



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**UNODC Strategic
Partnership and
Programmatic Actions in
Eastern Europe
2017-2020**

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UNODC Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions in Eastern Europe for 2017-2020

SUMMARY:

The Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions (SPPA) document outlines the proposed strategic scope of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) work and cooperation in Eastern Europe for 2017-2020.

The document describes UNODC's activities in the three countries of Eastern Europe, Republic of Belarus (Belarus), the Republic of Moldova (Moldova) and Ukraine, at both national and regional levels, with the objective to reaching out to a comprehensive and an integrated programme.

The SPPA is based on a situation analysis of the region, reflects the region's main priorities for actions, and ensures complementarities with on-going and planned initiatives of UNODC and its main partners in the region, namely in the area of justice, security and development. It provides a roadmap towards providing required expertise, technical tools and advisory services to enhance national and regional capabilities to prevent and counter the destructive impact of organized crime, corruption, illicit drugs, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

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I. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP CONTEXT AND UNODC APPROACH

1. In line with the UNODC Strategic Framework for 2017-2020¹, the Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions in Eastern Europe (SPPA) provides a joint cooperation mechanism with the Republic of Belarus (Belarus), the Republic of Moldova (Moldova) and Ukraine to further promote national, regional and international concerted response to counter interconnected problems of transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, including drugs and related health and social consequences, corruption and terrorism.

2. In response to the recent calls from the United Nations Security Council to promote regional engagement on drugs and crime, and particularly to “*enhance coordination of efforts on national, sub-regional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to transnational organized crime, trafficking in illicit drugs*”², as well as to address concomitantly the nexus between transnational organized crime and terrorism³, UNODC expands its strategic partnership with Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine to support them in the struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in the Eastern Europe for the period of 2017-2020.

3. The activities of UNODC are rooted in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions (the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychoactive Substances), the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols, the international legal instruments against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

4. In addition to the foundational mandate, the policy directions of UNODC are grounded by: (a)⁴ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals; (b) the Outcome document of the UN Summit for the adoption of the Post-2015 development agenda⁵; (c) the Millennium Declaration⁶; (d) Outcome document entitled “*Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem*” adopted at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in April 2016⁷; (e) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem⁸; (f) the recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁹; (g) Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12¹⁰; and (h) the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on

¹ [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/6\(Prog.13\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/6(Prog.13))

² Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2014/12).

³ UN Security Council Resolution 2195 of 19 December 2014 (S/RES/2195); UN Security Council (3 February 2010): Letter dated 2 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/65).

⁴ <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

⁵ http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

⁶ <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

⁷ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/110/24/PDF/N1611024.pdf?OpenElement>

⁸ https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Political_Declaration/Political_Declaration_1998/1998-Political-Declaration_A-RES-S-20-2.pdf

⁹ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/A-RES-60-1-E.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2007/resolution%202007-12.pdf>

International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session¹¹.

5. Human rights, peace and security, and development are the three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter. UNODC is committed to continue promoting a comprehensive response to crime and drugs, embracing health, development and security, and taking a human rights-based approach to programming.

6. The Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions focuses on both, reinforcing existing capacities and the sharing of best practices at the national, regional and interregional level. In this regard, UNODC advocates for a connected solution for Europe, West and Central Asia, aiming at an integrated and a balanced response, supporting the UNODC's Inter-regional Drug Control Approach and the "Networking the Networks initiative".

7. UNODC established strategic and operational partnership with regional organizations present in Eastern Europe, such as the European Union (EU), Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Council of Europe (CoE) and is committed to align its regional strategies with these partners. Close cooperation between the organizations forming the UN system is key to successfully fulfilling UNODC mandate in the partner countries. In this context, UNODC participates in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other joint UN initiatives in Moldova, Belarus and Ukraine promoting the "One UN" integrated approach and delivery.

8. The Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions has been developed to provide consistency in the objectives, policy approaches and management arrangements across UNODC, both at Headquarters and in the field, and facilitates:

- The move from stands-alone projects towards better integrated, multi-component programmes, closely linked to other UN programmes and fully aligned with Governments' priorities;
- More effective cooperation and planning, involving other UN entities, including by more effectively mainstreaming UNODC mandate areas within the UN system;
- Greater transparency and engagement with partner governments as to their priorities;
- A coherent set of policy, operational and funding modalities aimed at establishing a strategic partnership at two levels: regional and national, mutually complementing and supporting each other.

9. The Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions is developed with full conformity with the following principles:

- Aligned with Paris Declaration principles on aid effectiveness: The Programmatic activities are designed to promote partner countries' ownership, to be aligned with national policies and priorities, to be effectively coordinated with other donors/development agencies, and support mutual accountability for results.

¹¹ <https://www.unodc.org/documents/ungass2016/V0984963-English.pdf>

- Programmatic and results-focused: The SPPA intends to achieve results over the long term as it is not driven by ad-hoc project initiatives. It is focused instead on achieving sustainable reforms in line with international and national commitments on rule-of-law and public health matters related to UNODC's mandates.
- Focused on transnational and cross-border challenges: In addition to promoting capacity-building at the national level, UNODC will make full use of its comparative advantages to facilitate the establishment of legislative and policy norms, the promotion of coordinated cross-border responses, and the exchange of comparative data and information. This would ensure a cross-border, sub-regional and integrated dimension in the fight against illicit trafficking (e.g. human beings, arms, drugs and money).
- Based on partnerships: Programme activities will be based on partnership arrangements that clearly articulate mutual responsibilities and accountability for results.
- Responsive to need: The SPPA is designed to focus on key priority areas addressing the main challenges of the concerned countries. They will be reviewed on an annual basis, and revised or modified as required as a result of lessons learned during implementation.

10. Finally, in pursuing its objectives, UNODC will make every effort to mainstream gender concerns into its technical cooperation programme.

11. The UNODC Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia, located at the UNODC HQ in Vienna, in its capacity as the Regional Representation for Eastern Europe, is entrusted with the strategic guidance for the sub-region, and is hence responsible for the overall coordination of partnerships and programmes in the sub-region, in addition to the overall management of SPPA, in close coordination and consultation with all other UNODC Divisions.

II. SUBSTANTIVE PROBLEMS, DRIVING FACTORS AND UNODC RELEVANCE

A. Transnational organised crime

12. Due to its geographical location, the region is exposed to the risks and vulnerability for illicit trafficking in drugs, small arms, organs, as well as counterfeit medicines, including human trafficking. Not only do illicit activities transit the region but it is also a source for illegal migration and trafficking in human beings.

13. The main sources on drugs and organized crime situation related data in Eastern Europe remain the Annual Report Questionnaires (ARQ), the Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS), as well as threat assessment reports produced by Frontex¹² and Europol¹³, which contain limited information on Eastern European countries. The available information from open sources is outdated. The most complete situation report on drug trafficking in Eastern Europe dates back to 2012. Thus the analysis provided in the this chapter are extracted from above cited sources.

¹² FRONTEX: European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union was established by the Council Regulation (EC) 2007/2004 on 26 October 2004.

¹³ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/activities-services/main-reports/eu-serious-and-organised-crime-threat-assessment-socta-2013>

14. In recent years, several research efforts into organised crime have been closely related to the Western and Central European market looking at a variety of factors including trafficking in persons, illicit drugs and other contraband. Research has also occurred in regards to the trafficking of Afghan opiates through Central Asia along the so called Northern route and the Balkan route. Despite such efforts a gap remains both in the literature and geographically into understanding the threat posed by organised crime along the borders and within the region of Eastern Europe.

15. Eastern Europe's geographic location makes it an attractive route for illicit drugs trafficking. Heroin from Afghanistan is trafficked to Russia, and through the Caucasus, and Turkey, before passing through Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine towards Central and Western Europe. Cocaine originating from South America is moved through the Black Sea for further transit to EU countries. National law enforcement agencies occasionally interdict large shipments of drugs in commercial shipping transiting southern ports and major land transport corridors. In June 2015, a record 500 kilogram shipment of heroin was seized in transit arriving from Turkey through Illichivsk near Odesa, en route to Western Europe.

16. The use of new synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances, especially amphetamines, has been rapidly increasing in the countries of the region over the past decades. Synthetic drugs are trafficked to the countries of the region primarily from Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and the Netherlands, but they are also produced locally in small clandestine labs. At the same time, some raw herbal substances cultivated in Moldova and Ukraine are trafficked to neighbouring countries.

17. Domestic consumption needs are satisfied by the local production of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances. Clandestine production is mainly linked to the cultivation of poppy and subsequent production of acetylated or extracted opium, and the cultivation of cannabis. There is also concern over the diversion of controlled substances from pharmaceutical enterprises, pharmacies and treatment facilities, and those smuggled illegally from some EU countries, and eastern Asia.

18. Active integration processes in the framework of the Eurasian Customs Union (now called the Eurasian Economic Union) involving the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia, and consequently removal of border and customs barriers and simplification of transit cargo flows between these countries, increases threats for illicit trafficking of Afghan opiates through the Northern route to eastern borders of the EU countries.

19. Commitment to a collaborative approach to supply reduction remains key to successfully counter emerging drug-related organised crime threats in the region. Enhanced international and regional cooperation is crucial to disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking organisations. Such cooperation could range from more formal levels, such as between the countries concluding bi-lateral agreements on mutual legal assistance and technical support, to informal operational collaboration between mandated national authorities responsible for implementing supply reduction strategies.

20. Cross-border cooperation facilitates effective border controls. Strengthened border management strategies, coordination with cross-border counterparts and professional skills capacity building for border agencies are on-going needs that require support and attention.

21. Sharing information and, as appropriate, developed intelligence on drug-related criminal matters is critical to successful supply reduction. A robust response is needed to counter the serious challenges posed by the links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organised crime, including money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Sub-regional and international networks to counter money laundering are gaining momentum, but they still require support to mainstream their operations into effective counter measures. The regional network of authorities established for sharing information and coordination on trafficking and anti-organised crime investigations should be similarly strengthened.

22. Technical assistance to build capacity and professional skills development tailored to law enforcement operational mandates can be effective. Initiatives to strengthen counterparts that are connected to their operational work, both at domestic, regional and inter-regional levels, have delivered good results. Current UNODC examples¹⁴ of such capacity building initiatives include Building Effective Networks against Organised Crime (BENATOC), the Container Control Programme (CCP), and building of border liaison offices and anti-money laundering asset recovery networks.

23. Addressing the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking and related offences by acting effectively to remove opportunities to launder them and introducing effective actions through cooperation (both domestically and internationally between agencies) to recover the proceeds of these crimes are key to dismantling the syndicates involved and disempowering those responsible for such trafficking. International efforts to implement the provisions against money-laundering contained in all relevant international and multilateral instruments, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption and, in accordance with national legislation, the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations on Money Laundering together with support to establish financial intelligence units are proving effective, but require on-going support.

24. Illicit drug trafficking and related money laundering offences are cross-border offences that typically involve multiple jurisdictions, fall under the investigation and enforcement mandate of different domestic agencies and often involve close cooperation between public and private sector actors (e.g. shipping companies, airlines, banks etc.). These factors prevent authorities from acting effectively against trafficking in an increasingly inter-connected world of communications, transport and financial transfers that in turn result in increasingly complex investigations into multijurisdictional trafficking offences. The majority of law enforcement agencies in the countries in the region are not yet able to conduct such complex investigations.

25. Violence and illicit drug related activities are closely linked. This destabilizing situation is further exacerbated by access to firearms by organized crime groups. More cooperation is needed between the different law enforcement authorities. Their mandates should be

¹⁴ Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/V16/000/39/PDF/V1600039.pdf?OpenElement>).

synchronized and their responses coordinated, in order to be effective and target illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.

26. The dissolution of the former Soviet Union left many of the new countries, including in Eastern Europe, with an unwanted legacy: large stockpiles of aging, but still functional, arms and ammunition. Safely destroying these surpluses remains a mammoth and costly task, and in the disorderly years of early independence, many of these weapons found their ways into the wrong hands. Despite national and international efforts to reduce these stocks, the ageing firearms pose a risk because these stocks have proven vulnerable to weapons trafficking in the past. Since the early 1990s, there have been numerous reports of attempted or completed transfers to states subject to sanctions or involved in regional conflicts

27. Advances in technology, transport and travel have added to the fluid efficiency and speed of the global economy. They also offer similar efficiencies to the business of trafficking networks. Authorities need timely access to information requested from counterparts in foreign jurisdictions to develop intelligence-led responses to intercept and disrupt and to swiftly obtain court-facilitated evidence through inter-jurisdictional transfers in order to secure successful prosecutions. Delays by authorities in responding to formal requests for support continue to undermine effective countermeasures against trafficking organisations. This is exacerbated by the on-going difficulties faced by enforcement authorities as they seek to find universally acceptable platforms through which to communicate time and security sensitive information.

28. Organized criminal groups often attempt to influence public officials. Supply reduction strategies must therefore be complemented by pro-active anti-corruption measures that build capacity and resilience within law enforcement authorities and the judiciary. Many administrations remain weak in this area. Competent authorities and the public need the assurance that effective measures are in place to prevent intimidation and obstruction of justice.

29. The cross border nature of trafficking offences inevitably brings one or more jurisdictions into play, to which is added different legislation, differently mandated counterpart agencies and different operational practices, procedures and professional skills. Governments should engage more in developing bilateral cooperation with neighbours and regional counterparts in order to improve the technical skills and professional knowledge of their own law enforcement agencies and those of their foreign counter narcotic authorities. This will also help build confidence and the trust necessary to collaborate on operations, including joint investigations.

30. Coordination among different law enforcement authorities is important and should be strengthened. A lack of coordination between domestic law enforcement agencies sharing common mandates to counter trafficking can reduce their effectiveness. Governments should encourage constant dialogue and cooperation between their law enforcement counterpart agencies, both domestically and internationally. They should also remain committed to providing the financial and technical support necessary to build the operational links for effective cooperation.

31. Although it varies from country to country, many law enforcement agencies remain poorly equipped to investigate complex transnational trafficking offences and lack the skills and resources to pursue enquiries with properly gathered and preserved evidence.

Consequently, prosecutions can fail even following interceptions and seizures. Attention should be directed towards strengthening the investigation, forensic evidence gathering and case management skills of authorities mandated to counter illicit trafficking. It is essential to integrate the above efforts into the prosecution of offenders.

32. Enhanced cooperation at regional, sub-regional and international level in criminal matters is invaluable. So too is judicial cooperation on extradition and mutual legal assistance. Governments should support their competent authorities to improve this cooperation and make the necessary resources available to them.

33. As Governments move to implement relevant anti-money laundering standards and enforce them in financial transactions, traffickers respond by moving their cash-based profits to jurisdictions with less stringent financial accountability rules. Governments need to stay focused on the detection of cash in transit across their borders whilst ensuring that their authorities are trained and equipped to respond to innovative attempts by organized criminal groups to circumvent anti-money-laundering regulations, through techniques such as trade-based money-laundering and compensation mechanisms.

34. Governments should also mitigate the money laundering risks linked to new technologies as well as emerging money laundering methods, while considering what measures they could introduce in order to effectively address challenges posed by safe havens for laundered proceeds.

35. More needs to be done to strengthen measures at all levels to prevent drug related crime, violence, victimization and corruption. Comprehensive policies that integrate socioeconomic factors and the judicial system should be carefully considered and introduced. Information sharing about best practices on preventing and countering drug related crime should be encouraged so as to build a stronger basis for a collective response.

36. The emergence of new psychoactive substances (NPS) is creating new challenges in their identification as an illicit substance, and the determination that their manufacture, trafficking and possession, are illegal under domestic law. There is an urgent need for clarification on this if future supply reduction strategies against NPS are to be successful.

37. The use of early warning systems, both regionally and internationally, have succeeded in keeping the international drug control system focused on the most prevalent, persistent and harmful NPS, while at the same time enhancing the ability of countries to anticipate developing threats and so reduce risks to public health.

38. Not enough resources are being invested by Governments to enable their authorities to develop effective strategies to meet the technology led challenge of the Internet. Its borderless nature, the multiple jurisdictions it spans and legal regimes that restrict access to computer data and electronic evidence inhibit the timely response needed to act effectively against trafficking. Advances in technology and communication make sophisticated resources available for misuse in supporting criminal enterprises, while the tracking, tracing and recovering electronic information and evidence for successful prosecutions pose constant challenges.

39. There is a need to invest more to improve the knowledge of law enforcement authorities regarding the manufacture and supply of new psychoactive substances (NPS), the precursors

required and their understanding of the NPS markets and dynamics. Enhancing the capacity of laboratories for detection and identification of NPS is an important counter measure to address the manufacture, trafficking and their abuse. To consider: There is a need to invest in capacity building of laboratories to ensure timely response to the new challenges, generate evidence based results and enable better understanding of the changes in the drug market and use. Examples of UNODC capacity building activities include the quality assurance support in laboratory drug analysis through the participation of laboratories in the UNODC International Collaborative Exercises (ICE). Currently, there are seven participating laboratories in Ukraine and 2 in Moldova. Cooperation at regional and international levels in the identification, investigation and reporting of NPS interceptions is important in boosting efforts against illicit manufacture of NPS, trafficking and use¹⁵. Such co-operation is also useful in addressing regulatory loopholes that may be caused by divergent approaches in national legislative frameworks¹⁶.

40. There is a need for collaboration between authorities responsible for chemical control and their chemical industries in order to build trust and facilitate cooperation to prevent attempts at the diversion of chemical precursors. Such collaboration underpins the success of the international initiatives coordinated by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), such as PEN Online and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), against precursor diversion. In order to make full use of such initiatives, the resources and support offered by Governments to their authorities in this regard should be enhanced.

41. There is a need to invest resources and capacity building to strengthen relevant national authorities to investigate Internet based trafficking, through the provision of technical support to lawfully gather electronic evidence and be able to introduce this into their judicial proceedings.

42. In line with the outcome of the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem, held in UN HQ New York (19-21 April 2016), UNODC is committed to support member states in addressing the challenges of drugs and crime in an integrated manner and in the spirit of shared responsibility. This is also in line with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular Goal 16 “to promote Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”. The UNODC’s mandate and work, and what contains in this document, build and responds to also SDGs 3, 5, 10, 11, 17¹⁷.

B. Drug related problems

43. The international drug control conventions are explicitly concerned with the health and welfare of people and provide for protective measures from risks linked to drug use for non-

¹⁵ A number of international tools and cooperation mechanisms, such as those offered by relevant regional and international bodies, including ICPO-Interpol, WCO and INCB’s Project ION and IONICS, are available and should be used more systematically for the sharing of actionable intelligence on incidents involving NPS between Governments.

¹⁶ UNODC Early Warning Advisory and the SMART Programme.

¹⁷ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/sustainable-development-goals/sdgs-index.html>

medical purposes and drug use disorders through drug use prevention, as well as through treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration for people with drug use disorders or in need of services to prevent related health problems.

44. Drug use and drug use disorders continue to create an unacceptable burden on individuals, families, communities in many countries of the world, including the countries of the region. Drug abuse and addiction is major problem associated with poverty, violence, crime and social exclusion. International community, including countries of the region, have recently recognised the powerful connection between substance use, drug use, health and development by adopting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.5, thus committing to strengthening their national drug prevention and treatment responses.

45. UNODC, a co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), provides technical assistance to countries in the area of HIV/AIDS in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions by the United Nations General Assembly (GA), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS (PCB). As the UNAIDS convening agency for drug use and HIV, and for prisons and HIV, UNODC, together with other UNAIDS cosponsors, national and international partners, assists countries to achieve universal access to comprehensive HIV services for people who use drugs and in prison settings.

46. UNODC work is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals in particular SDG 3 and its target 3.3 to end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030. Also, UNODC is teaming up with governments and communities to achieve major reductions in new HIV infections and HIV related deaths among key populations (SDG 17), promoting HIV services which are gender responsive (SDG 5), advocating equal access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prisons that are human rights and public health based (SDG 10), while working to eliminate discrimination against people who use drugs and people in prisons (SDG 16).

47. As the custodian of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners (The Nelson Mandela Rules) UNODC is well-positioned to provide support to address these issues and assist the government in implementing international standards and UN resolution that stipulate that all prisoners have the right to receive health care, including HIV/AIDS prevention and care equivalent to those provided in the community.

