added of the programme:

"The RP provides for a good example of the creation of new and well-functioning partnerships with a large number of international, regional, national and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the design and/or delivery of the programme throughout the region, especially in the field of border control where police and customs officials are cooperating under the Container Control Programme. Networking with NGOs in the field of social prevention, namely healthy life skills programme and anti-corruption work, such as in the Republic of Albania, has further proven to be successful."[92]

In 2014, 83 UNODC missions to the South Eastern European region took place. The missions – most of which were undertaken by thematic sections experts in close consultation with the regional desk and field staff – have enabled strong partnerships with external interlocutors and further strengthened collaborate on and coordination of the UNODC Division for Operations and thematic sections. The selected thematic examples noted above through several text boxes are not exhaustive, but indicative of the work and impact of the Regional Programme.

5.4   South Eastern European Regional Partnerships

Throughout the 2012-2015 Regional Programme implementation, UNODC and its regional partners have built strong working relationships with relevant organizations, and these relationships will be maintained in the 2016-2019 Regional Programme implementation:

* The **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)** has a comprehensive approach to security among its 57 participating States, encompassing the political, economic and environment, and human aspects of security through its three dimension structure.[93] For years, UNODC and OSCE have worked on the basis of

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[92] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, p.. 2.
[93] www.osce.org

a Joint Action Plan. There are many examples of cooperation, especially in the fields of terrorism prevention, trafficking (including trafficking in persons), smuggling of migrants, and anti-corruption.

- The **Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC)** provides support and coordination to Member States, including preventing and combatting crime and serious organized crime, and trans-border criminal activity.[94] UNODC and SELEC work on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2012. SELEC is actively contributing to the research work of UNODC and supports the validation of data for respective UNODC reports.
- The **Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC)** is a regional, independent, non-profit academic organization fostering dialogue and cooperation on issues of shared security concern among countries in the region and beyond.[95] A Memorandum of Understanding between UNODC and RACVIAC was signed in 2013 and cooperation is on-going, especially in the fields of the implementation of the UNSCR 1540 and other related areas. RACVIAC hosted one of the three consultative expert working group meetings for the development of the Regional Programme (2016-2019).
- The **Secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe (PCC SEE)** facilitates cooperation among its contracting parties, including joint threat analysis, cross-border surveillance, undercover investigations and other forms of support.[96] The PCC SEE Secretariat is working closely with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), who is a partner of the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme in the region.
- The **Regional Cooperation Council (RCC)** promotes mutual cooperation and European and Euro-Atlantic integration in order to promote development throughout the region.[97] RCC is an observer to the Steering Committee of the Regional Programme and participates in its meetings along with the other above-mentioned partners.
- The Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe contributes to the development of innovative and effective drug policies in its Member States.[98]
- The Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI) engages nine Member States in the South Eastern European region on anti-corruption issues.[99]
- The World Customs Organization (WCO) is an independent intergovernmental body that works to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of customs administration.[100]
- The World Health Organization (WHO) provides a forum for countries to prevent and respond to global public health issues and crises.[101]

5.5   Cross-Cutting Components

UNODC remains committed to ensuring that a number of cross-cutting components and principles are mainstreamed into all of the work of the regional programme, as this approach will help to maximize sustainability and ensure that the following elements are embedded into programmatic planning and implementation:

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[94] www.selec.org

[95] www.racviac.org

[96] www.pccseesecretariat.si

[97] www.rcc.int

[98] www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/default_en.asp

[99] http://www.rai-see.org

[100] http://www.wcoomd.org

[101] http://www.who.int/en

5.5.1 Gender

The issue of gender in the criminal justice system is critical. "Violence against women represents a violation of dignity, safety, and human rights. The issue of violence against women is immense, particularly in the context of domestic violence, conflict and war, and human trafficking. Yet it is often seen as a private matter, something that goes on behind closed doors. It is not – it is a crime, and the state has the responsibility to protect women that are victims of violence."[102] However, some countries still lack laws that criminalize violence against women, and while other countries have such legislation, implementation is inconsistent.

UNODC is obligated to ensure that a gender perspective is actively and visibly mainstreamed in all its practices, policies and programmes. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda on 25 September 2015, stresses the importance of peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence and addresses factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice.[103]

The Governments of the region confirmed their interest in including a gender component in the Regional Programme (including in the course of the Fourth meeting of the Programme Steering Committee in November 2013), indicating that this area is of particular importance for their national criminal justice systems. UNODC has responded to this call, especially in the context of its activities to promote the use and application of the UN Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), with a view to supporting States in meeting their obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In particular, UNODC has piloted activities in support of government officials and women's groups to ensure and strengthen protection of female whistle-blowers in Albania in the course of 2014. Furthermore, UNODC has convened a Workshop on the Treatment of Women Prisoners in South Eastern Europe at the end of 2014. This work is to be continued in 2015 and beyond.

5.5.2 Human Rights

The United Nations General Assembly has noted that "We are convinced that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development...".[104] UNODC will continue to work in the spirit of this statement.

UNODC will closely follow guidance provided through the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), including communications, risk assessment and mitigation, monitoring,

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[102] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime web page. Available at https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/childrensvictimswomensissues.html

[103] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, see https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7891Transforming%20Our%20World.pdf.

[104] UNGA Resolution A/Res/67/1 on Declaration of the High level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, 30/11/2012, para. 7.

and, as necessary intervention. The use of a UNODC Human Rights Risk Assessment Tool in preliminary assessments and on-going mainstreaming initiatives will further ground the Regional Programme in every country/territory.

As noted in a Guidance Note for UNODC Staff entitled, "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights," "[a] large number of rights contained in the international human rights treaties are also cross-cutting and relevant to several UNODC mandates. Relevant human rights standards are set out for the broad areas of law enforcement, criminal justice, health and human development in Annex 2 of this note, which provides a guide to the content of certain key rights and obligations. A number of rights – such as the rights to non-discrimination and the rights of women and children – which may be considered as cross-cutting the work of UNODC are also detailed in Annex 2. Annex 3 contains treaty and document references for relevant human rights by thematic area and constitutes a 'quick reference' guide to those rights that are relevant to UNODC."[105]

Four main clustered groups of issues are of particular importance to UNODC and its regional partners:

- standards and norms related primarily to persons in custody, noncustodial sanctions, juvenile justice and restorative justice;
- standards and norms related primarily to legal, institutional and practical arrangements for international cooperation;
- standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention and victim issues; and
- standards and norms related primarily to good governance, the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of criminal justice personnel.[106]

5.5.3 Research, Policy & Monitoring

Recommendation 8 from the Mid-Term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme stipulated that there was an identified need for an increase in research and development of statistics and monitoring systems for crime in the region. In line with this and on-going national and regional efforts, this priority area will aim to enhance data collection, analysis, and knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation and the development of operational responses based on a sound understanding of drug, crime and security issues. This could be reached by means of strengthening the capacity of the countries of the region to produce and analyse statistical data on trends, inter alia, through the Paris Pact Initiative, as well as the delivery of research products by UNODC.

The trafficking of Afghan-sourced illicit drugs along the Balkan and Northern routes to destination markets in Europe is an inter-regional challenge that requires an inter-regional approach to research and analysis. Drug trafficking is a primary source of income for organised crime groups who operate at both the regional and international levels. The 2014 research report *The Illicit Drug Trade through South Eastern Europe* provides a thorough analysis of the challenges facing the region. In 2015, this report was followed by an analysis of the Southern route of Afghan opiates entering markets via Africa and South Asia.

> **Box 7: Research products and supporting national capacity building in data collection in SEE in 2012-15**
>
> - Support in developing monitoring instruments for judicial and law enforcement institutions, including:

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[105] Guidance Note for UNODC Staff: Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. 2011, p. 3.
[106] Guidance Note for UNODC Staff: Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. 2011, p. 3.

By identifying current gaps in information and analysis, UNODC has begun, inter alia, to analyse the illicit financial flows of the Balkan route of Afghan opiates. The methodology for understanding these flows allows UNODC and national counterparts to assess the scale of profits to drug traffickers. This methodology will allow UNODC and its counterparts to target profits from other drugs and routes in future research efforts looking at trafficking from an interregional perspective. Additionally, UNODC's planned research products for the coming years – such as a global update on illicit trafficking of Afghan opiates and an analysis of organised crime in the Western Balkans – will assist member states in monitoring new trends and developments in this domain.

5.5.4 Cooperation with Civil Society

The UN is both a participant in and a witness to an increasingly global civil society. More and more, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs) are UN system partners and valuable UN links to civil society. CSOs are indispensable partners for UNODC efforts at the country level. The Regional Programme will be following the new UNODC Strategy while engaging with NGOs and CSOs especially in the area of drug demand reduction.

Box 8: Regional UNODC Partnership with NGOs (Developed as of May 2015)	
Albania - Aksion Plus Bosnia and Herzegovina - NGO "Viktorija" The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - NGO HOPS Montenegro - NGO "Juventas" - NGO "CAZAS" - Serbian Orthodox Church in Montenegro - NGO "Preporod"	Serbia - NGO Veza - NGO Prevent - NGO Youth of JAZAS - NGO ReGeneracija - Therapeutic community " Zemlja zivih" - Therapeutic community " Raskrsce" - NGO " Rainbow Centar" - NGO " Dobri ljudi" - NGO " CRLE" - NGO " Prijatelji dece"

The Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD) is another example of best practice in engaging with civil society. ACAD is a collective project between academic institutions, international organizations and national governments which seeks to encourage the

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[107] Development of monitoring instruments for judicial and law enforcement institutions in the Western Balkans. Available at www.unodc.org/southeasterneurope/en/cards-project.html

[108] See www.unodc.org/unodc/en/publications-by-date.html

[109] See www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_DT_through_SEE_REPORT_2014_web.pdf

incorporation of anti-corruption learning into graduate and post-graduate courses worldwide. Housed on the TRACK portal, ACAD has developed a Menu of Topics covering a range of anti-corruption issues. In relation to each topic, the Group has brought together a selection of relevant resources including academic articles, case-studies and reports that can be used by academics and students in the development of their own anti-corruption courses and in support of their on-going studies. A workshop entitled, "Enhancing the Capacity of Academia to Deliver High-Quality Anti-Corruption Education in South Eastern Europe" held on 28-29 May 2015 in Doha involved over 20 participants, yielding a number of recommendations for further regional and country-level engagement.

5.6   Lessons Learned and Best Practices

The Mid-Term In-Depth Evaluation, conducted by independent evaluators with the support of the UNODC's Independent Evaluation Unit, provides a detailed, evidence-based foundation for reflection on on-going activities and options for future engagement. As noted throughout the previous pages, it is overall a positive assessment, providing a sound basis for continuing and further strengthening the Regional Programme. It also provides a very targeted summary of best practices and lessons learned, which have informed the participatory development of the Regional Programme (2016-2019).

5.6.1 Best Practices

The Evaluation report identified a number of examples of best practice that have inspired the development of this new Regional Programme.[110] A strength noted throughout is the **ownership** of the Regional Programme direction and priorities, which assists the Governments in the fulfilment of **national plans, strategies and priorities**, and contributes to a more effective regional operational environment. This is further supported by the evident **impact** of the Programme which is visible in a number of EU-accession inspired action-plans, programmes and guidelines in the region; improved staff skills and infrastructure for border police and customs facilities, resulting in increased seizures of drugs; increased co-operation between judicial authorities; as well as increased awareness, expertise and professional skills in drug-treatment and prevention.

The high quality of collaboration and cooperation between UNODC Global Programmes and the Regional Programme approach, including **the Container Control Programme** and **the Global Prevention and Treatment Programmes** is highlighted. This approach has generated national counterpart enthusiasm, as evident by the expansion of activities (both among current participants, and among Member States interested in participating); such momentum greatly enhances long-term **sustainability**.

