



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Centre for
East Asia and the Pacific

A large, light blue map of the East Asia and the Pacific region, showing the outlines of East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Australia. The map is centered on the Pacific Ocean and serves as a background for the title text.

Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific

2009 - 2012

September 2009



Introduction

This Regional Programme Framework (RPF) has been prepared by the UNODC Regional Centre¹ for East Asia and the Pacific in order to clearly:

- o Profile the mandates of UNODC and the regional policy setting
- o Identify the key human security² challenges facing the sub-region in the areas of crime, corruption, terrorism, drugs and associated public health concerns
- o Highlight UNODC's approach on aid-effectiveness issues
- o Profile the key stakeholders involved in combating crime, drugs and terrorism, as well as those supporting appropriate public health responses for vulnerable groups
- o Articulate the UNODC Regional Centre's comparative advantage in addressing the key challenges in partnership with other stakeholders
- o Establish a medium- to long-term programme of strategic action, within which individual project and sub-programme initiatives can be integrated and implemented
- o Describe implementation arrangements, including management mechanisms, financing arrangements and a monitoring and evaluation framework, and
- o Articulate UNODC's approach to promoting sustainability of the benefits resulting from the programme.

The RPF will thus provide a strategic guide for the work of UNODC in the region during the reporting period 2009-2012. It will also outline a clear framework that Member States, other regional stakeholders and donor partners can refer to when considering how they might best collaborate with UNODC.

The RPF has been conceptualized based on both the UNODC Strategy (2008-2011) and consultations with Member States as to their priority needs

¹ The Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific is located in Bangkok, Thailand, and within its mandate works in over 30 countries and non-metropolitan territories. The Regional Centre carries out regional and national projects, and provides advisory services to complement national responses throughout the East Asia and Pacific region. UNODC also has Country Offices in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam and Project Offices in Cambodia, China and Indonesia all of whose operations fit within the RPF.

² According to the Bonn Declaration, the concept of human security implies the "absence of threat to human life, lifestyle and culture." It is important to note that the concept of human security emphasizes the fact that security must be interpreted as security for people. In the context of East Asia and the Pacific, some of the most salient threats to human security result from poverty, hunger, the displacement of people, environmental degradation, crime, corruption and the trafficking of people, drugs and small arms.

Programme description

The RPF initially covers a period of four years, from 2009 to 2012. However, it is anticipated that most of its outcomes and outputs will remain relevant over a much longer timeframe. Ongoing relevance will be reviewed annually, and the RPF will be revised as required. The implementation of the RPF will be phased.

With respect to geographic coverage, particular focus will be given to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) countries, as well as other countries in the region with significant emerging human security challenges (e.g., Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea). The extent of geographic coverage will be based on demand from Member States, balanced with the capacity of UNODC to respond (including the budgetary resources available).

The RPF consists of two main thematic areas: namely 'Rule of Law' and 'Health and Development'.

Under these two thematic areas there are six main sub-programmes (or 'pillars'), which, respectively have the following aims:

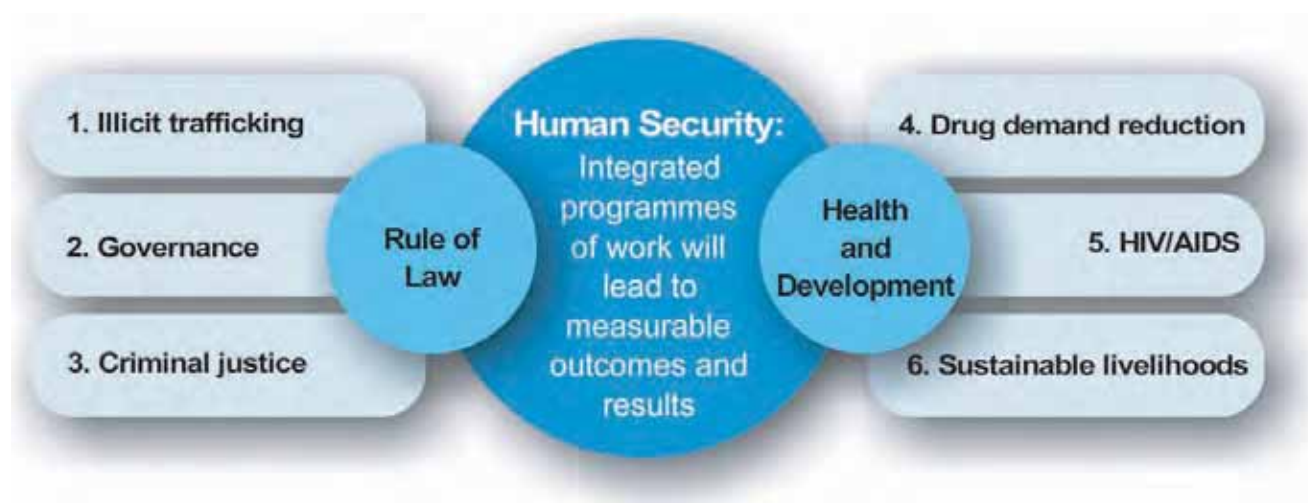


Figure 1 - Regional Programme Framework structure based on UNODC mandates



Illicit trafficking

1: ILLICIT TRAFFICKING – Responses to illicit trafficking are impeded by weak capacity of law enforcement agencies and patchy cooperation among member states

In the coming years, export-driven growth in combination with inter-regional competition will result in medium- to long-term reductions in transportation cost. Major regional infrastructure and development projects will concentrate resources along key zones of movement – the so called “development corridors”. Anticipated increases in traffic flows in the coming decade will force countries to improve their infrastructure and reduce the transaction costs of lengthy border inspections. This will further increase cross-border trade. While these trends are positive in principle, and will lower costs to consumers, they also portend increased opportunities for organized criminal groups to exploit the vulnerable.