48. Injecting drug use has been documented in all the countries of the region, and unsafe injecting drug use continues to drive the HIV epidemics in these countries. The number of people who inject drugs (PWID) in these three countries is estimated at around 416,000 (75,000 in Belarus, 31,000 in Moldova and 310,000 in Ukraine). Prevalence of blood-borne infections including HIV and Hepatitis C & B viruses among PWID in the countries remains very high and varies substantially from one country or city to another. Under Sustainable Development Goal 3.3, countries have committed themselves to ending AIDS as a public health problem by 2030. To help achieve that end, the recently adopted UNAIDS Fast Track Strategy 2016-2021 calls for a 75% reduction in new HIV infections by 2020 among key populations, including people who inject drugs.

49. Belarus reported 19,605 officially registered HIV cases (2015), of which 15,069 are currently living with HIV. The epidemic is characterized as concentrated with a low prevalence among the general population (0.15%) and considerably higher among the key populations, particularly among people who inject drugs (14.3%). It is estimated that about 75,000 PWID live in Belarus. The country acknowledges the challenges and some progress has been made in achieving the national goals of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. A number of organizational and political decisions were conducted, such as increased anti-retroviral treatment coverage, elimination of mother to child transmission, and extension of provision of opioid substitution therapy.

50. In Moldova, 10,098 people are currently living with HIV. Newly diagnosed HIV infections are estimated at approximately 700-800 cases per year, and the figure is rising. There are an estimated 30,200 (19,400 in the Right Bank and 10,800 in Transnistria) people who inject drugs¹⁸. HIV prevalence amongst PWID varies substantially from one region to another. On the right bank of Moldova, HIV prevalence amongst PWID is 8.5%, and Hepatitis C Virus prevalence - 72.8%. On the left bank, in the Transnistrian region there has been an extreme increase in HIV prevalence among PWID (up to 23.9% in 2012) and amongst inmates. In Ribnita, HIV prevalence among PWID is the highest (43.7%). Moldova is an example of good practices due to its successful implementation of Harm Reduction Programmes in the civilian sector and in penitentiary institutions.

51. Ukraine continues to have the most severe HIV epidemic in the Eastern European and Central Asian (EECA) region, with estimated 223,000 people living with HIV, or 0.53% of adult population. 19% of a total number of PLHIV of the EECA region live in Ukraine. Ukraine accounts for 25% of a total number of AIDS-related deaths estimated for the Eastern European and Central Asian countries. Around 310,000 people are estimated to inject drugs in Ukraine with an HIV prevalence of 21.9%. HIV incidence rate among PWID is estimated at around 0.74%.

52. Only one in four persons suffering from drug use disorders in the countries of the region has access to treatment services. This low coverage is typically concentrated mainly in the urban areas. Low coverage is compounded by stigma and discrimination, as well as low quality services. Drug prevention strategies rely on isolated efforts to raise awareness about the danger of drugs among youth and the general public. They are rarely based on a scientific understanding of the factors that increase the vulnerability of children and youth when they start drug use or progress into drug use disorders.

53. Services for the early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration of people with drug use disorders are too often not based on a scientific understanding of drug dependence as a complex, multifactorial health disorder characterized by a chronic and relapsing nature. In addition to the paucity of services to prevent overdose and transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, the scarcity of services to address the high prevalence of co-occurring mental health disorders is particularly worrying, as well as of services in prison settings.

¹⁸ http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/MDA_narrative_report_2016.pdf

54. This situation contrasts sharply with what could be afforded by the systematic implementation of drug prevention and treatment services that are based on scientific evidence and human rights, as described in the International Standard on Drug Use Prevention and the UNODC-WHO International Standards on the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders. Quality drug prevention that is based on scientific evidence can prevent the initiation of drug use and many other risky behaviours (including truancy, aggressiveness, delinquency and violence, etc.), thus ensuring that children and youth grow healthy and safe. Treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration services that are based on scientific evidence and on the respect of the rights and dignity of the individuals who use drugs and suffer from drug use disorders can protect health, by preventing overdose, HIV, Hepatitis C and other health co-morbidities (consequences) and can lead individuals to regain control over their lives and initiate full and productive lives in recovery. In both cases, services have proven to be effective and cost effective.

55. With the regard to the SDG Goals, countries need to accelerate the HIV response among people who inject drugs to reach, by 2020, 90% of people who inject drugs with needle and syringe programmes, 40% with opioid substitution treatment and 90% with anti-retroviral therapy¹⁹. However, the HIV epidemic cannot be stopped without addressing the determinants of vulnerability. Specifically, key sectors such as health, drug control, law enforcement and justice must work together and align their respective policies, strategies and practices based on international evidence and human rights considerations, taking into account gender and age dimensions.

C. Corruption

56. Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability. Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law and creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existing is the soliciting of bribes. Economic development is stunted because foreign direct investment is discouraged and small businesses within the country often find it impossible to overcome the "start-up costs" required because of corruption.

57. UNODC is the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the first legally binding global anti-corruption instrument. It obliges the States that have ratified it to prevent and criminalize corruption, promote international cooperation, cooperate for the recovery of stolen assets and enhance technical assistance and information exchange. The Convention addresses both the public and private sectors, and it provides all national, regional and multinational anti-corruption efforts with a single set of agreed-upon anti-corruption obligations and guidelines.

58. As the Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and its Implementation Review Mechanism, UNODC is mandated to conduct the analysis of States Parties' self-assessment reports and facilitate and support country peer reviews. UNODC is also

¹⁹ UNAIDS 2015 Reference, A public Health and Rights Approach to Drugs.

mandated to compile technical assistance needs identified through the self -assessment checklist and the country reports, analyze gaps in implementing UNCAC and thus assist the Conference in identifying technical assistance priorities and develop responses.

59. UNODC provides technical assistance to States parties and signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption by helping them ensure judicial integrity, improve legislation, share best practices and develop strategies to fight corruption effectively. The Office also urges businesses to comply with the Convention and supports civil society organizations in their role as public watchdogs and promoters of transparency and ethical behaviour in both the public and private sectors.

60. Moldova has made a case with the one billion theft at the end of 2014. Despite support provided by the World Bank, EU delegation and UNDP with strengthening the roles of key institutions such as National Anticorruption centre and the National Bank, additional efforts involving UNODC's specific expertise is need in particular with enforcing UNCAC provisions.

61. Under the Convention's monitoring mechanism, all States parties are reviewed every five years on the fulfilment of their obligations under the Convention. On the basis of self-assessments and peer review, the mechanism helps identify gaps in national anti-corruption laws and practices. To support the monitoring mechanism, UNODC has developed a state-of-the-art software programme for self-assessment that identifies States' strengths and weaknesses in countering corruption and pinpoints where technical assistance is needed. Identical software has been developed to assess States' implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols.

62. To provide guidance and assistance for the prevention of and fight against corruption, economic fraud and identity-related crime, UNODC has developed several tools, manuals and publications and is constantly developing new ones with a view to enhancing knowledge of challenges, policies and good practices on the implementation of UNCAC, in particular in line with the needs identified through the Review Mechanism. These tools can be adapted to regional and national needs, upon request.

63. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the reduction in bribery and corruption as well as recovery of stolen assets has now also been reaffirmed as targets towards which the international community must work.

64. The three countries, namely Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova have taken part in the UNCAC Review Mechanism.

D. Terrorism

65. Terrorism continues to pose a major threat to international peace and security and undermines the core values of the United Nations. In addition to the devastating human cost of terrorism, in terms of lives lost or permanently altered, terrorist acts aim to destabilize governments and undermine economic and social development. Addressing this threat is that much more difficult given the complex and constantly evolving nature of terrorist activity. Its motivations, financing, methods of attack and choice of target are constantly changing. Terrorist

acts often defy national borders; one act of terrorism can involve activities and actors from numerous countries. Given this complexity, strong coordination and cooperation within national governments and between states and organizations at the regional and international level is essential to effectively combat terrorism, to share best practices and lessons learned and to assist with the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases.

66. In response to this threat, gradually over five decades of work, the international community has developed a common universal legal framework against terrorism. This framework is comprised of the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism²⁰ along with the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions. The implementation of these conventions, protocols and resolutions is informed by the guidance provided by the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy²¹ along with United Nations General Assembly Resolutions.

67. UNODC has a specific role to play in these international efforts. For over a decade, the UNODC has been the key United Nations entity providing legal counter-terrorism technical assistance to Member States. As mandated by the United Nations General Assembly, the Office works to assist Member States, upon request, with the ratification, legislative incorporation and implementation of the universal legal framework against terrorism.

68. In this context, Ukraine has requested UNODC's expertise, cooperation and share of experience on issues related to the prevention and countering of terrorism.

E. Justice

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

70. UNODC seeks to strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems. In this regard, UNODC provides Member States with expertise and advice to develop effective and responsible crime prevention strategies and policies and to build the capacity of their criminal justice systems to operate more effectively within the framework of the rule of law, while promoting human rights and protecting vulnerable groups.

71. There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to sustainable development of countries²². Moreover, effective and responsible crime prevention enhances the

²⁰ <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/legal-instruments.shtml>

²¹ <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>

²² Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime ECOSOC Resolution 2002/13, Annex.

quality of life of all citizens and reduces the costs associated with the criminal justice system and other social costs that result from crime.

72. Crime prevention strategies and measures seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. The causal factors affecting crime across all UNODC mandates are very similar, and their roots are local. Urban and youth crime, child victimization, recruitment into gangs and organized crime, all types of trafficking and corruption, share similar root causes and drivers, including inequality, poverty and discrimination. Preventing crime therefore requires in-depth understanding of the root causes of crime, victimization and the interconnectedness of different forms of crime, holistic policies, and the involvement of all sectors and levels of government as well as civil society and the private sector. In addition to addressing (negative) risk factors, crime prevention should focus on protective factors that can help to build the resilience of communities and individuals to risks.

73. Key components of the UNODC work in justice area include providing assistance to victims and witnesses of crime, improving access to justice (including access to legal aid), and promoting restorative justice, preventing gender-based violence, promoting justice for children and supporting prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment. UNODC also promotes professional standards of conduct among criminal justice practitioners, including police officers, prosecutors and judges, and helps States improve criminal justice case management and monitoring and oversight systems.

74. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in particular Goals 5, 11 and 16, the importance of UNODC's work in crime prevention and criminal justice reform has increased dramatically.

75. As of September 2016, the prison system of Ukraine encompassed 148 prison facilities in charge of the custody of 60,770 persons, including 27% in pre-trial detention. Despite the fact that the national prison population was cut by more than half in the course of the last decade, Ukraine's current prison population rate of 167 per 100,000 of the national population still ranges above the estimated world prison population rate (144).

76. The Ukrainian prison system continues to meet challenges inherited from old times, such as in terms of (i) a restrictive prison policy, which includes punishment as one official goal of prison sentences, together with a traditionally militarized and closed prison service; (ii) prison infrastructure, including dilapidated facilities and the accommodation of prisoners in barrack-type, multi-occupancy cells; and (iii) the reliance on large-scale work programmes (prison industries) as a means of "rehabilitation". Monitoring and inspection bodies, such as the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, have regularly criticized cases of physical abuse and ill-treatment of prisoners by prison staff as well as frequent allegations of corruption and the exploitation of prisoners for economic reasons, a situation aggravated by poor prison conditions and the low status of prison staff.

77. In 2015, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine declared 2016 as the year of prison reform. By Decree No. 343 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, adopted on 18 May 2016, the State Penitentiary Service (SPS) of Ukraine was abolished as a central executive body, with the Ministry of Justice taking over direct responsibility for national probation and prison policy/management. Main priorities of the reform process so far presented by the Ministry of Justice include (i) the introduction and full operationalization of a Probation Service; (ii) demilitarization of the prison service, including by attracting new personnel and by improving the formation and working conditions of prison staff; and (iii) a more rehabilitative approach to prison management with the aim of preparing prisoners for their social reintegration into society.

78. A key objective of the current reform process in Ukraine is to bring national penal policy and practice in line with European standards adopted by the Council of Europe, including the European Prison Rules and the European Probation Rules. So far, concrete activities have focussed on restructuring SPS at headquarters and regional levels; legislative reform - led by a Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the Activity of the State Penitentiary Service; and preparatory steps for setting up the new national Probation Service.

79. There is undoubtedly a window of opportunity for a genuine reform of the traditionally closed State Penitentiary Service (SPS) in Ukraine, driven by the Ministry of Justice, civil society and the willingness to align national legislation and practice with European standards. This fact notwithstanding, the Ministry of Justice has – apart from its overall Justice Sector Reform Strategy – not yet translated its objectives into a consistent and transparent roadmap for reforming the SPS, which would elaborate on, budget and logically sequence the concrete steps required. As a consequence, far-reaching announcements, such as an increase of prison staff's salaries by 40%; the construction of new prison facilities through public-private partnerships; the revision of penal legislation; but also the “re-certification” of existing prison staff, have led to a strong sense of uncertainty at the level of prison managers and frontline staff, many of whom feel detached from the reform process. This is all the more of concern as practical/technical prison management expertise in the Ministry of Justice seems currently limited.

80. Since 1996, the Department of Prison Institutions (DPI) in Moldova has been under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. Most of the staff working in the administration is also subject to military ranks. The system counts 5 pre-trial facilities, 2 prison hospitals and 11 prisons. There are 17 prisons on the right bank and 4 more prisons facilities on the left bank under the jurisdiction of de facto authorities. There are 7800 inmates on the right bank and 2800 inmates on the left bank. On a yearly basis about 16,000 people pass through the prison system. Transnistrian region has one of the highest incarceration rates in Europe, 500 per 100,000 as compared to the right bank of 187 per 100,000 population.

81. As part of the EU Association process in 2011, Moldova initiated Justice Sector Reform Strategy. According to the Strategy Plan of Actions 2011-2016, health care workers and health care services under the MOJ/Prisons jurisdiction had to be transferred to the MOH, as stated in the Plan of Actions. In 2012, a joint UNODC and WHO assessment of Moldovan healthcare prisons system concluded that health staff was not independent of the prison management and

there were problems with dual loyalty. The new Prisons Development Strategy 2016-2020 approved by the Government of Moldova in May 2016 envisages independence for the medical prisons personnel.

82. There is a need to revise the existent Code of execution and other normative provision in accordance with the Mandela Rules and Tokyo Rules. In order to reduce the number of inmates and ensure reorganization of the justice system, the Government is encouraged to make more use of alternatives to incarceration for vulnerable groups, such as people with drug use disorder, shorter sentencing for women who have children and women from highly vulnerable groups, such as women with HIV.

83. There is a need to strengthen the capacity of probation service in Moldova. Greater involvement of the probation services and stronger rehabilitation programmes in prisons will reduce the number of re-offenders. With regards to the right to work while in prisons, Moldova was inherited a soviet type of infrastructure, each prison has a producing/industrial area which is not functioning. Most of the inmates express their willingness to work. However the existent infrastructure and lack of specific vocational knowledge, lack of partnership prisons vs private sector and lack of pension fund and work seniority for inmates are barriers.

84. In Moldova, the existent legal provisions, including the Criminal code and lists for possession and consumption of drugs provide for the lowest dosages allowed as compared to EU, Ukraine or Russia. Technical assistance is required with revising the dosages, adjusting to EU recommendations while ensuring the developed of referral mechanisms for people who inject drugs to treatment, psych-social assistance and alternative justice. There is a need to strengthen the capacity of rehabilitation and social reintegration programs, including probation service in Moldova. Greater involvement of the probation services and stronger rehabilitation programmes in prisons will reduce the number of re-offenders.

85. In 2012, a UN Senior Human Right Expert visited the left bank, including prisons. He concluded that Transnitrian prisons were highly isolated even from the overall public health responsibility; basic life-saving interventions were missing, no drug addiction treatment services, lack of confidentiality with regard to HIV, no treatment for TB patients in prisons and very limited access of NGOs to prisons. Furthermore, left bank, data collection of morbidities amongst inmates is seriously underdeveloped.

86. Post release services for inmates are seriously underdeveloped on both banks in Moldova, high rates of re-offenders is an important indicator, access to health and social services post release is also limited, the system is not adjusted to receive former offenders. Criminalization for drug use is particularly an issue in Transnsnistria, high rates of young offenders, underdeveloped services for inmates.

III. UNODC ONGOING COOPERATION AT COUNTRY/REGIONAL LEVEL

Belarus

87. UNODC and Belarus have been expanding their strategic partnership in the last years in different aspects related to the UNODC mandate. In the area of anti-human trafficking, Belarus

is a strong advocate in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Belarus is leading the Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking. In addition, Belarus has also promoted the identification of a special day to mark the International Day against human trafficking, which is the 31 of July.

88. Belarus since 2014, engaged in promoting action against trafficking in organs and has sponsored several resolutions and events under the framework of the Commission for Crime Prevention Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).

89. In the area of law enforcement, UNODC is supporting Belarus in strengthening the capacities of the International Training Centre (ITC) of the Ministry of Interior in Minsk, including to upgrade its standards to international level and to expand its scope beyond anti-human trafficking field and include topics related to organized crime and drug control, as well as issues addressing health and social needs of problem drug users. UNODC and the ITC have been engaged in a number of joint events in the area of training in law enforcement, combating human trafficking and anti-money laundering. This partnership is in line, and is contributing, to the implementation of the Belarus Presidential Decree of December 2014 on urgent measures to counteract the illegal drug trafficking. The Decree requested the Government to develop and adopt a comprehensive plan of effective measures to combat drug trafficking, drug prevention and social rehabilitation of drug users.

90. In 2016, Belarus was selected to be one of the beneficiary countries to the Global “Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants – (GLOACT). It is envisaged to establish UNODC presence in Minsk in 2017 entrusted with the implementation of this project.

91. In order to enhance the role of law enforcement in the national HIV response and in line with the President’s Decree “On urgent measures to counteract illegal drug trafficking” the Government of Belarus has requested UNODC to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to develop partnerships between law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations. UNODC extends its assistance to Belarus to build law enforcement bodies that are knowledgeable, responsive and willing to become agents of change and cohesion in the community. UNODC has conducted a set of training for police, drug control and prison staff on occupational health and safety, HIV/ TB/ Hepatitis risk and vulnerability, policing key populations and protecting human rights, introduction to drugs, harm reduction, role of police in public health. Knowledge of law enforcement officials and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) about the role of law enforcement in HIV prevention among people who use drugs was increased: around 150 law enforcement officers received the training. With the UNODC HIV programme support, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed the national on-the-job training programme for law enforcement officials “Harm reduction and HIV prevention among people who use drugs”. The course was incorporated in the educational curriculum of the Academy of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs of Belarus. Capacity building events for Law Enforcement and CSO partnership in harm reduction delivery were conducted in June 2016.

92. With the UNODC HIV programme support, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed the national on-the-job training programme for law enforcement officials “Harm reduction and HIV prevention among people who use drugs”, the course was incorporated in

the educational curriculum of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Belarus. UNODC jointly with Eurasian Harm Reduction Network (EHRN) conducted training on establishment and maintaining the interaction and cooperation between the law enforcement and civil society organisations on harm reduction delivery.

93. UNODC, jointly with other UN agencies, provided assistance to the Ministry of Health in developing new National AIDS Programme for 2016-2020 (specifically with inclusion provisions regarding PWID).

94. Under the newly launched project on the “Global Action to prevent and address trafficking in person and the smuggling of Migrants”, which includes Belarus and Ukraine, UNODC will be establishing a presence in Minsk in 2017 to implement the project activities in Belarus.

Moldova

95. UNODC established a project office in Moldova in 2011. The project staff in Moldova is mainly working on the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention programme, providing assistance and support also to other UNODC project and programs. UNODC is a full member of the Drug Control Commission and the Country Coordinating Mechanism of HIV and TB programmes. Furthermore UNODC is member in technical working groups at the country level with regards to justice sector reform, EU Association Agreement (MFA) and permanent technical working groups at the level of Ministry of the Internal Affairs, General Police Inspectorate.

