2015 Annual Summary Monitoring Report – Regional Programme for Southeast Asia
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Planning, monitoring and evaluation enhances UNODC’s ability to contribute to its mission by establishing a clear framework to assess the impact of and linkages between past, present and future activities. Monitoring in the form of continuous data collection, analysis and regular reporting is inevitable to ensure that programme work proceeds according to plan and delivers results within UNODC.

Since its launch in 2014, the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-2017 has been serving as the main guiding document for UNODC assistance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Developed in close collaboration with Member States and regional partners, the Regional Programme presents a coherent framework for targeted interventions to support Member States to address challenges related to organized crime and illicit trafficking; corruption; terrorism; imperfect criminal justice systems; and drug use and its related health and social consequences.

While progress has been made, regional challenges such as the increased production and use of illicit drugs (especially emerging issues around synthetic substances) remain. Terrorism, in particular foreign terrorist fighters returning to their home countries, threaten basic security of Member States in the region and organized criminal groups continue to generate major profits through illicit trafficking, while at the same time fuelling corruption. With the opening of the ASEAN Economic Community in late 2015, countries will need to find ways to integrate security aspects into the regional economic agenda as criminal groups move to employ enhanced trade infrastructure in remote areas for their illicit purposes.

2015 also saw the adoption by the international community of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, introducing 17 Sustainable Development Goals. UNODC’s effort under the Regional Programme contributes to many of these goals. With its clearly defined goals and the emphasis on a need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable data to measure progress and inform decision-making, the 2030 Agenda provides a fitting backdrop for our efforts to better measure activities and inform about our progress.

The UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific has established a central web-based planning and monitoring system interlinked with all Field Offices in the region. This allows the office to improve planning, inform management decisions, provide systematic monitoring of activity implementation and undertake quality reporting based on data collected at country and regional level. Progress measured against the outcomes of the Regional Programme can be tracked to improve relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of programme development.

This annual summary monitoring report reflects the scope of activity implementation during the second year of the Regional Programme. Based on information sourced from our central planning and monitoring platform, the report aims to provide an overview of UNODC mandates and Regional Programme outcomes to counterparts, donors and other partners. It is part of our endeavor to ensure ownership and strengthen cooperation in making implementation more accessible, transparent and informative. At the same time, this demonstrates how we utilize data and incorporate coherent planning methods to inform and improve our efforts towards achieving UNODC’s mission in the Southeast Asia region – making communities safer from drugs and crime.
DRUG AND PRECURSOR TRAFFICKING | Threat assessments undertaken are key in understanding the flow of drugs and precursors and designing effective solutions. Enhanced understanding of the regional context and strengthened capacities is required to address the emerging challenge of synthetic drug production in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING | MIGRANT SMUGGLING | Regional and inter-agency cooperation and information sharing is key in countering human trafficking and migrant smuggling across the region. Law enforcement agencies often lack sufficient knowledge to correctly identify migrant smuggling cases, and legal frameworks to prosecute cases are not always adequate.

FOREST AND WILDLIFE CRIME | The designation of wildlife and timber trafficking as serious transnational crimes requiring regional action by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime has moved wildlife and forest crime considerably up on the regional agenda. UNODC stands ready to continue supporting Member States in implementing this new policy.

BORDER MANAGEMENT AND CROSS BORDER COOPERATION | Aiming to bring together counterparts from different countries, jurisdictions, and agencies with a focus on sharing information. Communication is the key element in UNODC’s approach to strengthening border control in the region.

ANTI CORRUPTION | By the end of 2015 all countries in the region will have undergone, or almost completed, the first round of the implementation review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Effective anti-corruption efforts require a whole-of-government and society approach, including different sectors and branches of the government, civil society groups and the private sector.

TERRORISM PREVENTION | The growing number of attacks in the region have put terrorism high on the agenda in 2015. UNODC will build on 2015 achievements to continue supporting Member States in strengthening national capacities to counter terrorism and address regional threats such as foreign terrorist fighters returning to the region.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE | Criminal Justice provides the foundation to counter organised crime and protect vulnerable groups through the rule of law. UNODC will continue to support Member States in addressing key criminal justice challenges, and to drive criminal justice reform in the region to ensure UNODC’s other sub-programmes are effective.