From a managerial standpoint, the central role of **the Programme Steering Committee** (PSC) in blending together specific country focus areas with a broader regional perspective is noted as a positive factor in maintaining ownership and commitment among all participants. The benefits of new and strengthened **professional networks** and the impact of the on-going **exchange of best practices** enhances capacity and contributes to the consolidation of interpersonal and institutional connections and relationships which ultimately improve every aspect of programme implementation. The strength of such

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[110] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, pp. 31, 39, 47-48.

partnerships – between UNODC and its partners, and among government and CSOs in each country and regionally – ensures effective programme design and delivery.

The **high quality research** conducted by the UNODC in conjunction with experts and national authorities, providing evidence-based data to underpin on-going and future activities, has been valuable. For example, in-depth research on bribery, corruption, illicit trafficking of children and illicit financial flows all provide a powerful tool to assist Member States in **mapping crime problems**, and raising awareness in general.

5.6.2   Lessons Learned

The lessons learned are complementary to the noted examples of best practice, emphasizing the importance of a balanced and flexible design framework to ensure successful funding, budgeting and programme implementation.[111]

Most importantly, **the framework concept** has proved to be useful, offering flexibility in approach and activity while maintaining a coordinated umbrella approach that appreciates the shared nature of common challenges. The importance of aligning elements of the Regional Programme with **EU accession priorities, in particular related to Chapters 23, 24 and 28** of the EU *acquis communautaires*, is a critical part of this approach.
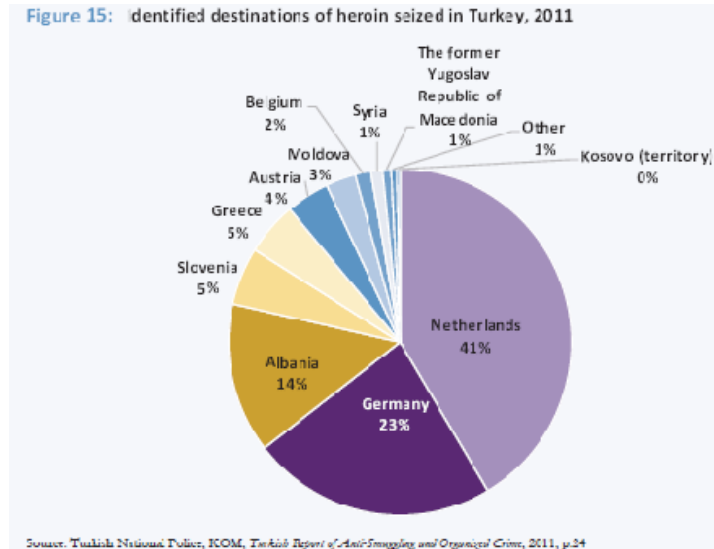
Several lessons regarding **Programme budgeting** were noted. On the one hand, in cases where donor priorities and Regional Programme design initiatives coincide (e.g., drug trafficking and transnational crime), there is ample scope for funding. However, when such correlation is lacking, fundraising becomes more challenging. New **fundraising strategies** that engage multiple donors while emphasizing country/territory needs and broad donor and public **outreach** will be critical.

Similarly, the importance of ensuring a **balanced programmatic, funding and staffing** approach to the region, grounded in the transparent engagement with and implementation of projects in all of the regional partner countries, will contribute to on-going success.

The importance of recognizing the region's **unique historical and geographic position** in global trafficking operations, and in turn designing programs that "bridge" the east and west in an effective manner as proposed by partner governments was confirmed, as was the need to recognize the pivotal role of **Turkey** in South Eastern Europe, and the importance of identifying ways to cooperate and coordinate with the government of Turkey.

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[111] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, pp. 45-46.

Figure 15: Identified destinations of heroin seized in Turkey, 2011

Source: Turkish National Police, KOM, *Turkish Report of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime*, 2011, p.24

5.6.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations emerge from the Evaluation report, which suggests a continued focus on the following:

- Global Programme collaboration
- The Regional Programme's strategic design framework
- Integration of UN initiatives
- Secure and sustainable funding
- Ownership by counterparts
- Human trafficking
- Drug trafficking

- Research and statistics
- Structure of the Regional Programme and the role of the field staff
- Visibility and protection of the Regional Programme's "market"
- Gender equality and human rights perspective
- Cooperation with Turkey

6. THE WAY FORWARD: PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK ARCHITECTURE AND CONTENTS

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe is based on an integrated programme approach which aims to deliver outcomes through targeted, integrated work through the three existing sub-programmes, with a special emphasis on areas including anti-trafficking (in drugs and humans), the rule of law, anti-money laundering, and drug use prevention and treatment.

More detailed information is included in the Outcome-Output Matrix documents, and the Logical Framework which are included in the Annex.

6.1   Introduction

The objective of the Regional Programme is to serve as a strategic tool for UNODC's work in South Eastern Europe which will support the region in the implementation of relevant UN treaties and instruments, as well as complement EU requirements under chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU *acquis communautaires,* assisting the governments in meeting the EU accession requirements and fulfilling their obligations within the United Nations.

The Regional Programme will build on the work and accomplishments of the on-going regional approach, and will again be structured according to three inter-related Sub-Programmes.

More detailed information on the planned indicative regional and country activities is provided in Annex 4.

6.2   Sub-Programme 1: Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime

Objective: Member States are more capable and proficient at responding to transnational organised crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking at the normative and operational levels in accordance with relevant UN conventions; criminal justice regimes are strengthened and more capable at preventing and combating terrorism in accordance with the rule of law; and the governments are better prepared to fulfil obligations as EU candidates.

The outcomes associated with the Sub-Programme are noted below:

Sub-Programme 1: Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime			
Outcomes	1.1 Governments have strengthened capacities to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime	1.2 Governments more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	1.3 Governments more effective in identifying and recovering the proceeds of crime

This Sub-Programme will include UNODC cooperation with the countries/territory of South Eastern Europe in areas including the following:

Countering the negative effects of trafficking of drugs and illicit goods throughout the region:

- enhance regional and inter-regional cooperation to tackle drug trafficking and organized crime through, inter alia, further promoting the Inter-regional drug control approach;
- support the development and implementation of legislation, national drug action plans, national strategies and related frameworks;
- provide support to law enforcement agencies to improve criminal intelligence and investigations, evidence collection, information management and analysis, and other forms of capacity building, to increase the ability of each country/territory to participate effectively in border and police cooperation at the regional and inter-regional level;
- enhance the capacity of forensic/drug testing laboratories including through quality assurance support and assistance to respond to the emergence of new psychoactive substances (NDS);
- facilitate cooperation of law enforcement networks with relevant networks of prosecutors and financial investigation units;
- enhance ability of regional stakeholders to combat illicit trafficking in firearms, cultural property, protected wildlife and unlicensed timber;
- enhance the capacity of customs and border control agencies through the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme.

Countering human trafficking and smuggling of migrants:

- enhance national legislation, strategies and related frameworks against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants based on the UNTOC and its Protocols on TiP and SoM;
- promote good practices and lessons learned on victim protection and reintegration;
- strengthen the performance of criminal justice institutions in line with UN Standards and Norms, as well as relevant international best practices.

Strengthening national financial institutions:

- enhance national legislation, strategies and related frameworks against money laundering and illicit financial flows, including preventing and combating financial support to extremist groups;
- promote best practices and lessons learned in the field of money laundering to provide national, regional and inter-regional trainings for law enforcement and judicial authorities and FIUs;
- support the development of capacities in the region to enable more effective intelligence-led investigations of financial crimes.

6.3   Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation

Objective: Member States strengthen the rule of law through prevention of crime and promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with UN standards and norms and are more capable of preventing and combating corruption and terrorism, in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption and universal instruments against terrorism.

The outcomes associated with the Sub-Programme are noted below:

Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation			
Outcomes	2.1 Governments more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption	2.2 Governments more effective in preventing and countering terrorism	2.3 Governments have strengthened crime prevention and criminal justice systems

This sub-programme will include UNODC cooperation with the countries/territories of South Eastern Europe in the areas in areas including the following:

Strengthening national responses to corruption

- support the development and implementation of national anti-corruption legislation, strategies and related framework*s*;
- provide best practices to strengthen the effectiveness of national anti-corruption bodies;
- support effective participation in the second cycle of the UNCAC Review Mechanism and implementation of UNCAC;
- share best practices of independent bodies working in anti-corruption prevention, investigation and adjudication, including the recovery of stolen assets;
- support the development of awareness and advocacy campaigns by civil society organizations and public-private initiatives.

Supporting efforts to prevent and combat terrorism

- support the development and implementation of national anti-terrorism legislation, strategies and related frameworks in line with the UN instruments;
- support institutionalization of appropriate legal regimes against emerging terrorist threats, including foreign terrorist fighters;
- share international best practices and support participation in international and regional training programmes on various aspects of terrorism prevention, investigation and adjudication.

Promoting crime prevention and strengthening criminal justice systems

- support the enhancement of national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, strategies and related frameworks in accordance with UN standards and norms and recognised best practices;
- support the use of non-custodial measures and prison reform, including as related to key areas of prison management as well as to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners, with specific attention to the needs of women;
- share best practices to better prevent and respond to violence against women;
- strengthen national juvenile justice systems by supporting the development of legal and policy frameworks, and carrying out capacity building initiatives in the areas of justice for children and violence against children.

6.4   Sub-Programme 3: Enhancing substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, including related infectious diseases, ensuring consistent development of gender responsive approaches

Objective: Member States more capable of enhancing substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, including related infectious diseases, ensuring consistent development of gender responsive approaches

	Sub-Programme 3: Enhancing substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, including related infectious diseases, ensuring consistent development of gender responsive approaches		
Outcomes	3.1 Governments are supported in the definition, development, introduction, implementation and expansion of evidence-based drug use prevention polices and interventions	3.2 Governments are supported in the provision of continued and increased access to evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care services	3.3 Governments are supported in initiatives to ensure more effective social inclusion of people with substance use disorders through utilisation of sustained recovery management interventions

This Sub-Programme will include UNODC cooperation with the countries/territories of South Eastern Europe in areas in areas including the following:

Strengthening prevention of and treatment for drug use as well as sustained recovery

- support the development and implementation of evidence-based national drug demand reduction legislation, strategies and related frameworks;
- build capacity of national authorities and other stakeholders to use best practices in data collection, analysis and reporting related to drug use and drug treatment;
- strengthen institutional capacity for the prevention of drug use, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug dependent people into society.

When planning UNODC activities outlined in sections 6.2 – 6.4 above, UNODC will consider including elements aimed at strengthening research and monitoring of crime in the region, as well as supporting evidence based policy making through research initiatives, as appropriate.

Furthermore, delivery of activities outlined in these sections will, as much as possible, utilise the existing tools (such as guidelines, model legislative provisions, legal databases, etc.) developed by UNODC to ensure sustainability of the Programme's results.

7. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Resources Requirements and Financing

7.1.1 Resource requirements

It is estimated that UNODC will require USD 21 million to implement the Regional Programme.

Sub-Programme 1: USD 9 million
Sub-Programme 2: USD 5 million
Sub-Programme 3: USD 7 million

7.1.2 Resource Mobilization Strategy

The Regional Programme (2012-2015) demonstrated the risks of building a programme on too narrow a donor base with only part of the initially foreseen funding raised.[112] With this in mind, the Regional Programme management will aim to secure a sustainable and sufficiently broad funding basis for the future Regional Programme through the development of a strong fundraising strategy, including a communication plan with Member States.[113] The resource mobilization strategy of the current Regional Programme is described below.

In order to achieve the targets of the Regional Programme, UNODC will be actively fund-raising, seeking to mobilise resources for the Regional Programme from a variety of sources. Against this background, UNODC will engage in a multi-pronged approach to secure sufficient funding for the Programme proceeding along **the following main tracks and principles**:

- **Partnership with the European Union** (especially regional and country Instruments for Pre-Accession)

The Regional Programme is strongly aligned with the requirements of the countries of the region that they have prioritized in the EU-accession processes. It is foreseen that this correlation can provide impetus to counterpart engagement in the Regional Programme at both the regional and national level.