96. UNODC also provided assistance in the area of response to criminal justice with regards to anti-human trafficking. During 2013-2014, UNODC project assisted the country in improving the capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the UNTOC and the human trafficking related protocols. Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Cybercrime Centre were equipped with software. UNODC, subject to availability of funding, is planning to continue supporting Moldova in this area.

97. Moldova is a beneficiary country of the UNODC Global Container Control Programme (CCP) and Global Programme on Anti-Money Laundering (GPML). Other initiatives are being discussed with the Government, in coordination with the UN Country Team, notably in the area of criminal justice reform, including violence against women, and anti-corruption.

98. UNODC helped the Ministry of Justice to develop the Guiding Procedure Manuals for prison medical services on opioid substitution therapy (OST) and needle and syringe programmes (NSP) that were approved in 2015. Prison current HIV policy frameworks ensure evidence-based and comprehensive HIV services for inmates. Moldova was awarded as the best case example in implementing the comprehensive package for HIV prevention in prisons at the 37th meeting of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board in Geneva, 2015. With the support of UNODC in the past 4 years, NSP and OST programmes were extended to 8 more prisons. In order to ensure the protection and safety of both personnel and inmates while operating NSP program a syringes smelter was procured to serve the entire NSP program in 17 prisons on the right bank. To ensure safe medical dental care interventions for female inmates from Transnistrian regions a dental care equipment and disinfection equipment was procured.

99. Furthermore, UNODC has supported drug dependency service with scaling up services from 2 cities to 7 cities in 2015. National Clinical Protocol on Drug Dependency and university curricula for students, residents and continuous training to medical doctors were revised to include evidence-based approaches to drug dependence. Capacities of drug dependency specialists, NGOs, infectious diseases doctors were built in communities and prisons. An Integrated CSO Centre for people who inject drugs is established in Balti. The Centre, also serve as a Resource Centre for Harm Reduction service providers.

100. UNODC assessed the work of the Drug Control Commission, its secretariat and the relevance of the Drug Strategy 2011-2018. The Action Plan 2011-2013 for the National Drug Control Strategy (2011-2018) was developed with UNODC technical assistance. UNODC supported the Secretariat of the National Drug Control Commission including provision of small infrastructure to enable them fulfil its coordination role. Technical support is currently provided to the Commission and the secretariat in developing a new Action Plan 2017-2018 and ensuring the implementation of recommendations provided by the UNODC assessment report.

101. The dialogue with law enforcement authorities with regards to HIV and injecting drug users was launched. Technical and policy documents for police officers who are usually known to be repressing authorities were changed and the capacities of police officers are built in the sense of public health approach. A comprehensive guiding procedure document for police officer was developed and approved by the General Police Inspectorate. Expert assistance is provided to the Ministry of Interior and police in developing referral schemes for officers who need Post-exposure prophylaxis to HIV and referral schemes at the local level for people who use drugs.

102. The second round of the Swedish locally fundraised grant to the joint UN Moldova project June 2016-June 2018 (UNDP, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNODC), UNODC HIV programme activities will be focused on the Transnistrian region. The activities include the normative and legal framework revisions and adjustment, advocacy and capacity building interventions on treatment and harm reduction services for drug dependency specialists, NGOs, police and prison authorities. The main goal of the project is to pilot OST on the left bank. Since this is a frozen conflict area, another optional scenario is to ensure access for PWID from the left bank to OST prevention and treatment programme on the right bank. Additional fundraising efforts are undertaken in this respect.

Ukraine

103. UNODC's presence in Ukraine dates back to 2006, when in response to the request of the Ukrainian Government, UNODC Global HIV/AIDS Programme placed an internationally recruited HIV/AIDS Regional Advisor in Kyiv to work with the Joint Ukraine UN Team on AIDS in support of the national responses to HIV epidemic.

104. Since 2011, UNODC has been assisting Ukraine to provide people who inject drugs and people in prison settings with evidence-informed, comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services through advocacy, technical support in developing effective legislation and policies, elaborating comprehensive evidence-based strategies and programmes, capacity

building of national stakeholders including government agencies, civil society and community organizations to ensure optimum coverage of these population groups with HIV services.

105. Over the years, the UNODC portfolio in Ukraine was further expanded to include, inter-alia, money laundering, human trafficking and drug control activities, responding to national requests and donor interest.

106. At the regional level, in the area of anti-money laundering, UNODC Programme Office in Kyiv, completed a regional project that aimed at strengthening the capacities of the GUAM Member States (Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan) to cooperate at the national and regional levels in combating money-laundering as well as in seizing and confiscating crime proceeds; and to strengthening cooperation, at both the national and regional levels.

107. In the area of research, UNODC Programme Office in Kiev supported the participation of Ukraine in the Afghan Opiate Trade Project on drug trafficking analysis. UNODC Programme Office in Ukraine in cooperation with GUAM Secretariat developed a “Compendium of drug related statistics concerning GUAM” and published it on the official site of GUAM Organization.

108. In December 2015, UNODC Global Programme on Anti-Money Laundering (GPML) launched a project in Ukraine on criminal intelligence capacity building in December 2015. This Programme is being implemented in partnership with OSCE. The programme supports the Odessa University of Internal Affairs to setup a national/regional training centre on financial investigations. In December 2015 the GPML conducted joint scoping mission with the World Bank to Kyiv and Odessa (14-18 December). On 4-18 December 2015 the programme conducted a Criminal Intelligence Course in the Odessa Institute. GPML initiated the second set of training courses on financial investigations in May 2016. The Odessa University of Internal Affairs in collaboration with the National Police integrated the entire ANACAPA course into the main curriculum for all training institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In May 2016, GPML delivered two additional workshops for the law enforcement financial investigators on the use of i2 software in Ukraine.

109. In 2016, new segments of UNODC Global Programmes were opened for Ukraine, which include: the “Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants,” the “UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care” and the “Container Control Programme.”

110. In the area of penal reform, in 2016, UNODC conducted an assessment mission to Ukraine to identify technical assistance needs and areas of further cooperation to implement the UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Ministry of Justice expressed strong interest in partnering with UNODC to ensure that the on-going prison reform process would be undertaken in line with international standards and norms, and to benefit from the Office’s technical expertise.

IV. THE WAY FORWARD: REGIONAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP AND PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS FOR 2017-2020

Overall orientation and priorities

111. The UNODC Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions in Eastern Europe is based on the integrated programmatic approach, which aims to deliver outcomes and outputs through sub-programmes rather than through stand-alone projects and initiatives. The document serves as a strategic and programmatic framework for regional cooperation with a focus on the provision of technical assistance aimed at supporting Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in achieving a safe and secure environment for their citizens.

112. This will be achieved by focusing on the priorities identified by partner countries in their National Strategies and international technical cooperation commitments. These priorities have been organized under four (4) Sub-Programmes, which reflect the strategic goals of the partner countries, and in line with the biennial UNODC Strategic Framework for 2018-2019, and their contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- Sub-programme 1: Countering transnational organised crime (SDGs 10, 11, 16, 17);
- Sub-programme 2: Comprehensive and balanced approach to counter drug problem (SDGs 3, 5, 11, 16 and 5);
- Sub-programme 3: Countering corruption (SDG 16);
- Sub-programme 4: Justice (SDGs 11, 16)

Description of Programmatic Activities

Sub-programme 1: Countering transnational organised crime

Objective:		
Contribute towards more effective national, regional and inter-regional response to transnational organised crime and illicit trafficking at the normative and operational level in accordance with relevant UN conventions.		
Outcome 1.1:	Outcome 1.2:	Outcome 1.3:
Member states have strengthened capacities to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime	Member states become more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	Enhanced capacity of the relevant Government institutions to effectively combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism

113. Specific areas of cooperation will include:

- Countering the negative effects of trafficking of drugs and illicit goods throughout the region:
 - Enhance regional and inter-regional cooperation to tackle drug trafficking and organised crime through, inter alia, further promoting the Inter-regional drug control approach;
 - Support the development and implementation of legislation, national drug action plans, national strategies and related frameworks;
 - Provide support to law enforcement agencies to improve criminal intelligence and investigations, evidence collection, information management and analysis, and other forms of capacity building, to increase the ability of each country to participate effectively in border and police cooperation at the regional and inter-regional levels;
 - Enhance the capacity of forensic/drug testing laboratories including through quality assurance support and assistance to respond to the emergence of new psychoactive substances (NPS);
 - Facilitate cooperation of law enforcement networks with relevant networks of prosecutors and financial investigation units;
 - Enhance the capacity of customs and border control agencies through the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme;
- Countering human trafficking and smuggling of migrants:
 - Strategy and policy development - Work with countries to develop strategies and policies to address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants tailored to their national context.

- Legislative assistance - Work with governmental authorities to ensure that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for criminalizing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
- Capacity building - Work with governmental authorities to enhance the capacity and knowledge of criminal justice practitioners to combat trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and assisting and protecting victims as well as vulnerable migrants.
- Regional and trans-regional cooperation - Promote cooperation and information exchange with law enforcement officials on the identification, investigation and prosecution of offences related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
- Protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants - Work with government authorities and civil society organizations to develop assistance and support programmes for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, such as smuggled migrants.
- Assistance and support to children among victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants - Work with victim support services and relevant Government authorities to develop frameworks for protection and assistance of children.
- Strengthening national institutions to prevent and combat illicit financial flows and money laundering
 - Enhance national legislation, strategies and related frameworks against money laundering and illicit financial flows, including preventing and combating financial support to extremist groups;
 - Promote best practices and lessons learned in the field of money laundering to provide national, regional and inter-regional training for law enforcement and judicial authorities and FIUs;
 - Support the development of capacities in the region to enable more effective intelligence-based investigations of financial crimes;

Sub-programme 2: Comprehensive and balanced approach to counter drug problem

Objective:		
Promote effective, comprehensive and balanced responses to the drug use problem including its negative health and social consequences in compliance with the three drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations treaties		
Outcome 2.1:	Outcome 2.2:	Outcome 2.3:
National drug use prevention strategies, plans and interventions are in line with scientific evidence, particularly the International	Improved availability and application of evidence-based and ethical treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the	Increased access of people who inject drugs and people in prison to evidence-informed, rights based, gender-responsive, HIV

Standards on Drug Use Prevention	health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence	prevention, treatment and care services
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114. Specific areas of cooperation will include:

- Prevention of drug use:
 - Raise the awareness of policy makers with respect to the advantages of investing in drug use prevention and treatment;
 - Support the establishment and scaling up of evidence-based drug use prevention interventions in the context of schools, families and the workplace on the basis of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention;
 - Mobilize young people in member states through social media and grants from the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre of Japan in the framework of the UNODC Youth Initiative;
- Treatment of drug use disorders:
 - Support national authorities in developing legislations, policies, and standards of care to enable the implementation of contemporary treatment approaches;
 - Channel knowledge from research into practice and facilitate the sharing and dissemination of know-how through national and regional-level trainings;
 - Promote and strengthen capacity building among drug use disorder treatment and rehabilitation professionals;
 - Promote drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation in addition/as alternative to incarceration, including for PWIDs;
 - Develop data collection, monitoring and evaluation systems at the local, regional and national level to allow for better planning of drug dependence treatment and care services and to ensure the measurability of their effectiveness;
- HIV prevention and care among people who inject drugs and people in prisons:
 - Advocate expansion of the comprehensive packages of key HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions for people who inject drugs and people in prisons in high priority sub-national areas and locations;
 - Support countries to ensure existing legislation, policies and practices are up-to-date with respect to scientific evidence on drug use, drug dependence and HIV and conform with international human rights obligations;
 - Mainstream gender responsive HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prisons;
 - Meaningfully involve civil society, law enforcement and members of affected communities in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating services and policies;

Sub-programme 3: Countering corruption

Objective:
Contribute towards increased capacity and cooperation at national, regional and inter-regional levels to prevent and combat corruption in line with the UNCAC and other relevant international standards
Outcome 3.1:
Member states are more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption

115. Specific areas of cooperation will include:

- Strengthening national response to corruption:
 - Support the development and implementation of national anti-corruption legislation, strategies and relevant frameworks;
 - Provide best practices to strengthen the effectiveness of national anti-corruption bodies;
 - Support effective participation of the second cycle of the UNCAC Review Mechanism and implementation of UNCAC;
 - Share best practices of independent bodies working in anti-corruption prevention, investigation and adjudication, including the recovery of stolen assets;
 - Support the development of awareness and advocacy campaigns by civil society organisations and public-private initiatives;

Sub-programme 4: Justice

Objective:
Strengthen the rule of law as the basis for sustainable development through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments
Outcome 4.1:
Member states have improved prison management capacities in line with international standards and norms

116. Specific areas of cooperation will include:

- Supporting prison reform and management:
 - Undertake assessment of needs and gaps to support the development and implementation of prison reform strategies and programmes;
 - Provide legislative assistance and legal advisory services to incorporate UN standards and norms into national legislation;

- Support in prison management capacity building and training of prison leadership;
- Assist with the development of information systems and documentation;
- Provide policy advice and technical support in improving management of economic activities/state enterprises within the prison system;
- Strengthen integrity and ethical standards to prevent and control corruption in the prison administration;
- Technical assistance with revision of criminal code provisions while supporting the governments in developing mechanisms to ensure alternative to incarceration, reducing criminal justice costs by ensuring alternative sanctioning, rehabilitation, treatment and social reintegration of offenders.

V. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Partnerships and resource mobilization

117. UNODC will actively seek to bolster old and establish new partnership as a means to deliver more effect and cost sharing activities. Specifically, UNODC will seek to:

- Forge alliances with UN agencies. UNODC will look at joint programming and joint resource mobilization within the UN system. UNODC will also continue to align its Regional Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions with ongoing activities of the UN in the region, including through UNDAFs contributing specifically to Rule of Law, Governance, and Social Services Development. It will also position itself as one of the vehicles for contributing to the SDGs, especially goals 3, 8, 16. The efforts will be made to mainstream drugs, crime and terrorism issues in the CCA/UNDAF and contribute to the One UN response to the emerging issues in the region. UNODC will explore and forge partnerships with UN sister agencies in delivering of its sub-programmes as possible and relevant.
- Build sustainable partnerships with bilateral donors/agencies. UNODC will continue working with the countries and organisations that have already provided contributions to UNODC activities in Eastern Europe, and also seek to include new countries into the donor pool. UNODC will seek to engage with donor governments, including respective development agencies through both central and/or decentralised patterns of funding. UNODC will also seek partnership with the EU, in particular with EU Association Action Plan. The association process is expected to leverage new resource mobilization opportunities.
- Work closely with multilateral development assistance partners at country and/or global level. UNODC will closely cooperate with EU technical assistance programmes and structures, including European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), European Union Advisory Mission in Ukraine and Moldova; with Council of Europe and its programmes; OSCE programmes in the regions, Interpol and Europol programmes.

Programme implementation support

118. Coordination and management of the Regional Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions in Eastern Europe will be provided by the UNODC Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia (RSEWCA), Division for Operations, at UNODC HQ in Vienna. The RSEWCA will ensure the overall representation functions vis-à-vis Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Under the overall guidance and supervision of the Chief of the RSEWCA and in close coordination with the Desk Officer for Eastern Europe, a Regional UNODC Advisor, will be placed in Kyiv (Ukraine), subject to availability of funding, who will oversee the activities of project units and personnel in the region, and ensure implementation of the programmatic activities in line with funding agreements and annual work plans. Direct project implementation and support will be provided through existing UNODC project staff located in UNODC Programme Offices in Ukraine and Moldova. This will apply to Belarus, once project staff is placed in 2017 under the Human Trafficking (GLOACT) programme. The direct implementation and supervision of the ongoing projects will be undertaken by the relevant divisions of UNODC and in particular the Division for Treaty Affairs.

Programme governance and oversight

119. A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be established by UNODC and the three partner countries to provide strategic guidance and support for effective implementation and coordination of the Regional Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions, to ensure liaison among relevant Government entities and partners and advise the UNODC and the countries of Eastern Europe on matters related to the development of the technical cooperation in UNODC mandated areas.

120. As a consultative body, the Steering Committee's support and guidance to UNODC will include the periodic review of programme objectives and progress against set targets, as well as participation in programme communication and coordination. The PSC will also assist UNODC in identifying potential areas of programme synergies or duplication with other actors in the region, and support resource mobilization for the UNODC Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions.

121. The PSC will comprise of designated representatives of the three countries of the Eastern European region and UNODC. Through its local coordination and communication functions, members of the PSC will ensure constant communication flow between the parties, transparent programme implementation, and availability of relevant up to date information on matters related to drug and crime control in the region. The PSC will hold annual meetings on the margins of the CND sessions.

Monitoring and reporting

122. The Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions document foresees a monitoring and reporting mechanism aimed at ensuring that the targets are met, the results are achieved and, over time, impact is reached. UNODC will monitor the implementation of the SPPA on a daily basis with constant internal updates on ad hoc basis on achievements and challenges. The Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia will continue holding periodic meeting of

the Inter-Divisional Task Force within UNODC to update on the progress made. Furthermore, UNODC has instituted internal quarterly reviews, which are being conducted as part of the organisation's monitoring and oversight functions. These quarterly reviews are constituted by concise internal reports conducted in the second week after the end of each quarter and cover substantive and financial delivery, programme volume and content challenges met as well as relevant mitigation measures taken. Therefore, at all points relevant units and the management of UNODC are aware of the overall situation with the Regional Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions and can brief member states and partners thereon.

123. Programme priorities will be defined on an annual basis, in consultation with PSC members, and reviewed as well as revised if required at PSC meetings. Detailed implementation plans will be developed subject to the availability of funds.

124. Reporting system in relation of the Regional Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions will include:

- Annual and Semi-Annual reports (as per UNODC standard procedure) foresee inclusion of such chapters as summary of the undertaken actions (including linkage to UNODC Thematic Programmes); results achieved (including outcome and outputs against indicators/targets; evidence of contribution to the project's overall objective; unanticipated results/challenges, etc.); work plan implementation and project management, monitoring and evaluation and any significant issues or problems encountered and action taken or required.
- Quarterly newsletters represent a concise tool that provide an overview of the ongoing work in the region; focuses on the substantive operations undertaken; and outlines the main results achievements during the period. The newsletters are published no later than two weeks after the completion of each quarter.
- Calendar of main UNODC events in connection to the region will represent a tool aimed at further improvement of coordination of various actions in the region. Ideally, the calendar should be supported by the PSC members who would also introduce references to other relevant events so as to ensure sharing of information and wider coordination.

Evaluation

UNODC remains committed to quality independent evaluations to ensure a strong basis for future engagement. A final In-depth Evaluation will be carried out before completion of the Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions in 2020 under the lead and guidance of the HQ-based Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) and in close cooperation with the Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia as well as implementing partners and in line with the UNODC policies and standards²³.

In addition to the final In-depth Evaluation of the Regional Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions document, individual independent project evaluations will be conducted as per provisions and budgets included in the relevant project documents.