DRUGS AND HEALTH, AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT | UNODC continues to offer support to Member States in Southeast Asia in transitioning from compulsory treatment centres for drug users, towards a voluntary community-based treatment approach. While there is still a long way to go towards a consensus in the region, 2015 saw a number of important steps.
Through the Regional Programme UNODC implements a variety of activities and initiatives to promote the rule of law, counter organized crime and terrorism, and protect vulnerable populations from drugs and crime. In order to achieve maximum impact across all these areas, a set of cross-cutting critical success factors (CSF) serve as underlying principles of UNODC’s work in Southeast Asia.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Success Factor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>UNODC's Approach</th>
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<td>Realistic opportunities for impact</td>
<td>Accept the environmental constraints and develop realistic opportunities that are achievable and will enable benefits to be realised</td>
<td>• Continually engage with senior stakeholders to validate insights and identify and prioritise opportunities. Ensure opportunities meet long term objectives. • Focus on project feasibility to achieve agreed outcomes and realize results</td>
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<td>Clear understanding and knowledge of crime and drugs at the national and regional level</td>
<td>Availability and understanding of data on drugs and organized crime is essential to develop activities and analyze effectiveness and impact</td>
<td>• Perform strategic reviews and assessments to gain insights into regional crime trends, legal &amp; regulatory environments and community needs • Promote gathering and sharing of information among Member States • Employ this knowledge for measuring progress and impact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effective stakeholder engagement</td>
<td>Engage and work closely with stakeholders to identify priorities and develop effective recommendations</td>
<td>• Source information from a broad range of key stakeholders in order to obtain real insights • Regular interaction with stakeholders throughout the duration of the programme to ensure continuous validation of data and identify challenges and priorities</td>
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<td>Clear and open communication, internally and externally</td>
<td>Clear communication ensures that activities remain on track in order to meet objectives and priorities, and create momentum among partners</td>
<td>• Incorporate key engagement tools and mechanisms, such as regular programme team meetings, status reports, and programme steering committee meetings • Employ modern communication channels and engage media to create momentum and promote UNODC’s mandates and work in the region</td>
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<td>Effective monitoring, planning and lessons learned</td>
<td>Utilise best practices and past lessons in order to maximise efficiency</td>
<td>• Monitor progress based on results, relying on data collected and updated regularly and analyzed centrally • Ensure insights gained through monitoring tools contribute to further planning • Take into account lessons learned from previous projects and activities</td>
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### Background

With economic integration and trade routes expanding in the region, border management needs to be a priority to protect benefits from security threats. Illicit drugs and precursors are a major concern. Despite significant efforts, countries in the GMS face considerable challenges in this regard. Corruption remains a significant obstacle to development in several countries in the region, and is a prominent element in many of crimes addressed through the Regional Programme.

### UNODC Approach

Through assessments and reports, UNODC aims to show the need to synchronize economic and security agendas in Southeast Asia, and to facilitate discussions among relevant actors across the region. UNODC supports Member States in Southeast Asia and the Pacific to improve legislative frameworks and policies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

### Relevant Work Completed

- Regional conference on border management as a cross-cutting issue in the regional integration context
- A report on “Protecting peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia” was developed for release in early 2016
- Multi-country threat and drug control capacity assessment along Asian Highway Route 3B, a major trafficking corridor was conducted
- GMS drug enforcement agencies brought together for workshops and consultations
- A series of trainings provided to anti-corruption agencies to facilitate UNCAC implementation reviews
- Comprehensive programme of support to the Timor-Leste Anti-Corruption Commission
  
### Methodologies and Tools

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### Results

- Recommendations were adopted to address security challenges in the context of regional integration
- A follow-up meeting for 2016 was agreed upon, leading to an annual engagement plan
- Drug enforcement agencies of the GMS countries agreed on Standard Operating Procedures for joint drug control operations
- Front-line officers better equipped to identify illicit drugs
- All countries in the Southeast Asia and the Pacific have undergone or are about to complete the first cycle of the UNCAC implementation review mechanism
- Involvement of civil society actors in the anti-corruption discourse strengthened
## Terrorism Prevention

### Preventing and countering terrorism by countering the financing of terrorism

**Background**
Recent attacks and high numbers of returning foreign terrorist fighters show the risk to the region. Addressing the financing of terrorist groups is a major challenge.