- **Traditional fund-raising from UNODC donors**

UNODC will continue working with the countries and organizations that have already provided contributions to UNODC activities in South Eastern Europe, and also seek to include new countries into the donor pool. UNODC will seek to engage with donor governments, including respective development agencies, through both central or decentralised patterns of funding. UNODC will seek more effective fund-raising actions and effective strategic positioning based on mapping. UNODC will examine which funding pools may be available for illicit drug trafficking, use, prevention and treatment, rule of law,

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[112] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, page xiii.
[113] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, page xiii.

security, development, humanitarian, human rights, and/or peace process related programmes, in addition to those noted above.

- **Synergies of UNODC Programmes** (including Global and other Regional efforts)

The Mid-Term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme (2012-2015) includes a finding on "Global Programme collaboration" which reads: "The RP is collaborating successfully with UNODC Global Programmes existing in the region, triggering a demand for further UNODC activities throughout the region. Successful examples include establishing new border control units under the Container Control Programme; implementing the Family Strengthening Programme in schools for targeted children, teachers and parents; drug treatment and prison-based rehabilitation under the UNODCWHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care; and enhanced co-operation in the field of drug trafficking along the Balkan route under the Paris Pact Initiative".[114] Recommendation 1 of the Evaluation reflects this assessment, and reads: "Build on the success by the RP by further increasing activities to enhance knowledge, co-operation and coordination throughout the region under the Global Programmes reporting to the RP, namely the Family Strengthening Programme; the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care; the Container Control Programme; and the Paris Pact Initiative".[115] UNODC will continue to work in this direction.

Furthermore, it is foreseen that the internal inter-office UNODC memorandum of the UNODC Executive Director to the Directors of all Divisions of UNODC of 2 July 2012 on the corporate approach to the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe will also be applicable to the Regional Programme (2016-2019).

- **Cooperation with other UN programmes and funds** (including UNDAFs)

UNODC will look at joint programming and joint resource mobilization within the UN system. UNODC will also continue to align its Regional Programme with on-going activities of the UN in the region, including through existing UNDAFs. UNODC will explore and forge partnerships with UN sister agencies in delivering of its sub-programmes as possible and relevant.

- **Mobilization of resources available in the Governments in the region** (including in-kind contributions, free of charge office premises and coverage of other expenses)

In the case of country/territory specific actions, UNODC will work closely with local governments. To the extent possible – and with the objective of ensuring greater ownership – South Eastern Europe partner governments will be encouraged to finance some of the activities or contribute in kind to the achievement of activities developed under this programme.

In all of the above cases, the following **mechanisms** will be engaged:

- Funding partners will be encouraged to pledge resources for the implementation of the overall Regional Programme, or to **soft earmark resources** for one of the Sub-

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[114] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, p. 50.
[115] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, p. xiii.

Programmes, in keeping with internationally-agreed principles of aid effectiveness (rather than at the individual activity level).

- UNODC will seek **multi-year commitments** to the Regional Programme, rather than one-time contributions, where possible.
- Resource mobilization will be undertaken in close co-operation with partners and other relevant regional institutions, in order **to ensure synergy and complementarity**, especially with EU IPA funding mechanisms, and **to avoid overlaps**. UNODC will seek to both reinvigorate existing and establish new partnerships as a means to delivering more effective and cost-sharing activities in a variety of ways.
- Donor relation initiatives will be **coordinated** within UNODC in close cooperation with the Co-Financing and Partnership Section as well as the UNODC thematic units, thus ensuring a consolidated approach. With regard to the external coordination, UNODC will regularly **map funding opportunities**.
- UNODC will seek to develop collaboration through innovative approaches, such as foundations and other private funding sources, in line with the respective UNODC regulations in this field.
- UNODC will seek to further enhance communications and advocacy with donors. A detailed description of these efforts is presented in the section describing the Communications and Outreach Strategy below.

7.2   Communication and Outreach Strategy

The Regional Programme (2012-2015) partners have demonstrated a high level of satisfaction with the effectiveness of the Regional Programme in building new partnerships and in reinforcing existing ones (75% all respondents considered the Regional Programme's work in this respect as highly effective or effective). There is also support from donors and counterparts at the national and regional levels concerning the Regional Programme's collaboration with other groups and initiatives, and this collaboration is appreciated, with specific reference made to both newsletters and the PSC as important tools in collaboration and communication. In general, all involved parties consider that the sharing of information has been both successful and adequate; over 85% of respondents responded that there has been enough information available. The shared information was considered to be "adequate" in about 50% of responses, or "highly adequate" in 14% to 28% of responses, depending on the source of information. Information coming from UNODC received the highest rankings.[116]

In line with these findings, UNODC will proceed with the implementation of the communication strategy that is already in place under the Regional Programme by:

1. continuing regular updates to the Vienna-based Permanent Missions of the countries of South Eastern Europe on the developments, progress and challenges with regard to UNODC work in the region;
2. sharing information through the email network among the members of the Programme Steering Committee, the representatives of the Vienna-based Permanent Missions and the UNODC programme coordinator;
3. issuing a quarterly newsletter on the UNODC work in the region;
4. updating the dedicated UNODC webpage on the work in the region;

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[116] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, page 27.

5. undertaking regular UNODC programming missions to the region, as necessary, to consult with the Governments and donors in the region, including the Delegations of the European Union;
6. seeking partnerships and collaboration with various partners to ensure non-duplication and coordination;
7. presenting the work of UNODC in the region in various external fora;
8. convening UNODC annual donor briefings in Vienna with the participation of the representatives of the Vienna-based Permanent Missions;
9. convening two meetings of the Programme Steering Committee a year;
10. cooperating with the UN Country Teams and Offices of the United Nations Resident Coordinator's offices in the region;
11. participating in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) and United Nations Common Development Plan (UNCDP) in the region;
12. promoting the establishment of the United Nations Task Force on Drugs and Organized Crime within the UN Country Teams in the region;
13. observing of relevant UN Days in the region;
14. publishing studies and other products produced by UNODC in or for the region.

7.3   Legal Context

Considering that this is a regional programme framework, the relationship between UNODC and any government involved in field-based projects activities, international meetings and/or missions shall be stipulated, as appropriate and when required, in separate project documents or Letters of Agreement between UNODC and the Government(s) concerned. In this regard, and where appropriate, UNODC's standard legal context for projects may be used as a basis for such Letters of Agreement, subject to modifications that may be required to suit their specific purposes. Projects implemented under this Regional Programme Framework apply the standard legal context with regard to country-level agreements with the UN that also extend to UNODC (SBAA, liability of parties, arbitration, etc.). Any specific project and funding arrangements that may be negotiated between parties in the context of this Regional Programme framework, will be, in any case, based on approved and signed project documentation or agreements.

7.4   UNODC Programme Management Structure

The Regional Programme will be implemented by the UNODC Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia (RSEWCA/DO/UNODC) at the UNODC HQ in Vienna, which incorporates the function of the Regional Programme Office for South Eastern Europe. This arrangement has been regarded as effective and appropriate.[117] The function of the Regional Representative for South Eastern Europe and the Chief of this Section will be combined. The function of the Coordinator of the Regional Programme (at P-4 level) and the Programme Officer for the region will also be combined, reporting to the Regional Representative/Section Chief. The Programme Offices in the region will report to RSEWCA/DO/UNODC and continue to support its work. A post on a Regional Anti-Money Laundering Advisor (at P-4 level) will be based in the UNODC Programme office in Bosnia and Herzegovina and efforts will be made to place more international and national staff in the region, including a Regional Anti-Corruption Advisor allowing for the establishment of centers of expertise available for the countries in the region. RSEWCA/DO/UNODC will

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[117] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, page 22.

implement the Regional Programme in close cooperation with the national counterparts and will work closely with the national, regional and international implementing partners. UNODC Headquarters will provide policy advice and guidelines on overall strategic trends and will translate UNODC mandates for field implementation.

UNODC will take management responsibility for:

1. Overall policy and strategy direction in consultation with each country/territory of the region;
2. Preparation of annual work plans for review and approval by the Programme Steering Committee each year;
3. Recruitment and management of long- and short-term staff, as well as technical assistance personnel, as required for effective programme implementation;
4. Procurement of necessary materials and supplies in line with UN rules and regulations;
5. Sub-contracting work to national and international experts, researchers, academic and, research institutes and private sector providers as required;
6. Financial management and record keeping;
7. Managing granting agreements made with partner Governments, agencies and other partners;
8. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Regional Programme and UNODC's contribution to results;
9. Fund-raising and partnership development in cooperation with partners in the region;
10. Preparation of progress reports for submission to the Programme Steering Committee.

7.5   Governance and Oversight Structure

The Regional Programme will continue to be governed and guided by the Programme Steering Committee (PSC), the Terms of Reference of which are enclosed in Annex 6. The PSC is seen as effective, (knowledgeable, involved and motivated) in its oversight and in guiding the Regional Programme. PSC members understand the strategic and practical histories, needs and directions in the region, and communicate these as appropriate. They maintain a national focus, but always within the regional context and commitment. Their detailed knowledge has been critical to the conceptualization and planning of the Regional Programme, and they demonstrate a strong commitment to the aims and activities of UNODC.[118] The PSC will meet on a biannual basis (two times a year).

7.6   Indicators, Reporting and Review Mechanisms

The Regional Programme's indicators have been selected to support effectiveness and efficiency throughout the processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The selected indicators are minimum performance standards required to achieve outcomes and outputs in order to reach an impact on drugs and crime. The indicators are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely (SMART).

The indicators for each outcome focus on what needs to be measured to assess UNODC's contribution to these outcomes. They focus on the actions that need to be taken by the national counterparts and implementing partners to address the identified drugs and crime challenges. The selected outcome indicators are designed to help measure and assess the effective and efficient implementation of activities under each output.

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[118] *Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe*. 2015, page 21.

7.6.1 Reporting and Review Mechanisms

The main formal documented reporting mechanisms under the Regional Programme will be as follows:

1. **The Programme's logical framework and workplan** (Regional Programme specific reporting)

    UNODC will ensure that the Logical Framework and the Workplan will be monitored by the management of the Programme and will be followed in the course of the implementation of the Programme. Fund-raising for the Programme will be guided by the overall direction as identified in the Logical Framework of the Programme. The development of the annual workplans will be guided by the overall Logical Framework for the period 2016-2019. The assessment of the Logical Framework and workplan is done in conjunction with the monitoring of the risk management matrix of the Regional Programme.

2. **Approval of the annual workplan by the PSC and its mid-year** (Regional Programme specific reporting)

    The meetings of the PSC are held twice a year (in the middle and at the end of the calendar year). The meeting at the end of the calendar year will review the results achieved in the course of the year and approve the workplan for the next year. This workplan will represent the main document guiding the work of UNODC in the region in the next year. The meeting of the PSC in the middle of the year will review the progress made in the implementation of the workplan as approved by the previous meeting of the PSC. Reporting on the progress made will be done on the basis of the annual workplan as approved by the PSC.

3. **Annual Progress Report of the Regional Programme** presented to the Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC (institutional reporting at UNODC)

    The Annual Progress Report of the Regional Programme will provide a summary of the most important achievements in a UNODC insitutional format, which includes the overview of progress made by the Programme, Programme implementation status, overview of achievements and challenges, lessons learned, good practices, risks and challenges, suggested adaptations, as well as partnerships and resource mobilization.

4. **Annual and Semi-Annual Reports** (institutional reporting at UNODC)

    The Annual and Semi-Annual Project Progress Reports will compile information presented in the Annual Progress Report of the Regional Programme in further detail and represent another form of insituational reporting at UNODC.

5. **Quarterly newsletters** (Regional Programme specific reporting)

    As described in the section on Communications above, UNODC will continue to produce a quarterly newsletter which will describe the most notable events undertaken by UNODC in the region in that quarter. The newsletter is published on the dedicated

webpage and disseminated by the Programme Coordinator to the Programme network and partners.

