Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009 – 2012)

IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

Presentation by Gary Lewis
Regional Representative

20 May 2010
UNODC Field Office network in East Asia and the Pacific

China

Lao PDR

Viet Nam

Myanmar

Thailand (RC)

Cambodia

Indonesia
UNODC Thematic Expertise in East Asia and the Pacific

Effective: 20 May 2010

Bangkok:
1. Songsatit Kittikhun-watana (LE/BLO)
2. Joon Myung Lee (LE)
3. Michel Bonnieu (Legal)
4. Juana Tomas (DDR)
5. Vipon Kititasnasorchari (CT)
6. Mark Stanley (LE)
7. Alan Doig (ML)
8. Sebastian Baumeister (SOM)

Phnom Penh:
1. Fiji Aung (LE)
2. Ye Swe Htoon (HIV)
3. Sanong Chinnanon (AD)
4. Anand Chaudhuri (DDR)
5. Daniela Schilcher (AD)
6. Nyi Nyi (AD)

Hanoi:
1. Fumio Ito (LE)
2. Hon Chan (AML)
3. Jason Eligh (HIV)
4. Chris Batt (ML) covering VIE, LAO, CAM)

Vientiane:
3. Jayampathy Wickramaratne (Legal)
4. Anand Chaudhuri (DDR)
5. Daniela Schilcher (AD)

Yangon:
1. Fiji Aung (LE)
2. Ye Swe Htoon (HIV)
3. Anna Bergenstrom (Legal)
4. Sonia Bezziccheri (HIV)
5. Htwe Kyu (HIV)
6. Nyi Nyi (AD)

Jakarta:
1. Songsatit Kittikhun-watana (LE/BLO)
2. Ajit Joy (AC)
5. Gray Sattler (HIV)

Brisbane:
1. Graham Pinner (AML)

Palau:
1. Bruce Miller (AML)

Melbourne:
1. Andrew Milford (AML/Sup)

Suva:
1. Phil Divett (CT)

Tonga:
1. Fitzroy Drayton (AML)

UNODC
Presentation Structure

1. Why is this a milestone?
2. The Regional Programme in EAP
4. Financial picture
5. Lessons learnt - Challenges
1. Why is this a milestone?

Caveats

- Started in 2009 – still early days – current focus on activities
- Much more is required to show RP is demonstrating results
- Many projects were already ongoing when RP starts
- Difficulty in obtaining indicators from partner agencies
- Key: greater need to strengthen explicit link to actual results
1. Why is this a milestone?

Caveats

- Started in 2009 – still early days – current focus on activities
- Much more is required to show RP is demonstrating results
- Many projects were already ongoing when RP starts
- Difficulty in obtaining indicators from partner agencies
- Key: greater need to strengthen explicit link to actual results

Nonetheless

- Pilot: rigorous + self-correcting results monitoring system
- Basis being laid for – a robust data stream
  - meaningful impact assessments
  - external independent evaluations
- Mid-term / Final evaluation: to test programme success
Presentation Structure

1. Why is this a milestone?
2. The Regional Programme in EAP
4. Financial picture
5. Lessons learnt - Challenges
Regional Programme (2009-2012)

Implementation Update (2010)
2. The Regional Programme in EAP

1. Illicit trafficking
   Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs and forest products

2. Governance
   Weaknesses in governance, including corruption, reduced

3. Criminal justice
   Reduction in transnational crimes and protection of vulnerable groups

Rule of Law

Integrated programmes of work will lead to measurable outcomes and results

Health and Development

4. Drug demand reduction
   Reduced drug abuse

5. HIV/AIDS
   Reduced HIV transmission

6. Sustainable livelihoods
   Reduction, elimination and prevention of illicit crop cultivation
Presentation Structure

1. Why is this a milestone?
2. The Regional Programme in EAP
4. Financial picture
5. Lessons learnt - Challenges
3. Summary of achievements in 2009