**UNODC Approach**
UNODC is strengthening Member States’ legislative, policy and coordination capacities to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute the financing of terrorism.

**Relevant Work Completed**
- Trainings of Trainers programmes on countering financing of terrorism in Indonesia and the Philippines
- National workshops and capacity building trainings on countering financing for terrorism

**Methodologies and Tools**
Training of Trainers | Multi-Stakeholder Engagement | Interagency And International Cooperation

**Results**
- Enhanced inter-agency coordination in Indonesia through a Joint Regulation on cooperation against terrorist financing
- Lao PDR adopted Special Operating Procedures (SOPs) for effective detection and analysis of terrorist financing cases

## Criminal Justice

### Researching legal frameworks on child sex offences in the region

**Background**
Sexual exploitation of children is a serious violation of children’s rights. In Southeast Asia, the phenomenon is closely linked to growing regional and international tourism.

**UNODC Approach**
UNODC works to combat child sex offences in Cambodia, Lao, Vietnam and Thailand through a regional legal research lens.

**Relevant Work Completed**
- A legal research meeting bringing together high-level stakeholder from across the region
- The meeting promoted regional legal research to support ongoing collaboration between countries on

**Methodologies and Tools**
Legal Research Discussions | Legislative Assessments | Advocacy And Awareness Raising

**Results**
- A regional consultation on compulsory centres for people who use drugs was held in collaboration with several UN agencies and the drug boards of nine countries
- Consultation drew upon recommendations from a preceding regional expert group

## Drugs and Health, and Alternative Development

### Strengthening drug control cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS)

**Background**
Many countries in the region enforce compulsory treatment for people who use drugs, with poor treatment outcomes and often multiple human rights’ violations.

**UNODC Approach**
UNODC promotes voluntary community-based treatment and care services for people who use drugs as an alternative to compulsory treatment centres.

**Relevant Work Completed**
- A regional consultation on compulsory centres for people who use drugs was held in collaboration with several UN agencies and the drug boards of nine countries
- Consultation drew upon recommendations from a preceding regional expert group

**Methodologies and Tools**
Multi-Stakeholder Engagement | Research And Evidence-Based Strategies | Consensus Building Measures | Interagency Cooperation

**Results**
- Represented Governments agreed to transition towards voluntary community-based treatment and care services and report annually on progress made
- Renewed commitment by member states towards a health-based approach
UNODC is a global leader in the struggle against illicit drugs and organized and serious crime, and the lead United Nations entity for delivering legal and technical assistance to prevent terrorism. Headquartered in Vienna, UNODC operates more than 50 field offices around the world, covering over 150 countries.

UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. Specifically, it provides technical assistance and policy support in the following areas:

- **Organized crime and trafficking**: UNODC helps Governments react to the instability and insecurity caused by crimes like the smuggling of illicit drugs, weapons, natural resources, counterfeit goods and human beings between countries and continents.

- **Corruption**: Corruption is a major impediment to economic and social development. UNODC partners with the public and private sector, as well as civil society, to loosen the grip that corrupt individuals have on government, national borders and trading channels.

- **Terrorism Prevention**: UNODC aims to support Member States develop long-term, customized assistance to entities involved in investigating and adjudicating cases linked to terrorism.

- **Crime prevention and criminal justice reform**: UNODC promotes strengthening the rule of law to guarantee that the accused, the guilty and the victims can all rely on a criminal justice system that is fair and grounded on human rights values. A strong rule of law will also instil confidence among citizens in the effectiveness of the courts and the humanness of the prisons.

- **Drug abuse prevention and health**: Through educational campaigns and by basing its approach on scientific findings, UNODC tries to convince youth not to use illicit drugs, drug-dependent people to seek treatment and Governments to see drug use as a health problem, not a crime.

To further these goals, UNODC’s programme of work rests on three pillars, with knowledge sharing and advocacy as underlying principles:

- **Field-based technical cooperation programmes** to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism

- **Research and analytical work** to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions

- **Normative work** to assist States in the **ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties**, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies

UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from Governments, for more than 90% of its budget.
UNODC Southeast Asia and the Pacific has a team of over 150 providing advice and technical assistance related to the rule of law, non-traditional security threats, law enforcement, criminal justice and drug-related supply and health issues.