²³ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/index.html>

Legal Context

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

VI. FUNDING STATUS OF PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Project / Time Frame	Countries covered	Total Budget	Available Funding	Funding Shortfall	Time Frame
<i>Sub-programme 1: Countering illicit trafficking and transnational organised crime</i>					
The UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (Black Sea Segment)	Moldova, Ukraine	2,900,000	2,900,000	0	2015-2018
Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants	Belarus, Ukraine	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	2016-2019
Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (Eastern Europe Segment)	Moldova, Ukraine	1,200,000	200,000	1,000,000	2016-2019
<i>Sub-programme 2: Comprehensive and balanced approach to counter drug problem</i>					
UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care (Overdose prevention component)	Ukraine	120,000	60,000	60,000	2016-2018
HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings	Moldova, Ukraine	1,500,000	200,000	1,300,000	2016-2018
<i>Sub-programme 3: Countering corruption</i>					
Supporting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Ukraine (new project idea)	Ukraine	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	2017-2019
<i>Sub-programme 4: Crime prevention and penal reform</i>					
Support to prison reform in Ukraine (new project idea)	Ukraine	1,350,000	0	1,350,000	2017-2019
Total Budget		9,070,000	4,360,000	4,710,000	

Logical Framework for UNODC Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions (SPPA) in Eastern Europe 2017-2020

Programme Title: Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions for Eastern Europe	Sub programme in SPPA: Strategic Partnership and Programmatic Actions in Eastern Europe; sub-programmes 1-4	Region/Country: Eastern Europe (Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine)	Project Number / Code:
Expected Accomplishment(s) in the SPPA: To serve as a strategic tool for UNODC's programmatic actions in Eastern Europe to enhance national, regional and international concerted response to counter interconnected problems of transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, corruption, terrorism and related health and social consequences in Belarus, Moldova & Ukraine		Date:	Duration: 4 years (2017-2020)
Sub-programme 1 objective: Contribute towards more effective national, regional and inter-regional response to transnational organised crime and illicit trafficking at the normative and operational level in accordance with relevant UN conventions	Indicators related to the Objective 1 1. Increase in the rate of detection of illicit goods from close examined containers, based on profiling and risk assessment. Baseline: No detection on the basis of profiling and risk management Target: At least one detection of illicit goods per PCU per month. 2. Number of TIP/SOM cases investigated and/or prosecuted as reported by beneficiary countries Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 4 TIP/SOM cases investigated and/or prosecuted by assisted countries 3 Number of trafficked victims, smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants identified and assisted by government authorities and civil society organizations (with breakdown by age and gender) from beneficiary countries Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: Percentage increase in the number of victims/smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants assisted in countries assisted 4. Amount of suspected criminal/terrorist assets seized Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Means of Verification Reports from law enforcement agencies from the established units in target countries. Data from biannual UNODC Global Reports; Reports from beneficiary countries concerning the trafficking and smuggling situation; Project monitoring system; Reporting through intergovernmental bodies; Reports from partner countries	Risks for Objective 1 High turnover of officials within the target groups; Political shifts that may affect established networks and agreements; Political instability/security threats in beneficiary countries; Political will of Member States;

<p>Outcome 1.1: Improved security of the international trade supply chain by effectively countering the use of containers and other kinds of shipments for illicit drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and other black market activities (GLOG80 objective)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Outcome 1.1 Law enforcement agencies and private companies operating in targeted port facilities recognize improved security in the containerized trade supply chain. Baseline: No perceived improvement of trade supply chain on the basis of risk management capacity Target: Some perceived improvement of trade supply chain on the basis of risk management capacity</p>	<p>Means of Verification Results of a perception survey to be coordinated and conducted by the national/regional project coordinator</p>	<p>Risks for Outcome 1.1 Trained officials are retained in the Port Control Units and not subject to regular exchange. Port Control Units in possession of relevant bill of ladings/ cargo manifests.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.1: Law enforcement officials in newly created Port Control Units apply the acquired technical skills on container controls in their daily work (GLOG80 outcome 1)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.1.1 Increase of container profiling and controls/ inspections based on risk management Baseline: No controls/inspections based on risk management. Target: All controls and inspections by PCU are based on risk management and profiling. PCU processes information of at least 50% of the containers coming through its port.</p> <p>Activities relating to output 1.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New inter-agency container profiling units established and operational in selected seaports and dry ports of the participating countries • Training programme prepared by WCO and approved by the Project Steering Committee, i.e. UNODC and targeted law enforcement agencies • Selected officials from national law enforcement agencies will be trained in risk assessments, risk analysis and other modern proactive targeting and interdiction techniques • National and regional follow-up and mentorships training workshops arranged with staff from PCUs arranged to promote and improve information sharing between the countries with established units 	<p>Means of Verification Reports from the established Port Control Units/ Inspection statistics based on UNODC standards compared to before the establishment of the units. Detection/ seizure reports from units and national/ regional project coordinator</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.1.1 Political will of participating country. Effective interagency cooperation. Appropriate trainees selected by the participating agencies</p>
<p>Output 1.1.2 Law enforcement agencies and the private sector in targeted ports cooperate effectively on container control matters (GLOG80 outcome 2)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.1.2 1. Increase of request from LE for the pre-arrival information answered timely and satisfactorily by the private sector/in advance of container arrival. Baseline: No exchange between PCU and private sector before PCU establishment. Target: Timely information received from the private sectors in line with national frameworks.</p>	<p>Means of Verification Bill of lading / cargo manifest. Records from Port Control Units. Reports from the units on the progress of implementation and/or surveys conducted by</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.1.2 Willingness of private sector to send pre-arrival information on time, ahead of arrival of containers. Willingness of private sector to cooperate with Port Control Units.</p>

	<p>2. Cooperation framework between law enforcement agencies and the private sector implemented in the targeted ports.</p> <p>Baseline: No cooperation between PCU and private sector before establishment of PCU.</p> <p>Target: At least 1 detection per year that depended on cooperation between PCU and private sector.</p>	<p>the national project coordinator.</p>	
	<p><u>Activities relating to Output 1.1.2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising campaign on container security issues and the need for public-private partnerships conducted among companies operating in the respective selected ports • Formulation and establishment of the cooperation framework/ MoU on pre-arrival clearance mechanisms and information sharing between the inter-agency PCUs and companies operating in the respective port cities 		
<p>Output 1.1.3: New tools and mechanisms for the collection, sharing and analysis of information about container crime, in particular CEN/ContainerComm and ICPO-Interpol I-24/7, are used regularly and effectively at the national, regional and/or international level, as appropriate (GLOG80 outcome 3)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.1.3 Number of detections originating from alert messages shared via relevant web-based search tools and/or ContainerComm</p> <p>Baseline: No detections before establishment of PCU</p> <p>Target: At least 1 out of 2 detections involved use of web-based search tools and/or ContainerComm; at least 1 out of 10 detections would not have been possible without web-based search tools and/or ContainerComm</p>	<p>Means of Verification Reports from the Port Control Units</p> <p>WCO/ContainerComm statistics.</p> <p>User statistics.</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.1.3 Stable Internet connection in the respective countries.</p> <p>Systems used and maintained adequately.</p>
	<p><u>Activities relating to output 1.1.3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ContainerComm and the Container Targeting System (CTS) introduced and operating in the inter-agency container profiling units 		

<p>Outcome 1.2: Member states become more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (GLOZ67 objective)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Outcome 1.2</p> <p>1. Rate of assisted countries/regions that have reviewed, amended existing and/ or developed new policies/ strategies/action plans against TIP and/or SOM drawing on research and data findings' Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: TBD</p> <p>2. Rate of assisted countries that have undertaken specific reforms in implementation of new policies/strategies/action plans such as establishing inter-agency task forces/coordination bodies and/or monitoring and reporting systems Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: TBD</p>	<p>Means of Verification Parliamentary reports Mission reports National strategies/action plans/ policies submitted by beneficiary countries</p>	<p>Risks for Outcome 1.2 Inadequate or decrease in the political and/or institutional commitment of a beneficiary country to pursue necessary steps to develop and/or strengthen national strategies and policies against TIP and SOM.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.1: Participating countries are supported to develop and/or strengthen national strategies and policies to prevent and address human trafficking and migrant smuggling (GLOZ67 outcome 1)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.2.1</p> <p>1. Number of workshops conducted to promote the establishment of inter-agency task forces/coordination bodies and/or monitoring and reporting systems Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 5 workshops conducted</p> <p>2. Rate of assisted countries that conducted awareness raising actions using modern communication tools for educational purposes and targeting specific population groups Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: TBD</p> <p>3. Number of gaps and needs analysis and recommendations produced for the development of national strategies/ policies/action plans Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 2 gaps and needs analysis and recommendations produced</p>	<p>Means of Verification Workshop reports Training feedback and evaluation questionnaires Lists of participants Mission reports National strategies/action plans/ policies adopted by assisted States Awareness campaigns developed by beneficiary States Media reports</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.2.1 High turnover of officials that have participated in activities of the action Inefficient nomination of participants to training activities Inadequate level of communication/information exchange and coordination among government agencies/between government agencies and non-governmental actors Inadequate level of monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policies/strategies/plans of action</p>

	<p><u>Activities relating to Output 1.2.1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National strategies and policies to prevent and address human trafficking and migrant smuggling are developed and/or strengthened, on the basis of reliable data and following and inter-agency approach • Gaps and needs analysis of institutional responses and actors • Data and information analysis of the trafficking and smuggling situation (e.g. trends/routes, etc.) • Analysis of potential linkages between trafficking and smuggling • Provision of technical assistance for developing or strengthening data management • Provision of technical assistance for tailored policy development or review, including mainstreaming into sectorial policies • Regional workshops to share good practices and recommendations (intra and extra regional countries, EU MS, etc.) • Support the establishment of national monitoring and reporting systems • Support to the establishment of national inter-agency coordination bodies (e.g. workshops) • Support to civil society and governmental agencies to develop public prevention campaigns 		
<p>Output 1.2.2 Participating countries are assisted to bring national legal frameworks in line with international standards and other good practices (GLOZ67 outcome 2)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.2.2</p> <p>1. Number of parliamentarians and national government employees trained on anti-human trafficking and/or anti-smuggling legislation Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 50</p> <p>2. Number of in-depth country assessments of domestic legislation conducted and assessment reports shared with government stakeholders Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 2 country assessments conducted</p> <p>3. Number of legislative drafting workshops organized for supporting the development of draft laws and/or amendments Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 2 workshops conducted</p> <p>4. Number of legislative drafting workshops organized for supporting the development of draft laws and/or amendments Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 2 workshops conducted</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p> <p>Parliamentary reports Minutes of Government meetings and Government decisions on draft legislation Assessment reports Mission reports Official Gazette</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.2.2</p> <p>Political turmoil or deterioration of security situation stalls reforms Inadequately qualified officials nominated to participate in training activities Protracted negotiations on draft laws Draft laws fail to be adopted Bureaucracy in beneficiary country</p>

	<p><u>Activities relating to Output 1.2.2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counter-trafficking and smuggling legal frameworks are in line with international standards and other good practices • Legislation assessments, review and recommendations • Organization of expert group meetings on international standards and other good practices and key concepts • Provision of technical assistance for legal advisory and organize legislative drafting workshops for supporting the development of draft laws and/or amendments and following-up on their adoption • Developing or adapting training tools and models of legislation to support the legal drafting process • Multidisciplinary high level advocacy work for the adoption of relevant legislation and standards 		
<p>Output 1.2.3 Participating countries are assisted to strengthen their criminal justice response to trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling (GLOZ67 outcome 3)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.2.3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of criminal justice trainees reached through capacity building workshops Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 50 2. Rate of assisted countries that initiate and/or establish partnerships established with national training academies Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: TBD 3. Percentage of responding training participants indicating improved knowledge Baseline: NA Target: 60% 4. Rate of assisted countries that develop and/or integrate training modules into the relevant curricula of training academies Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: TBD 5. Rate of training workshops for criminal justice, law enforcement officers and Government and service providers that include modules/sessions focusing on protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons, including child-sensitive treatment Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment 	<p>Means of Verification</p> <p>Data from biannual UNODC Global Reports on investigations and prosecutions of trafficking in persons cases. Communication from assisted countries concerning investigations, prosecutions, cases, action plans and victim support services Assessment reports Mission reports Notifications from assisted States End-of-workshop and follow-up evaluation questionnaires Partnership agreements with national training academies Adapted and newly developed training materials incorporated in training curricula</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.2.3</p> <p>Political turmoil or deterioration of security situation stalls reforms Inadequately qualified officials nominated to participate in training activities Protracted negotiations on draft laws Inadequate level of communication/information exchange and coordination among government agencies/between government agencies and non-governmental actors Special skills/expertise gained as a result of training activities are not effectively applied in the investigation, prosecution and/or adjudication of actual cases of trafficking in persons/smuggling of migrants Inadequately qualified officials nominated to participate in training activities</p>

	<p>Target: 90% of workshops</p> <p>6. Rate of training workshops for law enforcement authorities, including border control and coast guard involved in smuggling of migrants investigations that include modules/sessions focusing on the rights of smuggled migrants, child-sensitive treatment</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: 90% of workshops</p>		
<p>Output 1.2.4 Participating countries are assisted to strengthen regional and trans-regional cooperation in criminal matters related to trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (GLOZ67 outcome 4)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.2.4.</p> <p>1. Number of criminal justice practitioners and other relevant actors provided with specialized briefing/training on international cooperation including on mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: A minimum of 50 practitioners trained</p> <p>2. Number of regional/ trans-regional workshops organized to promote cross border cooperation in dealing with TIP and/or SOM</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: A minimum of 2 workshops</p> <p>Activities relating to Output 1.2.4</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p> <p>Recommendations from regional meetings</p> <p>Cooperation agreements submitted by regional and national institutions</p> <p>Announcements on joint operations</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.2.4</p> <p>Political turmoil or deterioration of security situation leads to postponement or cancelation of planned activities</p> <p>Relations between beneficiary States deteriorate preventing their participation in joint activities</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and trans-regional cooperation in criminal matters related to trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling is strengthened • Provision of technical assistance, including capacity building activities at the national and regional level, on international cooperation in criminal matters including on mutual legal assistance and extradition and the strengthening of central authorities • Organization of regional/trans-regional workshops to promote exchange of good practices on investigation and prosecution, assistance to victims and smuggled migrants • Facilitate the creation of informal cooperation networks for information sharing and exchange of best practices relating to investigating and prosecuting cases, targeting authorities (e.g. through regional peer-to-peer exchange seminars • Capacity building activities (e.g. expert group meetings, regional or trans-regional train the trainers workshops and trainings, etc.) at the regional/trans-regional levels to address smuggling of migrants by sea, land and air 		
<p>Output 1.2.5 Participating countries are assisted to develop assistance and support programmes for victims of trafficking and protect the rights of vulnerable migrants, such as smuggled migrants (GLOZ67 outcome 5)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.2.5.</p> <p>1. Number of criminal justice/law enforcement practitioners, Government and NGO victim support agencies and other relevant stakeholders reached through capacity building workshops on identification, assistance and protection to victims of trafficking/protection of the rights of migrants, including smuggled migrants Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 75 relevant actors trained in at least 2 target countries</p> <p>2. Percentage of responding training participants indicating improved knowledge Baseline: NA Target: 60%</p> <p>3. Number of stakeholders supported through grants to provide direct assistance to victims of human trafficking, smuggled migrants, and other vulnerable migrants Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 10 stakeholders provided with grants</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p> <p>Assessment reports Mission reports Project monitoring system End-of-workshop and follow-up evaluation questionnaires Communication from beneficiary countries NGO reports</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.2.5</p> <p>Lack of readiness of government actors to accept the participation of NGOs/CSOs in training activities and workshops Lack of readiness by the governments to cooperate with NGOs Political climate not conducive to recognizing the obligation to respect and protect the rights of smuggled migrants</p>
	<p>Activities relating to Output 1.2.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and civil society partners in target countries have the skills and mechanisms in place 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 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical assistance, including capacity building and training activities for Government authorities and civil society organizations on the human rights of migrants, as well as the identification, referral, and protection of trafficked victims, smuggled migrants, and other vulnerable migrants • Support to the development of Memoranda of Understanding, protocols and standard operating procedures for cooperation between Government agencies, including criminal justice agencies, and civil society actors relating to the identification, referral, and assistance to trafficked victims, smuggled migrants, and other vulnerable migrants • Facilitation of creation of informal cooperation networks between authorities and civil society actors for information sharing and best practices on the above topics • Disbursement of funding to civil society organisations in countries targeted by the project for the direct provision of assistance and reintegration services to trafficking victims, smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants, with a view to complementing the assistance provided to those countries under other specific objectives of the action, and as part of a comprehensive approach to advance national anti-TIP and/or anti-SOM frameworks 		
<p>Output 1.2.6 Participating countries are assisted to develop frameworks for protection and assistance of children among trafficked victims and smuggled migrants within child protection systems (GLOZ67 outcome 6)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.2.6. 1. Percentage of responding training participants indicating improved knowledge Baseline: NA Target: 60% 2. Number of workshops conducted to strengthen cooperation and create synergies between law enforcement actors, child protection authorities and NGOs Baseline: To be determined during baseline assessment Target: A minimum of 2 training workshops</p>	<p>Means of Verification Communication from assisted countries on pilot cases and mechanisms Workshop materials Assessment reports Mission reports Project monitoring system End-of-workshop and follow-up evaluation questionnaires Partnership agreements with national training academies Adapted and newly developed training materials</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.2.6 Lack of readiness of government actors to accept the participation of NGOs/CSOs in training activities and workshops</p>
<p>Activities relating to Output 1.2.6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frameworks for protection and assistance within child protection systems of children among trafficked victims and smuggled migrants are developed • Capacity building (e.g. expert group meetings, national, regional, trans-regional or international training workshops, exchange visits, etc.) and provision of technical assistance for strengthening cooperation between law enforcement and social affairs actors, child protection authorities and civil society, including on aspects of family tracing and reunification, orientation and transit procedures, protocols for referral and safe return of unaccompanied minors, reintegration assistance • Specifically for trafficking: provision of technical assistance to tailor-make and link victim identification and referral procedures to the particularities of child victims of trafficking and child protection systems • Specifically for smuggling: capacity building of authorities on the human rights and entitlements to protection of smuggled children 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disbursement of funding to civil society organisations providing direct assistance and reintegration services to child victims in countries targeted by the project at local level, with a view to complementing the assistance provided to those countries under other specific objectives of the action, and as part of a comprehensive approach to advance national anti-TIP and/or anti-SOM frameworks 		
Outcome 1.3: Enhanced capacity of the relevant Government institutions to effectively combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism	Indicators related to Outcome 1.3 1. A reduction in identified CFT deficiencies as identified by Moneyval Mutual Evaluation report. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD 2. Continuously improving information cycle leads to more relevant and precise National AML/CFT Risk Assessment. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Means of Verification Documentation from FATF/FSRBs, Reporting from Member States and international organizations (FATF, CTED, WB, EGMONT), UNODC Reports	Risks for Outcome 1.3 Criminal sector more technologically advanced, better staffed and better funded Political will of Member States Lack of funding for UNODC to assist Member States
Output 1.3.1: Competent authorities are trained and capable to effectively detect, prevent and combat terrorism financing	Indicators related to Output 1.3.1 Number of AML/CFT professionals completing training Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Means of Verification Reporting from Member States; Feedback from international and regional organizations; Training material Pre/post testing; Structured interviews of selected officials; project evaluations Rosters of training participants Technical assistance/ training reports from GPML mentors, consultants and staff; Reports from follow-up onsite visits; Project evaluation reports	Risks for Output 1.3.1 Lack of funding for GPML Political will of Member States Human resources in Member States and in GPML
	Activities relating to Output 1.3.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert level policy discussions with ministerial and deputy ministerial level officials and other stakeholders to produce policy recommendations and advice for national planning and risk assessment. Participation at appropriate FATF, Moneyval, and EGMONT events. Carry out training activities 		
Output 1.3.2 National AML/CFT laws, regulations and policies are reviewed and enhanced to	Indicators related to Output 1.3.2 1. Number of reviews of national legislation and regulatory frameworks Baseline: 0 per annum	Means of Verification Reporting from Member States Mission reports; Monthly reports from Mentors; Reporting from Member	Risks for Output 1.3.2 Lack of funding for GPML Political will of Member States Human resources in Member States and in GPML

<p>align with relevant UN Conventions and international standards</p>	<p>Target: 1 per annum</p> <p>2. Number of AML/CFT national action plans reviewed and amended Baseline: 0 per annum Target: 1 per annum</p> <p>3. Model legislation and training materials developed and utilized Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>States; Feedback from international and regional organizations</p>	
<p><u>Activities relating to Output 1.3.2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring and articulation of roles and responsibilities of CFT intelligence tasking, gathering, analysis, and dissemination. • Legal and policy advice, training and exercises provided to AML/CFT agencies. 			
<p>Output 1.3.3 Competent authorities (State Financial Monitoring Service, State Security Service and the Ministry of Interior) have technical capacities to process large volumes of financial information, detect and investigate the terrorism financing cases</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 1.3.3</p> <p>1. Number of National Trainers trained and able to deliver UNODC model training modules as part of the official training curricula Baseline: 20 Target: 60</p> <p>2. Number of financial investigations conducted by the Security Service and Ministry of Interior with the use of the analytical software provided by UNODC Baseline: currently zero Target: TBD</p>	<p>Means of Verification Reporting from Member States Mission reports; Monthly reports from Mentors; Pre/post testing Reporting from Member States; Feedback from international and regional organizations</p>	<p>Risks for Output 1.3.3 Lack of funding for GPML Political will of Member States Human resources in Member States and in GPML</p>
<p><u>Activities relating to Output 1.3.3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AML/CFT courses provided, and where appropriate, Training of a Trainers courses (ToT) delivered to all competent authorities on Financial Investigation, Financial Analysis, Cash Seizure, Money and Value Transfer Systems, Terrorist Financing, Financial Disruption. • Upgrade of the SFMS servers. • Delivery of the analytical software and providing the practical training to the SFSMS, Security Service and Ministry of Interior. 			

