



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



**ANNUAL APPEAL 2016**

UNODC  
ANNUAL APPEAL  
2016



This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

Suggested citation: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

No use of this publication may be made for resale or any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from UNODC.

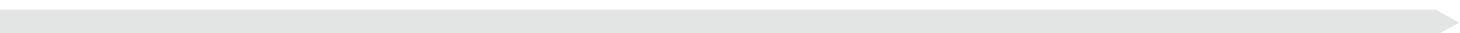
Applications for such permission, with a statement of purpose and intent of the reproduction, should be addressed to UNODC, Advocacy Section.

#### DISCLAIMER

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of UNODC or contributory organizations, nor does it imply any endorsement.

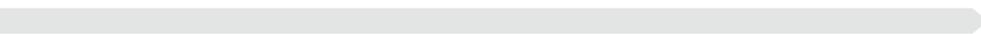
The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNODC concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This publication has not been formally edited.



## Table of Contents

Preface .....	5
DIVISION FOR OPERATIONS .....	7
Drug Prevention Health Branch .....	8
Justice Section .....	13
Country and Regional Programmes .....	17
DIVISION FOR POLICY ANALYSIS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS .....	41
Public Affairs Branch .....	42
Research and Trend Analysis Branch (RAB) .....	47
DIVISION FOR TREATY AFFAIRS .....	55
Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch .....	56
Corruption and Economic Crime Branch (CEB) .....	68
Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) .....	72
Secretariat to the Governing Bodies (SGB) .....	74
Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) .....	76
GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING .....	79





## Preface

It is my privilege to present to you the first UNODC Annual Appeal designed to institutionalize a performance-based dialogue with Member States and other funding partners. I hope that this initiative, along with our ongoing interactions through other channels, will lay the foundation for a stronger and more sustainable funding model for UNODC.

UNODC, as you may recall from our Annual Report, has made good progress in assisting Member States to implement integrated country, regional and global programmes in our mandated areas. To deliver the required support and services, however, we need a stable and assured funding stream that allows for forward planning. In addition, a significant level of un-earmarked funds is required for new programmes, emerging needs, research and a limited set of core functions.

A crucial year lies ahead of us. One that marks the start of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a transformational process that will undoubtedly alter the way we work for the next 15 years and beyond. For UNODC, the 2030 Agenda is particularly important because it draws together the strands of peace, security, the rule of law, human rights, development and equality into a comprehensive and forward-looking framework.

UNODC's mandates are reflected in many of the universal aspirations embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a number of these are closely aligned to the Office's aims. SDG 16, with its targets of promoting the rule of law through addressing transnational threats such as organized crime, trafficking, terrorism and corruption, is particularly significant; SDG 3, with its emphasis on combatting drug use, dependence and related HIV; SDG 15 on wildlife crime; as well as SDG 11 on safer cities, among many other Goals; are closely related to our work.

Attaining the targets under SDG 16 is arguably critical if we are to achieve sustainable progress on all 17 of the Goals. The 2030 Agenda

offers an important framework as Member States review the international community's responses to the world drug problem at the UN General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem (UNGASS 2016) this year. I am optimistic that UNGASS 2016 will recognize that the complex nature of the drug problem requires sophisticated solutions encompassing the rule of law, public health, community safety and international cooperation.

But, to take the broad range of UNODC's work to scale, and to ensure that issues related to the rule of law, security and justice, including drugs and crime are addressed in mainstream development planning, we need active cooperation with larger development players within and outside the UN system.

Progress, if it is to be achieved, must also be measured, and indeed be measurable. SDG 16 is no exception and UNODC has a long-standing capacity in researching complex and often hidden phenomena such as organized crime, trafficking in persons, corruption, illicit financial flows, the rule of law and access to justice. We are carefully reviewing our regular data collection and analysis to support the monitoring of this Goal.

UNODC, in all its work, is driven by an overriding desire to assist and support Member States as they confront current and emerging forms of illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. This year's Annual Appeal will enable us to continue to live up to the high expectations of Member States in terms of the consistency and quality of our essential projects and programmes.



UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov



# DIVISION FOR OPERATIONS



# DRUG PREVENTION AND HEALTH BRANCH (DHB)



From top to bottom: Medical examination in a prison in El Fasher, North Darfur © UNAMID / Albert González Farran. Sustainable livelihood project in Quimbaya, Colombia © UNODC. Elephant tusks shown in a training video © INTERPOL.



## Global programme on drug prevention and treatment

The Office's global programme on drug prevention and treatment promotes effective and efficient drug prevention and treatment strategies, and is focussed on assisting Member States in reaching target 3.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Too often, national prevention systems worldwide comprise isolated, short-term initiatives that are not based on scientific evidence, which in turn leads to the perception that drug prevention does not work. In response, UNODC has led global efforts in developing the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, and, through their dissemination, is promoting better quality and coverage of effective drug prevention.

Primary among the UNODC's work in this area are family-based interventions that have been proven to be effective in strengthening protective factors against a range of risky health and social behaviours, including drug use, substance abuse and violence. A similar initiative is being piloted with teachers in schools.

UNODC continues to disseminate psychosocial protocols and will pilot pharmacological protocols for drug prevention and drug dependence treatment among children exposed to drug use at a very young age. Early onset of drug use can be seen in very vulnerable children (e.g. street children and refugees), and is linked to higher prevalence of drug dependence later in life.

In the area of drug dependence treatment and care, and in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNODC aims to

promote accessible, affordable, evidence-based and ethical treatment and care strategies to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence. The programmes focus on data collection/assessment, capacity building, service support, and policy and advocacy support. The activities are implemented in close coordination with government counterparts, research institutions and civil society to improve the knowledge and skills of policy makers, researchers and service providers.

UNODC is committed to attaining the highest standards of ethics and care and the promotion of human rights for people with drug use disorders through the support of voluntary treatment interventions, non-discriminatory practices and confidentiality.

In 2016, the 'Best Practices on the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders' will be launched.

Finally, UNODC partners with WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) to increase access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, while preventing diversion and misuse. The programme supports legislative and policy review, as well as training for healthcare workers related to intervention services for patients. It also raises awareness within Government systems, and among medical servers, local communities and families. In the course of the next biennium, the programme will expand its footprint to other countries among those that currently provide the least access, as per data from the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the WHO.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$14,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$9,000,000</b>

## HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings

In the 2016-2017 biennium, the UNODC global HIV/AIDS programme will support countries to achieve major reductions in new HIV infections and HIV related deaths among people who use drugs, who are at risk of HIV and people in prison, while working to eliminate discrimination.

UNODC will contribute towards reaching SDG 3 and ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030 by promoting human rights, public health, justice and equality of access to HIV services aimed at reducing the HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs, people who use stimulant drugs and are at risk from HIV, and people in prisons.

As a cosponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNODC will implement the 2016-2021 UNAIDS Strategy which calls for a 75 per cent reduction of new HIV infections among key populations, including people who use drugs and people in prisons, by 2020.

UNODC will provide strategically diversified and intensified technical assistance and capacity development, and better targeted advocacy for comprehensive, evidence-informed and human rights-focused HIV services in high priority countries, sub-national regions and cities.

The Office will focus on strengthening the capacity of countries and of partnerships between civil society and community based organi-

zations, and national health, drug control, criminal justice and law enforcement sectors to create an enabling legal, policy and practice environment. The Office will also facilitate the rapid scaling up of services for people who use drugs and people in prison settings with a special focus on gender and human rights.

UNODC also aims at further strengthening global data, indicators, methods and tools to monitor and evaluate the HIV epidemic among target groups.

Within this, there are a number of expected outcomes, including:

- Increased coverage, for people who inject drugs, of the comprehensive package of HIV prevention, treatment and care;
- Improved access, for people who are using stimulant drugs and are at risk of HIV, to evidence-based HIV prevention, treatment and care services;
- Increased coverage of the comprehensive package for HIV prevention, treatment and care services in prisons and other closed settings, that are equivalent to those provided in the community; and
- Increased country capacity to review, reform and implement legislative and policy frameworks that facilitate access to justice and evidence and human rights-based HIV services.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$26,596,500</b>	<b>\$17,484,000</b>	<b>\$9,112,500</b>

## Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

The UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime is a four-year initiative aimed at linking existing regional efforts in a global system and enhancing capacity-building and wildlife law enforcement networks at regional and sub-regional levels.

The Global Programme delivers a range of specific technical assistance activities designed to strengthen the capacity of Member States to prevent, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crimes against protected species of wild flora and fauna.

In 2016-2017, UNODC will continue to deliver results-oriented activities to those countries affected by wildlife and forest crime. In particular, work conducted within the programme will include:

- Conducting national legislative reviews, strengthening legislation and strengthening enforcement of existing legislation, as well as strengthening law enforcement and judicial capacity to conduct effective investigations and successful prosecutions;
- Enhancing cooperation between source, transit and destination states with a view to addressing both the demand and

supply sides of the equation. This will be done through multinational operations, controlled deliveries, and intelligence-led interdictions as well as a related public information campaign to reduce demand. The International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime (ICWC) will continue to be an important partnership forum;

- Developing guidelines on the analysis of timber to support law enforcement capacity to identify illegal logging and of related practical training materials;
- Strengthening regional wildlife enforcement networks, including the establishment of an African Wildlife Forensics Network and building laboratory capacity;
- Leading an international expert consultative process to identify and subsequently address priority areas for technical assistance related to fisheries crime;
- Continuing to work with ongoing UNODC initiatives to address issues related to corruption, money laundering and container control with specific reference to wildlife and forest crime; and
- Conducting global research on wildlife crime and maintain a database of illegal wildlife seizures.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>\$0<sup>1</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> While the programme plan is for \$6 million, and as such is fully funded, additional specific requests for assistance have been received which would cost up to \$500,000 to fulfil.

## Global Programme on Alternative Development

A new four-year Global Programme on Alternative Development (currently in the approval process) will be launched in 2016 with the aim of providing Member States with technical assistance to design, implement, monitor and evaluate development-oriented drug crop control interventions within the framework of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development. Within the overall ambit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the programme will seek to mainstream developmental issues of communities involved in drug cultivation into the wider development plan. Specific activities and outputs will include: seminars and workshops to promote the sharing of best practices through farmer exchange programmes; establishing and/or strengthening institutional

dialogue mechanisms and capacities for harmonizing policies; and mainstreaming development-oriented Alternative Development objectives into conventional development programmes, plans and projects. This will be undertaken through:

- Providing technical and policy advice to Member States affected by illicit crop cultivation;
- Undertaking research on the impact of Alternative Development interventions; and
- Introducing research results in relevant international forums and promoting this as an important basis for international drug policies in the fields of alternative development and public health.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$140,000</b>	<b>\$860,000</b>



# JUSTICE SECTION



From top to bottom: Lady Justice © OSCE / Zaur Zeynal. Ground breaking ceremony for the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex © UNODC. Restorative justice for children in Colombia © UNODC.



## Support to crime prevention and criminal justice

This project is UNODC's main vehicle to support Member States in preventing crime and building more efficient, transparent and effective criminal justice systems, in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments.

Since the project began in 2008, there has been a significant impact: 105 countries have received assistance; six new international standards have been developed and adopted by the General Assembly<sup>2</sup>; at least 75 countries have used a total of 43 technical assistance tools developed by the project; and between 2010 and 2015, 1,017 criminal justice professionals (436 of these female) were provided substantive training.

As a cross-cutting programme, it has provided substantive advisory services in a number of key thematic areas which provide the building-blocks to all other UNODC mandates: crime prevention; access to legal aid; reform of police, prosecution, judicial and prison institu-

tions; support to victims and witnesses; justice for children and crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against children; gender in the criminal justice and responses to violence against women; restorative justice and alternatives to imprisonment as well as the social reintegration of offenders.

In 2016-2017, the programme aims to focus on the dissemination of existing tools and handbooks through the provision of training and to increase the provision of technical assistance to requesting Member States in cooperation with UNODC's Field Office network. The core objective will be to address prison overcrowding in many parts of the world through: reducing the scope of imprisonment; strengthening prison management; improving prison conditions; and supporting the social reintegration of offenders. This will be done through, among others, specific measures targeting the reduction of the scope of women's imprisonment and gender-specific non-custodial measures and ensuring that children have access to fair, effective and child-sensitive justice systems.

<sup>2</sup>The Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules); the UN Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the

Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; the UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (adopted by the Third Committee on 5 November 2015).

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,286,761</b>	<b>\$3,713,239</b>

## UNODC-UNICEF Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The joint UNODC-UNICEF Global Programme has the goal to promote and implement the recently approved 'United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice', and build the capacity of Member States in protecting children from violence by:

- Empowering children to demand remedies when violence occurs; and
- Strengthening the justice system and its capacity to prevent and respond to violence against children.

To achieve its objectives, the Global Programme – which is set to run for three years – will produce two outcomes: a) Increased global awareness and understanding on prevention and responses to violence against children in contact with justice systems; and b) Children

in three pilot countries are better protected by practical measures on prevention and responses to violence against children in contact with justice systems. The first outcome will be implemented at global and regional levels while the second will be implemented at the national level in three pilot countries which are to be determined based on requests for assistance by Member States.

The Global Programme builds upon complementarities and brings together the added value of both UNODC and UNICEF in addressing challenges related to violence against children in contact with the justice system. The implementation of the UNODC-UNICEF Global Programme on Violence against Children started in July 2015 with activities being implemented at the global level and at the country level with the launch of Colombia as the first pilot country. Requests from other countries to be considered as pilot countries are being received and will be met once funding is available.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$947,841</b>	<b>\$2,052,159</b>

## UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme

The Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) is a wider expansion of the initial Counter-Piracy Programme in response to Somali piracy, including other types of organized crime occurring at sea and falling within the mandate of UNODC. The main objective of the Programme is to improve the capabilities and capacity of the criminal justice systems of Member States to carry out effective prevention and prosecution of maritime crimes within a sound rule of law framework. The programme has five outcomes: three focus on Member States having the capacity to carry out effective prevention and prosecution of maritime crimes within a sound rule of law framework in the Indian Ocean, the Horn of Africa and the Atlantic; another outcome is on Detention Support and Transfers provided to States; while the last one focuses on further programme development in the area of support in combatting maritime crime through enhanced coordination, cooperation and awareness raising.