East and South East Asia is already well known as a global source, transit and destination region for human trafficking. It is the world’s second largest source of heroin, and has become a key centre for the manufacture and trade of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS). The region has also been subjected to illicit natural resource extraction, including the unlawful acquisition and export of endangered species and timber.

Law enforcement authorities have generally lagged behind organized crime groups in terms of organization, adaptability, adoption of new technology and effective networking. An effective criminal justice system must end the current high levels of impunity which organized criminal groups enjoy. At all stages, the criminal justice response to organized criminal groups involved in trafficking drugs, human beings, illegal firearms, natural resources, and smuggling migrants must reflect internationally-agreed criminal justice and human rights standards.

Impact

Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances, and smuggling of migrants

Outcomes

1.1 Border Control
Improved border security

Outputs

1.1.1 BLO mechanism institutionalized and operational
1.1.2 Joint Port Control Units established and operational
1.1.3 Airport specialist response units established and operational

1.2. Trafficking in Persons
TIP operations identified and effectively acted on

1.2.1 Legislative frameworks meet international obligations and standards
1.2.2 Information on trafficking trends and country responses used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses
1.2.3 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
1.2.4 Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting victims
1.2.5 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders
1.2.6 Corporate sector organisations adopt codes of conduct

1.3. Drugs and Precursors
Trafficking of ATS and other drugs identified and effectively acted on

1.3.1 Domestic legislation harmonized with international instruments
1.3.2 Information on ATS and other drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses
1.3.3 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
1.3.4 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders
1.3.5 Clandestine lab investigation teams established and operational
1.3.6 Chemical industry associations adopt codes of conduct on precursor diversion

1.4. Natural resources and hazardous substances
Trafficking of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on

1.4.1 A regional strategy in place to prevent and suppress trafficking in illicit natural resources and hazardous substances
1.4.2 Effective environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented
1.4.3 Informed and capable law enforcement and specialised officials
1.4.4 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders
1.4.5 Producers and consumers effectively engaged in reducing demand for illegal forest products

1.5. Smuggling Migrants
Smuggling of migrants identified and effectively acted on

1.5.1 Systems to generate, manage, analyze, report and use migrant smuggling information established and operational
1.5.2 BLOs' mandates broadened to cover crimes related to irregular migration
1.5.3 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
1.5.4 Research on irregular migration used as part of the Ball Process

Figure 2 - Illicit trafficking pillar



Governance

2: GOVERNANCE – Insufficient institutional and procedural safeguards against corruption and lack of cooperation in recovery of stolen public assets

Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, by perverting the rule of law, and by creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existence is the soliciting of bribes. 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. Corruption corrodes government institutions and starves the economy.

Since the mid-1990s the General Assembly of the United Nations, through multiple resolutions, has expressed serious concern about the problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies. The UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) provides a powerful tool to strengthen anti-corruption programmes in the region. However, while the UNCAC constitutes a major achievement in international law, its potential contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals remains underutilized.

The main challenge is thus to turn the Convention from a mere legal framework into an effective tool for the rule of law and to use it as a comprehensive legal, institutional and procedural framework within which to assess and address corruption.

Overall, UNODC’s main role will be to support partner countries in UNCAC’s adoption and implementation, and work with them to use the UNCAC as an analytic tool to assess partner countries’ requirements in the move toward full compliance. It will seek to do this through providing technical support to translate the provisions of the Convention into sustainable institutions and procedures. It will also support completion of the self-assessment programme currently underway. The RPF will focus its support on initiatives within four main areas of work: (1) public sector anti-corruption, with a focus on anti-corruption bodies, (2) asset recovery, (3) money laundering, and (4) the role of the private sector and civil society.

