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## Acronyms

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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARIN-WA</td>
<td>Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCE</td>
<td>Autorité supérieure de contrôle d’Etat (Burkina Faso’s anti-corruption institution)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIS</td>
<td>Brigade d’Investigations Spéciales</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCP</td>
<td>Container Control Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENOZO</td>
<td>Norbert Zongo Cell for Investigative Journalism in West Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTITF</td>
<td>United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
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<td>FIU</td>
<td>Financial Intelligence Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>FTF</td>
<td>Foreign terrorist fighter</td>
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<td>GIABA</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa</td>
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<td>HALCIA</td>
<td>Haute Autorité de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Infractions Assimilées, (Niger’s anti-corruption institution)</td>
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<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization</td>
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<td>JAITF</td>
<td>Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force</td>
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<td>MINUSMA</td>
<td>United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali</td>
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<td>NACIWA</td>
<td>Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa</td>
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<td>OCS</td>
<td>Office Central des Stupéfiants, Mali’s centralized drug control institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCMS</td>
<td>Plateforme de Coopération en Matière de Sécurité (G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform)</td>
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<td>PCU</td>
<td>Port Control Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIP &amp; SOM</td>
<td>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants</td>
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<td>ToT</td>
<td>Training of Trainers</td>
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<td>UNCAC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention against Corruption</td>
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<td>UNISS</td>
<td>United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel</td>
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<td>UNPOL</td>
<td>United Nations Police</td>
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<td>UNTOC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>WACAP</td>
<td>Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAEMU</td>
<td>West African Economic and Monetary Union</td>
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<td>WCO</td>
<td>World Customs Organization</td>
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Disclaimer: this report is not an official UNODC publication. Its content does not necessarily reflect the views of the organization.
Making the Sahel a priority: Addressing transnational organized crime and terrorism

Situation

With about 70 million inhabitants of which two-thirds are under the age of 25, the Sahel is one of the poorest regions in the world. Spanning across five countries located in a semi-desertic area, the Sahel region covers the same surface as the countries comprising the European Union.

Flows of illicit drugs, migrants, firearms and terrorists have flourished along traditional trade and migration routes—at the cost of security, good governance and development. Extremely high fertility rates, culminating at 7.4 children per woman on average in Niger, are adding pressure on governments to create economic opportunities, contain related migratory pressures and prevent the recruitment of children and youth by criminal, violent extremist and terrorist groups.

After Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) seized northern Mali in 2012, the Sahel region witnessed increasing levels of insecurity due to Al-Qaida-affiliated terrorist groups. This is evidenced by the deadly attacks in Mali in November 2015, Burkina Faso in January 2016 and Côte d’Ivoire in March 2016. In March 2017, AQIM, the Macina Liberation Front, Al-Mourabitoun and Ansar Dine formed a coalition: “The Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims” (Jama’a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin), further compounding the ability of individual states to respond to increasingly transnational threats.

Approach

This report provides information on the results achieved and activities implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the context of its Sahel Programme, since start of implementation in January 2014.

The objective of the Programme is to strengthen the capacity of governments in the Sahel region to combat drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption by enhancing the accessibility, efficiency and accountability of criminal justice systems. UNODC has unique expertise in helping governmental institutions address the issues of organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism through legislative, criminal justice and law enforcement advisory services, technical assistance, and by promoting regional and international cooperation.

As part of UNODC’s engagement in the Sahel region and its priorities in West and Central Africa, the Sahel Programme contributes to the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) and ensures coordination with multiple UN agencies and other partners.

Most importantly, the Programme collaborates closely with beneficiary governments to align itself with national priorities and assistance needs, involving them at both political and operational levels to identify new issues and trends affecting the region. As this report demonstrates, results achieved by government institutions in the Sahel showcase strong ownership in dealing with the various security challenges they are facing.

The Sahel

In the context of the Sahel Programme, the Sahel region refers to Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, with linkages made with other countries in the region, such as Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo, as relevant and necessary. To ensure a comprehensive and sustainable approach to the challenges affecting the region, the neighbouring countries of the Maghreb region (Algeria, Libya and Morocco) also participate in the Programme.
- Burkina Faso adopts legislation against terrorism............................................................... (Page 6)
The government of Burkina Faso adopted an updated counter-terrorism law in December 2015, following UNODC assistance. The new law features provisions to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTF), a rising concern for Sahel countries and the international community at large. In January 2017, Burkinabe legislators passed another law to create and institutionalize a specialized judicial unit to strengthen the fight against terrorism and its financing, following the provision of UNODC legal expertise and training.