The programme assists Member States in building, enhancing and 'joining-up' their capabilities and capacities in countering maritime crime. It focuses on leveraging the Office's other sectoral and thematic pockets of maritime expertise, seeking to explore and exploit opportunities for both broader maritime crime and maritime law enforcement capacity building, and regionally sensitive best practice development. One example is the establishment of the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime with its six sub-groups on: trafficking in narcotics; smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons; illegal fishing; wildlife and forest crime; Somali charcoal; and piracy/armed robbery. The Programme further supports Member States in building their capacity in prosecuting maritime crimes, including assisting their full criminal justice system of law enforcement, investigations, prosecutions, courts and prisons. A large component of the Programme consists of mentoring, assessments and technical assistance, in addition to provision of equipment and building of infrastructure.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017 (GMCP)	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,215,818</b>	<b>\$6,784,182</b>
Planned delivery in 2016-2017 (Trust Fund)	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$4,000,000</b>	<b>\$799,014</b>	<b>\$3,200,986</b>



# COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PROGRAMMES



From top to bottom: A sewing workshop to generate income in a women's prison, Kyrgyz Republic © UNODC / Maksim Shubovich. Sports event to commemorate World Drug Day 2015 © UNODC. Wildlife forensics training course for law enforcement officers in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam © Piotr Zarowski.



## South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific

### Regional Programme for Southeast Asia (2014-2017)

The UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-2017 provides a framework for delivering a coherent work programme to support Member States and regional partners in attaining positive results in addressing priority crime and drug issues. The proliferation of transnational crime, and in particular the progressing integration among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the wider region present the backdrop for the Regional Programme's increasing relevance to addressing challenges related to drugs, crime and terrorism in Southeast Asia.

Over the next two years, UNODC, under the Regional Programme, aims to enhance its support to Member States in Southeast Asia in five interdependent areas of work: a) transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking; b) anti-corruption; c) terrorism prevention; d) criminal justice; and e) drugs and health, and alternative development.

In this context, UNODC aims to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to effectively combat smuggling networks, to strengthen legal and policy frameworks, and in particular to enhance the ability of agencies to effectively manage borders. Key priorities include enhanced cooperation to counter drug and precursor trafficking, including in the context of the Greater Mekong Sub-region Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control; strengthened capacities to counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants; effective responses and policy frameworks against wildlife and forest crime; promoting border management initiatives such as the border liaison office mechanism and joint port control units; as well as strengthening strategies against money laundering and cybercrime.

To support strengthened responses against corruption in the region, UNODC will continue to promote alignment of anti-corruption policies, legislation and institutional capacities with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Increased involvement of civil society groups in anti-corruption strategies is a priority.

Strengthening Member States' legislative frameworks and capacities to prevent and counter terrorism continues to be a priority. In particular, UNODC will aim to promote regional cooperation to better understand and address emerging challenges such as the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon and its impact in the region.

UNODC supports the strengthening of regional cooperation on cross-border criminal issues through the development of regional cooperation mechanisms. In the general context of promoting United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC aims to support Member States to more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences, and improve prison management.

Enhancing access to drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration services, which is in contrast to compulsory treatment centres, as well as HIV prevention, treatment and care services to people who use drugs and prisoners are at the centre of UNODC's regional-level efforts to address drug use and strengthen public health.

In particular, the Regional Programme also fosters cooperation with and supports activities to assist the Governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam to address challenges related to illicit drugs and organized crime, and to strengthen their criminal justice systems to counter threats in the national and regional contexts.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$26,452,771</b>	<b>\$15,000,000</b>	<b>\$11,452,771</b>

## Country Programme Indonesia (2012-2016)

UNODC's Country Programme in Indonesia has been extended through to December 2016, after which a new Country Programme for 2017-2019 will be implemented.

The anti-corruption sub-programme will support the Government in reviewing national legislation, policies and strategies for compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Training Needs Assessments conducted for the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit, and curriculum developed on anti-corruption and anti-money laundering will be deployed. The private sector will be encouraged to adopt ethical business practices and research on corruption behaviour will be conducted on an ongoing basis. Asset recovery mechanisms will be strengthened to recover assets amassed through corruption. Looking ahead, UNODC will involve academia, civil society and the media to raise awareness among the public on corruption issues.

On drugs and HIV, the Country Office will continue its work on drug demand reduction by supporting evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment and reintegration responses. Harmonization of national legislation and policies to provide alternatives to incarceration currently being piloted in Jakarta and Makassar will be expanded. Technical advisory services and capacity building of law enforcement

personnel and treatment providers will also be continued. HIV prevention treatment and care services in Indonesia will target people in correctional settings, injecting drug users and other drug users through comprehensive prevention, treatment and care measures.

UNODC will prioritize support to the Government of Indonesia's initiatives on REDD+ and climate change and in preserving biodiversity. Wildlife and forest crimes such as illegal logging, forest fires set up in the course of this crime, and illegal use of forest land will be combated through improved law enforcement responses. Knowledge and operational skills of law enforcers to investigate the linkages between forest crimes, corruption and money laundering using existing training materials and eLearning will be supported. Local communities will be engaged in reporting wildlife and forest crimes through local investigators.

In order to promote maritime security, UNODC will continue to implement the Container Control Programme, partnering with the Directorate General of Customs, to target suspect seafaring containers to interdict drugs, illicit trade in goods and prevent abuse of commercial trade for transnational organized crime activities. Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing will be addressed through a comprehensive maritime programme.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$2,150,330</b>	<b>\$2,150,330</b>	<b>\$0<sup>3</sup></b>

<sup>3</sup> A new country programme is under development with the national counterpart (BAPPENAS), due to come online later this year with a estimated annual funding requirement in the region of \$5 million.

## Country Programme Myanmar (2014-2017)

The primary focus of the Country Programme Myanmar is to support the Government in strengthening its capacity to deal with national drug and crime challenges and to enable its contribution to cross-border and intra-regional cooperation. A strong emphasis is placed on pursuing cooperation with key relevant national counterparts as well as on supporting Myanmar's contribution to regional partnership mechanisms and frameworks including ASEAN and the Greater Mekong Sub-region MoU on Drug Control. In view of renewed increases in opium cultivation, effective approaches to ensuring sustainable livelihoods for farmers are key elements of the Country Programme.

In order to strengthen the response to organized crime and illicit trafficking, the Country Programme aims to enhance national capacities to counter challenges such as trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, money laundering, and drug trafficking, to enable Myanmar to contribute to an effective regional response. Enhanced focus will be placed on wildlife and forest crime.

Police reform and a fair and effective criminal justice system are key elements of UNODC's efforts. In particular, this includes strengthening a police management and law enforcement system based on

the rule of law and respect for human rights, in line with a national police reform plan. UNODC will also continue to support improved prison management, as well as measures to counter corruption.

UNODC aims to enhance national capacities to ensure access to evidence-based drug prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation services. The Country Programme also envisions support to the Government to make available effective HIV prevention, treatment and care responses among people who use drugs and among prisoners. Myanmar is one of 24 high priority countries for UNODC's global efforts to reduce new HIV infections among people who use drugs.

As Myanmar is the world's second largest producer of opium poppy, the Country Programme places key focus on promoting alternative development in areas where illicit crops grow. Initially focused on ensuring food security among farmers in opium growing areas, the Country Programme has more recently shifted its focus on providing opportunities to grow higher-income crops, coupled with improved distribution channels to ensure a sustainable raise in living standards. UNODC will seek to continue its efforts over the next biennium, but additional support is clearly needed to ensure sustainable impact in reducing poverty and incentives to grow illicit crops.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$6,994,500</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>\$994,500</b>

## Southern Europe, West and Central Asia

### Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries

The Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries is UNODC's framework to support the countries of West and Central Asia to develop regional and international joint responses and a coherent policy response to counter the harmful impact of illicit narcotics trafficking on security, governance and social economic development. At the end of 2015, the Regional Programme concluded its first phase (2011-2015), with a second phase now being implemented (2016-2019).

In partnership with the eight Governments covered by the programme (Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) as well as other stakeholders, the Regional Programme offers support through four programmatic pillars, all grounded in a gender responsive, human rights-based approach.

Over the next two years, the Regional Programme will continue to work with the countries of West and Central Asia to build law enforcement cooperation through, among others, the Regional Intelligence Working Group on Precursors, the Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan Initiative and the Triangular Initiative. The Regional Programme will continue to facilitate cooperation between the key law enforcement intelligence coordination bodies in the region – the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CAR-ICC) – with bodies including the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC), the Asia-Pacific Information and Coordination Center for Combating Drug Crimes (APICC) and the Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre (GCIC). Sub-programme 1 will also strengthen forensic analysis capacities, provide prioritized training and facilitate regular case-based meetings on both precursors and illicit drug seizures.

Sub-Programme 2 will focus on training sessions and workshops addressing, Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT), asset recovery and confiscation of illicit assets, mutual legal assistance and extradition, cybercrime, control delivery and joint investigative teams, and countering corruption. The programme has helped facilitate the signing of MOUs between countries providing a legal basis for the exchange of information on suspicious financial transactions, the most recent being between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. An important output will be regular FIU to FIU meetings between the eight countries and supporting networking among both judicial institutions and AML experts under its Criminal Assets Southern Hub (CASH) Initiative.

The third sub-programme has been boosting cooperation across the region in drug demand reduction. The next two years will see a scaling-up of the support to evidence-based drug prevention and treatment and HIV prevention among vulnerable groups. Workshops to support both health and law enforcement officials in dealing with these vulnerable populations will be provided, while the Regional Programme will continue to offer outreach services to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and support networking among Government agencies, civil society organizations and experts that are addressing drug use.

Sub-programme 4 underpins the other three areas. Over the next two years, the sub-programme will work to strengthen national capacity to collect, analyse and manage data in the drug control field. It will also produce studies on drug trafficking routes, the impact of illicit financial flows and youth drug abuse.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$10,230,000</b>	<b>\$6,795,272</b>	<b>\$3,434,728</b>

## Country Programme for Afghanistan

Afghanistan is entering an important phase in its modern history with the completion of the Transition (Inteqal) Process at the end of 2014 and the initiation of the Transformation Decade (2015-2024). In an important development, a reform programme entitled 'Realizing Self-Reliance: Commitments to Reforms and Renewed Partnership' was put forward at the London Conference held in December 2014 which identifies strategic policy priorities for Afghanistan for the Transformation Decade; in addition, the first senior officials' meeting of the Unity Government that was held in September 2015, also outlined a vision going forward and UNODC's proposed programme aims to assist with the attainment of both.

A major obstacle to implementing the reforms is the fact that Afghanistan is the world's largest producer of illicit opium and heroin. With around three million drug users<sup>5</sup> and five per cent of the population involved in drug cultivation, Afghanistan pays a very high cost for the illicit drug problem in the country. The vision of the Country Programme for Afghanistan is to strengthen the capacity of the Government, assist with the policy framework and provide accurate data and information to counter the consequences of drugs and crime in the country in line with the Government's 'Realizing Self-Reliance' strategy. This work is carried out under four sub-programmes:

The first sub-programme supports national partners in Afghanistan in specific niche areas such as border management, capacity development of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan, precursor control, investigative capacity development of the relevant government institutions to counter trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants

and corruption as well as to implement the anti-money laundering measures in line with the international conventions on drugs, transnational organized crime and corruption and with reference to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations for Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT).

The second, aims to strengthen the rule of law, build integrity, address impunity, and develop a professional judicial culture, which are all essential prerequisites for peace and stability in Afghanistan and an essential basis to address drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. Under the Criminal Justice Sub-programme, addressing corruption, economic crime and prison/juvenile justice reform are the main priorities.

Sub-programme 3 aims to address the needs of drug affected communities, offer alternative livelihood/development streams to poppy/cannabis growing households and persons affected by drug use and dependence, with a special focus on vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, female injecting drug users and populations in closed settings.

Finally, the fourth sub-programme looks to provide capacity development to the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) in the areas of crop monitoring, research, inter-agency cooperation and provincial outreach. In addition, UNODC aims to support MCN ability to promote public awareness on counter narcotics and criminal justice, and develop a strong statistical and analytical team within the MCN itself.

<sup>5</sup> International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) Survey of 2015

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$22,290,000</b>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>	<b>\$18,790,000</b>

## UNODC Programme for Central Asia (2015-2019)

The 2015-2019 UNODC Programme for Central Asia represents the overarching strategic framework under which the Office provides technical assistance within the Central Asian States of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

It builds on previous UNODC assistance within the sub-region and aims to deliver a projected budget of \$70 million between 2015 and 2019. The Programme looks to enhance both national level capabilities and develop increasing sub-regional cooperation between the Central Asian States and is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Over the next two years, this sub-programme will help Member States become more proficient at responding to transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking at the normative and operational levels in accordance with relevant United Nations Conventions. The criminal justice regimes will be strengthened to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with the rule of law.

UNODC will assist Central Asian States to strengthen the rule of law through the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems. These will be in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments. This will be achieved

through: increasing assistance to the development and updating of international standards and norms; providing guidance and expert advice to forensic institutions; and introducing quality management systems in forensic laboratories.

UNODC aims to address drug use through evidence-based prevention strategies within schools, families, the workplace and communities at large. The Office also looks to increase the quality, availability and access to services for people affected by drug use disorders, prisoners, and in relation to trafficking in persons. The major objective is to provide evidence-based prevention of drug use, treatment of drug dependence, and prevention of HIV and other health and social consequences associated with the use of illicit drugs.

This sub-programme supports many of the outcomes above, and aims to enhance Member States' research and analytical capacities and provide centralized reporting and research in support of policy advice and advocacy. UNODC already conducts a wealth of research within the Central Asian States, and this work seeks to enhance Member States' data collection and analysis capabilities, and knowledge products along the lines of the other three sub-programmes. It will assist Member States in understanding thematic and cross-cutting issues in order for them to formulate effective national policies and implement evidence-based operational responses to counter the effects of drugs, crime and security issues.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$24,180,000</b>	<b>\$11,770,000</b>	<b>\$12,410,000</b>

## Country Programme for Iran

The UNODC Country Programme for Iran operates within the Country Partnership Programme 2015-2019 which was jointly developed with the Government. The Country Programme is made up of four sub-programmes:

Sub-Programme 1, 'Border Management and Illicit Trafficking', will enhance national drug and precursor control capacities as well as regional and international partnerships. The outputs will strengthen analytical and scientific knowledge, regional and international networking and law enforcement mechanisms.

The second sub-programme on 'Crime, Corruption and Criminal Justice' will enhance the capacity of national institutions in the areas of counter-terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption. In this, the outputs will: strengthen national capacities to tackle transnational organized crime; advocate for accession to crime and terrorism conventions; promote anti-corruption measures; encourage anti-money laundering and mutual legal assistance cooperation; and work on criminal justice procedures.