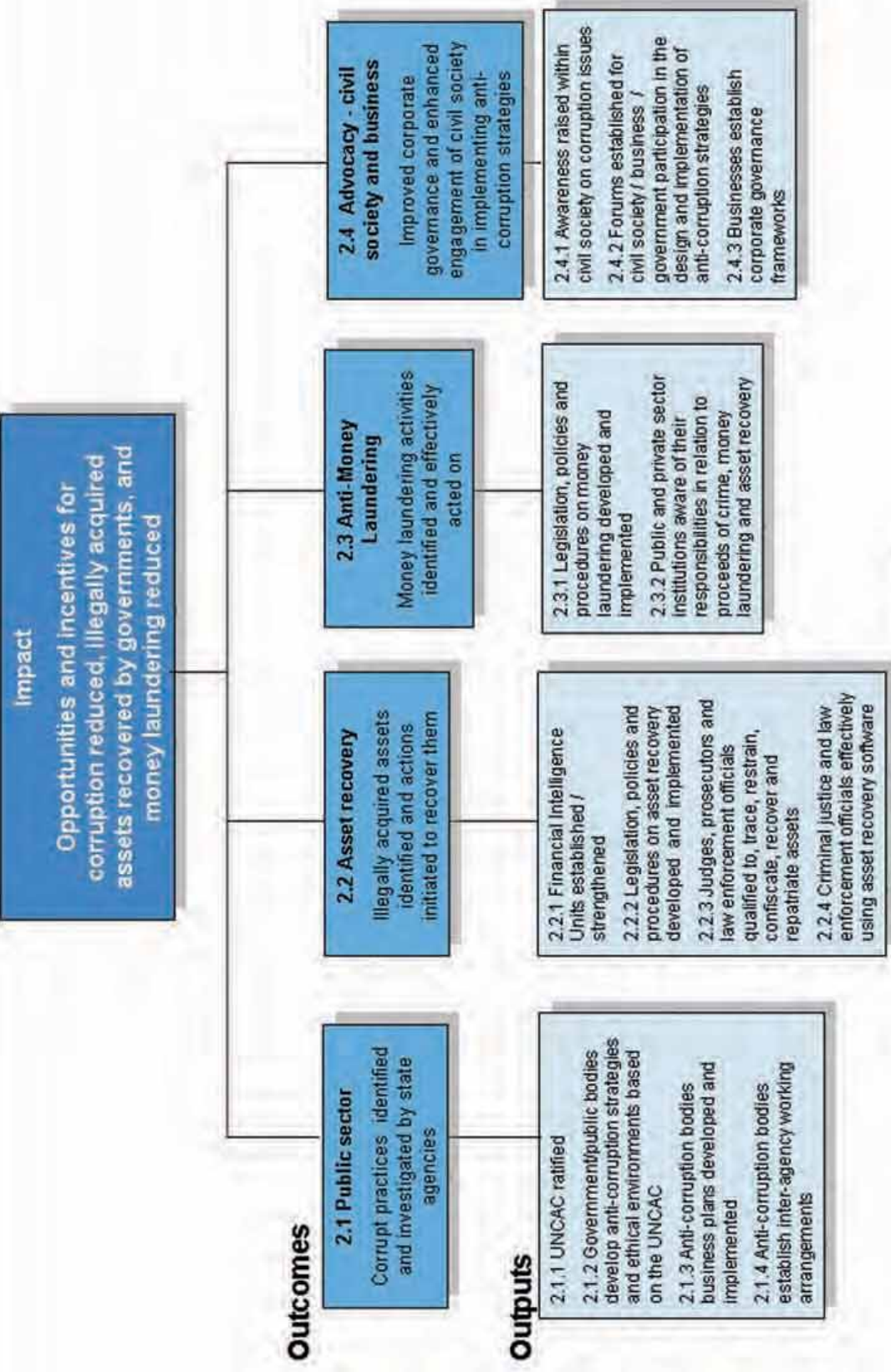


Figure 3 - Governance pillar



Criminal justice

3: CRIMINAL JUSTICE – Lack of implementing legislation and inadequate legal frameworks, lack of adequately strong, independent and fair justice systems at the national level as well as inadequate mechanisms to support effective cooperation in addressing transnational organized justice

By its very nature, transnational organized crime (TOC) and international terrorism weaken the sovereignty of the state itself. Not only do transnational organized crime groups and terrorist networks use their resources to try to set up parallel sources of power, they also aim to undermine the legitimacy of the legal regime. In the current phase of globalization, transnational crime organizations and terrorist networks are also rapidly adopting and taking advantage of new technologies to pursue their criminal ventures on an international scale.

UNODC recommends that Member States should respond to transnational organized crime by developing and implementing effective "transnational organized justice". The idea is very simple: networks of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judicial authorities must be better organized than criminal networks. They already start with the advantage of having the weight of the law on their side. The strategy must involve Member States at various levels – from the highest possible political level all the way to the operational level.

The key current issues that need to be addressed to combat TOC and international terrorism, as well as to protect vulnerable groups, include:

1. Lack of universal ratification of all UN Conventions under the UNODC mandate.
2. Lack of supporting national legislation to implement the provisions of UN Conventions, such as with respect to MLA, and the complexity of the "legal tools" contained in the UN Conventions.
3. Judiciaries without sufficient independence and integrity, lack of effective cooperation within Member States (between the judiciary, prosecutors and law enforcement agencies), and inadequate protection of vulnerable groups; and
4. Lack of effective cooperation between the law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judiciaries of Member States, particularly with respect to the investigation and prosecution of TOC, sharing data/information on TOC and expeditious Mutual Legal Assistance.