6. **Updates of the dedicated webpage** on achievements and events in the region (Regional Programme specific reporting)

As described in the section on Communications above, UNODC will continue to provide regular updates of the dedicated webpage describing the most notable events undertaken by UNODC in the region. This is the most basic form of reporting to the countries of the region and keeping all partners in the loop of the UNODC work, supporting inter alia the coordination of action with other partners.

7. **Daily reporting and monitoring** (Regional Programme specific reporting)

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

In line with the principles of promoting aid effectiveness, contributing donor partners will also be encouraged to align their reporting requirements with UNODC agreed-upon systems. Monitoring and transparency will be aimed at ensuring that the targets are met, the results are achieved and, over time, impact is reached.

7.6.2 Results-Based Monitoring (RBM)

Effective RBM is a critical element of good programme management. It supports informed and timely decision-making by programme managers and other stakeholders, on-going learning, and accountability for achieving results.

Therefore, RBM for the Regional Programme will be guided by the following considerations:

1. **Ownership and alignment**: UNODC will support the efforts of the region to collect and analyse information, as well as assist in building its capacity to conduct its own research and monitoring, thereby supporting RBM efforts while also contributing to outcome achievements.
2. **Results-focus and attribution**: The Regional Programme strategy is focused on contributing to the achievement of mutually agreed-upon outcomes. Programme-level RBM will therefore focus on analysing achievements at the results level (namely outcomes and outputs).
3. **Practicality and cost-effectiveness**: If RBM is to be effectively carried out and the results used, it must be adequately simple and practical to implement. RBM activities must also be adequately resourced, including with respect to the development of RBME competencies among both UNODC staff and implementing partners.
4. **Quality of UNODC services**: UNODC is accountable for providing relevant and high-quality services. This means that the quality of UNODC-supported activities and outputs must be monitored in order to determine: (a) their relevance to "users/clients"; (b) the efficiency of delivery; and (c) the contribution made to outcomes.

7.7   Evaluation

UNODC remains committed to quality independent evaluations to ensure a strong basis for future engagement. A final In-depth Evaluation will be carried out before completion of the RP in 2019 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 and in line with UNODC policies and standards.[119] This final In-depth Evaluation will assess relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the activities under the RP, as well as the implementation of the recommendations of the Mid-term In-depth Evaluation in 2015. In addition, it will seek to derive recommendations, lessons learned and best practices to inform future programming, policy making and organisational learning.

The evaluation will be timed to ensure that findings and recommendations are fed into all reporting and planning cycles, and so as to allow for sufficient time to take corrective action for all objectives to have been achieved before completion of the RP. UNODC is responsible for setting aside sufficient funding for the conduct of a full-fledged evaluation.

The evaluation process is initiated and managed by IEU, followed by the Programme Coordinator drafting the terms of reference, organising the recruitment of the evaluation team as proposed and cleared by IEU, liaising with stakeholders and supporting the logistics incurred with missions to HQ and the field. IEU will further provide quality assurance and support throughout the process, including the review and clearance of the terms of reference and the evaluation methodology in form of an inception report; propose and clear the selection of evaluation consultants and review and clear the draft and final evaluation report.

In addition to the final In-depth Evaluation of the RP, individual independent project evaluations will be conducted (as per provisions and budgets included in the relevant project documents). These project-level evaluation results will be recorded by the Regional Programme Coordinator, and will also feed into the final In-depth Evaluation of the RP .. The Regional Representative, the Programme Coordinator and IEU will liaise closely on the evaluation plan, and in particular on the exact timing and modality of the final In-depth Evaluation, and also seek the views of partners.

All evaluations will be included in an evaluation plan and consulted with the IEU. With regard to evaluation budgets, all on-going programme components contain a direct budget for evaluations, while the regional umbrella project will have to fund-raise for the final In-depth Evaluation to ensure that a minimum of USD 60,000 (to be further reviewed) is reserved under budget line 5700 to provide for sufficient funds for the recruitment of two international evaluators.

7.8   Risk Management

While risk management is always a critical element of results-based programme development and implementation, it is particularly important in regions in transition. The UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe management team will refer to best

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[119] More information available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/index.html

practices in risk management, including those included in the report, "UNDG Programme Risk Management for Pooled Funding Solutions in Conflict and Transition Countries." [120]

The table below summarizes key risks that could impact the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, its components, and the inherent mitigation measures in place or in need of development, to mitigate potential risks that could impact the programme implementation:

Risk			Mitigation
Identified potential risk	*Likelihood*	*Impact*	*Mitigation Strategy*
1. Adverse political developments or events in the region impact UNODC's ability to implement the Programme	Low	Medium	Strategy for risk 1: Closely monitor the situation in the region to be able to respond to a possibility of such risk accordingly and in advance. The direction towards EU integration in the region is likely to stay the same.
2. Insufficient resources to fund the entire Programme	High	High	Strategy for risk 2: The mitigation of this risk is described in the sections on Resource mobilization and Communication above.
3. Funding is provided for non-priorities of Programme or distributed unevenly among the countries of the region	High	High	Strategy for risk 3: The mitigation of this risk is described in the sections on Resource mobilization and Communication above.
4. Limited UNODC human recourses (HR) available for the region	High	High	Strategy for risk 4: Build synergies with other UNODC global, thematic and regional programmes; build in new HR within the new initiatives; consider HR matters within fund-raising initiatives.
5. Limited support and responsiveness from the governments of the region	Medium	Medium	Strategy for risk 6: The mitigation of this risk is described in the section on Communication above.
6. Limited coordination among partners	High	Medium	Strategy for risk 7: The mitigation of this risk is described in the section on Partnerships above.
7. Security issues affect operations in the region	Low	Medium	Strategy for risk 8: Implement the Programme in the context of UN operations in all countries of the region, with the support of the UNDSS and the UNRCs.

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[120] "UNDG Programme Risk Management for Pooled Funding Solutions in Conflict and Transition Countries." Version 1.4 – Final. 29 May 2015.

8. ANNEXES

Annex 1

Declaration of Intent

Seventh meeting of the Steering Committee of the
UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe

The heads of delegations of the Steering Committee of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe gathered at its seventh meeting agreed on the following:

Confirming the obligations in regard to compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the UN Convention Against Corruption, as well as the international anti-terrorism instruments;

Recognizing that countering transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, especially in drugs, and smuggling of migrants contributes to improved governance, justice and security in the region, and that enhanced regional and international cooperation reinforces the ability of the governments to address the global fight against organized crime, illicit drug trafficking and terrorism;

Recalling the principles of shared responsibility and the steps taken in the region of South Eastern Europe to tackle these challenges;

1. *Welcome* the launch of the new UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019) as a partnership framework for an effective regional approach;

2. *Underline* also the national ownership of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe and renew the commitment to strengthening cooperation under this Programme in line with the outcome areas indicated therein;

3. *Agree* that the countries participating in this Regional Programme are encouraged to consider contributing necessary human and financial resources to its implementation, and support UNODC as partner in larger programmes, including with the EU;

4. *Encourage* the donor countries to provide financial as well as in-kind contributions for the implementation of the new UNODC Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019) to further support the efforts to address the challenges posed by drugs, crime and terrorism.

Vienna, 26 November 2015

Annex 2:

Indicative Budget

Overall Budget of the Regional Programme, USD (including PSC)							
	Year				**TOTAL**	**SECURED**	**TO BE RAISED**
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**			
Sub-Programme 1	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	9,000,000	799,800	8,200,200
Sub-Programme 2	800,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	800,000	5,000,000	280,000	4,720,000
Sub-Programme 3	1,300,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	1,300,000	7,000,000	136,000	6,864,000
Total	**4,100,000**	**6,400,000**	**6,400,000**	**4,100,000**	**21,000,000**	**1,215,800**	**19,784,200**

Ongoing Projects Contributing to New Regional Programme, USD (total 2015 allocation, incl. PSC)							
Overarching Project							**Allocation**
XCEU60 – Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe							792,000
Sub-Programme 1	**Allocation**	**Sub-Programme 2**	**Allocation**	**Sub-Programme 3**	**Allocation**		
GLOY09 – Paris Pact Initiative	89,600	**GLOT58** – Countering corruption	11,500	**GLOK32** – Drug Use Treatment	57,500		
GLOG80 – Container Control Programme	252,200	**SRBZ25** – Anti-corruption efforts in Kosovo	322,000	**GLOK01** – Prevention of drug use	231,800		
IRNV03 – Iran CP	9,200						
XACK22 – Northern route of drug trafficking	5,400						
GLOT59 – Human Trafficking	26,600						
GLOZ31– Wildlife and Forest Crime	19,900						
TOTAL SP-1	**402,900**	**TOTAL SP-2**	**333,500**	**TOTAL SP-3**	**289,300**	**RP**	**792,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,817,700**						

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Ratification of conventions
Status: March 2015

* Legend: Approval (AA), Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d), Ratification

	ALBANIA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	MONTENEGRO	SERBIA	The Former Yugoslav Republic of MACEDONIA	CROATIA
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol	14 Aug 2001 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Mar 2001 d		
Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971	24 Jan 2003 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Mar 2001 d	13 Oct 1993 a	26 Jul 1993 d
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	27 Jun 2001 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Mar 2001 d	13 Oct 1993 a	26 Jul 1993 d
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	21 Aug 2002	24 Apr 2002	23 Oct 2006 d	6 Sep 2001	12 Jan 2005	24 Jan 2003

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	21 Aug 2002	24 Apr 2002	23 Oct 2006 d	6 Sep 2001	12 Jan 2005	24 Jan 2003
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	21 Aug 2002	24 Apr 2002	23 Oct 2006 d	6 Sep 2001	12 Jan 2005	24 Jan 2003
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	8 Feb 2008 a	1 Apr 2008 a	23 Oct 2006 d	20 Dec 2005 a	14 Sep 2007 a	7 Feb 2005 a
United Nations Convention against Corruption	25 May 2006	26 Oct 2006	23 Oct 2006 d	20 Dec 2005	13 Apr 2007	24 Apr 2005
1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft	1 Dec 1997	7 Mar 1995	20 Dec 2007	6 Sep 2001	30 Aug 1994	5 Oct 1993

1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	21 Oct 1997	15 Aug 1994	20 Dec 2006	23 Jul 2001	7 Jan 1998	8 Jun 1993
1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	21 Oct 1997	15 Aug 1994	20 Dec 2006	23 Jul 2001	4 Jan 1995	8 Jun 1993
1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	22 Jan 2002	1 Sep 1993	23 Oct 2006	12 Mar 2001	12 Mar 1998	12 Oct 1992
1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	22 Jan 2002	1 Sep 1993	23 Oct 2006	12 Mar 2001	12 Mar 1998	23 Sep 2003
1980 Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	5 Mar 2002	30 Jun 1998	21 Mar 2007	27 Apr 2002	20 Sep 1996	29 Sep 1992
1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation	29 Apr 2007	15 Aug 1994	20 Dec 2006	6 Sep 2001	4 Apr 1995	8 Jun 1993
1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	19 Jun 2002	28 Jul 2003	3 Jun 2006	3 Jun 2005	7 Aug 2007	18 Aug 2005

1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	19 Jun 2002	28 Jul 2003	3 Jun 2006	3 Jun 2006	7 Aug 2007	18 Aug 2005
1991 Convention of the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection	20 Oct 2004	3 May 2004		22 Jun 2006	21 Sep 1998	24 Feb 2005
1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	22 Jan 2002	11 Aug 2003	23 Oct 2006	31 Jul 2003	30 Aug 2004	2 Jun 2005
1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	10 Apr 2002	10 Jun 2003	23 Oct 2006	10 Oct 2002	30 Aug 2004	1 Dec 2013
2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism				26 Sep 2006	19 Mar 2007	30 May 2007
2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (not yet in force)	26 Apr 2013	21 Jun 2010			25 Nov 2011	11 Sep 2006

2005 Protocol to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation				8 Jul 2010		
2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf						
2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (not yet in force)						
2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft(not yet in force)						
2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft(not yet in force)						

Annex 4:

**Outcome – Output Matrix as Reviewed and Agreed with
Representatives of the Governments of South Eastern Europe**

Sub-Programme 1: Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime			
Outcomes	**1.1 Governments have strengthened capacities to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime**	**1.2 Governments more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**	**1.3 Governments more effective in identifying and recovering the proceeds of crime**
Outputs	1.1.1 Regional and inter-regional law enforcement, and multi-agency coordination and cooperation, to tackle illicit trafficking in drugs and other goods (such as cultural property, firearms, etc.), and transnational organized crime supported, inter alia, through the UNODC Inter-regional drug control approach *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Raise awareness of existing regional networks and relevant support/coordination opportunities* • *Ensure institutionalization of focal points on operational issues* • *Organize coordination meetings – national, regional, inter-regional;*	1.2.1 Governments' capacities in analysing and interpreting collected data and information increased, in order to identify trends, patterns and flows of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Conduct training on the collection, analysis and processing of data* • *Conduct training on strategic analysis of intelligence, in coordination with EU institutions (EUROPOL, EUROJUST, FRONTEX) and point of origin countries* • *Organize coordination meetings and international cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination, including with EU Member States, on*	1.3.1 Legislative frameworks, policies and strategies to counter money laundering strengthened in accordance with international standards *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Support development of national strategies, action plans and other relevant documents* • *Support implementation of AML-CTF[121] policies* • *Organize capacity building for policy makers in the context of relevant strategies* • *Facilitate seminars and coordination meetings* • *Provide advisory services on*

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[121] Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Terrorism Financing

networking the networks; support networking and cooperation of law enforcement agencies; prosecutors; financial intelligence units (FIUs)

- *Support networking of law enforcement training institutions*
- *Use video links and ICT tools to enhance coordination among prosecutors and law enforcement agencies*
- *Support resource-based appointment of targeted liaison officers to build professional connections, enhance efficiency and minimize language barriers*
- *Organize study visits to functioning law enforcement coordination centers (e.g., Europol, SELEC, CARICC, GCC-CICCD, etc.)*
- *Exchange best practices on issues including efficient processing of seized evidence and effective establishment and implementation of JITs (EU, other national/regional examples, etc.)*
- *Facilitate cooperation among law enforcement training institutions*

Country Specific Activities:

- *Support to SOCTA [Serbia]*
- *Support to efforts to develop strategy to address inter-regional criminal organizations bringing cocaine to SEE [Serbia]*
- *Support to implementation of national drug action plan [Serbia]*
- *Support in reducing flow of*

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issues of prevention and response, to leverage UNODC's global scope

- *Hold regional meetings to analyse profile trends and data (e.g., refugee and asylum claims, labour migration, etc.)*
- *Conduct assessments of smuggling of migrants profile trends*
- *Support capacity building for policy makers*
- *Exchange best practices*

Country Specific Activities:

- *Share best practices from FIMATHU project [Croatia as lead; multi-country]*
- *Strengthen capacity of Special Unit of Police Directorate, judges, prosecutors and court services professionals on topics related to identification of victims of trafficking [Montenegro]*

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implementation of AML-CTF standards

Country Specific Activities:

- *Provide expert advice on all relevant UN Security Council resolutions and incorporation into legislation [BiH, MKD]*
- *Organize workshop on implementation of international standards into domestic legislation [BiH]*
- *Conduct joint training for FIU, police and prosecutors on AML techniques [Montenegro]*
- *Organize training for FIU, law enforcement and prosecutors for new regulation and ML/ FT techniques [MKD]*
- *Provide expert advice for preparation of detailed and comprehensive procedural rules as secondary legislation for implementation of UN resolution and handbook preparation of best practices for efficient implementation of these obligation [MKD]*

	falsified/fraudulent medicines [Albania] • *Support more efficient establishment and functioning of Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) [BiH; Croatia]* • *Support in drafting new national strategy and action plan on drugs [BiH]* • *Strengthen investigative capacities of the newly established national agencies responsible for countering organized crime and corruption towards measurable results [Montenegro]* • *Support in the field of complex forms of serious and organized crime, including drug trafficking, money laundering, financial investigations, detection and freezing of proceeds of crime, trafficking in human beings and terrorism [Montenegro]* • *Establishment of regional network in areas with complex investigations (money laundering, financial crime, cybercrime) to enable exchange of good experiences and networking [Montenegro]* • *Support the General Directorate for Organized and Serious Crime in drafting/implementation of its new structure within the overall restructuring of the State Police [Albania]* • *Support economic and social development of areas under cannabis cultivation [Albania]* • *Provide equipment and training for storing and destruction of seized drugs*		

	in accordance with international best practices [Albania] • *Provide equipment to the State Police (including vehicles; bags for the administration of drug test materials; plastic boxes (containers) for holding narcotics; unified electronic scales; heroin and cocaine drug test sets) [Albania]* • *Provide the State Police with equipment and training to improve counter-narcotics surveillance and investigative work [Albania]*		
	1.1.2 Capacity of customs and border control agencies enhanced to minimize the exploitation of sea, land and air cargo containers for illicit drug trafficking and other transnational organized crime through the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) and CCP-Air ***Indicative Regional Activities:*** • *Conduct trainings* • *Facilitate national and regional meetings* • *Organize coordination activities* • *Organize study visits and exchange of best practices in global large ports (including in Europe, Asia, and Americas, etc.), as well as learning from the Durres experience* ***Country Specific Activities:*** • *Involve port of Ploce into the CCP in the*	1.2.2 Governments' policies and legislative frameworks developed and revised and their implementation supported in line with UN Protocols to counter trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling ***Indicative Regional Activities:*** • *Hold coordination meetings with policy makers and legislators* • *Support development of relevant documents, for example, standard operating procedures for state and regional/cross-border coordination* • *Support capacity building for policy makers* • *Exchange best practices, including on issues such as evidence collection, etc.* ***Country Specific Activities:*** • *Continue to harmonize legislative framework related to the smuggling of migrants in line with good international*	1.3.2 Capacities of financial intelligence units and other government authorities responsible for gathering intelligence and conducting inquires and investigations are increased ***Indicative Regional Activities:*** • *Hold UNODC expert trainings (and training of trainers) on financial investigations, financial analysis, and mock trials for judges and prosecutors* • *Organize national and regional meetings* • *Introduce UNODC Continued Professional Development platform on money laundering and financial crimes training tracking and use* • *Organize introductory course on regional financial disruption (options and consequences)* • *Provide advisory services on implementation of AML-CTF standards*

	region [Croatia; with BiH and other countries] • Expand the CCP in Albania to other border crossing points in addition to the port of Durres [Albania]	practice [Montenegro]	*Country Specific Activities:* • *Support activities to increase and improve cooperation among FIUs, police, and prosecution [BiH]* • *Organize workshop on best practices in AML CTF supervision [Montenegro]* • *Hold regional meeting among all authorities involved in AML-CTF including EU countries (Croatia, Slovenia) on review of best practices* • *Provide additional IT support to FIU [Croatia]* • *Provide additional practical training in the fight against terrorism and terrorist financing [Montenegro]* • *Support preparation of guidelines for detecting ML/FT suspicion for Customs authorities for more efficient detection of these cases and STR reporting to the FIU [MKD]* • *Organize training for supervisory authorities for best practices in AML/ CFT [MKD]* • *Provide additional IT equipment for the FIU [MKD]* • *Support the creation of an AML/CFT training centre within the FIU [MKD]* • *Organize training for new ML/FT techniques for FIU and other institutions [MKD]* • *Organize training for ML/FT risks and 'red Flags' [MKD]* • *Provide sector specific handbook for more efficient implementation of the AML/CFT measures [MKD]*

		• *Support inter-agency cooperation, coordination and access to information in AML and anti-corruption matters by providing joint training [Albania]* • *Support the efforts of the State Police in AML and anti-corruption areas through capacity building activities, including in improved criminal intelligence and investigation, collection of evidence, information management/analysis, application of best practices and exchange of experience with counterparts in the EU [Albania]* • *Support the logistical set-up of the State Police (police offices) for AML and anti-corruption issues [Albania]*
1.1.3 Law enforcement and judicial bodies supported in strengthening their investigative, profiling and forensic/laboratory capacities, as well as evidence collection, information/ intelligence management and other capacities used in countering and preventing organized crime and illicit trafficking, including firearms control and emerging types of crime *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Organize study visits* • *Facilitate exchange of best practices* • *Raise awareness among decision-makers on the importance of an intelligence-led approach and intelligence management, in part through a regional conference on this topic to consider best practice (with*	1.2.3 Knowledge and skills of law enforcement and judicial authorities strengthened to better identify, investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Hold trainings to support better cooperation with prosecutors, including with Southeast European Prosecutors Advisory Group (SEEPAG), Eurojust, GIZ prosecutor networking project and other partners* • *Train prosecutors in the work of JITs, and effective parallel investigations* • *Organize training and capacity building on using software and tracking tools to reduce effect of smuggling of migrants* • *Conduct specialised workshops and*	1.3.3 International cooperation between financial intelligence units and other government authorities increased, including exchanging information and sharing best practices and lessons learned in the field of money laundering and its prevention *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Facilitate regional meetings* • *Exchange best practices – for example free software tool that facilitates systematic yet selective information sharing through encryption* • *Provide advisory services on implementation of AML-CTF standards* *Country Specific Activities:* • *Research existing agreements in the*

Europol, etc.)	*seminars for criminal justice practitioners*	*region among FIUs to identify best practice [BiH]*
• *Review best practices available to support inter-agency information system cooperation mechanisms*	• *Exchange best practices (e.g., BiH/France JIT, etc.)*	• *Organize training on international standards for prompt and efficient international cooperation [MKD]*
• *Conduct trainings on criminal intelligence collection, collation, analysis and sharing, and general management (including in TADOC and other regional training institutions), including use of specialized software tools for criminal intelligence analysis*	***Country Specific Activities:*** • *Learn from best practice to build stronger capacity to deal with language /translation challenges; options for authorities when smuggled migrants have no ID or have fraudulent documents [MKD]*	• *Provide expert advice for harmonization of internal rules for international cooperation with new international standards and practices [MKD]*
• *Conduct training on working with usable information from open sources (traditional and Internet/social media sources)*	• *Intensify border police training [Montenegro]*	
• *Support development of standard operating procedures, based on targeted real-life cases, to encourage countries to share information on cases of trans-border drug mules and drug transport trends (in cooperation with Interpol, WCO, etc.)*	• *Train judges and prosecutors in the identification of potential TiP victims and their participation in judicial /criminal proceedings, with particular attention to women and child TiP victims [Montenegro]*	
• *Share best practices on how to use information collected through undercover operations and through use of special investigative techniques can be admissible by the prosecution and the courts*	• *Organize training on interviewing smuggled migrants [Albania]*	
• *Support the application of human rights principles in all aspects of law enforcement*		
• *Organize regional meetings to exchange information and best practices*		
• *Implement modern methodologies and techniques (VTCs, etc.)*		
• *Provide quality assurance support to forensic/drug testing laboratories*		

	including best practices and sharing of quality data and information ***Country Specific Activities:*** • *Facilitate material support and training to improve surveillance (traditional open-source and ICT/social media, and undercover), forensic investigation abilities and general evidence collection and analysis [BiH]* • *Support in harmonizing legislation to better engage prosecutors, LEAs and intelligence bodies and ensure evidence is more effectively and efficiently used [BiH]* • *Study legislation related to use of special investigative measures, including wiretapping, surveillance, observation, etc. terms and timeframes, including e.g., the UK [BiH]* • *Support development of system to encourage backtracking in-depth, multilateral (complex) investigations, building on best practice [BiH]* • *Support best practice in the safekeeping and destruction of seized/confiscated narcotic drugs, and associated training of personnel [BiH]* • *Establish lab facilities to test/inspect medicines, and other support against falsified medicines [Montenegro, Albania]*		