Under sub-programme 3 'Drug Use Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation, and HIV Care', the outcomes will concentrate on comprehensive drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and HIV care. The outputs will strengthen national capacity, as well as among NGOs in the areas of drug prevention tools; treatment programmes; public sector and civil society networking; HIV prevention, treatment and care services; and regional and international partnerships.

The last sub-programme will support Alternative Livelihoods and job creation schemes at the Western border provinces of Afghanistan and Iran in close cooperation with local communities, the private sector, regional and international bodies and United Nations organizations.

UNODC will lead Pillar IV of the UNDAF on Drugs and Crime programme (2017-2021) for Iran in cooperation with other United Nations organizations and the Government.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$5,410,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,410,000</b>

## Country Programme for Pakistan

The new four-year Country Programme for Pakistan (2016-2019) builds on UNODC's national, regional and global strategic priorities as well as the priorities of the Government of Pakistan. The Country Programme has an explicit focus on vulnerable groups. The application of a rights-based approach throughout programme planning, design and delivery will contribute to greater realization of the rights of people in meeting with the criminal justice system, as well as enhancing the United Nations' efforts to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law in Pakistan.

The Country Programme consists of three main programmatic pillars. The first one will see the Country Office in Pakistan continue its focus on helping law enforcement agencies to provide a secure environment, by tackling illicit drug and precursor trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, and other transnational organized crimes. This will include, among others, continued capacity building as well as promoting and supporting regional cooperation forums for information sharing, joint training and operational collaboration between regional and international counterpart agencies. An emphasis will be given to areas and communities with higher levels of drug dependence, such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

The main focus of sub-programme 2 is to further support long-term institutional capacity development of criminal justice system actors.

This includes aligning legislative and regulatory frameworks with international conventions, standards and norms, while simultaneously improving institutional systems and procedures. UNODC will also focus on strategies to empower individuals or groups to strengthen access to justice, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. The sub-programme will also aim to improve the rule of law and increase state accountability through supporting the establishment of accountability mechanisms for the police as well as empowerment and rights awareness in communities.

Sub-programme 3 meanwhile will contribute to increased access to quality drug treatment and harm reduction services for vulnerable populations, in particular women and children who use drugs and prison populations. The activities will support capacity-building of counterparts to deliver evidence-based drug use prevention, drug dependence treatment and harm reduction services. To respond to the HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs and prison populations, UNODC will aim to scale up HIV prevention, treatment and care services to prevent further transmission of HIV, and other blood-borne infections among identified target groups.

In 2016-2017, the Country Office in Pakistan will also aim to establish a research and analysis capacity as well as pursue the successful implementation of the crosscutting e-Learning Programme.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$12,780,000</b>	<b>\$1,772,712</b>	<b>\$11,007,288</b>

## Paris Pact

The Paris Pact Programme was established by UNODC on behalf of the Paris Pact partnership to provide coordination support to the Paris Pact Initiative (PPI). The PPI is today made up of 58 partner countries and 22 organizations, including UNODC, and since its inception in 2003 has evolved into one of the most important frameworks for combatting illicit trafficking in opiates.

The PPI is currently in its fourth phase which is guided by the Vienna Declaration, the outcome document of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners, held in 2012. The Declaration identifies four interlinked pillars for enhanced cooperation:

- Pillar I: Strengthening and implementing regional initiatives;
- Pillar II: Detecting and blocking financial flows linked to illicit trafficking in opiates;
- Pillar III: Preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in illicit opiates manufacturing; and
- Pillar IV: Reducing drug use and dependence through a comprehensive approach.

The Paris Pact Programme, with its cross-cutting thematic approach and inter-regional and inter-divisional dimensions, consists of three well-established components:

1. The Consultative Mechanism at the policy and expert level;
2. The Research and Liaison Officer (RLO) network; and
3. Information Management through the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM) and the Paris Pact-supported online mapping tool, the Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP).

Under the Consultative Mechanism, four thematically focused Expert Working Groups (EWG) – one on each Vienna Declaration pillar – are organized within a one-year cycle which is closed by the Policy Consultative Group Meeting, responsible for providing strategic guidance to the Initiative, reviewing and endorsing EWG outcomes, and setting priorities for the subsequent year's meetings.

The Paris Pact RLOs are based in Paris Pact 'priority countries' along the routes of opiate trafficking. All Paris Pact data collection and research related activities are carried out under the oversight of UNODC's Research and Trend Analysis Branch and aim to strengthen evidence-based policy and decision making.

With ADAM and the DMP, partners have two online tools at their disposal, which support the partnership with information on counter-narcotics related developments and interventions in the context of the four priority areas of the Vienna Declaration.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$2,805,842</b>	<b>\$681,663</b>	<b>\$2,124,179</b>

## Regional Programme for South Asia (2013-2017)

In recent years, the Regional Office for South Asia has substantially diversified its work under the Regional Programme with global, regional and country-specific initiatives in countering trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, wildlife crime, maritime crime, terrorism and corruption as well as in drug use and HIV prevention and treatment. Regional cooperation has been particularly strengthened through the promotion of a regional mechanism for information and intelligence sharing, the holding of a Networking the Networks Conference on illicit money flows, the implementation of the Container Control Programme as well as regional initiatives to prevent and protect human trafficking victims.

Considering the recent nature of most of the initiatives, as well as emerging new priorities, UNODC plans to extend the Regional Programme through to 2017. This will allow the Office to focus on, and strengthen, both cross-border and interregional cooperation (through maritime and air routes) to counter drugs and precursor trafficking, wildlife and forest crimes, and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

This will be pursued through the operationalization of the regional information and intelligence sharing platform to counter trafficking and organized crime, including financial crimes, the consolidation of the Container Control Programme and the roll-out of Aircargo, as well

as through the promotion of the concept of the Border Liaison Office. Capacity building efforts will focus on strengthening and expanding the use of eLearning and computer-based training for law enforcement officials and increasingly other stakeholders. Assessments in wildlife crime control and support to implementation plans resulting from assessments will be further pursued. In the area of countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, research and analysis remains an important priority at the regional and country level while strengthening cross-border responses within and beyond the region in the areas of prosecution, protection and prevention. In terrorism prevention, the Regional Office for South Asia requires funding to continue work with six Member States to counter emerging threats such as violent extremism and radicalization, which have recently become serious concerns in some South Asian countries.

Regarding the area of health, including drugs and HIV prevention, treatment and care, emphasis will be given to support legal and policy frameworks to effectively address drug use and HIV prevention, treatment and care efforts, in community and prison settings, and to offer service provision through supporting drug user communities and networks. To this end, and in light of the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem in 2016, a focus and funding for drug prevention and treatment is most crucial.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,592,528</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	<b>\$92,528</b>

## Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019)

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019) has been designed and developed through an inclusive and participatory consultative process with the Member States of the region based on the added value of UNODC as seen by these Member States as well as by regional organizations and the European Union (EU). 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 EU membership. The Regional Programme, while building on previous achievements, will further support regional 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.

The amount requested would be dedicated to the implementation of all three of the sub-programmes under the Regional Programme, and in particular the following outcomes:

### Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime

- Governments have strengthened capacities to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime;
- Governments more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; and

- Governments more effective in identifying and recovering the proceeds of crime.

### Justice, Corruption and Terrorism

- Governments are more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption;
- Governments are more effective in preventing and countering terrorism; and
- Governments have strengthened crime prevention and criminal justice systems.

### Drug Demand Reduction

- Governments are supported in the definition, development, introduction, implementation, and expansion of evidence-based drug use prevention policies and interventions;
- Governments are supported in the provision of continued and increased access to evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care services; and
- Governments are supported in initiatives to ensure more effective social inclusion of people with substance use disorders through utilization of sustained recovery management interventions.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
\$2,473,116	\$1,236,558	\$1,236,558

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Country Programme for Bolivia (2016-2020)

UNODC's Country Office in Bolivia is currently working with the national Government on the development of a new Country Programme (2016-2020). Under this integrated framework, UNODC will continue to assist Bolivia as an emerging middle-income country in reaching its targets for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UNODC's Country Office in Bolivia will continue to provide assistance in the following areas: coca crop monitoring and verification of the destruction of seized drugs; supporting national forensic laboratories in complying with international standards; and in providing legal assistance and fostering regional cooperation on drug control. UNODC is also pursuing new partnerships to establish a Container Control Unit at a strategic dry port on the Chilean border. The Office also plans to continue its work on alternative development in coca growing areas, drug prevention and treatment. With regard to the latter, UNODC's action will focus on prevention programmes with youth and vulnerable groups, on assisting the implementation of a national drug abuse prevention and treatment strategy, and on supporting the application of evidence-based international treatment standards, such as TREATNET.

UNODC plans to respond to the interest expressed by the Government of Bolivia in a stronger role of the Office in crime prevention and criminal justice. An integral part of this effort will be the intensification of the UNODC's work on corruption prevention at the municipal level. UNODC will also continue to support the national prison administration in implementing its strategic reform plan for the period 2016-2020. Key deliverables in this area will include: technical assistance for reducing overcrowding in prisons; establishing a prison training academy; reducing the scope of women's imprisonment; and fomenting the use of alternatives to imprisonment. The Office has also developed a proposal for an integrated study on crime in Bolivia, with the aim of providing a comprehensive overview of crime patterns, strengthening national statistical capacities, and assessing crime prevention needs. Other UNODC initiatives that are being planned include, among others, the provision of technical assistance to design a national criminal policy; investigate and prosecute money laundering; and to prevent and prosecute trafficking in persons.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$9,900,000</b>	<b>\$3,300,000</b>	<b>\$6,600,000</b>

## Brazil (including Paraguay)

The momentum generated by the upcoming UNGASS on the World Drug Problem provides UNODC with a unique opportunity to further strengthen the provision of technical assistance, as well as policy advice, in the sub-region, including with regard to HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs and in prisons. The Liaison and Partnership Office in Brazil (LPOBRA) will thus focus on the commitments and recommendations agreed by Governments and Civil Society Organizations in the recent LAC Regional Dialogue on Drug Policies and HIV and in the 2nd Latin American and Caribbean Forum on the Continuum of HIV Care. UNODC's actions, which will be based on the promotion of human rights and a strong gender perspective, will aim at addressing the need to scale up access to HIV testing, fostering prevention, countering discrimination and reducing the gaps of the HIV care cascade. Special efforts will also be made towards advocating for more supportive legislation and law enforcement environments.

UNODC is also currently executing a project to promote the rule of law in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, which is foreseen to last until 2020. The objective is to provide technical assistance to national Governments in addressing corruption, financial and organized crime, as well as in promoting crime prevention

and criminal justice reform, with a multi-sector and human rights-based perspective.

The Liaison and Partnership Office expects to contribute to the strengthening of countries' capacities to prevent, prosecute and care for victims of human trafficking. In the area of criminal justice reform, the Office will focus on public and private sector capacity to engage in crime prevention, as well as on providing technical assistance to implement prison reform, on legal aid and on police oversight. Key cross-cutting dimensions – such as human rights, research, and evidence-based policy making – will represent an important part of UNODC's portfolio for the biennium.

The Liaison and Partnership Office will also continue to provide support to Paraguay in the development of its National Drug Policy in 2016. The continuation of UNODC's programmatic action targeting corruption, organized crime and drug policies is under negotiation with the Government of Paraguay. Other activities for the biennium include the further enhancement of the Liaison and Partnership Office's synergy with UNODC's Global Programmes related to wildlife crime, crime prevention, corruption, money laundering, firearms, container control, and organized crime.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$4,400,000</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	<b>\$3,600,000</b>

## Regional Programme in support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy

The 'UNODC Regional Programme in support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy' serves as an overarching policy framework for UNODC's technical assistance to the region. The Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) 'Crime and Security Strategy 2013' identifies the areas of greatest concern and outlines a set of strategic goals. UNODC has thus worked closely with the CARICOM Secretariat and its Implementation Agency for Crime and Security, so as to align technical assistance to these goals. In 2015, UNODC also established a programme presence in Barbados, which will allow for better coordination with key partners.

Currently, two projects are being implemented: the Global Container Control Programme; and the Airport Communications Project. A new Anti-Money Laundering Initiative has also been launched. Some anti-corruption activities have also been implemented upon request.

In 2016-2017, the Regional Programme will focus on:

- Improving intelligence capacity at the national level and sharing of information at the regional level;

- Helping States identify and respond to trafficking of drugs, precursors and illicit goods through improved border control;
- Assisting in strengthening investigative techniques, prosecution and adjudication;
- Reducing trafficking in persons and of firearms;
- Strengthening compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC);
- Helping States tackle illicit financial flows;
- Assisting in the development of crime prevention initiatives and measures in accordance with the United Nations standards and norms, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules); and
- Strengthening their ability to assist victims and witnesses of crime.

In addition, concerted efforts will be made to address HIV and to provide drug abuse prevention and treatment services, in line with established good practices.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$4,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,300,000</b>	<b>\$2,700,000</b>

## Programmatic actions in Central America (within the context of the UNODC Strategic Framework)

The UNODC programmes in Central America and in the Dominican Republic are implemented through global, regional and national initiatives that are overseen by UNODC's Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean in Panama.

UNODC's activities support specific pillars of the Central American Security Strategy (ESCA), developed by the Central American Integration System (SICA), which is UNODC's main strategic partner in the region. With a view to better assisting Member States and ensuring immediate technical expert support, UNODC has established a network of programme offices in El Salvador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. Under the guidance of the UNODC Regional Office in Panama, these offices are responsible for the implementation of specific national initiatives.

UNODC is currently implementing a number of technical assistance projects in the region, in areas including: border management; drug demand reduction and treatment; prison reform; criminal justice reform; anti-corruption; anti-money laundering; cybercrime; criminal intelligence; drugs/crime statistics and analysis; HIV and AIDS; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; and investigation and prosecution of transnational organized crime.