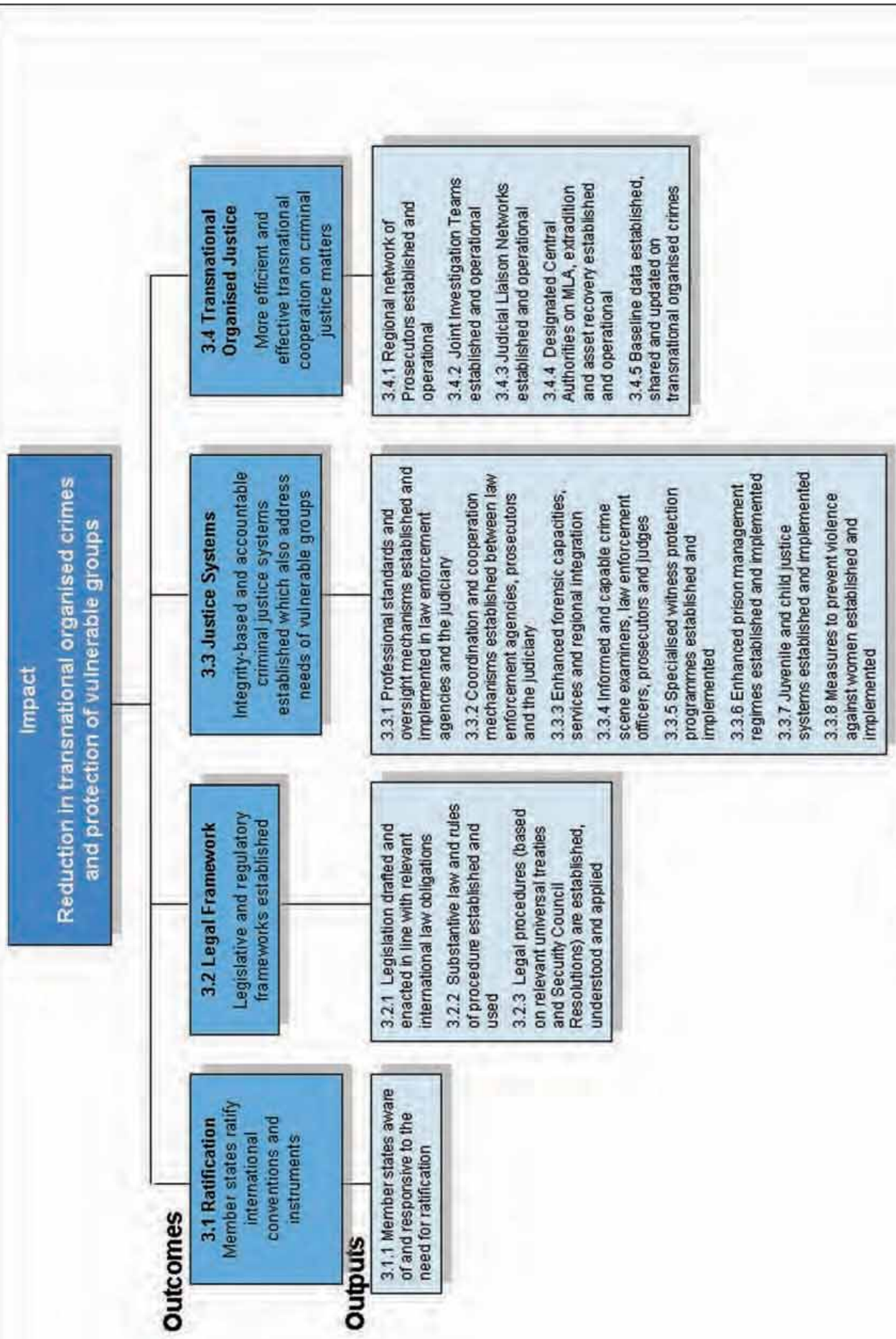


Figure 4 - Criminal Justice pillar



Drug demand reduction

4: DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION - lack of capacity and standards of good practice

Drug abuse in the region continues the general pattern and trend of the recent past. ATS, opiates, and cannabis are reported as the most prevalent and problematic drugs. Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Thailand, cite methamphetamine as the leading drug of concern, in its crystal form – popularly known as *shabu* – and/or as methamphetamine pills – known on the street as *yaba* or *yama*.

In addition to methamphetamine, the ATS drug ecstasy is reported as a drug of concern and is ranked as one of the top three drugs of concern by Brunei, Indonesia, and Viet Nam. While several countries rank methamphetamine as the leading drug of abuse, four – specifically China, Malaysia, Myanmar and Viet Nam – list heroin as the number one problem.

Another major drug of abuse – cannabis – is ranked top by Australia, the South Pacific Islands and Indonesia and ranked second by five other countries. The results of recent surveys in the Philippines, Thailand and Lao PDR have drawn attention to the widespread abuse of volatile substances such as glue, primarily by children and teenage youth. Inhalant abuse is a major gateway to the abuse of other drugs, mainly amphetamine-type stimulants and heroin.

UNODC will address the following gaps in order to respond to the widespread drug consumption in East Asia and the Pacific:

Prevention:

- Insufficient prevention efforts to deter experimentation or at least delay onset primarily among at-risk youth.

Treatment:

- Inadequate care and support for drug users.
- Inadequate trained manpower to deliver services (especially in the case of ATS) and ill-equipped training centers.
- Insufficient community/voluntary treatment centres as an alternative to compulsory drug treatment centres/imprisonment.
- Inadequate minimum standards of care and support.

Reintegration:

- Insufficient community-based reintegration and aftercare programmes.
- Ineffective drugs laws and policies geared to respond to drug use offences.
- Insufficient legal “coverage” for vulnerable groups within the criminal justice system.
- Inadequate capacity-building for police officers.