<p>Sub-programme 2 objective: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of drug use, drug use related disorders as well as HIV and AIDS among people who use/inject drugs and those in prison settings</p>	<p>Indicators related to Objective 2: Number of countries in the Eastern European region that develop, adopt and implement demand reduction and HIV/AIDS programmes as it relates to drug users and people in prisons in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence, with the assistance of UNODC Baseline: 2 Target: 3</p>	<p>Means of Verification Annual Report Questionnaire; On-going monitoring and evaluation reports; Programme records, MS reports and UNODC mission reports</p>	<p>Risks for Objective 2 Political instability/security threats in beneficiary countries; Political will of Member States</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1: National authorities provide a better response to the challenges of drug use, especially among youth through strengthened capacities of the relevant government and non-government stakeholders including youth organisations and improved policy and strategies at regional and national levels</p>	<p>Indicators related to Outcome 2.1 Number of countries in the Eastern European region implementing national prevention systems, policies and interventions in line with standards identified in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Means of Verification Annual Report Questionnaire; On-going monitoring and evaluation reports; Programme records, MS reports and UNODC mission reports</p>	<p>Risks for Outcome 2.1 Guidelines are not necessarily translated into a strategic response or an action plan on the national level There is sufficient capacity at national and regional level to adapt and implement these evidence based programmes and sustain activities in all countries</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1: Evidence-based drug use prevention interventions in the context of schools, families and the workplace supported</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 2.1.1 Number of successful DAPC grant projects implemented in the countries of the region Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Activities relating to output 2.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the awareness of policy makers with respect to the advantages of investing in drug use prevention and treatment; • Support the establishment and scaling up of evidence-based drug use prevention interventions in the context of schools, families and the workplace on the basis of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention; • Mobilize young people in member states through social media and grants from the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre of Japan in the framework of the UNODC Youth Initiative 	<p>Means of Verification Programme monitoring and progress reports; Grant agreements with CSOs; Grant project progress reports</p>	<p>Risks for Output 2.1.1 Insufficient funding made available for DAPC grants Lack of interest from NGOs/CSOs to apply for DAPC grants</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2: Improved availability and application of evidence-based and ethical treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence</p>	<p>Indicators related to Outcome 2.2 Number of countries in the Eastern European region assisted by UNODC in implementing drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration interventions in line with International Standards for Treatment of Drug Use Disorders Baseline: 1</p>	<p>Means of Verification Annual Report Questionnaire; On-going monitoring and evaluation reports; Programme records, MS reports and UNODC mission reports</p>	<p>Risks for Outcome 2.2 Insufficient funding; Member States have the political will, commitment and follow-through to support the programme activities technically and financially;</p>

	Target: 2		
Output 2.2.1: Community management of opioid overdose prevention interventions are piloted in selected localities, monitored and evaluated	Indicators related to Output 2.2.1 1. Number of localities/cities implementing opioid overdose prevention interventions Baseline: 0 Target: 1 2. Number of people at risk of opioid overdose accessing free naloxone provision programmes Baseline: 0 Target: 5000	Means of Verification Annual Report Questionnaire; On-going monitoring and evaluation reports; Programme records, MS reports and UNODC mission reports Feasibility Study Evaluation Report	Risks for Output 2.2.1 Protracted process of registration of intranasal naloxone; Lack of capacity to provide research support; Lack of interest and willingness among service providers to engage in naloxone distribution for people at risk of opioid overdose.
	Activities relating to Output 2.2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of legal and policy situation in project countries with regard to overdose prevention as well as mapping of available services to work on overdose prevention and potential data collection sources relevant for the monitoring of opioid overdose data National level coordination meetings are established to monitor project progress Assessment of the feasibility to register (intranasal formulation of) naloxone in each country Preparation of forms relevant for the feasibility study (overdose incident report, refill form, informed consent) National level training of professional and paraprofessional staff, as well as families, peers and other relevant community members Introduction of (intranasal) naloxone and 12 months implementation period Intermediate monitoring visits to countries for problem solving, fidelity maintenance, quality assurance (after 6 months) Freezing point for all data collection and analysis (after 12 months) Meeting of the Project Coordinators to prepare National Evaluation Documents Preparation of the Feasibility Study Evaluation Report International Conference on Opioid Overdose Prevention Publication and dissemination of the lessons learned. 		
Outcome 2.3: Increased access of people who inject drugs and people in prison to evidence-informed, rights based, gender-responsive, HIV prevention, treatment and care services	Indicators related to Outcome 2.3 Number of countries in the Eastern European region assisted by UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS as related to drug users including people who inject drugs and people in prison settings Baseline: 2 Target: 3	Means of Verification Annual Report Questionnaire; On-going monitoring and evaluation reports; Programme records, MS reports and UNODC mission reports	Risks for Outcome 2.3 Public health approaches to HIV are too often disconnected from drug control efforts undertaken by drug control and law enforcement authorities; There needs to be a significant increase in resources dedicated to this area, with higher contributions from national governments, and

			multilateral donors, and better co-ordination of these investments.
<p>Output 2.3.1: Effective collaboration and referral scheme involving police, justice and CSOs to improve accessibility of HIV prevention and treatment services for PWID and to implement alternatives to incarceration for people who use drugs</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 2.3.1 Number of cities implementing collaboration and referral scheme involving police, justice and CSOs to improve accessibility of HIV prevention and treatment services for PWID Baseline: 3 Target: 7</p>	<p>Means of Verification On-going monitoring and evaluation reports; Programme records, MS reports and UNODC mission reports</p>	<p>Risks for Output 2.3.1 Resource shortages: many national governments, supporting the necessity for HIV prevention among people who use drugs, are reluctant to provide their own resources. There needs to be a significant increase in resources dedicated to this area, with higher contributions from national governments, and multilateral donors, and better co-ordination of these investments.</p>
	<p>Activities relating to Output 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the justice and law enforcement sectors to develop and implement alternatives to incarceration for people who use drugs. • Support effective collaboration and referral scheme involving police, justice and CSOs to improve accessibility of HIV prevention and treatment services for PWID in four selected cities. 		
<p>Output 2.3.2 Comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services are established in 10 prisons of Ukraine</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 2.3.2 Number of prisons that implement comprehensive HIV programmes Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Means of Verification On-going monitoring and evaluation reports; Programme records, MS reports and UNODC mission reports</p>	<p>Risks for Output 2.3.2 Close collaboration and partnering with Ministries of Justice, Interior and Health, narcotic drugs control offices, prison administrations, social services, and civil society and community based organizations these entities will be essential to help promote the dialogue among different constituencies in the countries and in facilitating national ownership for creating a sustainable impact.</p>
	<p>Activities relating to Output 2.3.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Ministry of Justice to develop internal regulations and standard operating procedures to start OST services in prison facilities. • Build capacity of prison service providers to deliver comprehensive HIV services in ten prison facilities. • Build capacity of prison service providers to deliver OST services in four prison facilities 		

<p>Sub-programme 3 objective: Contribute towards increased capacity and cooperation at national, regional and inter-regional levels to prevent and combat corruption in line with the UNCAC and other relevant international standards</p>	<p>Indicators related to Objective 3 Number of countries in the region strengthening integrity, accountability and transparency in the public and private sector to prevent corruption, supported by UNODC upon request Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>Means of Verification Assessment reports Mission reports Communication from beneficiary countries</p>	<p>Risks for Objective 3 The general lack of coordination among the various technical assistance providers can lead to duplication of efforts; Budgetary volatility caused by a low level of regular budget resources available to develop technical assistance activities in support of the implementation of UNCAC in combination with unreliable, short-term funding cycles of donors.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1: Member states in the region are more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption</p>	<p>Indicators related to Outcome 3.1 Number of countries in the region developing capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption, with the assistance of UNODC Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Means of Verification Assessment reports Mission reports Communication from beneficiary countries</p>	<p>Risks for Outcome 3.1 Political instability/security threats in beneficiary countries; Political will of Member States</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks of the member states in the region in the area of anti-corruption, with focus on prevention</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 3.1.1 Number and variety of practical steps (new/revised laws, new/revised strategies, new/revised action plans, new/revised codes of conduct finalised) taken by the countries in the region assisted to implement the provisions of UNCAC Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Activities relating to output 3.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist to monitor and evaluate the current anti-corruption strategies of the member states in the region • Provide support for drafting the strategy documents; • Support the development of new/revised action plans; • Support the development of new/revised codes of conduct 	<p>Means of Verification Reports of the Implementation Review Group and of the Conference of the States parties (on technical assistance delivery by UNODC)</p>	<p>Risks for Output 3.1.1 Political turmoil or deterioration of security situation stalls reforms Protracted negotiations on draft laws and strategies Inadequate level of communication/information exchange and coordination among government agencies/between government agencies and non-governmental actors</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 Improved legal framework of Ukraine in the area of anti-corruption, with focus on prevention</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 3.1.2 Number of relevant pieces of legislations on which UNODC provided technical/legislative advice Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Means of Verification Pieces of legislation on which UNODC provided assistance</p>	<p>Risks for Output 3.1.2 Political turmoil or deterioration of security situation stalls reforms</p>

	Target: TBD		Protracted negotiations on draft laws
	<p><u>Activities relating to Output 3.1.2.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform a legislation gap assessment and formulating policy recommendations for a legislation, including a Technical guide (methodological recommendations) on prevention of corruption in private sector; • Perform a legislation gap assessment and formulating policy recommendations for a legislation, including a Technical guide (methodological recommendations) for the relevant divisions (officials) on the issues related to prevention and identification of corruption; • Provide support for addressing in the legislation all recommendations made in the course of the UNCAC Implementation review 		
<p>Output 3.1.3 Enhanced capacity of the relevant national institutions in charge of prevention of corruption to identify and assess corruption risks, manage assets disclosure systems, manage conflicts of interest and protection of reporting persons.</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 3.1.3 Number of participants attending capacity-building events organized by UNODC Baseline: 0 Target:TBD Number of relevant national institutions assisted in strengthening their capacities to effectively prevent and combat corruption Baseline: 0 Target:TBD</p>	<p>Means of Verification List of capacity building events maintained by UNODC based on missions reports and financial records</p>	<p>Risks for Output 3.1.3 Political turmoil or deterioration of security situation stalls reforms Inadequately qualified officials nominated to participate in training activities Special skills/expertise gained as a result of training activities are not effectively applied in practice Inadequately qualified officials nominated to participate in training activities</p>
	<p><u>Activities relating to Output 3.1.3.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to develop software for the Consolidated state registry of individuals who have committed corruption related offences, and terms of references for the programme; • Assist to develop an electronic system for testing of knowledge on anti-corruption legislation; • Provide training and facilitation of study visits for the staff of the National Agency to the relevant anti-corruption institutions of other countries to enable exchange of experiences, share good practices in the areas of prevention of corruption, protection of reporting persons, countering political corruption, electronic declaration, managing conflicts of interests; • Assist to develop a methodology and implement pilot corruption risk assessments; • Design and implement an awareness raising campaign on corruption; • Provide summary information on the experience and good practices available in the other countries in the field of implementation of corruption preventive mechanisms, protection of reporting persons, managing conflicts of interests, implementation of anti-corruption reviews and assessments, • Build the capacity for engaging in anticorruption education and training; and capacity building for international cooperation 		

<p>Sub-programme 4 objective: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all (SDG16.3)</p>	<p>Indicators related to Objective 4 Number of countries in the Eastern European region developing and/or implementing strategies, action plans or programmes with UNODC assistance in the prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Means of Verification UNODC programme reports; UNODC progress and mission reports; UNODC assessment reports; Reports from Member States and relevant stakeholders;</p>	<p>Risks for Objective 4 Political instability Lack of political will Corruption within the beneficiary structures prevents or hinders the reaching of the programme's objective</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1: Member states in the region have improved prison management capacities in line with international standards and norms</p>	<p>Indicators related to Outcome 4.1 Number of countries in the Eastern European region that have developed and implemented prison reform strategies in line with international standards and norms with UNODC support Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Means of Verification UNODC progress and mission reports; UNODC assessment reports; Reports from Member States and relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Risks for Outcome 4.1 Political instability Lack of political will</p>
<p>Output 4.1.1: Recommendations for improving national legal and normative framework related to prison system as well as prison reform roadmap are developed in line with international standards and norms</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 4.1.1 Number of policy, legal and normative documents developed with the UNODC support Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p> <p>Activities relating to output 4.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal assistance and submissions to MoJ on Ukraine's draft Penitentiary Service Law • Convene MoJ drafting Committee to review draft prison regulations on priority areas with a view to provide practical guidance to prison staff in their daily work • Deliver workshops on strategic planning and assist in drafting a holistic Reform Roadmap for MoJ • Organise high-level launch of the Prison Reform Strategy with all relevant stakeholders 	<p>Means of Verification UNODC progress and mission reports Reports from Member States and relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Risks for Output 4.1.1 Protracted negotiations on draft laws Political instability/security threats in beneficiary countries; Political will of Member States;</p>
<p>Output 4.1.2 Human Resource Policies and Capacity-building strategies and tools for the prison system are developed and enhanced</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 4.1.2 1. Number of officials and experts with enhanced knowledge and understanding of contemporary HRM policies including mechanisms to ensure integrity and accountability in prison administration Baseline: 0 Target: 50 2. Number of training curricula, modules, courses and materials for prison staff training and development elaborated and in use</p>	<p>Means of Verification End-of-workshop and follow-up evaluation questionnaires Partnership agreements with national training academies Adapted and newly developed training materials incorporated in training curricula</p>	<p>Risks for Output 4.1.2 Inadequately qualified officials nominated to participate in training activities Special skills/expertise gained as a result of training activities are not effectively applied in practice Inadequately qualified officials nominated to participate in training activities</p>

	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Number of trainers from prison staff training centres trained to deliver specific training courses for mid- to senior level prison staff</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 40</p>		
	<p>Activities relating to Output 4.1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct workshops about the specificities of human resources management in prison administrations, including mechanisms to ensure integrity and accountability • Deliver training courses for mid- to senior level prison staff, in particular prison directors, on key areas of prison management and leadership in line with MoJ's prison reform strategy • Conduct Training of Trainers courses to increase the capacity of personnel from the Penitentiary Training Academy and the Prison Staff Training Colleges • Assist in preparing training material on specialised areas of prison management, such as on, inter alia, dynamic security and the treatment of women prisoners • Translate into Ukrainian language and print relevant UNODC Handbooks and other guidance material and put at the disposal of the Penitentiary Training Academy and Prison Staff Training Colleges 		
<p>Output 4.1.3 Pilot electronic prisoner file management system is designed and introduced in selected prison facilities</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 4.1.3 Number of prison facilities connected to the pilot standardized prisoner file management software system</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Means of Verification UNODC progress and mission reports Reports from Member States;</p>	<p>Risks for Output 4.1.3 Protracted negotiations on draft software acceptance and application</p>
	<p>Activities relating to Output 4.1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor UNODC's standardized prisoner file management software (in development) to the national context of Ukraine and convene validation workshop to confirm its main components and elements • Procure IT equipment (e.g. computers, antennas, masts) to establish inter-connected pilot system consisting of MoJ HQ and two pilot prisons and provide training for end-users • Provide training on individual assessments of prisoners to prison assessment committees and refine policies related to the classification of prisoners 		
<p>Output 4.1.4 Prison Work and Rehabilitation Programmes are developed and introduced in pilot prison facilities</p>	<p>Indicators related to Output 4.1.4 Number of prison facilities that have developed and introduced improved rehabilitation programmes for inmates</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Means of Verification Continued monitoring and evaluation reports Programme records, MS reports and mission reports</p>	<p>Risks for Output 4.1.4 Lack of commitment and/or change in political priorities in beneficiary States / prison administrations with a negative impact on the implementation of a human rights-</p>

			based approach to prison management
	<p><u>Activities relating to Output 4.1.4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake comprehensive assessment of prison industries in Ukraine, and submit recommendations on how to overhaul the system to ensure efficient use of resources, sound management, including suitable working conditions and tangible benefits for the prospects of a successful social reintegration of prisoners upon release • Launch assessment report with governmental stakeholders and relevant representatives of civil society and the private sectors to facilitate implementation of its recommendations • Assist in adjusting existing education, vocational training and/or work programmes in up to three prisons, including procurement and infrastructural adjustments, as appropriate • Facilitate involvement of external service providers, both governmental and non-governmental, for the provision of education and vocational training in prisons by convening stakeholder consultations 		

ANNEX II – INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Funding required for Human resources and Office costs for 4 years (2017-2020) in US\$				
Location	Total Required Budget	Available Funding	Required Funding	Remarks
HQ Vienna	408,400	0	408,400	
Ukraine Office (Kiev)	768,700	134,673	634,027	UNODC presence limited during 2017-2018 with current available funding.
Moldova Office (Chisinau)	200,000	75,000	125,000	Available funding for 2017-2018.
Belarus Office (Minsk)	110,000	93,333	16,667	A UNODC presence is to be established in the second half of 2017 and until 2018 with the current available funding.
Grand Total	1,487,100	303,007	1,184,093	

Annex III: Brief description of the current project activities

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title:	GLOG80 - The UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP)
Project countries in the Eastern European region:	Ukraine, Moldova
Implementation Timeframe:	3 years (2017-2019)
Estimated Budget:	US\$2,900,000 (Black Sea Segment)
Implementing office:	UNODC DTA/OCB/ISS, UNODC Programme Offices in Ukraine and in Moldova
Implementing partner:	World Customs Organisation
Government partner agency:	State Fiscal Service of Ukraine State Customs Authorities of Moldova
Donors:	Canada

1. Background, context and rationale

Increased participation in growing international trade is an essential part of sustainable development, but many developing countries do not have the capacity to establish effective trade security and facilitation standards at their container ports. In the international trade supply chain approximately 90% of the world's cargo is containerized and more than 600 million containers are moved globally every year. The selection and inspection of containers have been a challenge for the law enforcement agencies for years because it is documented that containers are being used to illegal activities as smuggling of drugs, precursor chemicals, weapons, explosives and other contraband. There is a risk that containers could be used for direct terrorist attacks as well.

The focus of the UNODC Container Control Programme is to assist law enforcement agencies in developing countries to identify and inspect the high-risk containers. The improved capacities in the control of containers will prevent the use of sea containers for illicit purposes such as trafficking of drugs, weapons, explosives, human beings or terrorist acts. The selected ports in the programme will undergo detailed assessments to identify the training needs and the requirements of technical equipment. Improved cooperation between the law enforcement agencies will be promoted through jointly arranged training workshops and Port Control Units will be established. Experts from modern Customs administrations will train the law enforcement officials in the Port Control Units. The trainers will act as mentors and monitor the work progress of the Port Control Units. The law enforcement officials trained in the UNODC Container Control programme will be encouraged to establish a close cooperation with the trade and business community operating in the port and, additionally, develop a closer cooperation and information exchange mechanisms with foreign law enforcement officials including the other countries in the project.

2. Project strategy

The **Container Control Programme**, launched in 2003, was developed jointly by UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to assist Governments to create sustainable enforcement structures in selected sea ports in order to minimize the risk of shipping containers being exploited for illicit drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and other forms of black market activity.