The 2016-2017 biennium will be characterized by the implementation of the recently launched Sustainable Development Goals (in particular of SDG 16) and by the follow-up to the United Nations Special Session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the World Drug Prob-

lem (April 2016). In this context, UNODC is ready to continue supporting the region across different areas of its mandate, and particularly in the achievement of the following priority expected outcomes:

- Strengthened strategic, institutional and operational frameworks to tackle organized crime;
- Strengthened capacity to effectively address (prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate) trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, including through regional cooperation;
- Investigations of organized crime cases in Central America and the Dominican Republic are effectively supported by solid forensics capacities;
- Effective national and regional responses to drug trafficking;
- Strengthened operational anti-money laundering frameworks and effective national and regional mechanisms to recover and share goods/funds derived from drug trafficking and other criminal activities;
- Enhanced capacity to prevent crime, including the collection of data and the elaboration of strategic analytical documents, as well as the implementation of specific crime prevention programmes in vulnerable communities;
- Effective criminal justice and prison reform processes, including solid gender and human rights approaches, thus ensuring compliance with international standards;
- Stronger capacity to implement legislation and engage in regional and international cooperation in the fight against corruption, while promoting transparency, integrity and accountability; and
- Effective strategies and programmes on drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$40,000,000</b>	<b>\$32,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,000,000</b>

## Colombia

Colombia is currently going through a historic moment, with a possible peace agreement with the FARC. At this juncture, it is important to continue and strengthen initiatives that allow affected communities to disengage from illicit economies and reinforce the culture of legality. UNODC, together with the United Nations system in Colombia, will support the Government, as required, to contribute to the consolidation of reliable information systems and the formulation of national policies.

The UNODC Country Office in Colombia will focus its work on monitoring drug and crime activities; the development of innovative strategies for the prevention of drug use; the promotion of economic and social development in rural communities; and the implementation of specialized programmes for the prevention of crime and the strengthening of justice. In addition, the following results are expected: the consolidation of an integrated system for monitoring chemical substances controlled in Colombia; the establishment of a geographic monitoring system for territories affected by illicit crops; and the implementation of programmes to tackle environmental crimes, such as illegal mining.

The Office will also design and implement science-based actions aimed at fostering prevention, treatment and harm reduction of drug use, the institutional strengthening and generation of knowledge, and improving the well-being and safe development of chil-

dren, youth, families and communities. Within the next two years, it is expected that the Office will support the Government in working to prevent risky behaviours associated with drug use through public health strategies and programmes based on advocacy, communications, and social mobilization initiatives.

UNODC will implement, monitor and evaluate alternative development programmes that promote economic and social transition, social mobility and the transformation of rural areas. The Country Office will also continue strengthening farmer organizations and assist them in generating economic alternatives to drugs.

Finally, UNODC will support the Government in developing tools in ten priority areas, such as money laundering, corruption, trafficking in persons and human rights, in order to improve security and justice. Mock trials against trafficking in persons, crime prevention campaigns on money laundering and terrorism, training for national Government officials and private sector actors in different topics, and technical documents focused on reducing drug demand and supply, are some of the specific outcomes that the Country Office expects to achieve.

Collectively, these areas of work will contribute toward the fulfilment of the Colombian National Development Plan as well as the achievement of the SDGs.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$103,000,000</b>	<b>\$78,000,000</b>	<b>\$25,000,000</b>

## Mexico

Mexico is a country where the traditional technical cooperation approach has evolved towards a closer, more strategic partnership with the host country.

This process resulted, in October 2012, in the reconfiguration of the UNODC presence in Mexico as a Liaison and Partnership Office (LPO), which operates envisioning key following elements: a) Strategic: the LPO would support the broader implementation of drug and crime prevention strategies; b) Technological: the LPO would promote the use of evidence-based methodologies and advanced technologies to support drug and crime prevention; c) Excellence: the LPO would contribute to the development of drug and crime

related know-how, including by promoting the creation of centres of expertise as well as the sharing of best practices; d) Programmatic: the LPO would contribute to the development of new technical cooperation initiatives addressing drug and crime control challenges. Financed by the Government of Mexico, the UNODC LPO in Mexico combines advisory and liaison functions with the management of a domestic technical cooperation portfolio.

A National Inter-Agency Board, as the LPO's governing body, will determine further, for the 2016-2017 biennium, thematic priorities and axes of work to implement various UNODC programmes, to be financed both by Mexico and international partners.

## Peru (including Ecuador)

In drug demand reduction, the UNODC Country Office in Peru, which also covers Ecuador, is contributing to strengthening public policies and fostering the sustainability of many local initiatives in the Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru), including programmes for juvenile offenders, youth in coca growing areas, treatment centres for women and youth, social reinsertion as well as data generation. It is expected that the coverage and delivery capacity of these programmes will be increased.

With regard to alternative development, UNODC aims to improve living conditions of coca farmers through strengthening the capacity of farmer cooperatives (for example, with a focus on their organizational, management and commercial capabilities). In 2016, UNODC's alternative development programme in Peru will expand its coverage to include new cooperatives in Huallaga, Monzon, Huipoca and other areas such as Colpa de Loros.

In the field of illicit crop monitoring, the Peruvian Government has requested that UNODC increase the national coverage surveyed through satellite images and field verifications for the annual coca survey, including national data on eradication. In Ecuador, a proposal will be prepared focusing on preventive alternative development, illicit trafficking routes, chemical precursors, environmental crimes and

other related crimes. UNODC is also working on a proposal concerning the environment and wildlife crimes, which will be submitted to relevant ministries in Peru and Ecuador.

In the area of precursor control, continued technical assistance to national authorities in Peru is foreseen through 2017. A new proposal will include cooperation among administrative control agencies and law enforcement actors, and training of prosecutors and custom agents.

UNODC will further support the Peruvian Government with its anti-trafficking strategy, within the framework of the Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking. In 2016, UNODC aims to work with the Ministry of Education, in order to include additional schools in prevention programmes, and consolidate partnerships with other relevant counterparts, so as to strengthen the anti-money laundering unit and further pursue the fight against corruption.

UNODC is developing an integrated model for the prevention of criminal behaviour of youth and adolescents in high crime areas of the city of Trujillo. Support will be provided to both the public sector and civil society, with a view to articulating the issue of drugs with human development.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$13,200,000</b>	<b>\$6,600,000</b>	<b>\$6,600,000</b>

## Africa and the Middle East

### Regional Programme for the Arab States (2016-2021)

UNODC is currently in the process of finalizing its second Regional Programme for the Arab States, for the period 2016-2021. The new Programme will continue its successful assistance to the Middle East and North African (MENA) region in the areas of: combating organized crime, terrorism and corruption; supporting criminal justice reform; and improving health services to vulnerable groups, such as injecting drug users, prisoners and/or people living with HIV. In addition, the new Regional Programme will focus on specific threats and challenges that have evolved in the region over the past years, including new approaches and responses to addressing development and problems being faced in the post-Arab Spring era.

As a response to rising security and humanitarian concerns in the region, UNODC developed a Regional Strategy to address the smuggling of migrants across the Mediterranean through research; capacity-building; regional and inter-regional cooperation; and awareness-raising, in line with the Valetta Summit Action Plan. In that context, and to complement the initiatives under the Khartoum and Rabat Processes, UNODC aims to support Arab Mediterranean countries to effectively dismantle migrant smuggling networks operating in the region by improving their capacity to conduct in-depth investigations and to cooperate with African and European countries.

The new Regional Programme also foresees the development and implementation of crime prevention strategies in refugee camps and host communities, in particular in Jordan and Lebanon who are dealing with a significant number of refugees, forms part of the new Regional Programme. The strengthening of border controls and inter-agency and regional cooperation in the Arab States are of particular importance in order to stem trafficking throughout the region. Assistance in strengthening container and airport control will further help Member States in combating organized crime. Specifically, it will address the threat of

foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) joining groups in the region or those returning to their home countries. Strengthening the capacity of Member States to improve criminal justice responses to terrorism (and its links with organized crime) and to counter the financing of terrorism and money laundering will remain one of the core priorities.

Assistance to counter corruption remains exceptionally important in the MENA region. UNODC will assist Member States with the second review cycle of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as strengthening of Member States' legislation, mechanisms and skills in the area of corruption prevention and asset recovery. The development or strengthening of national seized assets management systems is also foreseen.

Violence against women and girls has received increased attention in many of the MENA countries in recent years. In 2015, UNODC started an initiative in Egypt to strengthen criminal justice responses towards violence against women and girls, and intends to expand this programme to other countries in the region. Furthermore, UNODC will continue its work in the field of prison reform and juvenile justice. In this regard, improved prison management and prisoners' rehabilitation and reintegration programmes are seen as key elements to prevent recidivism, violent extremism that can lead to terrorism, and the spread of radical ideologies.

Despite the current focus on security issues in the MENA region, drug prevention and treatment, including in closed settings, should not be forgotten as it can play a pivotal part of crime prevention strategies in the region, in particular in view of perceived drug use. Harm reduction approaches, as part of a continuum of care and improved health services to benefit vulnerable groups (such as youth, low-income households, victims of crime, and so forth) and in closed settings would also go a long way in preventing the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases among those groups and in the general population.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$24,768,982</b>	<b>\$14,523,582</b>	<b>\$10,245,400</b>

## Regional Programme for Eastern Africa (2016-2021)

Since the Regional Programme for Eastern Africa started in 2009, it has experienced a significant expansion in its portfolio. In light of this, the new Regional Programme for the period 2016-2021 will introduce an updated strategic vision and more integrated approach to the Office's work. UNODC will continue to deliver legal and technical assistance to address transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, criminal justice and police reform, access to justice, and HIV and drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals in the region. The Regional Offices will continue to engage a broad spectrum of national and regional stakeholders, including civil society organizations, regional bodies and United Nations organizations.

In 2016 and 2017, the Regional Office, under its sub-programme on Countering Transnational Organized Crime, and Illicit Trafficking, will support Member States to ensure effective responses to these issues at the legal, technical and policy level; support regional States with the investigation and prosecution of those suspected of maritime crime; support the Somali Government with the establishment of effective maritime law enforcement; and support the prisons sector in Somalia and regional States.

In its work on countering corruption, the Regional Office will support Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania to follow up on the results of the UNCAC reviews. The Regional Office will undertake anti-corruption activities under the United Nations Joint Programme on Rule of Law for Somalia.

In the area of terrorism prevention, the Regional Office and the Terrorism Prevention Branch will help enhance criminal justice capacity to undertake effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences, in accordance with the rule of law and human

rights; and address the legal and criminal justice aspects of radicalization, violent extremism and foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) as well as promote effective international and regional cooperation.

In the sub-programme on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Regional Office will work in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia to deliver: capacity-building programmes; technical assistance to carry out police reforms, with particular focus on community policing and oversight mechanisms; support in the area of legislative reforms for the rights of children and women; and public awareness on legal aid and citizen rights within the criminal justice process.

In the area of Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care, the Regional Office will continue to provide tailored and comprehensive technical support to East African Member States in order to introduce and/or strengthen national multi-sectoral evidence-based programmes targeting both the general community and people living and working in prison settings.

The National Integrated Programme for Ethiopia (NPE) (2013-2016) highlights UNODC's close cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia to make the country safer from threats posed by transnational organized crime and illicit drug use while ensuring access to justice and the rule of law. Strengthening the criminal justice element of the NPE is a priority of the Government, including work on police reform, crime prevention, legal aid, improving vocational training for prisoners and training for prison staff, and strengthening rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism. UNODC will also continue its work on NPE priority issues including drug trafficking, the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, in line with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its related protocols.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$37,352,637</b>	<b>\$27,190,600</b>	<b>\$10,162,037</b>

## Regional Programme for Southern Africa (2013-2016)

While the joint UNODC-Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Programme for Southern Africa (2013-2016) is being implemented in a phased approach as a result of ongoing funding and capacity gaps, several successes have been achieved. This has included the completion of gender-based violence assessments in five countries; extensive technical assistance on trafficking in persons within the region, and the piloting of a data collection system on trafficking in persons cases; and a broad, inter-regional HIV and AIDS sub-programme that has strong support and coverage. Global programmes are also active under the Regional Programme, with work on asset forfeiture/money laundering; research on heroin trafficking and organized crime through the Afghan Opiate Trade Programme; close collaboration with HQ sections on drug use and HIV/AIDS that focuses on science-based drug treatment; and an anti-corruption mentor programme.

Priorities for the Regional Programme in 2016 (with extension through to 2020 to better align with SADC plans) have been determined in consultation with the SADC Secretariat, the main implementing partner. Accordingly, the Office will focus on addressing the lack of reliable data in Southern Africa; developing an integrated approach to trafficking, including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and wildlife crime, based on evidence that Southern Africa is increasingly affected by these crimes; strengthening and coordinating initiatives to gather, share and compare data on the scope and dimensions of organized crime in Southern Africa in order to

develop appropriate responses to the problem; and broadening the scope of an existing project on trafficking in persons to also include the topic of smuggling of migrants.

Further, the Office plans to strengthen criminal justice systems to provide services to vulnerable populations, with a focus on women and children, through technical assistance, capacity building, advocacy and inter-agency coordination. The Office will assist SADC with prison reform in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules) through stakeholder engagement, awareness raising, technical and policy support. It will enhance governance and transparency through further support for anti-corruption activities in collaboration with the SADC Anti-Corruption Committee, through situational analysis, awareness raising, and capacity building; and finally, implement Gender-Based Violence (GBV) priorities identified in consultation with the SADC Gender Unit, based on the GBV Situational Assessment conducted in five countries in 2014, through awareness raising, capacity building and strengthening victim support services.

Through its programmes on drug abuse and HIV prevention, treatment and care, the Office will strengthen regional cooperation in the area of HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care through a multi-dimensional approach and develop evidence-based support to SADC countries to address drug use through prevention, treatment and care.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$5,463,918</b>	<b>\$3,472,000</b>	<b>\$1,991,918</b>

## Regional Programme for West Africa (2016-2020)

The first Regional Programme for West Africa (2010-2014) supported the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of the Economic Community of West African States on drug abuse, illicit trafficking and organized crime. Implementation of activities were at the national level, but the Regional Programme also strategically allowed for sub- or inter-regional approaches combined with national approaches. UNODC is currently in the process of developing the new Regional Programme for West Africa which will build upon the strategic combination of the national, sub- and inter-regional and thematic approach.

The strategic approach supports the implementation of each of the sub-programmes of the Regional Programme, which address: countering illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime; strengthening criminal justice systems; improving drug prevention, treatment and care of drug dependence; and promotion of awareness raising and research. Under the new Regional Programme, dedicated sub-programmes will address new threats of terrorism and continue to tackle corruption.

### Strategic Approach

#### **Sub-regional and inter-regional**

The implementation of the 'Contribution to the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel' has demonstrated the capacity of UNODC to deliver rapidly tailored activities in an integrated manner across its mandates and across a sub-region. The establishment of the G5 Sahel – an institutional framework comprising Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad to coordinate development and security policies in the region – further strengthens the sub-regional approach. The UNODC Programme in the Sahel is set to continue to expand its activities pending additional funding. UNODC also supports the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in

the implementation of its 'regional action plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse'. The Airport Communication Project – or AIRCOP – seeks to maintain implementation in the current beneficiary countries, while looking at the possibility to respond to formal requests from other countries to join the project.