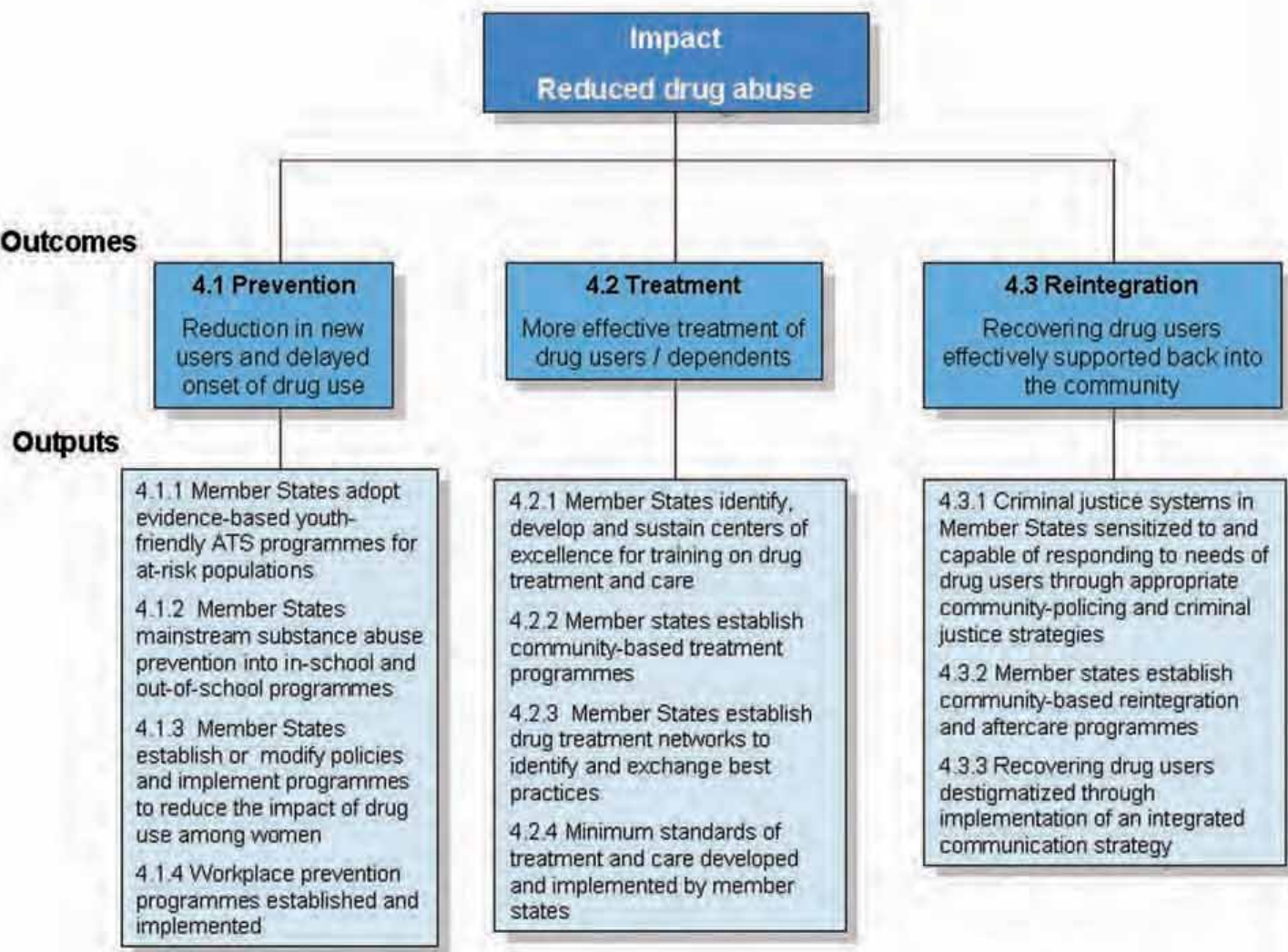


Figure 5 - Drug demand reduction pillar



HIV/AIDS

5: HIV/AIDS - low coverage, poor information and little mainstreaming

HIV epidemics in Asia are diverse. But they disproportionately affect people who inject drugs, people who are sex workers and their clients, and men who have sex with men. There are concentrated epidemics among drug users in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. The spread of HIV among drug users has led to exceptionally high HIV prevalence levels, for example as high as 56.1% among Indonesian women who inject drugs, and 52.2% among Indonesian men who inject drugs. HIV prevalence rates among people who inject drugs are significantly higher than prevalence rates in the overall population. In the most affected countries incidence rates among this population group are as high as 65%.

UNODC adheres to principles of equality and human rights which support the provision of HIV education, prevention, treatment and care to all, regardless of whether or not they do or have used illicit drugs; are (or have been) in prison; and regardless of their occupation or sexual orientation. The focus of UNODC interventions in East Asia and the Pacific will focus on its areas of comparative advantage.

1. Identification of local champions and the development of local level partnerships in areas of criminal justice, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.
2. Advocacy in a number of areas, including: (a) the establishment of high-level committees on correctional settings and HIV/AIDS; (b) the right to health; (c) prison reform (where applicable); (d) drug control legislative/policy review (including alternatives to imprisonment); (e) assessment of criminal justice systems particularly where compulsory drug treatment systems are in place; and (f) HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.
3. Research: (a) in all correctional settings; (b) into the epidemiological situation; and, (c) into the effectiveness and efficiency of different approaches.
4. Development of partnerships for HIV/AIDS in correctional settings and in criminal justice work, particularly with Prison/Corrections Departments, Ministries of Health and WHO.