1. Illicit trafficking
   Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs and forest products

2. Governance
   Weaknesses in governance, including corruption, reduced

3. Criminal justice
   Reduction in transnational crimes and protection of vulnerable groups

4. Drug demand reduction
   Reduced drug abuse

5. HIV/AIDS
   Reduced HIV transmission

6. Sustainable livelihoods
   Reduction, elimination and prevention of illicit crop cultivation

Integrated programmes of work will lead to measurable outcomes and results
1. Illicit trafficking / smuggling

Illegal logging in Kalimantin, Indonesia
1. Illicit Trafficking/Smuggling

**Outcomes**

**1.1 Border Control**
- Improved border security

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

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

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

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

**Outputs**

**1.1.1 BLO mechanism institutionalized and operational**

**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**

**1.3.1 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**

**1.4.1 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**

**1.4.6 Chemical industry associations adopt codes of conduct on precursor diversion**

**1.4.7 Information on ATS and other drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses**

**1.4.8 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges**

**1.4.9 Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting victims**

**1.4.10 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders**

**1.4.11 Corporate sector organisations adopt codes of conduct**

**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 Bali Process**

**Impact**

Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances, and smuggling of migrants
1. Illicit trafficking / smuggling

1.1.1 - Improved border security – 14 more **Border Liaison Offices** (BLOs) + additional 11 governments set up themselves

1.5.2 – BLO mandates broadened to cover SOM, TIP, environmental crimes.

1.2.1 + 1.2.3 + 1.2.5 – Capacity strengthened and more regional cooperation on **Trafficking in Persons** (Lao and regional).

1.3.2 + 1.3.4 - Improved **strategic information** on drugs (SMART programme) and better mechanisms to promote cooperation.

1.3.3 - More **informed and capable** front line law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges (via re-energized CBT).

1.4 + 1.5 - New initiatives to address smuggling of migrants and trafficking in natural resources.
2. Governance
2. Governance

2.1.4 - Thailand: NACC strengthened on UNCAC especially re asset recovery.

2.4.2 - Indonesia: 3 corruption prevention programme sub-components in Indonesia + anti-corruption forum

2.2.1 - Pacific: effective AML and CFT capacities (including establishment / strengthening of FIUs).

2.2.2 + 2.3.1 – AML legislation, policies and procedures for asset recovery developed and implemented in Viet Nam, and several Pacific islands.

2.3 - Viet Nam: Increased effectiveness of the relevant authorities to tackle money laundering.
Rule of Law

2. Governance

IMPACT
Opportunities and incentives for corruption reduced, illegally acquired assets recovered by governments, and money laundering reduced

Outcomes

2.1 Public sector
Corrupt practices identified and investigated by state agencies

2.2 Asset recovery
Illegally acquired assets identified and actions initiated to recover them

2.3 Anti-Money Laundering
Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on

2.4 Advocacy - civil society and business
Improved corporate governance and enhanced engagement of civil society in implementing anti-corruption strategies

Outputs

2.1.1 UNCAC ratified
2.1.2 Government/public bodies develop anti-corruption strategies and ethical environments based on the UNCAC
2.1.3 Anti-corruption bodies business plans developed and implemented
2.1.4 Anti-corruption bodies establish inter-agency working arrangements

2.2.1 Financial Intelligence Units established / strengthened
2.2.2 Legislation, policies and procedures on asset recovery developed and implemented
2.2.3 Judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials qualified to, trace, restrain, confiscate, recover and repatriate assets
2.2.4 Criminal justice and law enforcement officials effectively using asset recovery software

2.3.1 Legislation, policies and procedures on money laundering developed and implemented
2.3.2 Public and private sector institutions aware of their responsibilities in relation to proceeds of crime, money laundering and asset recovery

2.4.1 Awareness raised within civil society on corruption issues
2.4.2 Forums established for civil society / business / government participation in the design and implementation of anti-corruption strategies
2.4.3 Businesses establish corporate governance frameworks
3. Criminal Justice