	1.1.4 Cooperation and networking of prosecutors at national, regional and inter-regional level enhanced	1.2.4 Protection of smuggled migrants and victims of human trafficking enhanced and reintegration mechanisms supported	1.3.4. Knowledge and skills required to identify and recover the proceeds of criminal activity enhanced
	Indicative Regional Activities: • *Involve the Southeast European Prosecutors Advisory Group (SEEPAG) under the auspices of Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) in the activities of networking of prosecution, central authorities, LEAs, and FIUs networks (in coordination with EU, EUROPOL, WCO, INTERPOL, Egmont Group, etc.)*	*Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Support relevant assessments on protection and (re)integration* • *Conduct capacity building for policy makers to ensure that smuggled migrants and witnesses are protected from secondary victimization (separate interviewing rooms, VTCs, child friendly facilities, etc.)* • *Provide support to protection and (re)integration service providers* • *Introduce and exchange best practices in protection and (re)integration* • *Support the improvement and capacity of labour inspectors* *Country Specific Activities:* • *Support the implementation of TiP strategy and action plan [Albania]* • *Provide assistance in identifying and countering child labour related issues, including child begging [BiH, Croatia, MKD, Serbia, Montenegro]* • *Strengthen capacity of four regional monitoring teams (comprised of SWCs, NGOs, education institutions, labour inspectors, etc. [BiH]* • *Support provision of education, health, psycho-social and other support frameworks to assist victims in national (re)integration scheme [Albania]*	*Indicative Regional Activities* • *Exchange best practices related to asset recovery* • *Organize regional meetings and trainings to exchange information and best practices* *Country Specific Activities:* • *Support development of structures needed to ensure that illegally gained assets can be seized and processed [BiH]* • *Conduct workshop on best practice examples of asset seizure and recovery [Montenegro]* • *Study existing good legislation practice to better define money laundering according to international standards [BiH]* • *Study practices and options related to non-conviction based confiscation [BiH]*

	• *Support the efforts of the State Police at the borders in the context of smuggling of migrants, including through provision of equipment [Albania]* • *Support assistance programmes for victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants [Albania]* • *Support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants [Albania]*	
1.1.5 Governments assisted in reviewing and assessing domestic legislation to identify gaps and needs, in order to have an effective legal framework in place to counter wild life and forest crime, including legislation which criminalizes wildlife and forest crimes ***Indicative Regional Activities:*** • *Organize awareness-raising training event with relevant officials* ***Country Specific Activities:*** • *Undertake comprehensive analysis using the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit and provide recommendations [BiH]*	1.2.5 Prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants supported ***Indicative Regional Activities:*** • *Support awareness raising campaigns, in SEE as well as in countries of origin and transit (Blue Heart campaign, etc.)* • *Collaborate with civil society on preventive activities* • *Support community-led preventive activities* • *Train law enforcement and judicial officials to prevent the use of online recruitment techniques* ***Country Specific Activities:*** • *Support awareness raising among general public of the risks of smuggling of migrants and TiP [Albania, Montenegro]* • *Proactively identify potential vulnerable groups who could fall victim to TiP, and increase self-identification among*	1.3.5 Border agencies' abilities to profile and reduce the smuggling of cash enhanced ***Indicative Regional Activities:*** • *Hold UNODC led training workshops* • *Exchange best practices* • *Provide advisory services on implementation of AML-CTF standards* ***Country Specific Activities:*** • *Support awareness campaigns on obligations to report cash at border crossings [BiH, Montenegro]* • *Train judges and prosecutors, together with border police and customs officers [BiH]* • *Train customs and border police, together with FIUs [Montenegro]*

		victims [Montenegro] • *Work with migrants who have returned to their countries of origin to engage them in outreach and awareness raising [Serbia]* • *Support for awareness campaigns – TV spots, etc. [Albania]* • *Organize legal clinics on TiP in university law school [Montenegro]* • *Support prevention of child abuse via the Internet (cybercrime recruitment, grooming, etc.) [BiH]*	

Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation		
Outcomes	**2.1 Governments more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption**	**2.2 Governments more effective in preventing and countering terrorism**	**2.3 Governments have strengthened crime prevention and criminal justice systems**
Outputs	2.1.1 Legislative frameworks, policies and strategies to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and punish corruption strengthened in line with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and recommendations stemming from individual countries' reviews within the context of the Review of Implementation Mechanism (IRM) of the Convention. **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Strengthen the collection of data and statistics on mutual legal assistance and extradition (e.g., through use of case management systems) [UNCAC review recommendations]* • *Support measures to maximize regional coordination, including information sharing and networking on the topic of investigating corruption offenses* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Support strengthening of legislation in the field of illicit enrichment [BiH, MKD]* • *Support effective data collection, analysis, reporting and sharing of*	2.2.1 Governments supported in ratifying the international legal instruments against terrorism and incorporating their provisions into their national legislation **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Develop awareness raising activities* • *Conduct legislative gap analysis* • *Support in drafting legislation* • *Share best practices* • *Organize workshops and seminars* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Support effective legislative framework to address challenges associated with the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) [Albania]* • *Support legislative regulations allowing for the use of Internet sources as an investigative and prosecution tool [Albania, Serbia]* • *Strengthen national capacities in countering the financing of terrorist activities [Albania]* • *Ensure awareness of new international instruments and potential impact on existing legislative framework [MKD]*	2.3.1 Legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks related to reducing the scope of imprisonment and supporting prison reform are strengthened **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Share best practices of legislative frameworks for, and the practical implementation of, alternative sanctions* • *Conduct tailored workshops and seminars for prison staff in specialized areas of prison management* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Provide training and support on penitentiary health care and medical ethics in prison settings [BiH; MKD]* • *Provide technical guidance and training on anti-corruption measures in prison settings [MKD; Albania]* • *Provide technical guidance on ensuring safety and security in prisons (for example, addressing the presence of organized crime groups in prisons) [MKD; Albania]* • *Conduct assessments on alternatives to imprisonment and support subsequent*

information between relevant agencies, including FIUs, as basis for intelligence based investigations [Croatia; Serbia, Montenegro], including through the provision of software and hardware [MKD] • *Provide training for proactive investigations of corruption offenses and money laundering [Serbia, Albania]* • *Share best practices in combatting private sector corruption (business-to-business corruption) [Croatia]* • *Provide training to strengthen witness protection practices and services in prosecutor offices [Serbia]* • *Strengthen practical measures regarding the protection of reporting persons/whistleblowers and witnesses [All]*	• *Support legislative drafting [MKD]* • *Support legislative gap analysis [BiH, MKD]*	*implementation [MKD; Serbia]* • *Conduct seminars for prosecutors and judges on the practical application of non-custodial sanctions, including corresponding challenges [Albania]* • *Conduct assessments and provide technical support to enhance prison-based rehabilitation programs [All]* • *Provide policy guidance on the management of violent extremist offenders in prisons [Albania]* • *Provide training and support on strengthening judicial integrity and ethics [BiH; MKD]* • *Support prevention of corruption and organised crime in prisons, through technical and material support (hardware and software) [MKD]* • *Organize training activities for prison personnel for implementation of Prison Substance Treatment Programme [MKD]* • *Provide technical and material support to formation of drug-free units in prisons, including adaptation of prison facilities and assistance in implementation of programme on psychological support to convicted drug users in prisons [MKD]* • *Support development of specialized training for prison personnel in the re-socialization department, prison police and trainers, and provide respective manuals [MKD]* • *Organize training on handling violent behaviour in prisons, develop training programme and guidelines for the implementation of this programme and organize training of trainers [MKD]*

		• *Organize training for management of high risk prisoners [MKD]* • *Develop a training programme on dynamic security in prisons, preparation of training manual and assistance in training of trainers [MKD]* • *Organize training on prevention of self-harm and suicide in prison, preparation of training manual and assistance in training of trainers [MKD]*
2.1.2 State Parties effectively participate in the UNCAC IRM (second review cycle, focusing on the implementation of chapters II and V of the Convention, on prevention and asset recovery respectively) **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Conduct training for focal points and officials of State Parties undergoing the review process* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Organize capacity building seminars and workshops [All]* • *Support the set-up and strengthening of mechanisms for inter-agency coordination for the UNCAC review process [MKD]*	2.2.2 Institutional capacities of the judiciary, prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies required for investigating and prosecuting terrorism enhanced **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Conduct trainings (special investigation techniques, evidence collection, etc.)* • *Coordination of network of police and investigators with expertise in counter-terrorism investigation* • *Coordination of network of prosecutors and judges with expertise in counter-terrorism prosecution and adjudication* • *Participate in the UNODC Networking the Networks initiative (prosecutors, judges and LEAs)* • *Support exchange of information among SEE countries* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Conduct mock trials related to terrorist*	2.3.2 Legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks related to crime prevention and, in particular, criminal justice responses to violence against women, are strengthened **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Share best practices on policies and practical requirements, including inter-agency coordination, to prevent and respond to violence against women* • *Raise awareness on the issue of gender-based violence, including domestic violence* • *Share best practices on the prevention of recidivism through the provision of post-release support services*

		financing [Albania]	
		• *Support more cooperation and coordination to improve prosecution [Croatia]*	
		• *Organize joint regional workshops and seminars among criminal justice stakeholders, including with training academies [MKD]*	
		• *Strengthen capacity of authorities in using the Internet as an investigative and prosecution tool [Albania]*	
		• *Train the judiciary to be aware of and address what terrorism financing is, methods and options, and how it works [Albania]*	
		• *Support to inter-agency counter-terrorism task force, including capacity building and needed hardware and software [BiH]*	
		• *Review best practices in criminal procedure code (CPC) reforms relevant to terrorism cases (e.g., special investigative measures), and compare BiH CPCs with those of other CoE countries, to ensure human rights protection [BiH]*	
		• *Provide wide range of UNODC technical support (investigation, information gathering, etc.) [MKD]*	
		• *Support implementation of effective cross-border information sharing on banking and assets suspected to be supporting terrorist activities [Serbia]*	
		• *Support the development of national strategy and action plan on AML/CTF [Serbia]*	
		• *Support national capacities in*	

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	preventing and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes [Serbia]	
2.1.3 Best practices introduced in support of anti-corruption bodies in the field of corruption prevention, law enforcement and international cooperation, including asset recovery **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Organize expert level seminar to better understand the various forms and manifestations of corruption in the region, including the role of foreign companies/entities* • *Support stronger, more unified practices in confiscation and asset recovery, including the management of seized assets, non-conviction-based forfeiture, and mutual legal assistance* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Provide capacity building to conduct risk assessments in the public sector or specific parts thereof (e.g., police, justice, procurement, health, construction, customs, etc.) to identify potential remedies for integrity and accountability challenges [All]* • *Provide technical assistance and training for judges and prosecutors in developing integrity systems [All]* • *Strengthen anti-corruption agency in mainstreaming integrity measures into*	2.2.3 The legal regime against emerging terrorist threats, including foreign terrorist fighters, is strengthened **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Conduct legislative gap analysis* • *Support in drafting legislation, ensuring a harmonized regional approach* • *Identify and share best practices* • *Conduct national workshops on: a) the normative & administrative challenges related to the FTF threat; b) operational challenges related to FTF /rule of law compliant investigation of cases; c) protecting and using intelligence in rule of law based criminal justice sector led investigations; and d) increasing capacity of LEAs to use efficient special investigation techniques to counter terrorist activities on the Internet* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Research and present best practices on returning FTFs [Albania, BiH]*	2.3.3 Legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks related to justice for children, including the prevention of violence against children, strengthened **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Conduct regional workshop on the "UN Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence Against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice"* **Country Specific Activities:** • *Provide policy and legislative advice on implementing the National Strategy on Juvenile Justice [Albania]* • *Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions and actors dealing with children in contact with the law [Albania]* • *Support the implementation of measures aimed to prevent and effectively respond to violence against children in contact with the law (e.g., through use of VTCs, AV equipment, etc.) [Albania; Croatia, MKD, Serbia]*

	public sector institutions [Serbia] • *Support needs assessment, and subsequent provision of hardware and software equipment, to support LEA implementation of newly adopted laws [MKD]* • *Provide assistance in asset management coordination among state/entity bodies [BiH]* • *Provide best practices on regulations on lobbying activities [Croatia]* • *Strengthen Conflict of Interest framework, addressing public administration and government [Croatia]* • *Support capacity building in regard to effective asset recovery [Croatia]*		
	2.1.4 Anti-corruption advocacy activities and awareness-raising events held, and public-private collaborative initiatives supported **Indicative Regional Activities:** • *Support development of more targeted, effective communications strategies to explain to the public the work of anti-corruption agencies, and their effectiveness and results* • *Support stronger, systematic cooperation between anti-corruption bodies and CSOs* • *Provide educational opportunities for private sector to learn about corporate integrity and corruption risks* • *Support continuation and expansion of*		

	teaching, research and academic networks on corruption related issues in higher level academic institutions, including through UNODC's Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD) **Country Specific Activities:** • *Support development of MoUs between public and private institutions, including CSOs [Serbia]* • *Support coordination with CSOs in using more open data [Serbia]* • *Exchange of best practices of compliance mechanisms for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) [MKD]* • *Support continuation and expansion of involvement of institutions in ACAD [All]*		