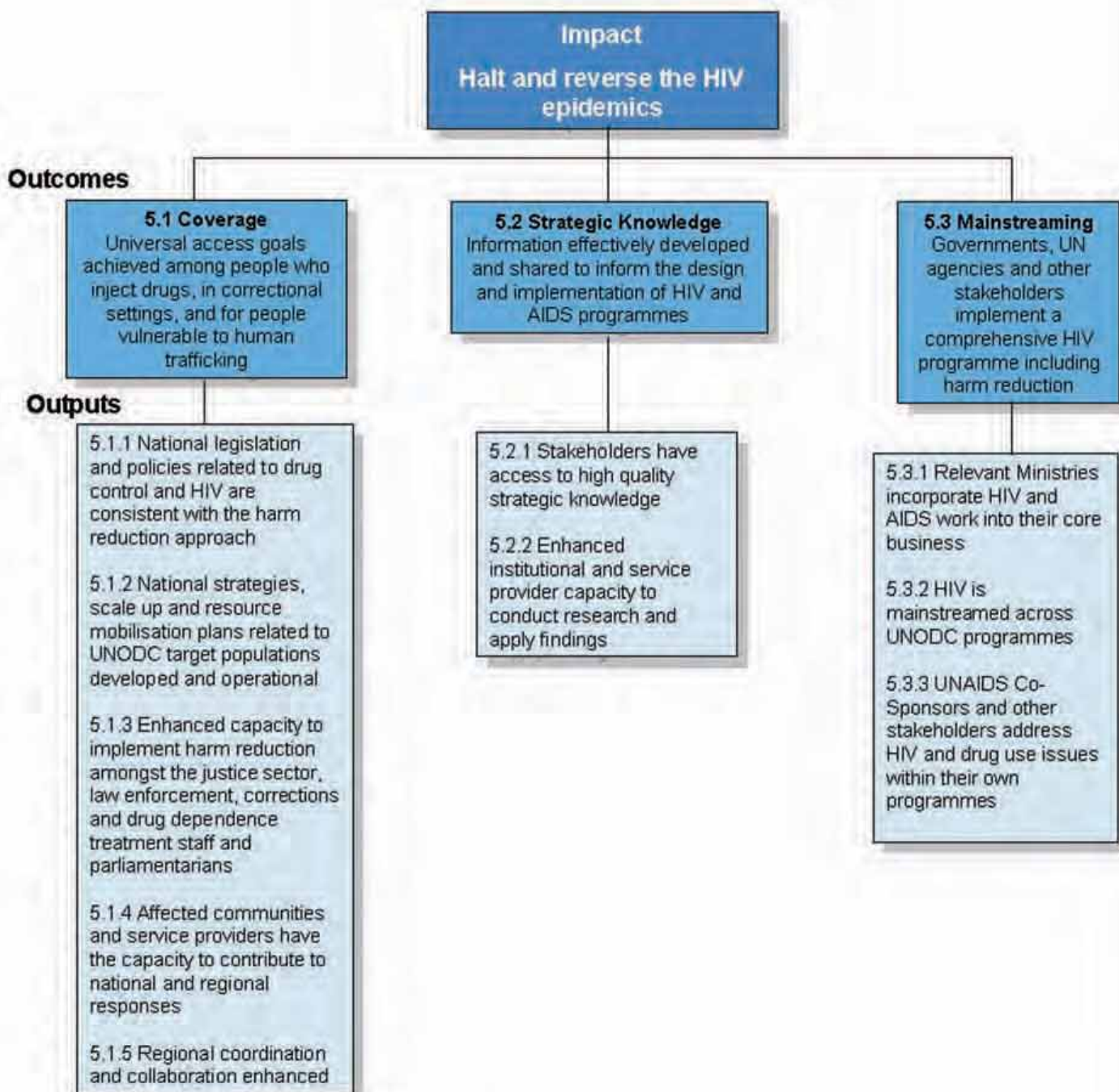


Figure 6 - HIV/AIDS pillar



Sustainable livelihoods

6: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS– preventing resurgence of drug production and attaining livelihood security

Over the past decade opium production in Southeast Asia has declined significantly from 1,435 tons in 1998 to 424 tons in 2008. The total cultivation area has been reduced by over 80% from 158,230 hectares to 30,400 hectares during the same period³. These successes were themselves built upon earlier decades of successful alternative development approaches. Milestones in the past decade were the elimination of opium production in Viet Nam and Thailand in 2000 and 2003 respectively. In 2005, Lao PDR was declared opium-free. Myanmar also has demonstrated a continuous decline of opium production despite some recent increase of cultivation areas in the southern Shan State.

Notwithstanding these accomplishments, continued efforts are needed to sustain the decline and to prevent the resumption of cultivation particularly in Lao PDR and Myanmar. UNODC will therefore continue to support a programme of sustainable livelihoods in high-priority target areas, and at the request of partners to do so.

In order to achieve this goal, UNODC will work with the international community and development partners to provide assistance to promote food security and alternative livelihood opportunities for former opium-producing communities. In order to ensure sustainable livelihood options, attempts will be made to integrate alternative development and illicit crop elimination into the broader development and poverty reduction frameworks of relevant national and international development agencies, international financial institutions, non-government organizations and the private sector. More specifically, the programme will include the following main interventions: (1) illicit crop monitoring and assessment; (2) sustainable livelihood programmes and (3) sustainability and integration programmes to mainstream alternative development and illicit crop elimination objectives in relevant national and international programmes.

³ UNODC, Opium Poppy Cultivation in South East Asia, Vienna, 2009.