Headed by a UNODC Regional Representative, the Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok is home to a multi-disciplinary team of 50 regional programme managers, advisors and administrators. They work with, and support, Member States and regional organizations throughout East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Besides the Regional Office, UNODC currently maintains a presence in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam, as well as in the Pacific region (Fiji and Samoa), which all report to and align with the Regional Office.

Through this strategic setup, UNODC covers the following countries and territories:

In addition, UNODC in the region frequently collaborates with these East Asian countries:
The Regional Programme for Southeast Asia
2014-2017
The Regional Programme outlines the proposed scope and focus of UNODC’s work in Southeast Asia providing a framework for delivering a coherent programme of work to:

- Give clear focus to supporting Member States and regional partners in achieving priority crime and drug outcomes in the region; and
- Increase the responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC’s support to the region.

The programme focuses primarily on regional crime and drug challenges that are best addressed through a coordinated approach, in addition to cross-border and intra-regional cooperation. UNODC Country Programmes are linked to the Regional Programme and focus on specific national level needs and support requirements. The Regional Programme is supported by an expert team that ensures consistency of approach and the sharing of expertise between jurisdictions.

The Regional Programme is focused on five interdependent areas of work and emulates the following vision:

'A healthy safe community, free from the threats posed by organised drug and crime use and confident in the integrity of the criminal justice system to provide access to justice'.

In order to support this vision, UNODC focuses on five sub-programmes of work through an integrated and coordinated approach as well as cross-border and regional cooperation:

UNODC aims to expand the capacity of governments and regional partners to identify challenges, address long-term goals and maintain a high level of technical capacity through developing solutions with stakeholders, while at the same time reviewing and recalibrating activities and programmes based on performance. Strategic oversight and direction for the Regional Programme is provided by an ad hoc Programme Governance Committee (RPGC), including Member States representatives with secretarial and technical support from the Regional Office.
Implementation: The Regional Programme in 2015
In 2015, UNODC implemented activities under all five sub-programmes of the Regional Programme. These included support to regional cooperation frameworks and networks such as the Mekong Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control initiative and the UNODC Border Liaison Office Network. They also featured focused initiatives to strengthen national capacities, such as the partnership to promote community-based treatment for people who depend on drugs, which culminated in the adoption of national guidelines. Similarly, they served to address emerging challenges, including the foreign terrorist fighters phenomenon.

As a major outputs of its work in the region, UNODC in 2015 developed and disseminated a major number of publications reflecting research and data collected on trends and developments in a variety of areas. While these are key to informing policy decisions by relevant national institutions and regional bodies, they also provide important guidance for UNODC in understanding the impact – and identifying areas for improvement – of assistance provided.

At the same time, 2015 has been a period of consolidation. A number of stand-alone legacy projects phased out and were transferred into the implementation framework of the Regional Programme. As a result, the Regional Programme has emerged as a truly integrated framework for UNODC assistance in Southeast Asia, with a clear results-based approach towards ensuring maximum impact and sustainability of assistance is achieved.
Outcome 1.1
Drug and Precursor Trafficking
Outcome 1.1
Member States more effectively identify and counter drug and precursor trafficking

KEY MESSAGE:

Threat assessments undertaken are key in understanding the flow of drugs and precursors and designing effective solutions. Enhanced understanding of the regional context and strengthened capacities is required to address the emerging challenge of synthetic drug production in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

UNODC works with regional and national level partners, in particular in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), to help them more effectively identify and counter drug and precursor trafficking.

The 1993 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Drug Control in the GMS is an important framework for partnership bringing together UNODC and the six countries affected by the Mekong. Primarily a framework for law enforcement cooperation, the MoU also includes drug demand reduction and HIV/Aids as areas for action. 2015 saw the adoption of the 9th Sub-regional Action Plan.

Key achievements in 2015 include:

- Development and adoption by the GMS countries of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Multilateral Operations, which will be key in facilitating future joint drug control operations in the GMS
- A threat assessment along the Asian Highway Route 3B provided valuable understanding of challenges and drug control response capacities along this key trafficking route traversing Thailand, Myanmar and China
- Initial deployment of drug and precursor kits in select countries to strengthen frontline officers’ capacities to detect and interdict illicit drugs was continued
- UNODC contributed to the 24th Anti-Drug Liaison Officials’ Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO) to promote international cooperation in the wider regional dimension
Outcome 1.2 & 1.3
Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling
Outcome 1.2 & 1.3
Member States more effectively identify and counter human trafficking; and Member States more effectively identify and counter migrant smuggling

KEY MESSAGE:
Regional and inter-agency cooperation and information sharing is key in countering human trafficking and migrant smuggling across the region. Law enforcement agencies often lack sufficient knowledge to correctly identify migrant smuggling cases, and legal frameworks to prosecute cases are not always adequate.