The West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) meanwhile continues to support the creation and operational strengthening of Transnational Crime Units (TCUs) in five ECOWAS Member States – Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone – with requests for expansion, which voluntary contributions would make possible.

#### **Thematic**

As a response to rising security and humanitarian concerns in the West and Central Africa region, UNODC developed a Regional Strategy for combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (2015-2020). The Strategy, adopted in August 2015, covers the 22 countries managed under the UNODC Regional Office and complements the Regional Programme. It is an integrated, comprehensive and coordinated approach, which requires dedicated funds. The Regional Office is currently receiving a number of requests from countries in the region for support in relation to the current irregular migration crises as well as on trafficking in persons.

#### **National**

In Nigeria, the UNODC Country Office is expecting to build on the fact that all UNODC mandated areas correspond to the priority areas of the newly elected President and the newly constituted administration. While pursuing the implementation of funds already pledged for 2016-2017 in the areas of terrorism prevention, anti-corruption, justice sector reform, drugs and related organized crime, the Office is also expecting to increase its currently ongoing operations in the areas of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$67,034,052</b>	<b>\$48,927,906</b>	<b>\$18,106,146</b>



DIVISION FOR  
POLICY ANALYSIS AND  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS





# PUBLIC AFFAIRS BRANCH



From top to bottom: Commemoration of World Wildlife Day 2015 at the Central Park Zoo, New York, United States of America © Fabrice Grover. Massive scale projections on United Nations Plaza to celebrate UN70 and visually depict the 17 Global Goals, New York, United States of America ©UN Photo / Cia Pak. Civil Society workshop © UNODC.



## Advocacy Section

The Global Programme on Advocacy and Public Awareness seeks to raise the profile of UNODC as a global leader in tackling illicit drugs, crime and terrorism, and to build public awareness about its activities and objectives. These aims are pursued through four overarching areas: campaigns, including the UNODC-mandated International Days as well as on bespoke themes; media outreach, via engagement with the press; digital communications, in the form of social media outreach and web presence; and corporate communications, with the production of corporate design and branding.

For the 2016-2017 biennium, the Advocacy Section aims to deliver on these areas through the following activities.

- Under the Programme, two **public information campaigns** will be produced. One is set to focus on drug prevention ahead of the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem; the other will be identified based on relevant themes at the time. Each campaign will consist of: a Public Service Announcement; outreach materials such as brochures and fact sheets; and social media engagement. The Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking will also be further promoted.
- Themed campaigns around the three UNODC General Assembly-mandated **international days** on drugs (26 June), trafficking in persons (30 July) and corruption (9 December) will be rolled-out. Under the programme, a series of materials will be developed for

use by UNODC (at HQ and Field Office levels), as well as partner organizations. Work will include communications branding and messaging, and supporting print and electronic public information materials.

- In order to promote UNODC's work, a new **website** is envisaged to replace the current version developed in 2008. HQ and Field Office web presence will be supported, while topical and engaging web stories across the Office's spectrum of work will be generated in a timely manner. This will ultimately be disseminated through UNODC's ever-growing **social media** presence.
- To raise the public profile of the Office, and ensure that UNODC's important work is represented in the media, active **media outreach** is key. The Programme aims to continue supporting key events and publications through the development of press releases and other materials, and acting as an important point of contact for media queries.
- UNODC's **Goodwill Ambassador** work will continue, including through identifying potential personalities at the global level, working with current GWAs, and supporting Field Offices with their GWA engagement at the national level.
- **Annual Reports** will continue to be produced and a new UNODC **Corporate Brochure** will be compiled.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$2,351,400</b>	<b>\$1,306,550</b>	<b>\$1,044,850</b>

## Civil Society

The Global Programme aims at strengthening partnerships between UNODC, Member States and relevant civil society organizations (CSOs). This is achieved by improving the dialogue between CSOs and Member States through effective participation in intergovernmental meetings and training sessions. Concretely, in 2016-2017, the UNODC Civil Society Team will:

- Facilitate the active participation of CSOs in intergovernmental meetings and other conferences organized by UNODC through facilitating informal dialogues, side events, consultations and briefing sessions on the margins of meetings of the governing bodies and other United Nations fora, such as the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem;
- Promote the involvement of CSOs in UNODC programmes and projects in the field, through capacity building, awareness-raising and provision of grants in order to enhance cooperation and benefit from their knowledge of ground realities; and
- Strengthen the capacity of CSOs to tackle corruption through carrying out multi-stakeholder workshops and training sessions to ensure their meaningful participation in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

To achieve these aims, UNODC works closely with several partner umbrella organizations, namely the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs (VNGOC), the Civil Society Task Force (CSTF) for UNGASS, the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the UNCAC Coalition.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

## Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs

In order to deliver comprehensive and sustainable results, UNODC works in close partnership with a number of United Nations partners and multilateral organizations. This is aimed at collectively addressing some of the root causes and most important issues related to drugs and crime. The Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs (SPIA) unit provides the coordinating hub for initiating and advancing priority partnerships within and outside the United Nations system.

As part of this, 2015 saw the winding down of the current global programme on change management, which will transition in 2016 into a new global programme on UNODC's strategic alignment and partnership in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

With the adoption of this new agenda and the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem (being a stepping-goal towards the 2019 review of the Political Declaration), it is critical for UNODC to effectively integrate in the new development landscape. A clear articulation of a strategic narrative is required that lays out the Office's priorities and unifies its multi-disciplinary work into a coherent approach. This will include strengthening engagement with partners, both within and outside the United Nations system, to create action-oriented alliances that can assist Member States to meet the commitments made as part of the international policy frameworks pertaining to UNODC's mandate.

Whereas this strategic narrative will serve an important function, both internally and externally, there is also a need to translate it into a results-based portfolio that clearly links UNODC's work with the broader development paradigm currently articulated by Member States.

A key priority of the Global Programme will be to support policy, planning and reporting coherence among the substantive divisions within the Office in respect of its mandates, while enhancing integration of UNODC in the United Nations system-wide implementation

of the integrated approach called for by the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Doha Declaration (March 2015), and acknowledging the need for a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach as reflected in the 2014 Joint Statement of Member States, in preparation of the UNGASS.

Enhanced quality coherence of UNODC technical cooperation programmes is to be continued through the application of results-based management methodology to develop, implement and monitor Country, Regional and Global Programmes; the timely and quality Secretariat services provided to the Project Review Committee members; mainstreaming of human rights and gender aspects into the work of UNODC; consistent application of UNODC standard operating procedures throughout its operations; periodic and timely review of programme/ project reporting templates; and annual outreach through the development of a UNODC Annual Report.

Enhanced integration of UNODC within the United Nations system is to be ensured through active participation of the Office in and provision of input to meetings of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), and its subsidiary bodies: the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), the High-level Committee on Management (HLCM), and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG); maximized partnership with other United Nations entities and Member States, in the run up to the 2019 Review of the Political Declaration; timely provision of UNODC inputs for inclusion of key areas (especially justice, rule of law and security) in the post-2015 framework; and a UNODC guidance tool on city security produced for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and development practitioners.

The coming year will also see the production of the second Annual Report initiative—an example of the need for increased strategic inter-play between Member States and UNODC.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,470,000</b>	<b>\$622,500</b>	<b>\$847,500</b>

## United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Managed by UNODC, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons was established by the General Assembly (resolution 64/293) in 2010, to provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons. The Trust Fund supports efforts around the world that ensure that women, children and men who have been exploited by traffickers are identified, treated humanely as victims of a crime, and provided with the assistance, protection and support necessary for their physical, psychological and social recovery and reintegration back into their communities.

Two global calls for proposals were issued in 2011 and 2014 to identify specialized NGOs to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking. Eligible NGOs can apply to receive up to \$20,000 per year for a project duration of up to three years.

So far, the Trust Fund has supported 30 NGO projects, in 26 countries around the world, with grants worth \$1.75 million. Projects have directly assisted around 2,000 trafficking survivors every year with services such as basic shelter, psychosocial support, legal counsel-

ling and representation in court, education and vocational training, primary health care and small stipends.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017 includes:

- Issuing of the second and third year grants to the selected 19 NGO projects from the second call of the UNVTF in order to implement the victims assistance projects; and
- Disbursement of funds in the form of new grants to 50 eligible projects which have been placed on a reserve list should additional contributions be received by December 2016.

An independent evaluation concluded that a yearly contribution level of \$1 million would be required to cover the Trust Fund's basic operation costs and have sufficient and predictable grant funding to make a meaningful impact. Despite this, funding has averaged \$400,000 per year, and for 2016/2017, a minimum of \$500,000 is needed, in order to allow the issuance of a new call for proposals after the end of the current three-year cycle in 2017.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$968,000</b>



## RESEARCH AND TREND ANALYSIS BRANCH



From top to bottom: Opium poppy field in Myanmar © UNODC. Heroin seized by the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan © Neil Chapman. A laboratory scientist documents research findings © NEL.



## Afghan Opiate Trade Project

The UNODC Global Afghan Opiate Trade Project (AOTP) addresses the need for systematic, comprehensive and consolidated analytical information about the multidimensional threat of the global illicit trade in Afghan opiates. The AOTP is home to an extensive network of field researchers in priority regions and produces regular reports on illicit trafficking of opiates originating in Afghanistan and its consequences and provides local research capacity building along the three main opiates trafficking from Afghanistan (Balkan, Southern and Northern routes).

Launched in 2008, the AOTP collaborates extensively with numerous national law enforcement agencies and other partners to provide the international community with a better understanding of the threat posed by Afghan opiates. It is envisaged that the AOTP will enter into a new phase in 2016 with the development of a new strategy, together with the main stakeholders, that will address the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation, and in particular, will consider widening its scope into a global programme on opiates.

Based on a network of researchers in the field, the AOTP will continue to produce regular analytical reports at the national, regional and

global level on the threat posed by Afghan opiates; in 2016-2017, it will include a regional report on 'Afghan Opiates Trafficking through the Northern Route' and a worldwide report on the 'Global Afghan Opiates Trade'. A new series of brief analytical updates on emerging patterns and trends of the global Afghan opiate trade will be developed for publication twice a year; while a national study on the social and economic impacts of drug use in Tajikistan is planned as a follow up of previous activities there. Regional workshops to exchange latest trends, discuss challenges, enhance regional data collection and identify ways to tackle the problem will be held, in particular on the opiate trafficking along the Southern Route and in Africa.

Research capacity building is aimed at building local capacity, enhance national drug related data collection in order to improve regular reporting to UNODC through mandated reporting mechanisms (such as the Annual Report Questionnaires, and Individual Drug Seizures) and feed the Drug Monitoring Platform. Countries along the main Afghan opiate trafficking route benefiting from capacity building activities will publish their national reports on opiate trafficking and the impact on social, economic, security and governance and provide recommendation on policy development to counter the relevant threats.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$3,200,000</b>	<b>\$603,230</b>	<b>\$2,596,770</b>

## Trends M.A.P Support (Trends Monitoring and Analysis Programme Support)

The Statistics and Surveys Section (SASS) works on improving drugs and crime statistics through the production of standards, methodology and guidelines; the collection, analysis and dissemination of data; and through building capacity of national experts. All of this work feeds into effective policy formulation, the monitoring of operational responses and impact assessment.

The World Drug Report has become an annual UNODC flagship publication which presents the latest trends in the cultivation, production, trafficking and use of illicit substances. The enhanced scope of work through thematic analysis requires additional staff to review literature, analyse data and draft various sections of the Report.

A new edition of the Global Study on Homicide 2017, with an improved and widened set of data on intentional homicide will be published. As an initial step to develop a global research programme on violence against women, the Study will include an analysis of crimes against women including inter-personal homicide and other violent crimes.

Capacity building on drug use and supply indicators, in collaboration with regional and national programmes in priority regions, to improve the collection and reporting of data and enhance the global

coverage for monitoring of trends in drugs and crime will focus capacity building on the following areas:

- Provision of treatment services for monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal indicator 3.5;
- Socio-economic circumstances of illicit-crop-growing farmers;
- Drug-use surveys; and
- Drug-supply data: individual drug seizures, drug prices and purity.

The Programme will address the international collection and dissemination of drugs and crime statistics through elaborate tools (such as manuals and e-learning tools) for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime Statistics (ICCS) and to support Member States through technical assistance and training on the ICCS as well as the annual Crime Trend Survey (CTS).

The reporting of global drugs and crime trends depend on the quality of available data, and the need remains for consolidated/updated/new guidelines on drugs and crime statistics. This will be undertaken through expert groups and will include: guidelines on drugs, crime and corruption surveys; drug supply data; monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal indicators (3.5 and 16); and a standard global crime victimization survey toolkit.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$2,345,000</b>	<b>\$558,000</b>	<b>\$1,787,000</b>

## Research project on transnational crime threats

Organized crime has diversified and become not only transnational, but global. Its impact has reached macro-economic proportions. Transnational criminal markets convey a large variety of illicit products or services, such as drugs, arms, trafficked persons, smuggled migrants, toxic waste, cultural property, falsified medicines, counterfeit products, stolen mineral resources and protected species of flora and fauna. The significant monetary flows behind these illicit trades and the violence they may generate can cause violations of human rights, distort local economies, corrupt institutions and even undermine peace and security. As a result, transnational organized crime has become an important issue in international affairs with the capacity to undermine the rule of law and good governance, without which there can be no sustainable development, as reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This global research programme aims to enhance knowledge available to Member States to develop effective international

responses to transnational organized crime threats. Planned outputs for 2016-2017 include:

- The continuation of global research on wildlife crime, which is implemented jointly with the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, resulting in the publication of a World Wildlife Crime Report in 2016;
- Substantive support and methodological guidance to transnational organized crime threat assessments conducted by the regional offices in Eastern Africa, West Africa and the Pacific;
- A study on illicit financial flows resulting from transnational organized crimes benefiting the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The main illicit trafficking flows will be analysed such as: illegal exploitation and trafficking in natural resources, including oil; trafficking in cultural property; arms trafficking; drug trafficking; kidnapping for ransom; trafficking in persons; smuggling of migrants; and a report on crime and development in Africa, including an analysis of vulnerabilities and the impact of crime on social, economic, and political development/stability.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$2,072,900</b>	<b>\$156,400</b>	<b>\$1,916,500</b>

## Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (GLOTIP)

The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons is a rolling programme with an open-ended mandate. In the framework of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons adopted in July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly mandated UNODC to produce a Global Report every two years, starting in 2012.