Activities of the programme

- Visits to discuss and brief Governments and Government officials about the objectives and activities of the programme
- Technical Needs Assessment of selected seaports and/or dry ports
- Assessment Report completed with description of the current situation and recommendation for future activities, including needs for technical equipment and training
- Arranging Training Workshops to introduce risk-based profiling of containers and improved information exchange at the national, regional and international levels on container crime.
- Establishment of the container profiling unit in the selected seaport/dry port
- Arranging of the Work Study Tour

Target Groups

The immediate beneficiaries at the national level are relevant law enforcement agencies, whose staff will be better structured, trained and equipped to more effectively target high risk shipping containers for law enforcement scrutiny without disrupting the flow of legitimate trade.

The measures will directly benefit the trade and the business community as well as seaport authorities through both the improved port and supply chain security and by maintaining the integrity of export commodities. Information exchange and container alerts, for example, will play an important part not only in facilitating inspections but also in the advance planning of target operations, the deployment of specialist investigation techniques, and in post seizure investigations.

Creation of port control units

At the heart of the CCP is the creation of port control units (PCUs) at selected container terminals. These units will be located in a secure environment, preferably inside the ports, and staffed by front line personnel who will be trained and equipped to systematically target high risk containers whilst facilitating the free flow of legitimate trade.

Training activities

The training itinerary which combines onsite classroom training, practical field training, e-learning modules and work study tours to a benchmarking sea port, is delivered by technical experts from WCO, UNODC and other international organizations. The training activities are conducted in different phases.

First training phase

The first training phase encompasses basic theoretical and practical training, where trainees will be introduced to a wide range of international legal instruments and the principals concerning information sources, risk analysis and other profiling techniques, cargo inspection, information exchange mechanisms, post seizure investigations and trade facilitation. The training also includes the use of internet as an important information source. After the class room training, practical training follows, where trainees learn to apply the profiling and searching techniques in practice. An experienced trainer will undertake practical exercises to identify and inspect a high risk container. Trainees will become skilled at selection of containers in the pre-arrival (imports) and/or pre-departure (exports) phase, and undertake physical examinations.

Second training phase

After having received basic training, an advanced training level will follow. During the second training phase, specialized trainers will conduct more specific training such as the use of dual-use goods, environmental crime, trafficking in endangered species, in counterfeit goods, trafficking of nuclear material, trafficking of firearms and mass destruction weapons etc. The choice of subjects will take into consideration the specific needs and identified problems of the relevant countries. With regard to the preparation of the training curriculum and selection of experts/trainers with proven operational experience in the relevant fields, UNODC and WCO closely work with specialized agencies such as

ICPO/Interpol, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other international bodies.

Third training phase

After having successfully completed the previous trainings, a work study tour to a bench marking port in Europe (or elsewhere) will be arranged for the trainees. This tour will provide them with the unique opportunity to learn first-hand from experienced foreign customs officer and discover different working techniques compared to their home port. It will enable them to acquire new skills and experiences which they can apply in their daily work practice in their home countries.

Fourth training phase

The fourth training phase encompasses regular mentorships by trainers. These mentorships are organized for two reasons, firstly to warrant sustainability of the programme and secondly to ensure that officials who become newly part of the Port Control Units are being adequately trained and have the same level of skills as their colleagues.

Information exchange

The PCUs will also be equipped to exchange information with counterparts in other countries using a secure communication application developed by WCO called ContainerComm. This user friendly, internet based and multifunctional communication tool facilitates the encrypted exchange of sensitive information between authorized users in participating countries including alert notices of the shipment of possible high-risk containers. It also allows users to verify container numbers. ContainerComm is both cost effective and requires no special installation. It is continually being enhanced and is available in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The CCP actively supports the formation of alliances, cooperation and information exchange between customs, trade, and enforcement communities as a means to prevent the abuse of legitimate commercial trade for the purposes of organized crime. Improved cooperation and coordination of action in the participating states will substantially improve the opportunity for the successful interdiction of shipping containers being used to transport illicit commodities.

Handbooks

- Training Manual for container control (used during training activities and to be handed out to participants)
- Port Assessment Handbook (used for standardized technical needs assessment, including elements from the ISO Standards for security in the trade supply chain)

IT-systems

- ContainerComm (Information sharing system)
- C-Hawk (Container Intelligence system for searching and tracking of containers)

ContainerComm is a user friendly, internet based and multifunctional communication tool that facilitate the encrypted exchange of sensitive information/intelligence between authorized users in participating countries/ports. The application includes pre-formatted warning messages related to high risk containers, pre-formatted feedback messages and pre-formatted seizure messages. ContainerCom links all JPCUs with each other and allows for easy communication.

C-HAWK is a web-based application specifically developed for border security agencies. It utilizes a large collection of foreign-to-foreign maritime cargo movement data (over 400 million records in the database) in combination with domain-specific analytics to enable more effective risk assessment and targeting. Access will be granted by the CCP for a period of 2 years. When this trial period is over the participating countries must do a cost benefit analysis themselves to find out if this is a valuable tool for interdiction of high-risk containers.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title:	GLOZ67 - Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants
Project countries in the Eastern European region:	Belarus, Ukraine
Implementation Timeframe:	4 years (2016-2019)
Estimated Budget:	US\$1,000,000
Implementing office:	UNODC DTA/OCB/HTMSS, UNODC Programme Office in Ukraine
Implementing partner:	International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Government partner agency:	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, State Migration Service of Ukraine Ministry of Internal Affairs of Belarus
Donors:	EU

3. Background, context and rationale

While in recent years considerable work has been undertaken by international organisations, non-governmental organisations and States to prevent and address TIP and SOM, a number of key challenges in the response to those crimes still persist. Besides addressing poverty, oppression, lack of human rights, lack of social or economic opportunity, dangers from conflict or instability and similar conditions as well as lack of livelihood opportunities that are fuelling the perpetration of trafficking and smuggling, further work is needed along the following lines:

- Lack of accurate data and research:

Understanding the flows and trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling is an important part of formulating and implementing effective policies and operational measures to prevent and counter these crimes. However, their clandestine nature make research, data collection and sharing a difficult task for States. States need to build their capacity to sustainably collect, store, analyse, report and share information on trafficking and smuggling, including key aspects of prevention such as understanding and reducing demand, to properly assess the nature and magnitude of these crimes and take effective action to address them.

- Lack of strategic planning and policy:

States need to elaborate planning and policy documents that enable effective and comprehensive responses to trafficking and smuggling through collaborative, multidisciplinary, multi-agency, long-term, coordinated strategies and well-planned interventions. Planning for action, including public-wide awareness raising campaigns and prevention programmes, must be based on a sound assessment of both the problem and existing capacities to respond to it and be impact and results oriented, as well as must be supported by political will of governments and willingness of the various relevant actors to cooperate with one another at the national level, regional and international levels.

- Inadequate legislation:

States need to put in place comprehensive legal frameworks against human trafficking and migrant smuggling that fully comply with the international requirements. There is a disparity in the levels of criminalisation of human trafficking and migrant smuggling worldwide: while there is significant increase in the number of countries criminalising human trafficking, considerably fewer States have in place legislation criminalising smuggling of migrants. Questions also often remain about certain aspects

of the international definition of trafficking and migrant smuggling, as well as their application in national law.

- Ineffective criminal justice response and weak institutional capacity:

As demonstrated by the 2014 UNODC Global Report against Trafficking in Persons as well as by UNODC regional transnational organized crime threat assessments, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons remain largely under-prosecuted and unpunished. It is therefore essential that for both crimes, capacity building efforts focus on: promoting inter-agency cooperation and coordination, developing the professional multidisciplinary skills and specialised expertise of police, customs, immigration and border control officials, forensic personnel, prosecutors and judges to address new challenges and trends as well as links with other crimes such as corruption and money laundering. Being organized crimes, it will be also important to address the economic aspect of trafficking and smuggling (demand/supply and risk/returns symmetry). With regard to trafficking in persons, the criminal justice response is often hampered by insufficient understanding of the nature and constituent elements of this crime, and a lack of specialised skills including identifying, assisting and protecting victims. In the area of migrant smuggling, the capacity to investigate and prosecute the organized criminal networks behind the smuggling operations need to be strengthened, while law enforcement and investigative agencies need to adapt to the changing routes, methods and modus operandi used by smugglers. Cross-border cooperation is critical, especially in areas such as detecting fraudulent documents and conducting financial investigations. Finally, there is often a lack of understanding of the human rights and protection needs of smuggled migrants particularly in mixed migration flows.

- Limited regional and trans-regional cooperation:

Migrant smuggling and human trafficking require cooperative and coordinated responses between countries of origin, transit and destination, not only with regard to apprehending criminals, but also to protecting the rights of smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking and help them rebuild their lives and/or return and reintegrate safely to their communities of origin. Limited cross-border cooperation may be due to the diversity of legal systems and law enforcement structures, the lack of effective bilateral and multilateral mechanisms for information sharing and coordination of operational activities, the absence of channels of communication or simply by the lack of trust between counterparts in different countries.

- Inadequate assistance and support to victims of trafficking and protection of rights of smuggled migrants, especially children:

There is lack of concerted measures allowing for adequate assistance and protection of victims of trafficking, such as identification processes and referral mechanisms. Despite the worrying trend on the global increase of child trafficking, many States still lack comprehensive, child-sensitive protection frameworks that take into account their interest and very specific needs. In relation to migrant smuggling, a significant number of countries do not adequately recognise the need for protection of the rights of smuggled migrants, including their exemption from criminal liability in soliciting the services of smugglers as provided by the Protocol. States are poorly equipped to address mixed migration flows whereby vulnerable groups may be smuggled including persons having legitimate claims to international protection.

4. Project strategy

The Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants is a four-year (2016-2019) joint initiative by the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) being implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The programme forms part of a joint response to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and it is expected to be delivered in up to 15 strategically selected countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. A focus will be placed on assistance to governmental authorities, civil society organizations, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.

The programme aims to assist the selected countries in developing and implementing comprehensive national counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses. A dual prevention and protection approach has been adopted and includes six key responses linked to the following objectives:

- Strategy and policy development - Objective 1 (UNODC): Work with countries to develop strategies and policies to address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants tailored to their national context.
- Legislative assistance - Objective 2 (UNODC): Work with governmental authorities to ensure that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for criminalizing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
- Capacity building - Objective 3 (UNODC): Work with governmental authorities to enhance the capacity and knowledge of criminal justice practitioners to combat trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and assisting and protecting victims as well as vulnerable migrants.
- Regional and trans-regional cooperation - Objective 4 (UNODC): Promote cooperation and information exchange with law enforcement officials on the identification, investigation and prosecution of offences related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
- Protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants - Objective 5 (IOM): Work with government authorities and civil society organizations to develop assistance and support programmes for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, such as smuggled migrants.
- Assistance and support to children among victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants - Objective 6 (UNICEF, IOM): Work with victim support services and relevant Government authorities to develop frameworks for protection and assistance of children.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title:	GLOK32: UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care - Community Management of Opioid Overdose
Project countries in the Eastern European region:	Ukraine
Implementation Timeframe:	3 years (2016-2018)
Estimated Budget:	US\$500,000
Implementing office:	UNODC DO/DHB/PTRS, UNODC Programme Office in Ukraine
Implementing partner:	World Health Organisation (WHO)
Government partner agency:	Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Donors:	USA

5. Background, context and rationale

Substance abuse and dependence is a public health, developmental and security problem both in industrialized and developing countries. It is associated with health problems, poverty, violence, criminal behaviour and social exclusion. Prevention and treatment of drug dependence are essential demand reduction strategies of significant public health importance.

Responding to this global challenge, the goal of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care (UNODC project GLOK32) is to promote and support worldwide, with a particular focus on low- and middle income countries, evidence-based and ethical treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence. The Programme was launched in 2009 and the overall strategy includes outcomes at the global, regional and national level.

Although data is limited, an estimated 70,000-100,000 people die from opioid overdose each year. At global level, overdose is the leading cause of avoidable death among people who inject drugs. As part of the joint efforts of UNODC and WHO, within the framework of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care, the two agencies published a discussion paper in 2013 “Opioid overdose: prevention and reducing opioid overdose mortality”. In addition, WHO produced a further guideline on “Community management of opioid overdose” (2014) to which UNODC contributed. The key recommendation of this guideline is the increased availability of the opioid antidote naloxone and training in its use to people likely to witness an opioid overdose, regardless of their previous health training.

Opioid overdose is both preventable (e.g. through comprehensive drug dependence treatment and care programmes) and, if witnessed, reversible through the administration of naloxone, an opioid antagonist which rapidly reverses the effects of opioids. Ultimately, increased access to naloxone for people likely to witness an overdose could significantly reduce the high numbers of opioid overdose deaths. Naloxone, administered intravenously (IV), intramuscularly (IM), subcutaneously (SC) or intranasally (IN), has been used in opioid overdose management for over 40 years, with minimal adverse effects beyond the induction of opioid withdrawal symptoms. It also carries no potential for abuse.

In recent years, a number of programmes around the world have shown that it is feasible to provide naloxone to people in the community likely to witness an opioid overdose, in combination with training on the use of naloxone and the resuscitation of people experiencing opioid overdose, prompting calls for the widespread adoption of this approach.

In response to CND resolution 55/7 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) will conduct a comprehensive multi-country

study to better estimate the public health impact of the community management of opioid overdose approach, including the use of intranasal naloxone formulations.

6. Project strategy

This proposal will be jointly implemented by UNODC and WHO in the framework of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and care (GLOK32), involving offices in Vienna and Geneva (headquarters) as well as offices at country level and national level. The UNODC-WHO Programme was initiated with the goal to promote and support worldwide, with a particular focus on low- and middle income countries, evidence-based and ethical treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence. The objective of GLOK32 therefore is to support the expansion or improvement of comprehensive drug treatment and care systems in project countries. The strategy of the UNODC-WHO Programme, launched in 2009, includes outcomes at the global, regional and national level.

- Global level outcome: International community mobilized and taking effective action in support of science-and human-rights-based drug dependence treatment and care
- Regional level outcome: Increased cooperation and exchange of experience at regional level for effective development of methodologies of practice and knowledge in support of human-rights and science-based drug dependence treatment and care
- National level outcome: The provision of a basic package of integrated drug dependence treatment and care services that are science- and human rights- based is improved and/or expanded.

It is known that treatment of opioid dependence especially with long acting opioid agonists reduces the risk of overdose by almost 90%. Unfortunately the respective medications are not available in the project countries to a sufficient extent. This proposal is therefore also building on the efforts of UNODC project Treatnet (GLOJ71) which in parallel to the here described feasibility study is supporting national governments to ensure a comprehensive drug dependence treatment and care approach through capacity building. In the framework of the Treatnet project, UNODC already worked supported overdose prevention efforts with naloxone in Kyrgyzstan since 2009, though naloxone is not available at the community level yet.

The feasibility study will be carried out over a time period of 24 months. It is structured in four phases and assumes that there is a sufficient level of political willingness and support at country level to implement the feasibility study as described (which will be evaluated in the first project phase): 1. Preparatory phase 2. Assessment and Training phase 3. Implementation phase 4. Evaluation and dissemination phase.

Phase 1 - Preparatory phase

- Introductory letter to the authorities in each country
- Meetings with key governmental representatives and other relevant stakeholders in each country.
- Selection of the technical lead consultant
- Initiate selection process for national project coordinators (to be finalized in phase 3)
- Preparation of the draft protocol by the lead consultant
- Coordination meeting with representatives of all project countries to review and finalize as well as endorse the protocol

Phase 2 - Assessment and Training

- Assessment of legal and policy situation in project countries with regard to overdose prevention as well as mapping of available services to work on overdose prevention and potential data collection sources relevant for the monitoring of opioid overdose data
- National level coordination meetings are established to monitor project progress
- Assessment of the feasibility to register (intranasal formulation of) naloxone in each country

Phase 3 – Implementation

- Printing of WHO Opioid Overdose Prevention Guidelines in 4 languages
- Preparation of forms relevant for the feasibility study (overdose incident report, refill form, informed consent)
- National level training of professional and paraprofessional staff, as well as families, peers and other relevant community members
- Introduction of (intranasal) naloxone and 12 months implementation period
- Intermediate monitoring visits to all 4 countries for problem solving, fidelity
- maintenance, quality assurance (after 6 months)
- Freezing point for all data collection and analysis (after 12 months)
- Meeting of the Project Coordinators to prepare National Evaluation Documents

Phase 4 - Evaluation and Dissemination

- Preparation of the Feasibility Study Evaluation Report
- International Conference on Opioid Overdose Prevention
- Publication and dissemination of the lessons learned.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title:	GLOG32: HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings – Moldova segment
Project countries in the Eastern European region:	Moldova
Implementation Timeframe:	2 years (2016-2017)
Estimated Budget:	US\$200,000
Implementing office:	UNODC DO/DHB/HAS, UNODC Project Office in Moldova
Implementing partner:	
Government partner agency:	Ministry of Health of Moldova
Donors:	Sweden

7. Background, context and rationale

Of all regions of the Republic of Moldova, Transnistrian region (TR) is facing a number of most pressing health care issues. In particular, it has the worst epidemiologic profile in terms of HIV and TB in the Republic of Moldova, as corroborated by latest National AIDS Program data (2013): HIV incidence was 46.91 per 100 thousand people in TN vs. 13.68 in the rest of the country, while HIV prevalence was 463.25 in TN vs. 129.89 per 100 thousand elsewhere. TN counts for about one-third of the total number of HIV cases and HIV related deaths reported to date by the RM, and for almost half of all AIDS cases, being indicative of late diagnosis and delayed access to care. Throughout Moldova and within the Transnistria region, the most affected by the epidemic are particular key populations, as people who inject drugs, sex workers (SW), men having sex with men (MSM), as well as migrant workers and their partners/families. Thus, evidence indicates high HIV risks among people who inject drugs: consistently high HIV prevalence rates registered in the framework of the integrated bio-behavioural study (IBBS) (23,9% in 2012 and 12.1% in 2009 in Tiraspol). In Ribnita, where an IBBS was first conducted in 2012, the HIV prevalence among IDUs constituted 43,7%.

Furthermore, there has been a poor dialogue : (i) across the two banks of the river except some limited-scale exchange of data and shared Global Fund financed activities; (ii) across health services within TN (poor links and referrals between HIV, TB and drug addiction services); and (iii) between civilian and prison sectors. Within the latter, many life-saving interventions are either lacking entirely or are of a limited scale, while in other outdated practices are prevailing. International human rights standards underpinning work in the area of HIV and TB, especially related to the key populations, need to be studied, understood and applied in the TN.

The project addresses these issues from several perspectives:

- improve the *dialogue and collaboration* of responsible authorities from different sectors (health, social, prison and civil sector) on both banks to promote and adopt integrated service approach in the region;
- improve *knowledge of decision-makers* and health professional to use human rights principles and commitments and international standards to eliminate existing normative barriers impeding access to services for key populations and the general population, thereby fighting stigma and discrimination towards HIV most affected and vulnerable populations; and
- build *knowledge and competencies* of health, prison, civil society personnel on integrated HIV/TB/drug addiction through trainings, site visits and through providing access to international standards and best practices.

UN collectively is best positioned to tackling a number of health related issues in a region direly lacking investments in human resources, health infrastructure, as well as evidence-based practices and knowledge. Besides the specific agency mandates guiding the work in technical areas, UN has started to scale up its activities in the Transnistrian region over the last couple of years, building good relationships with those responsible on health regionally and with various local stakeholders locally, both in civil and prison settings. It has the experience of organizing joint activities in TN in this field (needs assessment for the comprehensive subnational HIV M&E system; capacity building for representatives of various sectors on strategic planning for the HIV response; first regional workshop on integrated care for HIV/TB/IDU with civilian and prison sectors in September 2011; Joint Assessment of National HIV Strategy (NSA) in June 2011, development of the HIV application to Global Fund in 2014 etc.)

The project focuses on providing support to ensure universal equitable access to quality, integrated and rights-based HIV prevention, treatment and care services for most at risk populations in the civilian and prison sectors of the Transnistrian region.