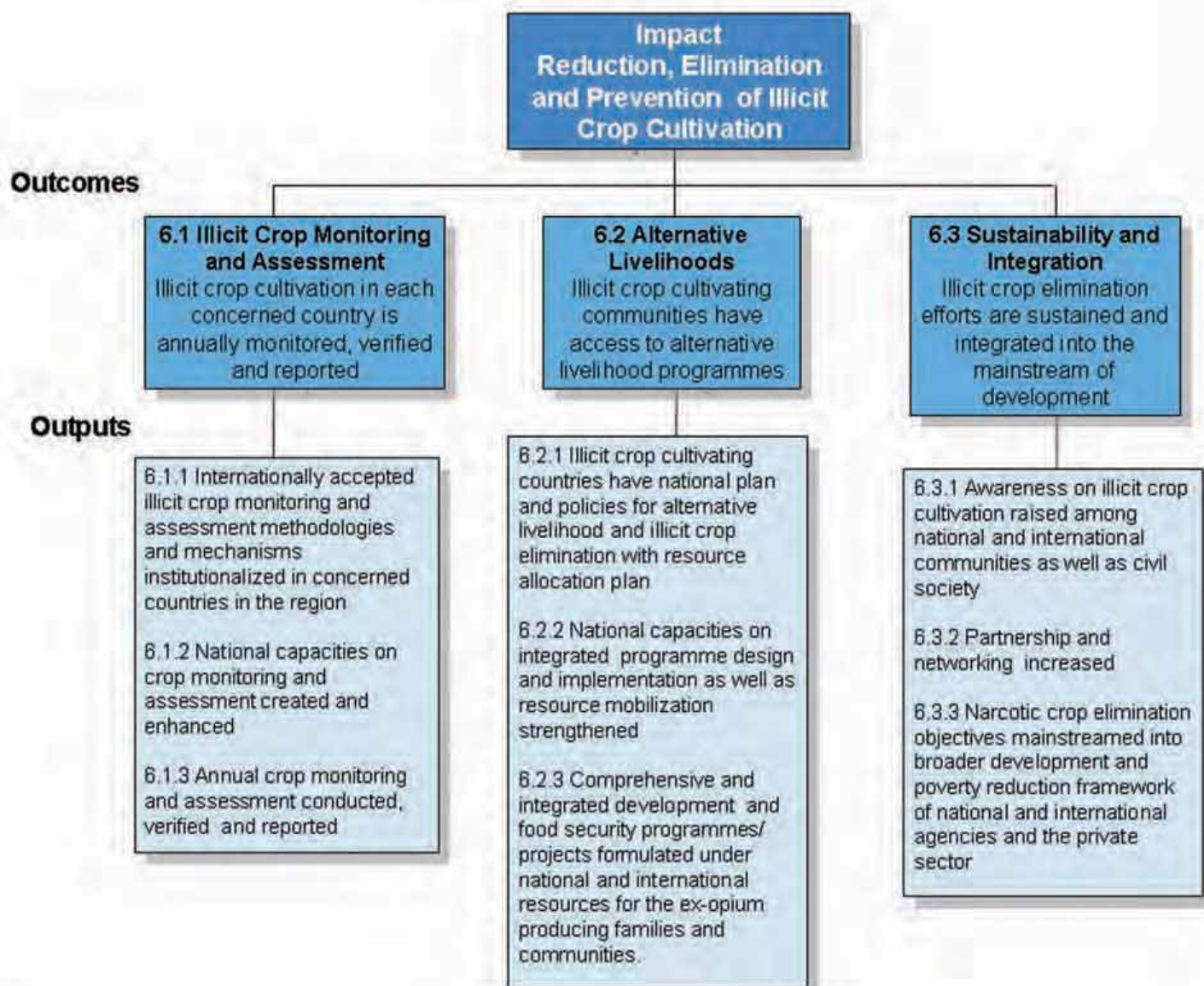


Figure 7 - Sustainable livelihoods pillar



Monitoring and evaluation

Effective monitoring and evaluation is a critical element of good programme and project management. It supports informed and timely decision making by programme managers and other stakeholders, ongoing learning and accountability for achieving results.

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

- Is based on the structure of objectives contained in the Results Framework (see Annex 1).
- Is focused on assessing performance against clear sets of indicators directly related to measuring programme outputs and outcomes.
- Includes sources of information for each indicator and the means by which it will be collected.
- Includes review and reflection mechanisms and processes, so that stakeholders can learn about what is being achieved, assess problems arising and identify what supportive action may be required.
- Provides for formal reporting on results against the programme framework, and
- Emphasises the importance of feedback from M&E into programme and project planning.

The UNODC project document, which is the template for project development, requires that monitoring and evaluation modalities be specified at the planning stage of a project or global programme. Each project document must contain a workplan and monitoring plan, to be adjusted to the requirements of each project, and must serve as a managerial tool to operationalize performance indicators and track change. Clear instructions regarding different types of evaluation exercises at project level are also specified in the UNODC Evaluation Policy Guidelines.

Financial Framework

As of the time of writing (August 2009), the budgeted total for this programme framework for the four-year period 2009-2012 is calculated at **\$120.9m**. The complete financial analysis upon which these summary figures are based is available separately.