Outcome 1.2 aims to: 1) develop strengthened policy and legislative frameworks in the area of human trafficking 2) develop enhanced knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to identify, investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases, 3) develop standards to identify and support victims of human trafficking, 4) make available improved information/data on the nature and scale of human trafficking in the region, and 5) support enhanced networks for coordinated policy and operational responses in human trafficking.

Outcome 1.3 aims to: 1) develop strengthened policy and legislative frameworks in the area of migrant smuggling 2) develop enhanced knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to identify, investigate and prosecute migrant smuggling cases, 3) make available improved information/data on the nature and scale of migrant smuggling in the region, and 4) support enhanced networks for coordinated policy and operational responses in human trafficking.

Key achievements in 2015 include:
- UNODC contributed to three high-level meetings to review regional policies on migrant smuggling and develop a coordinated regional response to the 2015 Southeast Asia migrant crisis
- 28 comprehensive Country Profiles on migrant smuggling from, to and through the respective target countries were finalized and launched. Each country profile provides in-depth data on the push and pull factors, profiles of smugglers and smuggled migrants, fees paid and flows and routes used
- Migrant Smuggling in Asia Report launched
- UNODC continues to actively support the Bali Process. At the March 2015 meeting, policy guides were presented and participants identified gaps and key challenges
Outcome 1.4
Forest and Wildlife Crimes
Outcome 1.4
Member States more effectively identify and counter forest and wildlife crimes

KEY MESSAGE:

The designation of wildlife and timber trafficking as serious transnational crimes requiring regional action by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime has moved wildlife and forest crime considerably up on the regional agenda. UNODC stands ready to continue supporting Member States in implementing this new policy.

UNODC works closely with law enforcement agencies and ASEAN regional bodies to strengthen the regional response against wildlife and forest crime. Outcome 1.4 aims to: 1) develop strengthened policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks relating to forest and wildlife crimes, 2) develop enhanced knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to investigate and prosecute criminal activities related to forest and wildlife crimes, 3) support awareness raising initiatives on the nature and scale of forest and wildlife crimes, and 4) support enhanced mechanisms for regional cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the area of forest and wildlife crimes.

Key achievements in 2015 include:

- In cooperation with the Royal Thai Police, UNODC organized a preparatory meeting to the 2015 ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime, which paved the way for the designation of wildlife and timber trafficking as a serious transnational crime by the 10th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime
- Comprehensive training courses were provided on investigating and prosecute criminal activities related to wildlife and forest crime in Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam
- Intelligence software and investigation equipment was provided to environmental crime police units in Lao PDR and Viet Nam
- UNODC supported the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in the development of a pilot monitoring system to be rolled out at provincial level about cross-border wildlife crimes in Viet Nam
Outcome 1.5
Border Management and Cross-Border Cooperation
Outcome 1.5
Member States establish improved border control mechanisms and capacities, through cross-border cooperation

KEY MESSAGE:

Aiming to bring together counterparts from different countries, jurisdictions and agencies with a focus on sharing information. Communication is the key element in UNODC’s approach to strengthening border control in the region.

Building on earlier efforts under the Partnership Against Transnational Crime through Regional Organised Law Enforcement (PATROL) in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, UNODC border management efforts focus on strengthening the regional Border Liaison Office (BLO) network, and the establishment of port control units in select trade hubs. Outcome 1.5 aims to: 1) further support and sustain multi-agency mechanisms for law enforcement cooperation along and across the borders, 2) develop enhanced capacity to collect, analyze and disseminate/share information on cross-border crimes, and 3) develop enhanced knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) among border law enforcement agencies on intelligence-led responses and basic investigative techniques.