	Sub-Programme 3: Member States have enhanced substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, including related infectious diseases, while ensuring consistent development of gender responsive approaches		
Outcomes	**3.1 Governments are supported in the definition, development, introduction, implementation and expansion of evidence-based drug use prevention polices and interventions**	**3.2 Governments are supported in the provision of continued and increased access to evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care services**	**3.3 Governments are supported in initiatives to ensure more effective social inclusion of people with substance use disorders through utilisation of sustained recovery management interventions**
Outputs	3.1.1 Consistent with international standards, coherent drug use prevention systems, based on the integration of existing elements at both national and local levels, are improved and supported *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Research risk and protective factors linked to substance use* • *Evaluate effectiveness of prevention interventions* • *Conduct training and educational activities* • *Organize thematic workshops and seminars* • *Develop and provide recommendations based on best practice* • *Support in drafting legislation* • *Provide capacity building for policy makers and local experts* • *Support outreach and public awareness on the risks and consequences of drug abuse, including production and dissemination of quality materials* • *Adopt, disseminate and raise awareness of international standards for the*	3.2.1. Drug dependence treatment assessments, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, research and development of technical tools and evidence-based policies are enhanced and supported *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Support research, individualized assessments, treatment referral decision-making and evaluation efforts (quality, effectiveness, etc.)* • *Organize thematic workshops and seminars* • *Develop standards for data collection* • *Conduct trainings on practices with the best scientific support of effectiveness, including but not limited to outreach, cognitive-behavioural therapy, motivational enhancement, medication assisted therapy, group therapy, etc.),* • *Support in drafting policies and related documentation* • *Support early screening, assessment, and identification of drug use disorders* • *Improve legislation, regulations and standards*	3.3.1 Recovery management intervention policies revised, and national evidence-based guidelines developed and integrated *Indicative Regional Activities:* • *Conduct assessments of functioning in multiple life domains; objective assessment of potential relapse* • *Develop and provide recommendations* • *Support in drafting legislation and other documents* • *Organize capacity building for policy makers* • *Share best practices* *Country Specific Activities* • *Establish expert working groups including NGO program representatives [Croatia, BiH]* • *Increase the community response to minimize discrimination of individuals with substance use and mental health disorders [MKD]* • *Improve the quality and availability of social reintegration, rehabilitation and*

prevention of drug use at the national and local level ***Country Specific Activities*** • *Strengthen the role of practitioners within the early detection system (e.g., beneficiaries, family medicine, pharmaceutical experts and mental health centers) [BiH, Serbia]* • *Support school-based curricular development [all countries]* • *Support selective prevention aimed at vulnerable groups (focused on enhancing their opportunities in difficult socio-economic conditions) and vulnerable/at risk individuals [MKD]* • *Conduct workshops with students and their parents, survey in cooperation with students at the University of Montenegro Philosophy Faculty [Montenegro]* • *Cooperate with municipal level offices for drug use prevention to share best practises, including through a web platform [Montenegro]* • *Support prevention programs in the workplace [Serbia]* • *Support engagement of local governments and civil society in prevention initiatives [Serbia]* • *Define and strengthen the role and capacity of all relevant stakeholders involved in the prevention of drug use [Serbia]*	• *Explore options to use modern technologies as an adjunct to treatment processes* • *Improve the quality and effectiveness of addiction treatment* • *Increase the capacity and range of treatment programs* ***Country Specific Activities*** • *Support establishment of registers of people in treatment [Albania, Croatia]* • *Support the improved reliability of drug related deaths indicators [Albania, BiH]* • *Support use of relevant IT tools and software [Croatia, Albania, BiH]* • *Develop, adopt and introduce specialized age-specific and treatment specific guidelines [disorders related to cannabis; disorders related to cocaine, amphetamine, ecstasy and hallucinogens; use of methadone and buprenorphine; usage by children, etc.][MKD]* • *Conduct survey on driving under the influence of currently controlled substances [MKD]* • *Support the advancement of the TDI (Treatment Demand Indicator) collection system. [Serbia, BiH]* • *Support in drafting a protocol for treatment of adolescents with drug use disorders [MKD]*	*socialization measures [Serbia]* • *Support the expansion of psychotherapeutic approaches [Montenegro]*
3.1.2 Drug use prevention assessments, development of common standards for	**3.2.2 Evidence-based capacity building in the field of drug dependence treatment**	**3.3.2 Capacities in sustained recovery management are established and**

data collection, and research and evaluation are supported	**and care (including related infectious diseases) is supported**	**supported**
Indicative Regional Activities • *Conduct assessments* • *Develop and provide recommendations based on best practice* • *Support to national data collection efforts as well as regional networking and exchange of expertise* *Country Specific Activities* • *Support coordination with EMCDDA and NFPs (National Focal Points) [MKD, BiH]* • *Develop mechanisms for the evaluation of prevention programs [Serbia, BiH]* • *Support the establishment of an IT platform to share best practices [Montenegro]* • *Impact evaluation of educational prevention programs [Albania]*	*Indicative Regional Activities* • *Organize training and capacity building events* • *Conduct workshops and seminars* • *Facilitate study visits* • *Develop and provide recommendations for policy and decision makers on treatment related issues* • *Conduct assessments of treatment system adequacy to the unique country needs* • *Involve and support engagement of NGOs* *Country Specific activities* • *Support the further integration of harm reduction approaches on the continuum of care [Serbia]* • *Increase immunization availability against hepatitis B virus among injectable drug users [Serbia]* • *Increase access to treatment for HIV infection and viral hepatitis C infection [Serbia]* • *Increase availability of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases among people who use drugs in controlled criminal justice settings and the community [Serbia, Croatia, BiH]* • *Develop quality standards for harm reduction programs [Serbia]* • *Enhance training curricula for*	*Indicative Regional Activities* • *Enhance professional skills in sustainable recovery management and relapse prevention, including further professionalization of the medical field* • *Provide policy recommendations* *Country Specific activities* • *Develop programmes to enable the reintegration of persons with drug use disorders into their families [BiH]* • *Develop a program of support to people in recovery after completing residential treatment in JU Kakaricka gora, with the Employment Agency of Montenegro [Montenegro]* • *Support vocational rehabilitation through peer support groups, for example in partnership with the carpentry workshop in JU Kakaricka gora [Montenegro]*

	graduate and post graduate educational processes [Albania] • *Explore opportunities for pilot implementation of a small scale buprenorphine treatment program [Albania]*	
3.1.3 Tools and guidelines which seek to prevent drug use among youth (children and adolescents) and vulnerable groups are developed in line with UNODC protocols and guidelines *Indicative Regional Activities* • *Organize networking to share best practices* • *Analyze existing standards and regulations* • *Support in drafting legislation and other documents* • *Conduct capacity building for policy makers* • *Organize workshops and seminars* *Country Specific Activities* • *Support life and social skills education in schools [Montenegro]* • *Strengthen capacity of health and educational professionals based on proven best practice [BiH]* • *Organize training of trainers (e.g., education counselling for young people with risky behaviour) [Croatia]* • *Build capacity to ensure children have knowledge, skills and abilities to make*	**3.2.3.Evidence-based drug dependence treatment service delivery strengthened and expanded** *Indicative Regional Activities* • *Organize coordination meetings* • *Assess the visibility and effectiveness of existing treatment services* • *Provide recommendations to policymakers and relevant experts to improve effectiveness of existing services* • *Support the development of innovative client oriented services (grant mechanisms, etc.)* • *Conduct training of trainers* • *Organize seminars and workshops* *Country Specific Activities* • *Develop programme(s) for persons affected by drug use disorders (early detection and treatment) [BiH]* • *Improve the quality and availability of addiction treatment in controlled criminal justice settings and the community [Serbia]* • *Develop treatment protocols for different types of substances [BiH]*	**3.3.3 Sustained recovery management interventions are developed, supported and expanded** *Indicative Regional Activities* • *Organize coordination meetings* • *Provide recommendations* • *Support in the development of innovative client-oriented services (grant mechanisms, etc.)* *Country Specific Activities* • *Strengthen programs for rehabilitation and socialization of people with drug use disorders in controlled criminal justice settings [Serbia, BiH]* • *Evaluate the effectiveness of long-term rehabilitative strategies such as vocational training and social reintegration [Albania, Croatia]*

	informed choices, have positive self-esteem, have stronger interpersonal and conflict resolution skills, and benefit from positive adult role models [MKD] • *Expand the Family Skills Programme to the municipal level, including piloting it on a selective and indicative basis [Montenegro, Albania]* • *Increase quality of universal prevention programs and improve system of implementation and coordination of prevention activities among children and youth [Serbia]*	• *Support dissemination of good practices from central expert institutions to regional hubs [Albania]*	

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Annex 5:

Logical Framework for South Eastern European Regional Programme

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Logical Framework			
Programme Title: **Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe**		Region/Country: South Eastern Europe	
		Date: 1 January 2016 – 31 December 2019	Duration: 4 years
Expected Objective: To serve as a strategic tool for UNODC's work in South Eastern Europe which will support the region in the implementation of relevant United Nations treaties and instruments in line with EU requirements under chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU *acquis* assisting the countries in meeting EU accession requirements as well as fulfilling obligations within the United Nations			
Sub-Programme 1	**Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks**
Objective: *Member States are more capable and proficient at responding to transnational organised crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking at the normative and operational levels in accordance with relevant UN conventions; criminal justice regimes are strengthened and more capable at preventing and combating terrorism in accordance with the rule of law; and the countries are better prepared to fulfil obligations as EU candidates*	(i) Number of Member States with increased capacities to combat transnational organized crime including illicit trafficking, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants and money laundering Baseline: 0 Target: 6	MoV(i): Relevant national reports (here and below national reports and statistics are meant, including yearly national reports on drug and crime situations in the countries/territory; details provided in the sub-programme documents)	Insufficient resources Insufficient political will among Member States

Outcome 1.1 **Governments have strengthened capacities to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime**	(i) Number of Member States continue participating in law enforcement and prosecution coordination and operational activities to support effective investigations and judicial processes	MoV (i): Relevant national reports	Insufficient funding
	Baseline: 0 Target: 6		Insufficient responsiveness by Member States for political reasons
	ii) Increase of container profiling and controls/inspections based on risk management in the region and increase of number of detections based on risk management	MoV (ii): Documentation on JCCU implementation	Insufficient participation in activities by Member States due to insufficient resources
	Baseline: 60% of containers controlled based on risk management since the establishment of the CCP with 30 detections in the region per year Target: 80% of containers coming to the ports in the region where CCP is operational are controlled based on risk management with 40 detections in the region per year		
Outcome 1.2 **Governments are more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**	(i) Number of governments with increased capacity to conduct effective investigations, ensure effective data collection and analysis, and improve effective prosecution and judicial procedures	MoV (i): Relevant national reports	
	Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessments Target: National assessments in at least 2 countries concluded		
	(ii) Number of Member States implementing stronger and more harmonized policies related to prevention, investigation and prosecution	MoV (ii): Relevant national reports	
	Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessments Target: At least 2 countries/territories supported in policy development and/or legislation drafted		Police and other officials reluctant to work and shared information with civic actors