8. Project strategy

Specific objectives of the project streamlined around:

- *Promote best international practices and standards on HIV integrated care in the region*
- *Advocate for pharmacotherapy with methadone as the policy to address drug addiction in the region*
- *Raise public awareness to combat stigma and discrimination of most affected populations to HIV*

Promote best international practices and standards on HIV integrated care in the region / Contribute to the overall effort of the TN de facto authorities in providing **integrated** prevention, treatment and care of HIV/TB in key populations/most at risk populations, including people who inject drugs (PWID), sex workers (SW), Men having sex with Men (MSM), migrant workers and their partners/families;

The main approach to achieve the first objective is **to jointly expose health authorities and health professionals from prisons and civil society** on both banks of the Nistru River to best practices, including the existing regional UNAIDS, WHO and UNODC knowledge hubs. It is worth mentioning that civil society representatives will be included and involved in the proposed activities, to ensure they manage to effectively collaborate with public and governmental authorities; to strengthen their capacities to advocate for equitable and rights based services; and in their role of service providers to offer qualitative and effective services. The Moldovan knowledge, experience and skills will be also used whenever possible to ensure the objective is achieved and to strengthen the confidence among both banks of the river. Practically, making the experience available to the Transnistrian region will be built through international experts, site –visits and trainings on addressing in an integrated way the most vulnerable populations at HIV; harm reduction and its components: needle exchange programme, testing and counselling, Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST), TB, Antiretroviral therapy (ARV) etc.

Advocate for pharmacotherapy with methadone as the policy to address drug addiction in the region

Pharmacotherapy with methadone to address health, social and juridical needs of the drug users is one of the most effective international practice and standard recommended jointly by UNAIDS, WHO and UNODC. Drug use disorders are associated with an increased risk of other diseases such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, tuberculosis, suicide, overdose deaths and cardiovascular diseases. Drug dependence treatment should become a part of the mainstream health care and social welfare system, without discrimination with respect to other chronic general and mental health disorders. Moldova owns one of the best regional practices on providing opioid substitution therapy in civil sector and a world best practice in prison sector in the field. Still, there is a lot of reluctance in Moldova to extend the service and even more reluctance in Transnistria region to initiate this intervention. TN region's unwillingness is mainly fuelled by looking at East, where the drug use is approached in an aggressive, punitive way and where drug use

is highly criminalised. The latest meeting with of health de facto authorities with J-E Malkin, UNAIDS regional Director and M. Kazatchkine, UN Special Envoy on HIV/AIDS in EEACA region on May, 20th, 2014 opened the door for methadone substitution therapy and the interest and engagement to start the dialogue on the subject was encouraged.

Practically, it is proposed to advocate for the pharmacotherapy with methadone for Transnistrian region by creating a twining platform with Belarus. The platform is supposed also to enrich each part – Moldova and Belarus practices and knowledge in the field, to get maximum benefit from each part’s experience. Belarus has been chosen as most appropriate country taking into account its good practice in the field and due to its reinforced message on improving, extending and sharing experience with other countries. Most important justification is related to the credibility Transnistria is giving to Belarus, as being part of the common zone with Russian Federation (which is totally against) and thus providing additional argument for Tiraspol to be open and to accept the intervention.

Raise public awareness to combat stigma and discrimination of most affected populations to HIV

The interventions under the first two objectives are supposed to address indirectly high stigma and discrimination of those most affected to HIV, including the ones already living with the disease. A separate objective is still being set to address the issue, including among health workers, who are highly stigmatising most at risk populations to HIV and thus decreasing access to basic health, education, social etc services. The report of mission to Tiraspol confirms it: “While de facto legislation prohibits stigma and discrimination, in practice it is high even in health settings due to lack of knowledge. For example, HIV-positive women in childbirth are segregated in special rooms with equipment marked with ‘HIV’ in health settings due to an outdated and non-repealed de facto regulation by MoH. This stigma and discrimination prevents people from going to formal health settings and highlights the importance of confidential services through NGOs”.

Public awareness events for both banks of the river around specialised international days, media events, information materials and trainings for health workers are among the interventions programmed to achieve the objective.

Implementation Approach

The project is implemented through the recently established UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the guidance of the UNRC, Human Rights Advisor to the UN Country team and leveraging the expertise of UNAIDS as leading agency and its co-sponsors within the UN Country Team. The proposal has been developed based on thorough and detailed needs assessment carried out through field visits in the region, as well as discussion with key stakeholders and region’s de-facto authorities. The proposed interventions are technical in nature and independent of any political considerations, being consistent with the core mandates of UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, UNODC, and independent of considerations of the legal status of the territory.

Annex IV: Brief description of new project proposals

PROJECT IDEA

Project Title:	Support to prison reform in Ukraine
Project location:	Ukraine
Implementation Timeframe:	3 years (2017– 019)
Estimated Budget:	US\$1,346,300
Implementing office:	DO/JS, UNODC Programme Office in Ukraine
Government partner agency:	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine

9. Background, context and rationale

As of September 2016, the prison system of Ukraine encompassed 148 prison facilities in charge of the custody of 60,770 persons, including 27% in pre-trial detention. The percentage of women in Ukraine's prison population amounts to approximately 4,6%. Despite the fact that the national prison population was cut by more than half in the course of the last decade, Ukraine's current prison population rate of 167 per 100,000 of the national population still ranges above the estimated world prison population rate (144).

Ukraine's prison system continues to struggle with its heritage from Soviet times – be it in terms of (i) a restrictive prison policy, which includes punishment as one official goal of prison sentences, together with a traditionally militarized and closed prison service; (ii) prison infrastructure, including dilapidated facilities and the accommodation of prisoners in barrack-type, multi-occupancy cells; and (iii) the reliance on large-scale work programmes (prison industries) as a means of “rehabilitation”. Monitoring and inspection bodies, such as the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, have regularly criticized cases of physical abuse and ill-treatment of prisoners by prison staff as well as frequent allegations of corruption and the exploitation of prisoners for economic reasons (e.g. CPT/Inf (2015)5) – a situation aggravated by poor prison conditions and the low status of prison staff.

In 2015, the Ministry of Justice declared 2016 as the year of prison reform. By Decree No. 343 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, adopted on 18 May 2016, the State Penitentiary Service (SPS) of Ukraine was abolished as a central executive body, with the Ministry of Justice taking over direct responsibility for national probation and prison policy/management. Main priorities of the reform process so far presented by the Ministry of Justice include (i) the introduction and full operationalization of a Probation Service; (ii) the demilitarization of the prison service, including by attracting new personnel and by improving the formation and working conditions of prison staff; and (iii) a more rehabilitative approach to prison management with the aim of preparing prisoners for their social reintegration into society.

A key objective of the current reform process is to bring national penal policy and practice in line with international standards adopted by the UN General Assembly, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), as well as European standards adopted by the Council of Europe, such as the European Prison Rules and the European Probation Rules. So far, concrete activities have focussed on re-structuring SPS at headquarters and regional levels; legislative reform – led by a Parliamentary Sub-Committee; and preparatory steps for setting up the new national Probation Service.

10. Specific problems and challenges to be addressed by the project

Within the UN system, UNODC acts as the custodian of the international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including those directly related to the treatment of prisoners. Building on its mandate to assist Member States, upon request, to apply these standards and

norms in practice, UNODC has extensive experience in providing technical guidance and implementing assistance programmes in the field of prison reform.

More recently, UNODC has launched a new Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges (GLOZ85), which envisages an enhanced engagement in (i) reducing the scope of imprisonment; (ii) improving prison conditions and prison management; and in (iii) supporting the social reintegration of offenders upon release. When implementing the present project proposal, UNODC will further be able to build on its successful work on prison reform in Eastern Europe and in Central Asia. Building on this experience, UNODC is well-suited to support penal reform efforts in Ukraine. UNODC can also rely on support from its Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia as well as its Programme Office in Ukraine.

From 12 to 16 July 2016, UNODC conducted an inter-divisional mission to Ukraine with a view to elaborate on technical assistance, which the Office could deliver in line with national priority needs. Upon the specific expression of interest in the field of prison reform, the Justice Section of UNODC followed-up with a mission to Ukraine from 27 to 30 September 2016 to assess the current status of penitentiary reform in Ukraine with a view to identify UNODC programming opportunities in the field of prison management.

The initiatives taken by the Ministry of Justice to reform the prison system in Ukraine require technical assistance to ensure that the process is guided by international standards specifically developed in the field of prison management and the treatment of prisoners. While the Agriteam Canada Consulting Ltd. assists the Ministry of Justice in coordinating the penitentiary reform process through a project team, the EU Advisory Mission (EUAM) provides legal, strategic and policy advice on penitentiary matters. With regard to technical assistance on the ground, however, merely the Council of Europe is currently implementing a second phase of a prison reform programme which focuses on generating a more rehabilitative management approach in a number of pilot prisons, and on strengthening procedures for prison inspections and handling prisoners' complaints.

Also given the size of Ukraine's prison system, both national counterparts and technical assistance providers welcomed the prospects of a UNODC prison reform programme to support the on-going reform process and to deliver practice-oriented technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice. As indicated below, UNODC will be in a position to cost-share parts of this programme through its Global Programme on Implementing the Doha Declaration (GLOZ82).

11. Project objective and activities

In line with the findings of the Justice Section's assessment mission to Ukraine, UNODC will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice in the implementation of the prison reform in the following areas: prison legislation and policy development; human resource policies and capacity-building; and selected technical aspects of prison management.

- ***Prison Legislation and Policy Development***

UNODC will assist the Ministry of Justice in drafting the Law on the Penitentiary Service, which is currently being finalised. UNODC will also provide assistance in drafting secondary legislation (i.e. prison regulations and standing orders) tailored to the Ukrainian context, with a view to ensure consistency and compliance of the domestic prison legislation with international standards and norms. UNODC will further assist the Ministry of Justice in concretising its intention for wide-ranging reform in a comprehensive Prison Reform Strategy, which will outline, inter alia, priority areas, benchmarks, timelines, partnerships and resource requirements.

- provide legal assistance and submissions to MoJ on Ukraine's draft Penitentiary Service Law
- convene MoJ drafting Committee to review draft prison regulations on priority areas with a view to provide practical guidance to prison staff in their daily work (2)
- deliver workshops on strategic planning and assist in drafting a holistic Reform Roadmap for MoJ (2)

- organise high-level launch of the Prison Reform Strategy with all relevant stakeholders (1)

- ***Human Resource Policies and Capacity-building***

In close coordination with the Penitentiary Training Academy and the Prison Staff Training Colleges, UNODC will assist the MoJ in refining and implementing tailored training curricula for mid- to senior-level prison staff, including induction and in-service training courses. Further assistance will be provided in HR policy development, including the design of Terms of Reference (TORs) and performance management. Finally, UNODC will put at the disposal of the MoJ, in Ukrainian language, its wide range of prison reform – related publications and guidance material.²⁴

- Conduct workshops about the specificities of human resources management in prison administrations (2), including mechanisms to ensure integrity and accountability
- Deliver training courses for mid- to senior level prison staff, in particular prison directors, on key areas of prison management and leadership in line with MoJ’s prison reform strategy (3)
- Conduct Training of Trainers courses to increase the capacity of personnel from the Penitentiary Training Academy and the Prison Staff Training Colleges (3)
- Assist in preparing training material on specialised areas of prison management, such as on, inter alia, dynamic security and the treatment of women prisoners (2 areas - to be assessed)
- Translate into Ukrainian language (3) and print (6) relevant UNODC Handbooks and other guidance material and put at the disposal of the Penitentiary Training Academy and Prison Staff Training Colleges

- ***Technical Aspects of Prison Management (cost-shared)***

UNODC will assist MoJ in designing and introducing a pilot electronic prisoner file management system tailored to the national context in Ukraine. This electronic prisoner file management system would replace the paper-based system currently in use, which has proven cumbersome and time-consuming, and which creates a risk of important information not being properly recorded, lost or disregarded. Next to designing the system, UNODC would assist in piloting the system in three prisons and MoJ Headquarters, including corresponding training and the procurement of IT equipment.

UNODC will also provide assistance in improving the classification of prisoners upon admission, and at regular intervals thereafter, in order to ensure that prisoners’ allocation, categorisation and programming in which they may be offered to take part are undertaken in line with individually assessed risks and needs.

- Tailor UNODC’s standardized prisoner file management software (in development) to the national context of Ukraine and convene validation workshop to confirm its main components and elements (1)
- Procure IT equipment (e.g. computers, antennas, masts) to establish inter-connected pilot system consisting of MoJ HQ and two pilot prisons and provide training for end-users (2)
- Provide training on individual assessments of prisoners to prison assessment committees and refine policies related to the classification of prisoners (2)

- ***Prison Work and Rehabilitation Programmes (cost-shared)***

UNODC will provide assistance in reviewing and diversifying the prison regime in Ukraine – currently dominated by prison industries – in order to ensure the involvement of prisoners in meaningful, productive activities geared towards their successful social reintegration upon release. This will improve the current management of prison industries, sustainability and productivity and address the allegations

²⁴ See <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/tools.html?ref=menuseide>.

of exploitation and large-scale corruption. Next to work programmes, the provision of education and vocational training will be enhanced through pilot activities in various prisons.

- Undertake comprehensive assessment of prison industries in Ukraine (1), and submit recommendations on how to overhaul the system to ensure efficient use of resources, sound management, including suitable working conditions and tangible benefits for the prospects of a successful social reintegration of prisoners upon release
- Launch assessment report with governmental stakeholders and relevant representatives of civil society and the private sectors to facilitate implementation of its recommendations (1)
- Assist in adjusting existing education, vocational training and/or work programmes in up to three prisons, including procurement and infrastructural adjustments, as appropriate
- Facilitate involvement of external service providers, both governmental and non-governmental, for the provision of education and vocational training in prisons by convening stakeholder consultations (2)

12. Resources required

Activity	Sub-Total
<i>Component 1: Prison legislation and policy development</i>	<i>\$152,300</i>
<i>Component 2: Human Resources Policies and Capacity-Building</i>	<i>\$311,400</i>
<i>Component 3: Technical aspects of prison management</i>	<i>\$157,400</i>
<i>Component 4: Prison work and rehabilitation programmes</i>	<i>\$183,300</i>
Project activities Sub-Total:	\$804,400
<i>Component 5: Project management</i>	<i>\$387,000</i>
Project Supports Costs (13%)	\$154,900
Project Total:	1.346,300

PROJECT IDEA

Project Title:	Reducing risks from the terrorism financing in Ukraine
Project location:	Ukraine
Implementation Timeframe:	1 year
Estimated Budget:	US\$998,744
Implementing office:	DTA/OCB/ISS, UNODC Programme Office in Ukraine
Government partner agency:	State Financial Monitoring Service, Security Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Interior

1. Background, context and rationale

UNODC conducted an interdepartmental fact-finding mission to Ukraine in July 2016. During the meetings the representatives of the GoU requested the specific technical assistance in the detection, prevention and combating of terrorism financing. The request has been supported by the international organizations.

IMF has mentioned in its Ukraine AML/CFT Technical Assistance Needs Report (July 2016): “It is not an overstatement to say that the IT situation in the SFMS is close to reaching crisis point, if it has not reached it already. The system has run out of storage space and legacy data is now being dumped. This is highly undesirable in any organization let alone an intelligence agency. The system has only undergone incremental updates since its inception, the last being in 2009. In any enterprise environment, particularly one as large and sophisticated as the SFMS’s, this is highly undesirable, risky, and potentially threatens the SFMS’s ability to function operationally. It must be addressed as a matter of urgency”.

These activities are consistent with the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda and 2030 Agenda, to combat illicit financial flows. It will support the GoU’s ability to meet the Sustainable Development Goal - 16.4 “By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial... flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets...” and will support its ability to meet its remaining FATF action items under the third round of mutual assessments and prepare for its fourth round evaluation. This is particularly important due to the need to address critical deficiencies which, in the past, led to a loss of correspondent relationships.

This activity is wholly supportive of key elements relating to financial investigation and illicit financial flows within the Doha Declaration which was adopted at the conclusion of the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Doha, Qatar 12-19 April 2015). These elements include those relating to the financing of terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters, drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption and other transnational organised crime activities.

Within UNODC, countering terrorism financing forms a key part of the Regional Programme for Eastern Europe (Sub Programme 1 on “Countering illicit trafficking and transnational organised crime”): Supporting the capacity of the Government in the fields of Anti-Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Anti-Corruption). The AML/CFT activities in Ukraine will be linked to the related AML/CFT activities in the region (Balkans, Afghanistan and neighbour countries).

2. Specific problems and challenges to be addressed by the project

GPML is mandated to strengthen the ability of Member States, upon request, to implement measures against the financing of terrorism, as required pursuant to the United Nations instruments and other internationally agreed standards. These include the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999), relevant Security Council resolutions, such as 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1624 (2005), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015) and most recently 2253 (2015 relating to the Islamic State (“Daesh”)), as well as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

This assistance will involve a ‘whole of government’ approach, involving all competent authorities which impact the effective implementation of the country’s AML/CFT framework. Critically, it will build on progress already made in the area of improving the effectiveness of the AML/CFT framework, strengthening the safety and soundness of the bank and non-bank financial sector. It will target the use of AML/CFT tools to prevent and mitigate corruption thereby improving government capacity to mobilise domestic resource, meet fiscal targets, effectively implement service delivery, instil a culture of integrity in the conduct of business and attract productive investment. Finally, it will improve domestic and international security outcomes by strengthening the government’s ability to understand the considerable terrorist and crime risks it faces.

Within the Government – the FIU, Security Service and the Ministry of Interior have all highlighted combating terrorism financing as a critical governance priority. In order to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the proposed capacity building assistance in this high risk environment UNODC will implement assistance through its Kyiv Programme Office, Headquarters based experienced advisors and, by one full time advisor placed in Kyiv.

GPML Advisor provides advice on legislation, help develop and deliver training frameworks, advise on investigations and help network Ukraine nationally and internationally. GPML Advisors are currently deployed to Africa, South East Europe, West and Central Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific. The Advisor in Ukraine will benefit from becoming part of GPML’s Global network and having access to expert level support and materials and the strategic AML/CFT perspective provided GPML.

3. Project objective and activities

The project aims at supporting the Government of Ukraine (GoU) to increase capacities to detect, prevent and combat terrorism financing. This will be achieved through:

- Competent authorities are trained and capable to effectively detect, prevent and combat terrorism financing.
- Competent authorities have adequate legal instruments and policies to prevent terrorism financing, and are capable to apply them.
- State Financial Monitoring Service, State Security Service and the Ministry of Interior have technical capacities to process large volumes of financial information, detect and investigate the terrorism financing cases.

Expected results of the project include:

- Financing networks of terrorist groups are disrupted. Risks posed by the terrorism & organized-crime are understood allowing targeted intelligence led approach to financial disruptions and developing AML/CFT capabilities.
- The Financial Monitoring Service, Security Service, Ministry of Interior and other competent authorities are able to train relevant competent authorities, including those in the bank and non bank regulated sectors, on the implementation of the CFT framework and to develop professional development support mechanisms allowing for sustainability.
- Ukraine authorities provide and receive increasingly accurate and relevant intelligence and evidence in support of international terrorist finance investigations.

Key activities of the project will include:

- Expert level policy discussions with ministerial and deputy ministerial level officials and other stakeholders to produce policy recommendations and advice for national planning and risk assessment.
- Mentoring and articulation of roles and responsibilities of CFT intelligence tasking, gathering, analysis, and dissemination.
- Participation at appropriate FATF, Moneyval, and EGMONT events.
- Advice, training and exercises provided to AML/CFT agencies.

- AML/CFT courses provided, and where appropriate, Train a Trainer courses delivered to all competent authorities on Financial Investigation, Financial Analysis, Cash Seizure, Money and Value Transfer Systems, Terrorist Financing, Financial Disruption.
- Upgrade of the SFMS servers.
- Delivery of the analytical software and providing the practical training to the SFSMS, Security Service and Ministry of Interior.