Screen shot from TV Series “Breaking the Silence” (Viet Nam)
Rule of Law

3. Criminal Justice

**Outcomes**

3.1 Ratification
Member states ratify international conventions and instruments on drugs, crime and terrorism

3.2 Legal Framework
Legislative and regulatory frameworks established and operational

3.3 Justice System
Integrity-based and accountable criminal justice systems established, which also address needs of vulnerable groups

3.4 Transnational Organized Justice
More efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters

**Outputs**

3.1.1 Member states aware of and responsive to the need for ratification

3.2.1 Legislation drafted and enacted in line with relevant international law obligations

3.2.2 Substantive law, legal measures and rules of procedure related to transnational crime, corruption and terrorism established and used

3.2.3 Legal procedures (based on relevant universal treaties and Security Council Resolutions) are established, understood and applied

3.3.1 Professional standards and oversight mechanisms established and implemented in law enforcement agencies and the judiciary

3.3.2 Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established between law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and the judiciary

3.3.3 Enhanced forensic capacities, services and regional integration

3.3.4 Informed and capable crime scene examiners, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges

3.3.5 Specialised witness protection programmes established and implemented

3.3.6 Enhanced prison management regimes established and implemented

3.3.7 Juvenile and child justice systems established and implemented

3.3.8 Measures to prevent violence against women established and implemented

3.4.1 Regional network of Prosecutors established and operational

3.4.2 Joint Investigation Teams established and operational

3.4.3 Judicial Liaison Networks established and operational

3.4.4 Designated Central Authorities on MLA, extradition and asset recovery established and operational in line with principles and requirements under international treaties on drugs, crime and terrorism

3.4.5 Baseline data on transnational organized crimes established, shared and updated

**IMPACT**

Reduction in transnational crimes and protection of vulnerable groups
3. Criminal Justice

3.1.1 - Promotion of full adherence to the 16 international counter-terrorism treaties in Niue, the Solomon Islands and Indonesia.

3.2.1 - Development of counter-terrorism legislation in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji.

3.3.1 - Indonesia: Establishment of ‘Judicial Watch Networks’ in 9 Indonesian provinces.

3.3.2 - Lao PDR: improved coordination arrangements among national drug/crime authorities.

3.3.8 - Viet Nam: better LE capacity to respond to cases of domestic violence.

3.4.1 - Development of a regional programme to support a Transnational Organised Justice (Towards AsiaJust).
4. Drug Demand Reduction
4. Drug Demand Reduction

4.1.1 - Viet Nam: baseline information on ATS use to guide evidence-based responses.

4.2 - More effective capacity for the treatment of drug dependence in Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam, through initiation of the Treatnet II project.

4.2.2 - Establishment of 14 drug counselling clinics in Viet Nam and 10 Commune Counselling Teams in Cambodia. Piloting of a community-based drug dependence treatment programme in Cambodia.

4.3.2 - Support to the reintegration of drug users back in to the community in Viet Nam.

4.2 - Guidance to the joint position statement by the UN in Cambodia on compulsory centres.
Health and Development

4. Drug demand reduction

IMPACT
Reduced drug abuse

Outcomes

4.1 Prevention
Reduction in new users and delayed onset of drug use

4.2 Treatment
More effective treatment of drug users / dependents

4.3 Reintegration
Recovering drug users effectively supported back into the community

Outputs

4.1.1 Member States adopt evidence-based youth-friendly ATS programmes for at-risk populations

4.1.2 Member States mainstream substance abuse prevention into in-school and out-of-school programmes

4.1.3 Member States establish or modify policies and implement programmes to reduce the impact of drug use among women

4.1.4 Workplace prevention programmes established and implemented

4.2.1 Member States identify, develop and sustain centers of excellence for training on drug treatment and care

4.2.2 Member states establish community-based treatment programmes

4.2.3 Member States establish drug treatment networks to identify and exchange best practices

4.2.4 Minimum standards of treatment and care developed and implemented by member states

4.3.1 Criminal justice systems in Member States sensitized to and capable of responding to needs of drug users through appropriate community-policing and criminal justice strategies