The latest edition of the Report was published in November 2014. It was very well received by Government authorities, academia and the anti-trafficking community at large and between its launch and the end of 2015 downloaded 100,000 times.

The next edition of the Report, to be published in late-2016, will start on the basis of the prior editions and evolve from there. As requested by Member States, the 2016 Report will provide a global overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons, and will include regional information, as well as country information sheets.

Additionally, the 2016 Report will include several special features, including a closer look at some regional and sub-regional examples of the ways in which different legal definitions and criminal justice practices may affect official statistics and of course the analysis of those statistics, especially concerning trafficking for forced labour. The Report will also include a chapter on the response to trafficking in persons, with a special focus on the 'best practices and lessons learned to combat trafficking'. This chapter will examine the institutional response to trafficking in persons at the national level, including the existence and duration of legislation on trafficking in persons, the existence of a national rapporteur, of special police forces to combat trafficking, and others. Finally, the 2016 Report will look at the impact that advances in information technology, such as the exponential rise of use of mobile-cellular devices in the developing world and the expansion of the dark web, have had on the commission and investigation of crimes of trafficking in persons.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,066,000</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>	<b>\$766,000</b>

## Global Report on Smuggling of Migrants (GLOSOM)

Smuggling of migrants is a transnational organized crime that has global dimensions. Although by definition, smuggling of migrants is a 'victimless' crime, recent reports of accidents in which countless migrants attempting passage to a better life are killed challenge the terms of this definition. Boats sinking, hazardous desert crossings or migrants taken as hostages and killed by those who were paid to assist them in irregular border crossings have been reported in the Mediterranean basin, en route from Central to North America, from East Africa to the Middle East and from East Asia to the Pacific. As a result, the call for increased data and information on global patterns and trends of migrant smuggling has recently become stronger. Improved data availability will help Governments from origin, transit and destination countries form better policies to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants, protect the rights of smuggled migrants, and promote cooperation between States.

The aim of this research initiative is to increase the knowledge of the dynamics, flows and characteristics of smuggling of migrants at the global, regional and national levels. Regional flows, including origin and destination hubs, will be examined and analysed in particular, such as the current surge from Libya to Europe. In addition, the programme aims to increase the national capacities to collect and share

data on the smuggling of migrants which can then be used for the regional and global analysis. The tools produced as a result of the project will allow the on-going monitoring of smuggling patterns and trends using a list of indicators to measure the issue, taking into account the transnational nature of smuggling.

A programme with two phases leading to the production of a Global Report on Smuggling of Migrants has been elaborated. Phase 1 (2016-2017) will incorporate the capacity and the structure currently used for the production of the Report. In this first phase, UNODC will focus on gathering available information on patterns and flows at the international and regional levels to produce a once-off publication, the 'Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants Patterns, Trends and Flows', to be published in 2017. The study will be conducted by leveraging the current resources and knowledge of the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons Unit. The second phase aims to create long-term sustainability for UNODC's data collection, analysis and dissemination of knowledge on the smuggling of migrants. It will do this in three ways: by building capacity to collect information, by analysing and publishing that information through Global Reports and finally, by organizing and making the information publicly accessible.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,598,687</b>	<b>\$124,000</b>	<b>\$1,474,687</b>

## Global Scientific and Forensic Programme Support Project

The Global Scientific and Forensic Programme Support Project operationalizes the forensic aspects of the UNODC Thematic Programme. It enhances scientific and forensic capacity worldwide, and focuses on selected priority regions and UNODC field operations with emphasis on building sustainable, integrated forensic science services in support of criminal justice and the rule of law, as well as the health sector. Efforts have continued to ensure that laboratory services and scientific expertise are integrated into national drug control and crime prevention governance frameworks to ensure value, cost-effectiveness, sustainability and greatest impact of laboratory and scientific work.

The project continued to strengthen the capacity of counterpart authorities and strategically support regional cooperation mechanisms, including through technical and quality assurance support, training and the provision of infrastructure where required, thus contributing to the enhancement of the quality of forensic science services – from the crime scene to the courtroom – and the use of forensic data and information. Normative aspects such as the development and dissemination of standards and forensic best practices have continued to play a central role, including methods and guidelines related to new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The biannual International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), a component of the UNODC International Quality Assurance Programme (IQAP), continued to record significant progress, with more than 200 laboratories from more than 60 Member States actively participating in the programme. The ICE assisted drug-testing laboratories to continuously monitor their own performance on a global scale. Laboratories also benefitted from the provision of reference standards of controlled drugs (more than 3,200 samples) in support of their analytical work. Direct assistance to support interdiction capacity included provision of drug and precursor field testing kits (379), and related training.

Significant inputs were made resulting in the publication of key research and policy documents including the 2015 World Drug Report and to thematic, regional and country programmes with scientific and forensic components. Chemical expertise and scientific support were provided to UNODC's global Early Warning Advisory on NPS (GLOJ88) and the ICE programme continued to provide a direct source and link of laboratory data and information, as well as of scientific advice and forensic capacity building in response to the challenge of NPS.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,200,000</b>	<b>\$256,600</b>	<b>\$943,400</b>

## Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting Trends (SMART) Programme

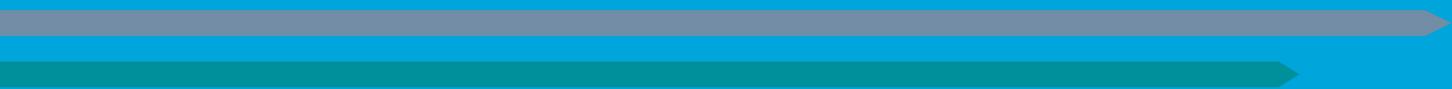
The project supports Member States in making effective evidence-based decisions for designing responses to counter the problem of synthetic drugs. In East and South-East Asia, the project is being implemented with 11 partner Governments. In Latin America, SMART cooperates with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). The project actively builds the capacity of Member States to generate information on synthetic drugs through forensic training courses and by improving drug data collection systems. Translating the information gained from data collection systems into policy-relevant analysis is a major focus of the project.

The project made significant contributions to support the international response to synthetic drugs and to the challenge of new psychoactive substances (NPS). The project's Early Warning Advisory on NPS was recognized as the major source of information at the global level and the information produced by the project was actively used for the assessment of NPS in the context of the scheduling discussion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). The reports published by the

project have significantly increased the understanding of the pattern and trends of the synthetic drug problem and revealed its global nature. However, much remains to be done to fill information gaps and keep up with monitoring the rapidly evolving illicit synthetic drug market boosted both by technological advancements in the field of chemistry and the opportunities for global marketing offered by the Internet.

To achieve this, Member States need to be put into a position to generate more and more comprehensive information through forensic training and capacity building activities on national data collection systems, particularly in Africa, Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Pacific and Latin America. Technical forensic support, provision of chemical reference standards, development of methods and guidelines will be the essential tools provided by the project. Based on these efforts, the project will provide the necessary information on synthetic drugs and NPS on the internet-based Early Warning Advisory on NPS and high-profile global and regional reports in priority regions.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$3,800,000</b>	<b>\$954,410</b>	<b>\$2,845,590</b>



# DIVISION FOR TREATY AFFAIRS



# ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING BRANCH



From top to bottom: Global Container Control Programme © UNODC. High-level ministerial event on 'Moving together for the world's heritage' © UN Photo / Kim Haughton. Rescued migrants © European Union / Malavolta Francesco.



## Building Effective Networks against Transnational Organized Crime (BENATOC)

This is a new global programme approved in October 2015. In the period 2016-2017, the programme will focus on three main outcomes. The first is to strengthen inter-regional criminal intelligence exchange and international cooperation on transnational organized crime. This will be achieved through the establishment of the Network between existing international and regional law enforcement centres and entities to promote criminal intelligence exchange and multilateral operations targeting organized crime. The second focus

area is the establishment of a network of law enforcement training institutions to promote professional and standardized training (LE TrainNet). The network of the law enforcement training entities will allow exchange of curricula, training materials, training methodologies and trainers. The third key area will be to strengthen the capacity to conduct financial investigations, deal with money laundering and identify the proceeds of crime using for these purposes the network of the networks.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

## Global Programme on Cybercrime

Under the Global Programme on Cybercrime, a number of Member States have identified their legislative and technical needs in preventing and combatting cybercrime, through assessments using UNODC standardized cybercrime assessment modules and self-assessments. Law enforcement authorities and prosecutors in developing countries have gained increased knowledge on cybercrime investigations, digital forensics, prosecution and electronic evidence handling. Meanwhile some Member States have begun developing cybercrime prevention activities. A cybercrime repository of laws and lessons learned has also been created in fulfilment of resolution 22/8 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, with the input and verification of Member States. The repository contains a Case Law Database, a Database of Legislation and a Lessons Learned Database. In addition, cybercrime-related issues have begun

to be mainstreamed by UNODC into all relevant aspects of international cooperation, in order to strengthen Member States' efforts in this regard.

In 2016 and 2017, it is expected that there will be an expansion of the delivery of technical assistance activities in more countries/regions, based on requests from Member States, as well as the integration of specific activities related to child online protection (COP), including focused technical assistance activities in the Central American region, increased collaboration with international partners on counter-responses to cybercrime and on COP, and the foreseen expansion/updating of the Cybercrime Repository, as well as the facilitation of the mutual exchange of information and data with other pertinent platforms and databases.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$2,641,000</b>	<b>\$1,309,000</b>	<b>\$1,332,000</b>

## Support to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention (UNTOC)

Under the Global Programme entitled 'Support to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention (UNTOC)', secretarial support has been provided to the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC and its subsidiary bodies and legislative assistance related to the ratification and implementation of the UNTOC has been delivered. The Programme has enabled the implementation of mandates related to the development of information-gathering tools, such as the knowledge management portal SHERLOC (Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime), which contains databases on case law, legislation and bibliography, as well as the redevelopment of the Directory of Competent Authorities. The Programme supported the development and implementation of criminal justice tools and responses to trafficking in cultural property, such as the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences. The participation in the network of international stakeholders for protection of cultural property for the purposes of coordination and development of joint initiatives is also a key focus.

In 2016 and 2017, priority will be accorded to the expansion of SHERLOC to contain more information, as well as the development

of two additional databases on strategies, treaties and agreements and international drug control treaties. The legislative guide for the implementation of the UNTOC will be integrated into SHERLOC. To respect the principle of multilingualism, the interface of SHERLOC will also be made available in all six official languages of the United Nations. The goal is to develop SHERLOC into a one-stop-shop for information, tools and contacts to combat crime.

It is expected that the piloting phase of the newly redeveloped Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool will start in 2016, with technical support to selected countries. The Programme also plans to engage in the work on strengthening national, regional and international responses to trafficking in cultural property through: legislative drafting assistance in bringing national legislations in line with the relevant international legal instruments, standards and best practices (including International Guidelines); capacity building assistance to effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate offences of trafficking in cultural property; and further development and promotion of UNODC legal tools to ensure sustainability of efforts in that area.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,331,400</b>	<b>\$461,400</b>	<b>\$870,000</b>

## Global Container Control Programme

Each year, around 650 million cargo containers are shipped around the globe, but less than two per cent are inspected. The growing demand for consumer and other goods combined with increasingly interlinked, global production, transport and consumer chain increases the demand for safe and efficient supply chain management. Increased participation in growing international trade is an essential part of sustainable development, but many developing countries do not have the capacity and knowledge to establish effective trade security and facilitation standards at their container ports.

The Container Control Programme (CCP) is a joint initiative between the World Customs Organization and UNODC that works with national law enforcement, customs and other relevant institutions to establish container Port Control Units (PCU) at air ports, dry ports and sea ports, enhancing national authorities capacities to profile and inspect cargo containers in a more effective and efficient manner. This not only helps counter illicit smuggling and organized crime, but also facilitates effective management of legal trade supporting countries' economies.

Since its launch in 2004, the CCP has established more than 40 PCUs in 28 countries. On a global level, the Units have seized over 1,252

tons of cocaine, three tons of heroin, 62 tons of cannabis resin and more than 1,306,825 litres of precursors, in addition to fraudulent medicines and other consumer goods.

In the period 2016-2017, activities are planned for another 25 countries, following the CCP's standard methodology of phased interventions: briefings with Government counterparts, technical assessment and report, signing of agreements with the recipient country and finally technical implementation. CCP activities are tailored according to the specific needs of the country and upon establishment of PCUs, basic theoretical and practical training followed by specialized training is provided on, among others, environmental crime, strategic trade and export control training, including dual use goods, evidence handling.

In addition to continuing the focus on sea and dry ports, additional efforts will be made to expand the CCP air cargo programme. The first air cargo activities were undertaken in Pakistan in 2015, while Cuba, Georgia, Jordan and Ukraine are all planned to be included in CCP-Air during the period 2016-2017.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$16,399,400</b>	<b>\$4,400,000</b>	<b>\$11,999,400</b>

## Global Programme to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crime

The Global Programme to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crime provides technical assistance to Member States to support implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in line with international human rights standards. The Programme has focused on fundamental cross-cutting issues and the development of specialized capacities, such as international cooperation in criminal matters; criminal intelligence and investigations; protection of victims and witnesses; and facilitation of regional and interregional cooperation through networks. The Programme has helped establish three networks: the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries to Combat TOC in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus (CASC network); the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors (WACAP); and the Network of Prosecutors Specialized against Organized Crime of Central America (REFCO). The Programme also supports the development and pilot testing of tools as well as new initiatives, including those mandated by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC.

In 2016 and 2017, the CASC and WACAP networks will continue to serve as platforms for informal cooperation, the exchange of information about mutual legal assistance requirements and good practices. This will be accomplished through plenary meetings and national/regional workshops and advice, maintaining an updated list of focal points on the WACAP website or in the Directory of Competent National Authorities and the promotion and use of tools, such as the UNODC Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer (MLARW). Under WACAP, a train the trainer (TOT) programme on judicial cooperation will be implemented for all ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) countries to develop a cadre of officials, including those in training institutes, with subject matter expertise able to draft effective MLA requests using the MLARW tool and with the instructional skills to teach other colleagues. The TOT programme will allow for evaluation and monitoring of skills as well as case statistics and promote the establishment and strengthening of central authorities. After 2016, the programme can be used for national or regional level training. Creation of, and support to, a network of training institutes is also envisioned.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$4,875,000</b>	<b>\$2,100,000</b>	<b>\$2,775,000</b>

## Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism

With the assistance of the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML), Member States have improved their knowledge on these areas and updated their anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) legal frameworks, regulatory regimes and the necessary law enforcement skills and practices to prevent and combat illicit financial flows from drugs and crime in accordance with international standards. The Programme also enhanced national-level coordination and regional/international cooperation among Member States, international organizations, and regional bodies on AML/CFT matters.