Indicators of the project success:

- A reduction in identified CFT deficiencies as identified by Moneyval Mutual Evaluation report. (Baseline: see recent Council of Europe Reports)
- Continuously improving information cycle leads to more relevant and precise National AML/CFT Risk Assessment. (Baseline: see recent Council of Europe Reports)
- Number of AML/CFT professionals completing training, where they have been trained by Ukraine Trainers, who themselves completed UNODC Train a Trainer courses. (Baseline: 16 in May 2016)
- Amounts of suspected criminal/terrorist assets seized (Baseline: see recent Council of Europe Reports)
- Number of transactions processed daily by SFMS, number of transactions stored in the SFMS database (Baseline: see recent Council of Europe Reports)
- Number of financial investigations conducted by the Security Service and Ministry of Interior with the use of the analytical software provided by UNODC (Baseline: currently zero)
- Amount, timeliness and quality of intelligence and evidence shared with foreign jurisdictions. (Baseline: see recent Council of Europe Reports)

4. Resources required

Activity	Sub-Total
a. 1 x Advisor (P4 Kyiv x 12 months)	\$ 302,300
b. Travel and activities It is recommended that this amount be left un-itemised to allow maximum freedom to the Advisor. It would be overly restrictive to attribute these funds at this initial stage. However, it is likely that these funds may be used for the following expenditures: i. Advisor's travel to UNODC and FATF/FSRB meetings, including with Ukraine participants. ii. Hiring GPML expert consultants to deliver ad hoc training, e.g. on Financial Disruption iii. Translation of training materials, prioritised by the Advisor iv. Purchase / publication of training materials.	\$ 50,000
c. Upgrade of the SFMS Fujitsu servers and procurement of the analytical software	\$ 450,000
d. HQ Staff Support HQ support may include preparation of training materials, advising and integrating work plans with other GPML Advisors identifying and hiring expert consultants and providing strategic policy advice. i. P4 Vienna x 2 months 32,783.33 ii. G5Vienna x 2 months 18,530.33	\$ 51,314
e. Kyiv office direct support costs	\$ 30,230
Project activities Sub-Total:	\$883,844
Project Supports Costs (13%)	\$114,900
Project Total:	\$ 998,744

PROJECT IDEA

Project Title:	Fast tracking HIV response for people who inject drugs and people in prisons in Ukraine
Project location:	Ukraine
Implementation Timeframe:	2 years (2017-2018)
Estimated Budget:	US\$1,300,000
Implementing office:	UNODC Programme Offices in Ukraine and Moldova
Government partner agency:	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior

1. Background, context and rationale

Ukraine continues to have the most severe HIV epidemic in the Eastern European and Central Asian (EECA) region, with estimated 223,000 people living with HIV, or 0.53% of adult population. 19% of a total number of PLHIV of the EECA region live in Ukraine. Ukraine accounts for 25% of a total number of AIDS-related deaths estimated for the Eastern European and Central Asian countries.

Since 1995, the majority of new HIV infections have increasingly been occurring among people who inject drugs (PWID) and their sexual partners. Around 310,000 people are estimated to inject drugs in Ukraine with an HIV prevalence of 21.9%. HIV incidence rate among PWID is estimated at around 0.74%.

In 2016, the prison system of Ukraine accommodate 60,770 prisoners in 148 prison facilities, including 27% of the prisoners in pre-trial detention. Women represents 4.6% of the prison population. In the last decade the national prison population in Ukraine was reduced by more than half. However, the current incarceration rate in Ukraine is 167/100,000, compared to a global incarceration rate of 144/100,000. Health care services within the penitentiary system of Ukraine comprises of 18 prison hospitals (8 specialised TB, 9 general hospitals and 1 psychiatric hospital) and 114 medical units.

Ukraine has largely relied on criminal justice sanctions to address drug use, favouring incarceration over a health based approach. Over 37% of prisoners in Ukraine constitute people who inject drugs. According to the 2013 Integrated Bio-behavioural Study among prison population, the HIV prevalence among prisoners was 11%, with HIV prevalence among prisoners who inject drugs at 22%, compared to 4% among other prisoners who never injected drugs.

The Study also found, among women prisoners, the HIV prevalence was higher at 18% and 75% of people who were living with HIV in prisons were injecting drugs. However, as of November 2016, there were about 4000 people living with HIV, who were registered with the prison health facilities, with only about half of them were receiving ARV treatment.

While the scale of HIV prevention and treatment services for key populations outside prisons have largely expanded in the last few years, Ukraine is yet to start comprehensive harm reduction services, including opioid substitution therapy (OST), within the prison system. However, following extensive advocacy and capacity building efforts, Ukraine has expressed its interest in introducing necessary policy, legal and normative frameworks to support the delivery of comprehensive HIV programmes, including harm reduction, in prisons.

There is also a need to build capacity and technical expertise in addressing drug use, HIV and other co-infections such as hepatitis, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections (STI), in a comprehensive and integrated approach.

2. Specific problems and challenges to be addressed by the project

As a Co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNODC is the Convening Agency for HIV prevention and treatment among people who use drugs, and among people in prisons. UNODC supports countries to develop and implement HIV, drugs, criminal justice and prison policies and programmes, for people who use drugs and people in prisons, which are based on evidence,

human rights and gender responsiveness. This is in line with UNAIDS Fast-Track Strategy (2016-2021) that calls for a 75 per cent reduction of new HIV infections by 2020, including among people who inject drugs and people in prisons.

UNODC HIV work directly contributes to support countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular, SDG target 3.3 to end AIDS by 2030, SDG 5 to ensure gender equality, SDG 10 to reduce inequalities, SDG 16 to ensure access to justice and SDG 17 to foster partnerships across sectors, including civil society and community based organizations.

UNODC has been collaborating with the Ukrainian authorities (2011-2016) in the framework of the “Penitentiary, Law Enforcement and Drugs Sectors Government Efficiency in HIV response” (PLEDGE). The project strengthened the role and accountability of law enforcement, drug control, public health and penitentiary sectors in HIV responses, and provided advisory and technical assistance to the Government to

- Develop the new Strategy of the State Policy on Drugs until 2020 (approved by the Government in August 2013) to provide evidence informed and human rights based HIV interventions for people who use drugs (PWUD) in the community and in prison settings, demonstrating also a shift to a more health and human-rights based approach.
- Develop the Sectoral HIV response programme for prison system for 2015-2018.
- Develop standard of treatment procedures (SOP) for HIV testing and counselling, antiretroviral treatment, TB and STI screening, opioid substitution treatment in drug dependence treatment clinics in Kiev, Poltava and Kharkiv.
- Develop Ministry of Interior sectoral policy ensuring supportive role of police to increase access of PWID to HIV services.
- Develop police referral schemes, in partnership with local NGOs, in three cities (Kyiv, Poltava and Kharkiv) to strengthen the role of police to improve access of PWID to harm reduction services.
- Start implementation of the Opioid Substitution Therapy in selected prison facilities.
- Assess prison legal and normative documents as it relates to HIV, TB and drug use; and supported the update and use of the training curricula and programmes for five prison staff training institutions (Prison staff academy in Chernigiv, Institute of the Criminal-Executive Service in Kiev, Bila Tserkva College, Dneprodzerzhinsk College, and Khmelnytskyi Post-Graduate Training Centre).

The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine has requested UNODC to provide technical assistance to the prison health care department in the development and implementation of comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment services, including opioid substitution therapy, in selected prison facilities.

3. Project objective and activities

Objectives:

- To reduce incarceration rate of people who use drugs.
- To increase access of prisoners to comprehensive HIV programmes, including harm reduction, in 10 prisons of Ukraine.

Major activities:

- Build the capacity of the justice and law enforcement sectors to develop and implement alternatives to incarceration for people who use drugs.
- Support effective collaboration and referral scheme involving police, justice and CSOs to improve accessibility of HIV prevention and treatment services for PWID in four selected cities.
- Build capacity of prison service providers to deliver comprehensive HIV services in ten prison facilities.
- Support Ministry of Justice to develop internal regulations and standard operating procedures to start OST services in prison facilities.
- Build capacity of prison service providers to deliver OST services in four prison facilities.

4. Resources required

Activity	Sub-Total
Component 1: Build the capacity of the justice and law enforcement sectors to develop and implement alternatives to incarceration for people who use drugs.	\$ 120,000
Component 2: Support effective collaboration and referral scheme involving police, justice and CSOs to reduce incarceration of people who use drugs in four selected cities.	\$ 400,000
Component 3: Build capacity of prison service providers to deliver comprehensive HIV services in ten prison facilities.	\$ 220,000
Component 4: Support Ministry of Justice to develop internal regulations and standard operating procedures to start OST services in prison facilities.	\$ 100,000
Component 5: Build capacity of prison service providers to deliver OST services in four prison facilities.	\$ 251,000
Project activities Sub-Total:	\$ 1,091,000
Component 6: Evaluation	\$ 40,000
Project Supports Costs (13%)	\$ 169,000
Project Total:	\$ 1,300,000

PROJECT IDEA

Project Title:	Support to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Ukraine
Project location:	Ukraine
Implementation Timeframe:	2 years (2017-2018)
Estimated Budget:	US\$1,000,000
Implementing office:	UNODC Programme Office in Ukraine
Government partner agency:	National Agency on Corruption Prevention

1. Background, context and rationale

Ukraine adopted its first anti-corruption laws in (Fight against Corruption Law) in 1995. The Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption was ratified in 2005; it allowed Ukraine to join the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) in 2006. Ukraine signed UNCAC on the October 31, 2003, ratified on October 18, 2006 and entered into force on January 1, 2010.

The history of Ukraine's anti-corruption efforts includes inconsistent law making where laws were adopted, stayed in force for 5 days and then were repealed; National strategies that were facing implementation problems and agencies were established that never became operational.

In the end of 2013 and 2014 amidst public unrest and demands for integrity the Government and the President of the country were changed. Ukraine proclaimed that it has strong political will to combat corruption and started to overhaul its anti-corruption institutional, policy and legal frameworks.

A new anti-corruption strategy was adopted and approved by the Parliament. New legislation was passed and the following institutions were established:

- The National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) - the central preventive body in charge of implementation of the anti-corruption policy;
- The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) - the specialized law enforcement body charged with combating criminal corruption offenses committed by senior officials
- The Government Commissioner on the anti-corruption policy is responsible for organizing anti-corruption research in Ukraine; at some point was also coordinating anti-corruption policy
- Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine

The following is a limited, non-exhaustive overview of some of the large technical assistance projects in the area of anti-corruption:

Following the events of 2013-2014, the interest in providing technical assistance on anti-corruption in Ukraine exploded. Some of the initiatives include:

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) and the World Bank are providing assistance for asset recovery since 2014.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)²⁵: In November 2014 in line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the OECD and Ukraine, the OECD launched a project to support Ukraine in its anti-corruption agenda. The project aims to strengthen legal and institutional capacity to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute high-profile and complex corruption cases in Ukraine. Specifically:

²⁵ <http://www.oecd.org/countries/ukraine/ukraine-oecd-anti-corruption-project.htm>

- to provide tailor-made assistance to the Ukrainian authorities for the establishment of the NABU;
- to provide capacity building assistance to the specialized unit within the General Prosecutor's Office that will work with the NABU to ensure effective detection and investigation of corruption cases;
- to develop a joint training programme on selected aspects of detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of complex corruption cases, including financial investigations, for law enforcement and judicial bodies;
- to help guide Ukraine towards a closer compliance with OECD standards on foreign bribery with the focus on liability of legal persons for corruption offences, confiscation, international cooperation and asset recovery.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been actively supporting anti-corruption in Ukraine since the early 2000s. In 2017, the support to Anti-corruption Champions project was launched and is now in its inception phase. The project is implemented by Management System International (MSI).

In November 2014, the Presidential Administration, which is accountable for the establishment of the NABU, invited a group of anti-corruption experts from Georgia to work on anti-corruption reforms in Ukraine. The group has developed the entire concept of the NABU, based on the following principles: to build an open law enforcement body that will cooperate with civil society and business; to organize a research center, interagency data base; to outsource from journalists and civil society activists; to train the personnel on case-based approach; to train detectives; to implement a US-approach to anti-bribery testing for NABU staff (integrity testing); to raise public awareness about NABU activity. The Georgian experts have emphasized that they don't intend to impose Georgian reforms on Ukraine. Instead, they will try to adopt them and use important lessons learned from the case of Georgia. In addition a group of law enforcement officials from the US, Canada and a number of European countries provided assistance to develop guidelines for the NABU detectives.²⁶

The **European Union (EU)** has provided €123 million for the State Building Contract for Ukraine initiative which would emphasize support of anti-corruption measures. In a call of proposals launched in 2015, the EU solicited proposals from the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) "to monitor and measure progress towards the implementation of government's commitments in anti-corruption policy; to monitor and promote the new anti-corruption legislative framework; and to monitor the activities of anti-corruption bodies". Anti-corruption components are included in some EU funded projects in different sectors. Currently there is an EU mission scheduled to formulate a specialized EU assistance program in the area of anti-corruption managed by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Further, in 2016, the €16 million EU Anti-Corruption Initiative was launched, supporting all main anti-corruption agencies and stakeholders.

The Department for International Development (DFID) and the British Embassy have been providing support for the establishing of the Anti-Corruption Bureau (the specialized anti-corruption law enforcement body).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided support to CSOs in Ukraine and has been active in supporting the Government of Ukraine in developing and conceptualizing the anti-corruption strategy of the country. In 2015, UNDP launched the Enhanced Public Sector Transparency and Integrity Project (2015-2018). The project aims at ensuring the compliance of Ukrainian corruption prevention institutions with international standards for transparency and accountability and, thus, helping them become more responsive and effective. It is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

The main objectives of the project are to review the existing impediments towards the fully-functioning National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) and to galvanize the deployment of its mandate, to

²⁶ http://www.againstcorruption.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Abstract_Hertie-School2.pdf

ensure the development of an effective e-asset declarations verification system and conflict of interest management.

Since 2014, UNODC and UNDP have been discussing potential joint cooperation in relation to above mentioned project, with the objective of placing a UNODC expert to support the implementation of the project. However, this has not materialized. Nevertheless, UNDP and UNODC continue its consultations on how the offices can support each other.

In July 2016, following a scoping mission to Ukraine, the NACP officially requested UNODC to provide technical assistance to the organization; the current concept note is based on this request.

The UNCAC context

It was reviewed under the 1st cycle, which started in 2010, of the implementation review mechanism (IRM) by Slovenia and Poland and served as reviewer to Chile, the Russian Federation and to Serbia. The country report has been completed and has been published on the Internet.

The report has identified the following TA needs:

- Summary/compilation of good practices/lessons learned on confiscation issues;
- Summary/compilation of good practices/lessons learned on the implementation of article 15, subparagraph (b), of the UNCAC on passive bribery of public officials;
- Summary/compilation of good practices/lessons learned on the implementation of article 18 of the UNCAC on trading in influence;
- Summary/compilation of good practices/lessons learned on the establishment of liability of legal persons;
- Summary/compilation of good practices/lessons learned on the annulment of public contracts as a consequence of acts of corruption, in line with article 34 of the UNCAC; and
- Trainings and workshops on issues pertaining to all above areas, as well as new and innovative types of mutual legal assistance under the civil procedure code, including the application of telephone- and videoconference during investigations and joint investigations.

UNODC provided support to Ukraine on request from the Ministry of Justice and UNDP to review the monitoring and evaluation system of the new anti-corruption strategy in March 2015.

With the launched second cycle, in November 2015, of the IRM, the issue of corruption prevention in Ukraine will be gaining prominence.

2. Specific problems and challenges to be addressed by the project

Ukraine signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on October 31, 2003 and ratified on October 18, 2009 and entered into force on January 1, 2010. It underwent the Implementation Review of the Convention, and the country report contained a number of recommendations to strengthen the implementation of UNCAC. To both comply with UNCAC obligations, and to address the internal and external demand for addressing the problem of corruption in the country, the Government of Ukraine has embarked on an extensive institution-building anti-corruption reforms, establishing new specialized anti-corruption bodies with both preventive and enforcement mandate. The National Anti-corruption Bureau of Ukraine was established in 2015 and the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) was created by the Government of Ukraine on March 18, 2015 due to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Provision №118 from August 14, 2016 as reported by the national authorities. An anti-corruption strategy for the period until the end of 2017 was adopted in 2014.

3. Project objective and activities

The overall objective is to support the implementation of UNCAC in Ukraine by providing technical expertise and good international practices to the National Agency on Prevention of Corruption. Specific objectives include:

1. To strengthen the legal and policy framework of Ukraine in the area of anti-corruption, with focus on prevention.
2. To strengthen the capacities of anti-corruption institutions in Ukraine to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption.
3. To strengthen capacity of the institutions in Ukraine for international cooperation and asset recovery.
4. To strengthen the capacities for effective participation in the 2nd cycle of the UNCAC IRM.

Component 1: Strengthening the legal and policy framework of Ukraine in the area of anti-corruption, with focus on prevention.

1. Examination of the national anti-corruption legislation, and in particular of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption"; Performing a legislation gap assessment and formulating policy recommendations for a legislation, including a Technical guide (methodological recommendations) on prevention of corruption in private sector;
2. Developing a Technical guide (methodological recommendations) for the relevant divisions (officials) on the issues related to prevention and identification of corruption;
3. Providing support for addressing in the legislation all recommendations made in the course of the UNCAC IRM;
4. Providing support to develop software for the 'Consolidated state registry of individuals who have committed corruption related offences', and terms of references for the programme;
5. Providing assistance to develop an electronic system for testing of knowledge on anti-corruption legislation;
6. Organization of training and facilitation of study visits for the staff of the NACP to the relevant anti-corruption institutions of other countries to enable exchange of experiences, share good practices in the areas of prevention of corruption, protection of reporting persons, countering political corruption, electronic declaration, managing conflicts of interests;
7. Providing technical assistance for developing a methodology and implement pilot corruption risk assessments;
8. Design and implementation of an awareness raising campaign on corruption;
9. Provision of summary information on the experience and good practices available in the other countries in the field of implementation of corruption preventive mechanisms, protection of reporting persons, managing conflicts of interests, implementation of anti-corruption reviews and assessments;
10. Build the capacity for engaging in anti-corruption education and training;
11. Provision of an expert opinion on its compliance with international standards and best practices, in particular in part of the functioning of the electronic declaration system and effectuation of financial control of the property status of public officials, as well as provide information on the implementation of the relevant systems in European countries;
12. Support in analysing the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy and anti-corruption measures and in particular analysing the effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Strategy 2014-2017;
13. Provision of technical assistance for the elaboration of new Anti-corruption strategy based on the analysis of the situation on corruption in Ukraine and the results obtained on the implementation of the previous anti-corruption strategy.

Component 2: Strengthening the capacities of anti-corruption institutions in Ukraine to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption.

1. Ad hoc support to NABU to develop capacity for implementing corruption risk assessments – to identify and further implement measures directed at preventing and punishing corruption;
2. Developing institutional capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect and investigate corruption crimes committed using complex financial instruments in foreign jurisdictions;
3. Implementation of modern methodology and technologies for intelligence collection and for investigation of corruption offenses;
4. Collection of electronic evidence;
5. Management of criminal proceedings.

More specifically, support to NABU would include:

1. Modern information technologies to seize and analyse large amounts of information;
2. Manage intelligence work;
3. Manage criminal investigations;
4. Interest in the “go-family” software products <http://goidm.unodc.org/goidm/en/products.html>;
5. Installation, configuration, data migration, technical service and training for IT professionals;
6. Transfer of leading expertise in criminal intelligence and analysis;
7. Trainings, receiving specialised equipment for detectives and technicians.

Component 3L: To strengthen capacity of the institutions in Ukraine for international cooperation and asset recovery and to strengthen the capacities for effective participation in the 2nd cycle of the UNCAC IRM.

1. Promoting participation of representatives of the central authorities in the second cycle of the UNCAC IRM concerning confiscation and assets recovery issues in the framework of international cooperation as well as in meetings of the working groups on asset recovery and international cooperation issues;
2. Promoting implementation of separate electronic system for accounting and management of requests on related corruption crimes;
3. Carrying out separate educational training course on international cooperation in cases, connected with corruption crimes and recovery of proceeds from the crimes, in the framework of international mechanisms on confiscation issues – best practices of states and concrete examples.

4. Resources required

To be developed.