4.3.2 Member states establish community-based reintegration and aftercare programmes

4.3.3 Recovering drug users destigmatized through implementation of an integrated communication strategy
5. HIV/AIDS
5. HIV/AIDS

5.1.1 – National laws and policies consistent with harm reduction principles. Design and implementation of the AusAID-funded HIV/AIDS Asian Regional Programme (HAARP) in Myanmar and Lao PDR.

5.1.3 – Enhanced capacity to implement harm reduction among law enforcement, prison and treatment centre staff – China, Indonesia, Lao PDR (via HAAPR) and Myanmar (via HAARP).

5.1.5 – IDU Task Force: Regional coordination and collaboration

5.2.1 – IDU Task Force: Monitoring progress towards universal access, specifically how available are OST and NSP programmes in 15 Asian countries.

5.2.1 – IDU Task Force: Stakeholders have access to high-quality strategic knowledge
5. HIV/AIDS

**Outcomes**

**5.1 Coverage**
Universal access goals achieved among people who inject drugs, in correctional settings, and for people vulnerable to human trafficking

- **5.1.1 National legislation and policies related to drug control and HIV are consistent with the harm reduction approach**
- **5.1.2 National strategies, scale up and resource mobilization plans related to UNODC target populations developed and operational**
- **5.1.3 Enhanced capacity to implement harm reduction amongst the justice sector, law enforcement, corrections and drug dependence treatment staff and parliamentarians**
- **5.1.4 Affected communities and service providers have the capacity to contribute to national and regional responses**
- **5.1.5 Regional coordination and collaboration enhanced**

**5.2 Strategic Knowledge**
Information effectively developed and shared to inform the design and implementation of HIV and AIDS programmes

- **5.2.1 Stakeholders have access to high quality strategic knowledge**
- **5.2.2 Enhanced institutional and service provider capacity to conduct research and apply findings**

**5.3 Mainstreaming**
Governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders implement a comprehensive HIV programme including harm reduction

- **5.3.1 Relevant Ministries incorporate HIV and AIDS work into their core business**
- **5.3.2 HIV is mainstreamed across UNODC programmes**
- **5.3.3 UNAIDS Co-Sponsors and other stakeholders address HIV and drug use issues within their own programmes**

**IMPACT**
Halt and reverse the HIV epidemics
6. Sustainable livelihoods
6. Sustainable livelihoods

Impact
Reduction, Elimination and Prevention of Illicit Crop Cultivation

6.1 Illicit Crop Monitoring and Assessment
Illicit crop cultivation in each concerned country is annually monitored, verified and reported.

6.1.1 Internationally accepted illicit crop monitoring and assessment methodologies and mechanisms institutionalized in concerned countries in the region.

6.1.2 National capacities on crop monitoring and assessment created and enhanced.

6.1.3 Annual crop monitoring and assessment conducted, verified and reported.

6.2 Alternative Livelihoods
Illicit crop cultivating communities have access to alternative livelihood programmes.

6.2.1 Illicit crop cultivating countries have national plan and policies for alternative livelihood and illicit crop elimination with resource allocation plan.

6.2.2 National capacities on integrated programme design and implementation as well as resource mobilization strengthened.

6.2.3 Comprehensive and integrated development and food security programmes/projects formulated under national and international resources for the ex-opium producing families and communities.

6.3 Sustainability and Integration
Illicit crop elimination efforts are sustained and integrated into the mainstream of development.

6.3.1 Awareness on illicit crop cultivation raised among national and international communities as well as civil society.

6.3.2 Partnership and networking increased.

6.3.3 Narcotic crop elimination objectives mainstreamed into broader development and poverty reduction framework of national and international agencies and the private sector.
6. Sustainable livelihoods


6.2.3 - Comprehensive and integrated development and food security programmes implemented in target areas of Lao PDR.