In 2016 and 2017, an expansion of the delivery of technical assistance and training activities in more countries is expected, based on requests from Member States and additional extra budgetary resources, including focused technical assistance and training activities. The flagship mentor programme of GPML will continue to enhance the capacity of Member States to have effective structures and mechanisms in place to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism. GPML will also continue to support informal asset forfeiture networks already in existence, and continue to enhance the International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN) administered on behalf of 11 external partners by analysing Member States AML/CFT legal regimes and expanding the money laundering case law database.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$7,663,517</b>	<b>\$4,908,700</b>	<b>\$2,754,817</b>

## Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons

Since 2008, the Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons (TIP) has supported an increasing number of Member States in preventing and combating this crime through the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol. In 2016-2017, the Programme will continue to expand the delivery of technical assistance and a greater number of practitioners, Governmental officials and civil society representatives will receive capacity development assistance. UNODC has developed and launched a number of technical tools and Issue Papers to assist practitioners to effectively implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol. UNODC will continue to expand and improve existing tools, such as the Human Trafficking Case Law Database, and develop new ones.

UNODC will also continue to provide substantive technical services and comprehensive strategic advice to intergovernmental and other bodies addressing TIP-related issues. In 2016, UNODC will Chair the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) and lead its coordination and policy development efforts.

The Programme is expected to lead to three outcomes: assisted Member States will have ratified the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and reviewed and adapted their domestic legislation with the aim of establishing adequate legislative frameworks and comprehensive strategies conducive to a consistent implementation of the provisions contained in the Protocol; provision of substantive technical

services and comprehensive strategic advice to intergovernmental and other bodies addressing TIP-related issues; and efficient management and delivery of global technical assistance programmes with respect to TIP aligned with existing and planned Regional and Country Programmes.

In 2016-2017, these outcomes will be achieved by implementing a number of outputs, including:

- Providing legislative assistance and support in the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol through legislative workshops;
- Undertaking successful servicing of United Nations bodies (i.e. General Assembly high-level events, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, CCPCJ; and the Working Group on TIP at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime);
- Developing technical assistance papers and tools, while expanding and improving the existing ones;
- Undertaking gaps and needs assessments on countries' TIP situation and responses in order to provide tailor-made technical assistance;
- Delivering national and regional capacity building workshops and trainings to support Member States to enhance their capacity to combat TIP; and
- Providing thematic support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$6,178,700</b>	<b>\$2,307,622</b>	<b>\$3,871,078</b>

## Global Programme against the Smuggling of Migrants

Since 2010, the Global Programme against the Smuggling of Migrants has supported an increasing number of Member States in preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants (SOM) through the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. In 2016-2017, the Programme will continue to expand the delivery of technical assistance and a greater number of practitioners, Government officials and civil society representatives will receive capacity development assistance. UNODC has developed and launched a number of technical assistance tools and Issue Papers to assist practitioners in effectively implementing the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. UNODC will continue to expand and improve the existing tools and develop new ones.

In addition, UNODC will also continue to facilitate international cooperation and support policy work at the international and inter-agency level to prevent and combat SOM. UNODC will also continue to provide substantive technical services and comprehensive strategic advice to intergovernmental and other bodies addressing SOM-related issues.

The Programme is expected to lead to several outcomes. The first is that assisted Member States have ratified the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and reviewed and adapted their domestic legislation with the aim to establish adequate legislative frameworks and comprehensive strategies conducive to a consistent implementation of the provisions contained in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and to effective international cooperation. The second is to provide substantive techni-

cal services and comprehensive strategic advice to intergovernmental and other bodies addressing SOM related issues; and finally, efficient management and delivery of global technical assistance programmes with respect to SOM aligned with existing and planned Regional and Country Programmes.

In 2016-2017, these outcomes will be achieved by implementing a range of outputs, including:

- Legislative assistance and support in the implementation of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol through legislative workshops will be delivered;
- Successful servicing of United Nations bodies will be provided (i.e. General Assembly high-level events, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, CCPCJ; and the Working Group on SOM at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime);
- Technical assistance papers and tools as well as expansion and improvement of existing technical tools will be delivered;
- Gaps and needs assessments on countries' criminal justice responses to SOM in order to provide tailor-made technical assistance will be conducted;
- National and regional capacity building workshops and trainings to support Member States to enhance their capacity to combat SOM and foster international cooperation will be delivered; and
- Thematic support will be provided for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,731,900</b>	<b>\$922,687</b>	<b>\$809,213</b>

## Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants

The Programme is a targeted global project providing up to 15 beneficiary countries with specialized assistance to better address trafficking in persons (TIP) and the smuggling of migrants (SOM). Tailor-made national work plans will be designed on the basis of detailed gap and need analysis to achieve the project-specific objectives and results in the following countries: Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, the Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, South Africa and Ukraine. Relevant authorities will be closely involved in the development of these work plans, thus ensuring the involvement and ownership of beneficiary countries from the outset, following a demand driven approach. The Programme will also have a significant regional and trans-regional component to exchange good practices and to address trends, routes and flows that cross national borders.

The Programme is expected to lead to several outcomes:

- National strategies and policies to prevent and address TIP and SOM will be developed and/or strengthened;
- National counter-TIP and SOM legal frameworks will be in line with international standards and other good practices;
- National criminal justice responses to TIP and/or SOM will be strengthened;
- Regional and trans-regional cooperation in criminal matters related to TIP and SOM will be strengthened; and
- Governments and civil society partners will acquire the skills and mechanisms to identify and screen migrants for vulnerabilities, including trafficked victims and smuggled migrants and refer them to relevant service providers for protection and assistance in line with international standards;
- Frameworks for protection and assistance (within and/or following national child protection systems) of children among trafficked victims and smuggled migrants will be developed.

In 2016-2017, these outcomes will be achieved by implementing a series of outputs. Firstly, legislative assistance and support in the implementation of the TIP and SOM Protocols will be delivered through legislative workshops. Furthermore, technical assistance papers and tools will be developed; existing technical tools will be expanded and improved; gaps and needs assessments of countries' TIP and SOM situations and responses in order to provide tailor-made technical assistance will be conducted; national and regional capacity building workshops and trainings to support Member States to enhance their capacity to combat TIP and SOM will be held; and there will be disbursement of funding to civil society organizations in beneficiary countries for the direct provision of assistance and reintegration services to victims of trafficking, smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants, including children.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$7,169,448</b>	<b>\$6,616,363</b>	<b>\$553,085</b>

## Contributing to International Efforts to Address the Smuggling of Migrants across the Mediterranean

Adopted in 2015, UNODC's Strategy for the Mediterranean provides an umbrella for all undertakings across the Office in addressing the smuggling of migrants across the Mediterranean in an integrated manner.

Making full use of UNODC's network of field operations in the Mediterranean region (with a focus on Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries, and South Eastern European countries), as well as its partnerships with regional and international organizations, several programmatic vehicles are used to implement this strategy through the Division for Operations, the Division for Treaty Affairs, the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, as well as the Regional Office for North Africa and the Middle East and the Regional Office for South Eastern Europe.

The Strategy offers a comprehensive approach through five mutually reinforcing actions: (1) research, analysis and assessments; (2) enhancing national capacities and legislative frameworks; (3) promoting regional and trans-regional cooperation; (4) contribut-

ing to a global response; and (5) ensuring assistance to smuggled migrants and protection of their rights.

In 2016-2017, these outcomes will be achieved by implementing a range of outputs, including:

- Research to be completed on the trends in the Mediterranean as part of the Global Report on Smuggling of Migrants;
- Legislative assistance and support in the implementation of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol to be delivered through legislative workshops;
- Gaps and needs assessments conducted on countries' criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants in order to provide tailor-made technical assistance;
- National and regional capacity building workshops and trainings will be delivered to support Member States to enhance their capacity to combat the smuggling of migrants and foster international cooperation; and
- The development of awareness-raising campaigns.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$9,600,000</b>	<b>\$950,000</b>	<b>\$8,650,000</b>

## Global Firearms Programme

The Global Firearms Programme (GFP) contributes to UNODC's core mandate to promote and support the ratification and implementation of the Firearms Protocol and its parent Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). The GFP has supported the strengthening of national and regional firearms control regimes in order to prevent illicit manufacturing and trafficking, and enhancing States' capacities to investigate and prosecute criminal organizations and networks engaged in the illicit firearms business and related forms of organized crime. Targeting 19 countries, the Programme has provided Member States with specialized assistance in five key areas: legislative and technical assistance in policy and legislative development; implementation support and capacity building in firearm management, record keeping, marking and collection campaigns; effective criminal justice responses for investigation and prosecution; effective international cooperation, information exchange and promotion of south-south cooperation; and enhanced data collection and analysis capacity.

The Programme also provides substantive support to the Governmental process on firearms (Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the Firearms Working Group), and contributes to increase global knowledge on transnational firearms trafficking patterns through data collection and analysis. In cooperation with Member States, the GFP developed the UNODC Study on Firearms (2015), as well as regional studies for South America and West Africa on the status of implementation of

the Protocol. With the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty, the Programme also developed a study and organized regional consultations to address the synergies between the new treaty and other global instruments, both with a view to identify policy and implementation options for legislators and policy makers.

During 2016 and 2017, the Programme will finalize ongoing activities, particularly related to: the delivery of legislative drafting support; the provision of technical assistance tools; and ensuring proper handover and functioning of marking machines and software for the registration of firearms. Pursuant to its mandate, the GFP will continue to collect data and information from Member States on firearms trafficking, and support efforts on record keeping and data collection and analysis on firearms.

The GFP has cooperated actively with sub-regional, regional and international organizations, other United Nations organizations, parliamentary bodies, civil society organizations and the private sector. As part of its broader strategy, the GFP will pursue closer cooperation with strategic partners, in particular with the African Union, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the South American Community of Nations (UNASUR) and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs / Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNODA/UNREC), and expand the programme to other regions.

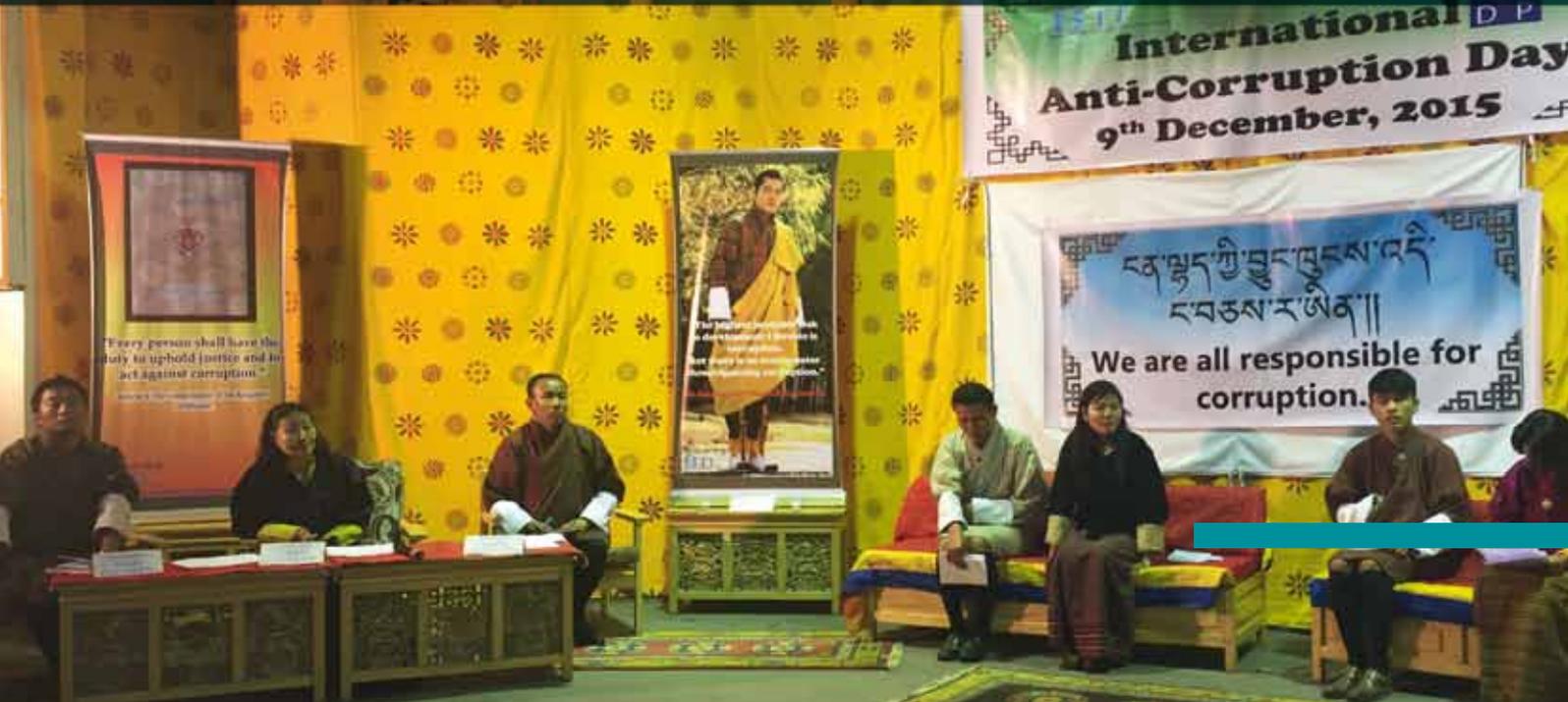
Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$3,194,448</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,194,448</b>



# CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIME BRANCH (CEB)



From top to bottom: Civil society training on the United Nations Convention against Corruption © UNODC. Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, St. Petersburg, Russia © UNIS Vienna. Commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day in Bhutan © UNODC.



## Towards an effective Global Regime against Corruption

This project aims to provide sustained support to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and its subsidiary bodies, with regard to the full implementation of its technical assistance-related mandates and recommendations. The overall aim is to enable the Conference to carry out its functions and assist Member States in ratifying and fully implementing the UNCAC.