The breakdown is as follows by field office:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL BUDGET
CAMBODIA	705	1,894	1,800	1,800	6,199
CHINA	1,405	1,921	346	0	3,671
INDONESIA	1,121	9,614	7,766	4,142	22,643
LAO PDR	2,471	6,486	5,463	5,551	19,972
MYANMAR	3,572	5,932	4,741	1,107	15,352
RCEAP	3,926	14,908	11,817	10,325	40,976
VIET NAM	3,496	5,164	3,412	0	12,072
GRANDTOTAL	16,695	45,919	35,345	22,925	120,884

The breakdown is as follows for thematic area:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL BUDGET
Sub-total 1: Illicit trafficking & smuggling	3,195	11,673	8,472	7,418	30,758
Sub-total 2: Governance	1,587	5,047	3,553	400	10,587
Sub-total 3: Criminal Justice	1,486	8,569	8,186	6,000	24,241
Sub-total 4: Drug demand reduction	2,430	5,996	4,635	4,350	17,411
Sub-total 5: HIV and AIDS	4,309	8,540	5,350	2,157	20,356
Sub-total 6: Sustainable livelihood	3,687	6,095	5,149	2,600	17,531
GRANDTOTAL	16,695	45,919	35,345	22,925	120,884



The History of the RCEAP

The history of the UNODC presence in Thailand reflects the institutional changes that UNODC encountered in the last four decades.

In 1971 the development of the Crop Replacement Project required a permanent presence in Thailand, hence the first office was established. Subsequently, in 1986, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) up-graded this office to the status of Field Office, thus granting wider responsibilities.

In 1991, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) further expanded the geographical mandate of the office in Thailand, which was then renamed Regional Centre for East Asia.

In 1998, the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UN/ODCCP) expanded the mandate of the Regional Centre also across the Pacific and in 2002 the office was renamed Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

As of 1st July 2009, the Regional Centre in Bangkok oversees the UNODC activities in 34 countries and territories across East Asia and the Pacific, including the programmes implemented by the Country Offices in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam. Project offices are present also in Cambodia, China and Indonesia.

Currently the activities implemented by UNODC in East Asia and the Pacific contribute to the achievement of the results envisaged in the 2009-2012 Regional Programme Framework.

Website and Contact Details

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

East Asia and Pacific

Home Offices in EAP Quick Links Site Map Contact Us

Overview

- Rule of Law Challenges
- Health and Development Challenges

Regional Programme Framework

- Illicit Trafficking
- Governance
- Criminal Justice
- Drug Demand Reduction
- HIV and AIDS
- Sustainable Livelihoods

Resources

- Publications
- Presentations
- Projects Summary
- Photo Gallery
- Audio and Video
- All Stories

Who We Are

- Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
- Regional Representative
- Meet the Staff
- Work Opportunities

Stories from UNODC East Asia and Pacific:

The Thirty-Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific

Bali (Indonesia), 19 October 2009 – The Thirty-Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and the Pacific took place in Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia on 8-9 October 2009. The Meeting was hosted by the Government of Indonesia and organized by UNODC with the support of the Australian Federal Police. Attended by over 120 delegates, comprised of representatives from national drug law enforcement agencies, the UNODC, and other specialized agencies, the aim of this 4-day meeting was to facilitate knowledge sharing and to enhance the capacity of Member States in Asia-Pacific to counter current and emerging threats in the field of drug trafficking and law enforcement. [\[Read More\]](#)

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) workshop in Jakarta

Jakarta (Indonesia), 14 October 2009 – Climate change is one of the most fundamental challenges currently facing the planet. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation or REDD, is one of the new global initiatives to mitigate climate change, as it is estimated that Deforestation is responsible for the production of close to 20% of Green House Gases. The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009 offers a historical opportunity to establish a framework of

Upcoming Events

- **Singapore 29-30 October:** Meeting of Task Force 3 & 4 of the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD)
- **Australia (Perth) - 15-20 November:** Meeting of the Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA)
- **Thailand (Bangkok) - 23-25 November:** ASEAN Workshop on International Legal Cooperation in Trafficking in Persons Cases

[All Events](#)

Treatnet
International network of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation resource centres

APAIC
Asia and Pacific Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Information Center

<http://www.unodc.org/eastasiaandpacific>

Cambodia Office

No. 39, Street 420
Sangkat Beng Trabek,
Khan Chamcarmon
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: +855 23 222 348 / 349
Fax: +855 23 222 350

China Office

5-1-102, Tayuan Diplomatic
Compound No. 1
Xindonglu, Chaoyang District
Beijing, China 100600
Tel: +86 10 6532 6902 / 6904
Fax: +86 10 6532 6907

Indonesia Office

Menara Thamrin
Building 10 th Floor
Jl. MH Thamrin Kav 3
Jakarta 10250, Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 314 1308
Fax: +62 21 310 3942

Laos Office

Kaysone Phomvihane Avenue, Vientiane,
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Tel: +856 21 413-204 & 416-427
Fax: +856 2 413-203

Myanmar Office

11(A) Malikha Road Ward-7, Mayangone Township
Yangon, Union of Myanmar
Tel: +95 1 666903, 660556, 660538,
660398, and 664539
Fax: +95 1 651334

Viet Nam Office

25-29 Phan Boi Chau
Hanoi Viet Nam
Tel: +0084 4 942 1495, ext.247
Fax: +0084 4 822 0854



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Centre for
East Asia and the Pacific