6.2.1 + 6.3.3 - Integration of drug control and opium elimination objectives into Myanmar’s national poverty reduction and socio-economic plans and Lao PDR’s planning strategy.

6.3.1 – Awareness raised on challenges and reversal or progress made in recent years especially in Myanmar.
Presentation Structure

1. Why is this a milestone?
2. The Regional Programme in EAP
4. Financial picture
5. Lessons learnt - Challenges
4. Financial picture

2009-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Tot Budget</th>
<th>Secured</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Tot Budget</th>
<th>Secured</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Illicit trafficking</td>
<td>30,758</td>
<td>8,516</td>
<td>-22,242</td>
<td>28,805</td>
<td>15,361</td>
<td>-13,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Governance</td>
<td>10,587</td>
<td>4,138</td>
<td>-6,449</td>
<td>8,289</td>
<td>7,983</td>
<td>-306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Criminal Justice</td>
<td>24,241</td>
<td>8,093</td>
<td>-16,148</td>
<td>12,769</td>
<td>9,504</td>
<td>-3,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Drug demand reduction</td>
<td>17,411</td>
<td>2,689</td>
<td>-14,722</td>
<td>9,723</td>
<td>5,511</td>
<td>-4,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>20,356</td>
<td>7,045</td>
<td>-13,311</td>
<td>12,552</td>
<td>7,278</td>
<td>-5,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - Sustainable livelihood</td>
<td>17,531</td>
<td>7,888</td>
<td>-9,643</td>
<td>20,035</td>
<td>11,081</td>
<td>-8,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120,884</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,369</strong></td>
<td><strong>-82,515</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,173</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,718</strong></td>
<td><strong>-35,455</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 4. Financial picture

### 2009-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>TOT BUDGET</th>
<th>SECURED</th>
<th>BALANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAMBODIA</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>-3,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDONESIA</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td>7,392</td>
<td>7,239</td>
<td>18,888</td>
<td>14,575</td>
<td>-4,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAO PDR</td>
<td>2,354</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>6,756</td>
<td>4,204</td>
<td>16,764</td>
<td>6,428</td>
<td>-10,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYANMAR</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>4,182</td>
<td>3,804</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>11,136</td>
<td>10,267</td>
<td>-869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCEAP</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>5,543</td>
<td>11,169</td>
<td>10,862</td>
<td>30,281</td>
<td>16,724</td>
<td>-13,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIET NAM</td>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>5,271</td>
<td>2,708</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>10,058</td>
<td>7,567</td>
<td>-2,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>10,646</td>
<td>22,327</td>
<td>33,796</td>
<td>25,404</td>
<td>92,173</td>
<td>56,718</td>
<td>-35,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in US$’000s
4. Financial picture – Donors

- Australia
- Canada
- Cambodia
- China
- European Union
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Norway
- Republic of Korea
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Viet Nam
- Other UN
Presentation Structure

1. Why is this a milestone?
2. The Regional Programme in EAP
4. Financial picture
5. Lessons learnt - Challenges
5. Lessons learnt – Challenges

1. Promoting ownership – countries, organizations
2. Despite “regional” programme – strong country focus
3. “Upstream” or “End-to-end” support?
4. Being “programmatic” without programme funding
   • Donors still provide funding mainly on project-basis
5. Ensuring direct linkages
   • MDGs – rule of law
   • UNDAF – governance, promoting health, protecting the vulnerable food security, equitable growth, environmental management
6. Need for UNODC to move beyond the drugs-only paradigm (Partnership Forum)
5. Lessons learnt - Next steps

Senior Criminal Justice officials from East and Southeast Asia attend the UNODC Partnership Forum on Transnational Organized Crime in Bangkok, January 2010
Thank You

www.unodc.org/eastasiaandpacific