In particular, resolution 3/1 of the Conference which adopted the terms of reference of the Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM) of the UNCAC also recommended that part of the activities related to the Mechanism be covered from voluntary contributions. Such activities are included in this project. This project also provides the framework for the delivery of technical expertise and skills to Member States and other relevant stakeholders to achieve full and effective implementation of the UNCAC.

At the 6th Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC, which took place in St. Petersburg in November 2015, States Parties decided to

launch the second cycle of the IRM with the adoption of resolution 6/1 on Continuation of the review of implementation of the UNCAC. In line with resolution 3/1, States Parties agreed that 30 countries are to be reviewed each year.

While most of the staff costs and the costs for servicing the Implementation Review Group (IRG) for the first two years of the second cycle of the IRM are covered through the regular budget, extra-budgetary contributions are required to cover the entire costs for operating the IRM. The estimated costs for operating the IRM consist of the projected expenditures for:

- Participants for country visits and joint meetings;
- Translation of working documentation;
- Participation of Least Developed Countries in the sessions of the IRG;
- Training of Governmental experts;
- Staff costs; and
- Travel of UNODC experts to provide targeted assistance in a country under review.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$6,192,866</b>	<b>\$296,060</b>	<b>\$5,896,806</b>

## Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme

The Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme is carried out as a technical assistance activity offered by UNODC to Member States to assist in developing their strategies and building their capacity to successfully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

The implementation of the UNCAC poses a challenge for the States Parties, requiring profound changes in the legislation, criminal justice system and civil service – both in law and in practice. While some challenges are country specific, countries from the same region which share a common culture and have comparable legal and administrative traditions may benefit from sharing experience and from targeted technical assistance, based on the needs identified in the course of the UNCAC implementation review. To assist States Parties in addressing these challenges, UNODC has posted regional anti-corruption advisers to serve as key focal points for provision of anti-corruption technical assistance at regional and local levels.

These advisers are a unique tool for the provision of technical assistance as they draw on the work of UNODC at a global level, applying good practices identified through several areas. This includes the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC and its implementation review group, working groups on prevention and asset recovery, and expert meetings on international cooperation, using knowledge products and tools developed by UNODC and incorporating lessons learned through successful technical assistance programmes.

While most of the funding available for the years 2016 and 2017 will be used to continue the engagement by anti-corruption advisers in Mozambique, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, UNODC plans to expand the engagement by Mentors to other regions and countries in particular in Africa and Asia with regard to achieving the following two key outcomes: legislative systems and anti-corruption strategies strengthened in line with the UNCAC; and anti-corruption bodies and criminal justice institutions of beneficiary countries take effective action to prevent and control corruption and to cooperate internationally in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption offences.

For this purpose, UNODC plans to deliver activities that are designed to achieve the following outputs:

- Legislative gap analyses and needs assessments are conducted;
- Technical advice is provided for the drafting of legislation, legislative advice and assistance in the political process for the adoption of laws;
- Technical advice is provided in the drafting of key policy documents (such as anti-corruption strategies and action plans and similar);
- Capacity-building activities (courses, seminars, study tours) are organized by anti-corruption mentors;
- Substantive inputs to technical documents (guides, manuals etc) are provided; and
- Regional and international activities (such as participation of delegations in regional and international events, peer learning, country reviews) are supported by anti-corruption mentors.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$4,256,819</b>	<b>\$1,200,000</b>	<b>\$3,056,819</b>

## Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative

UNODC and the World Bank launched the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative in September 2007 as a collaborative effort with the aim of creating a global partnership, helping to ensure that there are no safe havens for the proceeds of corruption. The objectives of the StAR Initiative are as follows:

- To assist countries with specific asset recovery cases by drafting mutual legal assistance requests or the response to such requests;
- To assist countries to develop capacity for the management of their asset recovery cases and for the various stages of asset recovery, such as tracing, freezing, seizing, and the return of assets;
- To help countries develop and put in place the legislative and regulatory framework that would be necessary for full implementation of Chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and successful asset recovery, as well as to build the necessary capacity to implement the legal framework; and
- To work to lower barriers to international cooperation for asset recovery.

Against this backdrop, in 2016-2017, UNODC plans to maintain its focus on the achieving the following three key outcomes:

- Functioning legal systems for the tracing, seizure, freezing, and confiscation of assets as the cornerstone of all asset recovery efforts;

- Strengthened capacities of criminal justice and other institutions, to trace, seize, freeze and confiscate proceeds of corruption and to cooperate internationally in the tracing, seizing, freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of corruption, and to return such proceeds in accordance with the provisions of UNCAC; and
- Proactive attitude in Governments which, with the support of the StAR Initiative, are pursuing asset recovery cases and engaging in international cooperation for asset recovery.

For this purpose, UNODC plans to deliver activities that are designed to achieve the following outputs: a) how-to guides for practitioners to assist them in working on asset recovery cases; b) tools and supporting information systems that help practitioners to access information on asset recovery and formulate requests for mutual legal assistance that will meet the receiving jurisdictions' requirements; c) analytical publications to inform the design and implementation of policies aimed at lowering the barriers to asset recovery; d) advocacy for the lowering of barriers to asset recovery through an active role in international conferences and events related to asset recovery, and through dissemination of results of StAR's policy analysis and advocacy for reforms; e) networks of contact points who can assist requesting jurisdictions to follow-up on their asset recovery cases; f) training courses on asset recovery at the regional and national levels; and g) targeted short-term technical assistance in support of national asset recovery programmes.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$2,783,416</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,783,416</b>



# TERRORISM PREVENTION BRANCH



From top to bottom: Commemoration of International Peace Day in Afghanistan © UN Photo / Helena Mulkerns. Simulated investigation © UNODC. Drawings left by members of a terrorist group in Lower Shabelle, Somalia © UN Photo / Tobin Jones.



## Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism

The voluntary and in-kind contributions by Member States have made it possible for UNODC to effectively implement its mandate in preventing and countering terrorism for more than a decade. Through its Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism, an average of 70 countries are being assisted every year, which is more than one-third of the United Nations membership. In 2016, UNODC expects to further intensify the counter-terrorism technical assistance to those countries and regions most affected by terrorism. In particular, taking into account multiple requests for specialized counter-terrorism assistance, it would be essential to ensure the continued support of counter-terrorism efforts to States in the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Pacific Islands States. All counter-terrorism technical assistance programmes are developed in close cooperation with national authorities and tailor-made to the needs of each beneficiary Government.

Support to Member States with the implementation of the 19 international instruments related to terrorism remains a key priority of the Terrorism Prevention Branch. In particular, capacity building on the criminal justice response to terrorism focuses on various specialized thematic areas:

- Effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related cases;

- Countering the financing of terrorism;
- The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, including the use of special investigation techniques of the Internet-based terrorist offences;
- Tackling chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defense (CBRN) terrorism;
- Transport-related terrorism offences; and
- Assisting victims of acts of terrorism, and protecting human rights while countering terrorism.

In addition, the Branch is increasingly focusing on supporting Member States to address emerging challenges such as the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), kidnapping for ransom, trafficking in cultural property, violent extremism and radicalization, as well as links between terrorism and transnational organized crime.

In 2016, UNODC will further expand its ongoing initiatives aimed at addressing FTFs in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Central Asia, provided there is sufficient funding. Furthermore, UNODC has recently developed new initiatives for addressing violent extremism and radicalization, including on the treatment of violent extremist offenders in prisons and treatment of children allegedly involved in terrorist activities, as well as on terrorist benefitting from transnational organized crime. The implementation of these activities is subject to funding availability.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$25,376,100</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,300,000</b>

# SECRETARIAT TO THE GOVERNING BODIES (SGB)



From top to bottom: 24th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna, Austria. Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, Qatar. 58th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, Austria. All photos © UNIS Vienna.



## Support to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and their subsidiary bodies

The project aims to support the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and their subsidiary bodies through the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies. Particular emphasis is put on the preparations for and follow-up by the CND to the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem in 2016 as well as to the follow-up to the thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in 2015.

The objective of the project is to increase the support of UNODC's contribution to the decision-making and policy direction processes by the United Nations policymaking bodies on drug and crime issues.

Effectiveness and inclusivity of the UNGASS preparatory process is increased through liaison, coordination and exchange with a broad range of interested stakeholders. Activities to this end include the organization of special events by the CND, through the UNGASS Board and the CND Secretariat, in the period leading up to April 2016 and the follow-up thereto, to facilitate interaction of relevant stakeholders with the CND (including non-governmental organizations and

practitioners from developing countries). The project supports the active contribution of the CND, through its UNGASS Board and the CND Secretariat, to intergovernmental meetings and events organized by a broad range of stakeholders in Geneva, New York, Vienna and elsewhere in preparation for UNGASS 2016 and the follow-up thereto. Support is also provided to Least Developed Countries to ensure their adequate participation in relevant meetings of the Commission. Another output is raising the awareness and understanding of UNGASS 2016 and of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action among civil society at large with special attention to young people through the development and dissemination of substantive and promotional material.

Additionally, special events are organized by the CCPCJ during which stakeholders can interact with the Commission. This is to ensure increased effectiveness and inclusiveness of the Crime Congress preparatory and follow-up meetings and processes through liaison, coordination and exchange with a broad range of interested stakeholders, in particular within the CCPCJ as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$775,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>	<b>\$716,000</b>



# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT (IEU)



From top to bottom: High-level panel Organized by the United Nations Evaluation Group of Development Cooperation Forum © UN Photo / Devra Berkowitz. Children in Balochistan Province, Pakistan © UN Photo / WFP / Amjad Jamal. Calculator and tables © reynmermedia.



## Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU)

In 2015, the International Year of Evaluation, Member States further positioned evaluation at the highest political levels by mainstreaming this into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as well as adopting the United Nations General Assembly resolution on National Evaluation Capacity Development (GA resolution 69/237).

The Programme's objective is to contribute to improved accountability and evaluation-based decision making in the response to drugs, crime and terrorism, thereby responding to Member States' requests by: building evaluation capacity in Member States and UNODC in responding to drugs, crime and terrorism; fostering the use of evaluation results for evidence-based decision-making; and developing evaluation-based knowledge products.

Investments in building national evaluation capacity are aimed at improved accountability at the country-level. In collaboration with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) is developing a pilot capacity building strategy for one selected Member State in 2016. This activity is contributing to country-led evaluations on, for example, countering terrorism. Following an assessment of this approach, the capacity building strategy will be

enhanced and implemented in 2017. Moreover, the IEU not only continues to oversee and quality assure independent evaluations of all projects and programmes in UNODC, but will also pilot the conduct of one strategic evaluation on UNODC's mandated areas, on the basis of a consultative process with Member States and Senior Management. Overall, emphasis is placed on the use of evaluation recommendations in UNODC's programming and decision making.

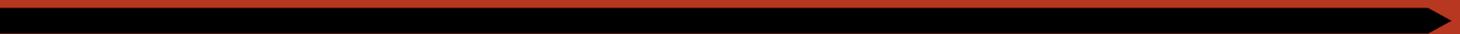
Another outcome pursues developing evaluation-based strategic analyses and knowledge products relating to specific SDGs, thereby providing evidence-based information to Member States on the quality of UNODC's investments and approaches. Moreover, partnerships with other United Nations organizations as well as Member States will be further strengthened in order to identify best practices and lessons learned in building accountable institutions at national levels.

2016 and 2017 are, therefore, crucial years in assisting Member States and UNODC in implementing the General Assembly resolution on National Evaluation Capacity Building, further investing in UNODC's culture of accountability, and thereby contributing to evidence-based responses to countering drugs, crime and terrorism.

Planned delivery in 2016-2017	Funding available in 2016	Minimum funding requirements for 2016-2017
<b>\$1,649,120</b>	<b>\$459,220</b>	<b>\$1,189,900</b>



GENERAL  
PURPOSE  
FUNDING





## General Purpose Funding

General Purpose (GP) funds are un-earmarked, voluntary contributions allocated to finance various areas within UNODC, for which an estimated \$20 million is required for the 2016–2017 biennium. It is important to note that in a zero growth environment for the regular budget, the absence of adequate GP funding necessarily leads to cross-subsidization of some of these essential functions using other funding sources.

### **1) Programmatic shortfalls:**

UNODC needs to retain the operational flexibility to provide seed funding for new programmes, support partially funded interventions prioritized by UNODC management, and respond to urgent ad-hoc requests from Member States and growing demands for action in UNODC-mandated areas. In addition, unexpected developments caused by external factors, including higher security risks and force majeure, need to be covered from un-earmarked resources.

### **2) Research:**

GP funding provides resources for research that allows the Office to deliver regular publications such as the World Drug Report, the Global Homicide Report and global and regional Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessments. It also permits research mandated by United Nations inter-governmental bodies to be undertaken, including from the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the General Assembly, and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (examples include global research on wildlife crime, and research on new psychoactive substances – NPS – among others). GP funding also covers part of the activities needed to manage mandated global data collections such as the Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ), the Crime Trend Survey (CTS), Individual Drug Seizures (IDS), and data collection on NPS.

### **3) Institutional initiatives:**

GP funds new UNODC initiatives for which no earmarked funding or other budget sources are yet available. These include cost for new programme and project development; needs assessments with Member States and preparatory assistance; and IT and technology devel-

opment. The results-based Annual Report that is currently funded by earmarked resources should also be covered by GP funds, along with UNODC's global strategic communications and advocacy work.

### **4) Normative work:**

GP resources are required to continue non-variable core functions that are not currently provided for by the United Nations Regular Budget. These functions relate to UNODC's global normative role in assisting requesting Member States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties; through policy advice and legislative assistance to establish legal frameworks and action plans on drugs, crime and terrorism; setting norms and standards on crime prevention and criminal justice; and providing secretariat and substantive services to inter-governmental bodies and processes.

### **5) Full Cost Recovery transition:**

An important part of the implementation of the funding model which UNODC rolled out in the 2014–2015 biennium is the transfer from General Purpose funds to Special Purpose funds of Field Office Representative posts, as these posts perform many programme-specific functions. Not all UNODC programmes can sustain a transition from day one, and so selected Field Office Representative posts will continue to be funded from general-purpose funds in the future. This is especially so for countries that a) do not yet have sufficient special-purpose funds income from high-volume programmes; and b) receive special-purpose funds mostly from a single donor or partner agreement.

### **6) Limited core functions:**

GP funds a number of functions in UNODC: Policy, and strategic direction of the Office; Positioning of UNODC in the context of system-wide initiatives including reform, making the United Nations fit for purpose to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the One UN process; ensuring system-wide coherence on UNODC mandates; and Reporting to the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly and the Secretary-General, including participation by substantive offices in key meetings thereof.