	(iii) Number of policies and mechanisms assisted by UNODC in Member States to ensure the protection of vulnerable categories Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessments Target: At least 2 policies in 2 countries/territories	MoV (iii): Relevant national reports	
Outcome 1.3 **Governments are more effective in identifying and recovering the proceeds of crime**	(i) Number of Asset Forfeiture Units supported to trace, identify, freeze, seize, confiscate or forfeit proceeds of crime Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (ii) Number of FIU personnel, law enforcement officers, customs officers and financial investigators (disaggregated data by sex f/m) trained to operationally prevent and combat money laundering and illicit financial flows, both domestically and regionally through effective cooperation Baseline: 14 (two from each of the 7 countries/territories covered) Target: 70 (10 from each country/territory)	MoV (i): GRECO and MONEYVAL reports MoV (ii): GRECO and MONEYVAL reports	Lack of sufficient coordination mechanisms within Member States
Sub-Programme 2	**Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks**
Objective: *Member States strengthen the rule of law through prevention of crime and promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with UN standards and norms and are more capable of preventing and combating corruption and terrorism, in line with the UN*	(i) Number of Member States more effectively implementing UN treaties and international instruments in the fields of anti-corruption, anti-terrorism and criminal justice Baseline: 0 Target: 6	MoV(i): Relevant national reports	Insufficient resources Insufficient political will among Member States

Convention Against Corruption and universal instruments against terrorism			
Outcome 2.1 **Governments are more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption**	(i) States parties actively follow up on the findings and recommendations emerging from the UNCAC review process, with the support of UNODC Baseline: 0 (second review cycle will commence in 2016 with the first country visits and executive summaries to be expected in 2017) Target: 3 (ii) Countries/territories develop the capacities of national bodies/institutions in charge of the prevention, awareness raising, detection and prosecution of corruption (in particular anti-corruption agencies) with assistance from UNODC Baseline: 0 Target: 6 (iii) Number of Member States engaging stakeholders in government and civic advocacy and awareness raising activities, including public-private initiatives and academia, continues and quality of engagement improves Baseline: 0 Target: 6	MoV(i): UNCAC review reports MoV (ii): Relevant national reports MoV (iii): UNCAC review reports	Insufficient capacities of Anti-Corruption agencies Insufficient will for cooperation between government and civic stakeholders Insufficient involvement of peer review countries into the UNCAC mechanism
Outcome 2.2 **Governments are more effective in preventing and countering terrorism**	(i) Number of relevant awareness raising activities held, number of international legal instruments against terrorism ratified; relevant legislation amended and/or new legislation adopted Baseline: situation as of launch of RP Target: at least 4 awareness raising activities held, 4 conventions ratified, 4 new pieces of/or amended	MoV (i): Relevant national reports; UNODC Terrorism prevention branch statistics	

			Ineffective coordination within and among governments
	(ii) Percentage of participants in UNODC training activities indicating further use of training and tools (follow-up enquiry) Baseline: situation as of launch of RP Target: 70 percent of participants	MoV (ii): Relevant national reports	
	(iii) Enhancement of the number and capabilities of responsible officials in addressing challenges related to Foreign Terrorist Fighters Baseline: situation as launch of RP Target: 70 officials trained	MoV(iii): Pre- and post-event assessment	
Outcome 2.3 **Governments have strengthened crime prevention and criminal justice systems**	(i) Number of capacity development events held to support prison management in line with international standards and norms, including the resort to alternatives to imprisonment Baseline: 2 Target: 7 (ii) Programmes addressing violence against women are expanded in scale Baseline: 1 Target: 4 (iii) Pilot initiatives to address the issue of children in contact with the law are implemented and expanded in scale Baseline: 1 Target: 4	MoV(i): Relevant national reports MoV(ii): UN Women reports MoV (iii): Pre-and post-event assessments	Lack of appreciation among stakeholders of the importance of effective prison management and best practices in prison reform Lack of interest among states to prioritize ending violence against women

Sub-Programme 3	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks
Objective: *Member States have enhanced substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, including related infectious diseases, while ensuring consistent development of gender responsive approaches*	Number of Member States with enhanced and gender-responsive drug use disorder prevention, treatment and care systems in line with the standards identified in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention or subsequent international guidelines Baseline: 0 Target: 4	MoV: UNODC Development and Health Branch statistics	Insufficient resources Insufficient political will among Member States
Outcome 3.1 **Governments are supported in the definition, development, introduction, implementation and expansion of evidence-based drug use prevention polices and interventions**	(i) Improved capacity of Member States to deliver drug use prevention strategies based on international standards, and including efforts aimed at youth and vulnerable categories level (with data being disaggregated by service provided, age and gender where possible) Baseline: TBD through assessment at the beginning of the reporting period Target: 2 Member States demonstrate improved capacity (ii) The number of improved, evidence-based interventions being used by Member States, including those that will improve data collection, analysis and assessment capacities level (with data being disaggregated by service provided, age and gender where possible) Baseline: TBD through initial region-wide assessment Target: 2 additional interventions	MoV(i): Relevant national reports and surveys; pre- and post-event assessment questionnaires MoV(ii): Project activity reports	Insufficient coordination among policymakers Insufficient resources to improve data collection and analysis
Outcome 3.2 **Governments are supported in the provision of continued and**	(i) International best practices in evidence-based treatment, including monitoring of results and policy implementation, are increasingly used by Member States	MoV(i): Relevant national reports and surveys; Pre- and post-event assessments	

increased access to evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care services	Baseline: TBD through desk research at beginning of reporting period Target: 2 countries/territories with improved capacity in policy implementation and results monitoring (ii) Improved national/regional knowledge of evidence-based practices in the field of drug dependence and treatment among Member State service delivery professionals at national/regional level (with data being disaggregated by service provided, age and gender where possible) Baseline: TBD at beginning of reporting period Target: 4 countries/territories with improved capacity	MoV (ii): Pre-and post-event assessments	Insufficient resources to provide comprehensive training and capacity building
Outcome 3.3 **Governments are supported in initiatives to ensure more effective social inclusion of people with substance use disorders through utilisation of sustained recovery management interventions**	(i) Number of Member States revising policies in support of effective, evidence-based recovery approaches in line with the standards identified in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention or subsequent international guidelines Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (ii) Number of Member States that have facilities/institutions offering improved and sustained recovery services in line with international best practice in line with the standards identified in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention or subsequent international guidelines Baseline: TBD through initial assessment Target: 2	MoV(i): Relevant national reports MoV(ii): Relevant national reports	Insufficient political will to allocate resources needed for effective treatment and recovery

UNODC REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

STEERING COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. Objectives

The overall objective of the Programme Steering Committee is to guide and support UNODC in the implementation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, ensure liaison among relevant Government entities and partners in the implementation and coordination of this Programme, and advise the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the countries of South Eastern Europe on matters related to this Programme and developments in the areas of UNODC mandate. As a consultative body, the Steering Committee's support and guidance to UNODC includes the periodic review of programme objectives and progress against set targets, as well as participation in programme communication and coordination. The Steering Committee also assists UNODC in identifying potential areas of programme synergies or duplication with other actors in the region, and supports resource mobilization for the Regional Programme. Through its local coordination and communication functions, members of the Steering Committee ensure constant communication flow between the parties, transparent Programme implementation, and availability of relevant up to date information on matters related to drug and crime control in the region.

II. Background

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016 - 2019) was launched on 26 November 2015 in Vienna with support of all participating and partner countries and regional organizations. All participants of the launch event recognised the significance of the Regional Programme and its added value in the joint efforts aimed at strengthening regional cooperation aimed at countering illicit drug trafficking along the southern corridor of Afghan heroin trafficking and related problems. Programme and partner countries and regional organizations present at the launch also endorsed a Declaration of Intent, which emphasizes the notion of shared responsibility for this Programme's implementation and results.

III. Programme Steering Committee Overall Mandate and Composition:

The Programme Steering Committee is essential for supporting the Programme's implementation, coordination, communication and monitoring progress and challenges, as well as ensuring non-duplication, resource mobilization and partnership building. To this effect, the member of the Programme Steering Committee acts as the Government designated counterpart for his/her delegating country and acts as the direct line of communication on this Programme for UNODC.

A representative of the Regional Cooperation Council will also be present at the meetings of the Steering Committee, in view of the importance of alignment of the Programme's country level activities with the regional policies and work of the Regional Cooperation Council related to the drug and crime control topics within the on-going EU integration process.

UNODC acts as the secretariat and convening body for the Programme Steering Committee. UNODC will moderate Programme Steering Committee meetings, in co-chairing fashion with Programme Steering Committee

members as agreed, and will ensure that relevant Programme personnel and UNODC experts involved in the Programme's implementation can attend Programme Steering Committee sessions. In its capacity as Programme Steering Committee secretariat, UNODC will provide regular updates on Programme implementation to Programme Steering Committee members, maintain the Programme Steering Committee calendar and timetable, and provide minutes on the Programme Steering Committee meetings, for adoption by the Programme Steering Committee, and subsequent circulation. UNODC will ensure that essential meeting documentation, in particular documents requiring PSC review and approval, are shared with PSC members two weeks before each meeting.

The Programme Steering Committee will decide before each session as to whether donor countries and/or relevant regional partners will be invited to the upcoming meeting, or briefed thereafter by UNODC and Programme Steering Committee members or their representatives.

IV.   Frequency of Programme Steering Committee Meetings and Individual Tasks:

Steering Committee meetings will be held at least on a semi-annual basis with the following purpose:

- To discuss the programme workplan and provide inputs/advice in order to secure/facilitate its implementation at field level;
- To review and adopt annual programme implementation plans, review implementation progress of the Regional Programme, and provide advice and feedback to UNODC on programme monitoring measures and reporting;
- To provide regular updates on the Programme's activities to the participating countries' Governments;
- To provide briefings on any country/Government action related to the Programme's implementation;
- To share information on planned or on-going activities carried out by other relevant partners in the region in order to avoid any possible overlapping and duplications;
- To ensure timely sharing of documentation relevant to the implementation of the Regional Programme among interested partners, including involved Governments and UNODC;
- To review possibilities for assisting UNODC with local resource mobilization and partnership building;
- To assist in establishing contacts with national counterparts and ensure direct and prompt communication with their respective government agencies, and focal points as applicable, and secure related follow-up;
- To participate in regional seminars/workshop carried out under the Regional Programme if and when deemed appropriate; and
- To participate in the planning and conduct of programme evaluations, and in programme review or monitoring missions as might be required.

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UN Standard Legal Context

1. The following Governments having signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on the dates indicated, agree that the SBAA shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present programme document. The Governments confirm, in particular, that Article IX (Privileges and Immunities), Article X (Facilities for the execution of UNDP assistance) of the SBAA shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this programme, Article XI (Suspension or Termination of Assistance) and Article XII (Settlement of Disputes) of the SBAA shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this programme.

    - Government of Albania (17 June 1991)
    - Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (7 December 1995)
    - Government of Croatia (12 March 1996)
    - Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (30 October 1995)
    - Government of Montenegro (15 December 2006)
    - Government of Serbia (24 March 1988)

2. In case of conflict between the provisions of the present programme document and those contained in the SBAA the terms of the present programme document shall prevail.

Non Liability/Compensation clause

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

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

Equipment-related clauses

5. The Government will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within the countries/territories participating in the regional Programme.

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

7. UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present programme for the purposes of implementation of the programme.

However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavour to make such decisions in consultation with the party/parties and entity/entities concerned.

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

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

Copyright clause

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

Op-out clause

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

Oversight /Audit clause

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

Revisions/Dispute resolution of the programme document

13. The present programme document may be modified by written agreement between the parties concerned.