Key achievements in 2015 include:

- A regional conference organized jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand produced recommendations on mainstreaming security considerations into the regional economic and trade agenda
- The first-ever regional BLO meeting including representatives from all national steering/advisory committees was successfully held in August, to strengthen standard operating procedures which improve cross-border coordination and communication
- UNODC conducted a field review for all 57 UNODC-supported BLO locations to assess capacities and needs
- The UNODC-WCO Container Control commenced a comprehensive training and mentoring programme for those countries joining the initiative
Outcome 2.1
Anti-Corruption
Outcome 2.1
Member States establish improved border control mechanisms and capacities, through cross-border cooperation

KEY MESSAGE:

*By the end of 2015 all countries in the region will have undergone, or almost completed, the first round of the implementation review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Effective anti-corruption efforts require a whole-of-government and society approach, including different sectors and branches of the government, civil society groups and the private sector.*

UNODC’s anti-corruption efforts in the region focus on supporting countries meet UNCAC’s requirements by providing technical assistance and facilitating regional exchanges to build national bodies consisting of highly skilled anti-corruption practitioners. Outcome 2.1 aims to: 1) strengthen anti-corruption policies, legislation and strategies in line with UNCAC, 2) strengthen institutional frameworks and capacities in line with UNCAC, 3) support regional anti-corruption forums, networks and institutions, and 4) promote and implement anti-corruption strategies by supporting private sector, civil society groups and academia.

**Key achievements in 2015 include:**

- UNODC assisted Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam engage with the private sector to support and promote the implementation of UNCAC and public-private partnerships
- A series of specialized trainings was delivered in Timor-Leste, strengthening the capacities of the Anti-Corruption Commission and other relevant stakeholders
- Organized a series of training workshops/briefings for executives and staff of the Anti-Corruption Commission of Myanmar
- UNODC promoted the dissemination of the latest online knowledge tools and news among policymakers, anti-corruption practitioners, academia and NGOs in the Asia-Pacific region through the AP-INTACT Network
- Supported the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the ASEAN Corporate Social Responsibility Network (ACN) and chamber of commerce in the region that will develop a private-sector-led strategy against corruption in the ASEAN business community
Outcome 3.1
Counter Terrorism
Outcome 3.1
Member States more effectively prevent and counter terrorism including its financing

KEY MESSAGE:

The growing number of attacks in the region have put terrorism high on the agenda in 2015. UNODC will build on 2015 achievements to continue supporting Member States in strengthening national capacities to counter terrorism and address regional threats such as foreign terrorist fighters returning to the region.

UNODC supports national efforts to strengthen and develop legislative frameworks, policies and strategies against terrorism and associated financing. UNODC provides assistance with the ratification of international legal instruments against terrorism and their effective implementation into domestic legislations. Outcome 3.1 aims to: 1) develop strengthened legislative frameworks, policies and strategies in line with international legal instruments against terrorism, 2) develop enhanced knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism related cases, 3) support enhanced international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism.

Key Achievements in 2015 include:

- Convened a Regional Workshop on Effective Responses to the Situation of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) in Southeast Asia to discuss criminal justice challenges countries in the region are facing when responding to FTF threats
- FTF report which identifies key priority areas that require further strengthening, such as legal frameworks and criminal justice capacity for the region
- Completed a long-term capacity building initiative utilizing a ‘Train-the-Trainer’ programme in Indonesia and the Philippines.
- Financed the translation from Arabic to Bahasa Indonesia of five books to counter terrorist narratives.
Outcome 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 & 4.5
Criminal Justice
Outcome 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 & 4.5
Member States more effectively prevent crime, through evidence-based crime prevention strategies, action plans and related measures; Member States strengthen their criminal justice systems to deliver justice in a fair, effective and equitable manner; Member States more effectively cooperate on cross-border criminal justice issues; Member States more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences; and Member States implement improved prison management regimes in line with international standards.

KEY MESSAGE:

*Criminal Justice provides the foundation to counter organised crime and protect vulnerable groups through the rule of law. UNODC will continue to support Member States in addressing key criminal justice challenges, and to drive criminal justice reform in the region to ensure UNODC’s other sub-programmes are effective.*

UNODC assists Member States to improve the rule of law and ensure justice on the basis of equality, with particular attention to gender equality and the rights and vulnerabilities specific to children. Some Southeast Asian countries have inadequate laws that criminalize violence against women or fail to implement them, while children are sometimes treated similarly to adults under the law. The region also suffers from weak mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition networks, obstructing efforts to combat transnational crimes.

Assistance is provided to Member States through capacity building and coordination efforts in key focus areas, and through the presence of a Senior Prosecutorial and Judicial Advisor.

**Key achievements in 2015 include:**

- The 3rd Senior Officials Workshop on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition in East Asia and the Pacific was organized in October 2015, enhancing the understanding of challenges to MLA in and around the ASEAN region.
- UNODC, in cooperation with the Korean Institute of Criminology, developed a report on improving MLA in the region as an effective tool to counter the challenges from emerging transnational organized crime.
- UNODC facilitated the first regional legal research group meeting on crimes against children, bringing together officials from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as a number of international organizations.
- In cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency, UNODC organized the first of a series of prison management seminar in Myanmar.

**Project Childhood**

In 2014, UNODC’s 4-year regional project to address child sex offences – Project Childhood – came to an end. The project had contributed to improved legal framework and enhanced law enforcement capacities. Building on the achievements made, UNODC in late 2015 undertook preparatory efforts towards re-expanding activities in countering child sex offences.
Outcome 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4
Drugs & Health and Alternative Development
Outcome 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4
Member States increasingly implement evidence-based drug use prevention policies and programmes; Member States provide improved access to quality drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration services; Member States provide increased access to (and promote uptake of) HIV prevention, treatment and care services among people who use drugs, and prisoners; and Member States develop and implement alternative development policies and programmes in poppy growing areas

KEY MESSAGE:

UNODC continues to offer support to Member States in Southeast Asia in transitioning from compulsory treatment centres for drug users, towards a voluntary community-based treatment approach. While there is still a long way to go towards a consensus in the region, 2015 saw a number of important steps.

The use of opiates and amphetamine-type stimulants continues to be a major problem in Southeast Asia, with people who inject drugs among the most severely affected groups. Much remains to be done in order to more effectively prevent, treat and re-integrate drug users. In particular, UNODC has been focusing on promoting the use of voluntary, community-based drug treatment approaches as an alternative to the use of compulsory centres for drug users.

Key Achievements in 2015 include:
• Member States at the 3rd Regional Consultation on Compulsory Centres for Drug Users acknowledged the need to support voluntary community-based treatment and services through the implementation of a transitional framework
• Several steps contributed to the outcome above, including an Informal Partner Consultation in February 2015 and the development of a discussion paper on transitional strategies
• The Philippines in September 2015 launched a national Guidance for Community-Based Treatment and Care Services for People Affected by Drug Use and Dependence in the Philippines, developed with support from UNODC
• UNODC supported the review of the 1993 drug law in Myanmar. In December 2015 Myanmar, as a result of advocacy efforts led by UNODC and UNAIDS, amended the Excise Act 1917 to repeal sections which limit access to drug treatment services
Regional Networks & Partners
In addition to bilateral cooperation with Member States, UNDOC’s work in Southeast Asia and the Pacific is founded on a strong partnership with regional institutions – especially the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN policy bodies (such as the Senior Officials’ Meeting on Transnational Crime and relevant Ministerial Meetings) and the ASEAN Secretariat, which serve as a main regional framework of partnership for the Regional Programme, and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. Other major partner frameworks include the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and the Bali Process on Smuggling of Migrants, Trafficking in Person and Related Transnational Crime.

UNODC also works closely with a wide number of UN and non-UN agencies or organizations such as UNESCAP, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, APEC, INTERPOL, PIDC and regional Civil Society Organizations.

UN-ASEAN Secretariat cooperation
Cooperation between UN Secretariat agencies and the ASEAN Secretariat is governed by the 2011 Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the UN, which mirrors the three ASEAN Communities. UNODC contributes regularly to coordination efforts in this context.

Donors
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- Australia
- Canada
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- Japan
- Republic of Korea
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Sweden
- Thailand
- USA
- The European Union
- ASEAN Secretariat
- FAO
UNODC Planning & Monitoring in Southeast Asia
To monitor progress in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, UNODC has set up a central web-based planning and monitoring system which brings together information from all offices in the region. This ensures:

- Maximum availability of information through continuous, systematic and transparent collection of data
- Quality reporting based on information generated at country and regional level
- Informed and strategic decision making at management level

Managing for results means to focus on the desired outcomes and impact and then identify what activities are needed to get there.