- Chad reinforces counter-terrorism measures ........................................................................ (Page 6)
In the wake of terrorist attacks in the country, Chad established an anti-terrorist coordination cell regrouping law enforcement agencies and magistrates to facilitate the sharing of tactical information through the use of a secure database. The creation of the cell followed technical assistance provided by UNODC to enhance cooperation within the criminal justice system. Subsequently, UNODC and Chadian authorities developed a three year national programme (2016-2018) to strengthen rule of law-based and human rights compliant criminal justice responses against terrorism.

- Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger boost measures against terrorism financing........................... (Page 7)
In 2016, Sahel Governments included in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) passed laws criminalizing terrorism financing and related money laundering. UNODC took part to the development of the WAEMU regional directive that underlies these national laws, ensuring its compliance with international standards.

- Niger seizes vehicles and arrests migrant smugglers ........................................................... (Page 8)
In the Agadez region – a major hub for migrant smuggling in the Sahel – Nigerien authorities seized 117 vehicles related to migrant smuggling, leading to 130 arrests and the repatriation of over 7,264 irregular migrants. These operations stem from the legislation on smuggling of migrants unanimously adopted by the Parliament of Niger in May 2015, following UNODC assistance.

- Mali discovers and investigates human trafficking network ............................................. (Page 9)
In 2016, Malian authorities discovered a human trafficking network in a remote mining area north of the capital, Bamako, following UNODC training. Around 30 foreign girls, including minors, were identified as victims of forced prostitution, seeing clients more than ten times a day to repay the amount set by their traffickers for their release.

- Mali dismantles drug trafficking network ............................................................................. (Page 10)
In late October 2016, Malian authorities arrested the kingpin behind an international drug trafficking network operating in Mali. The arrest – carried outside the mosque where the imam-turned-drug lord had just finished reciting the Friday morning prayer – was made possible through cooperation and information exchange between law enforcement agencies in the region, which UNODC had facilitated. This represents one of the first operations in Mali that result in dismantling an international drug trafficking network.

- Law enforcement authorities in Mali prosecute criminal networks ...................................... (Page 11)
In early 2017, Malian law enforcement authorities dismantled criminal networks operating in the capital, Bamako, following the delivery of operational equipment by UNODC to the Malian Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection, and the provision of specialized training.

- Airports seize illegal drugs, passports, gold and cash .......................................................... (Page 12)
Since their establishment in 2014 and 2015, the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs) of the Niamey, Niger, and Bamako, Mali, international airports seized over 20 kg of methamphetamine, 22 kg of cocaine, USD 1,000,000, EUR 585,000 and CFA 32,000,000 in undeclared bills, as well as 87 kg of gold and 114 fake passports.

- Malian law enforcement agencies cooperate to identify and seize precursor chemicals ......(Page 13)
A Malian Gendarme detected a box of “Ephedrine” after receiving specialized training on drug detection and identification by UNODC and DPKO. Following the discovery, which occurred at a border crossing point in November 2016, the Gendarme sent a picture of the suspicious box to a police officer with whom he attended the training in August 2016, who confirmed the nature of the product.
- Burkina Faso and Mali mark over 13,500 firearms

UNODC provided marking equipment related registration software for state owned civilian firearms to Burkina Faso and Mali, as well as training on their use. As a result, more than 13,500 firearms have been marked in both countries since 2015.

- Burkinabe authorities identify and seize terrorist firearm

“UNODC assistance enabled the National Police to identify and locate a firearm from Burkina Faso’s weapon stock within a terrorist group operating in the Sahelian zone of Mali,” reported Adama Sankara, a Burkinabe police officer in early 2017.

- The G5 Sahel establishes Security Cooperation Platform

The G5 has established a Security Cooperation Platform with support of UNODC. Following the refurbishment and delivery of equipment to the Platform’s national units, UNODC experts have provided specialized training to PCMS staff to strengthen their capacity to counter terrorism and transnational organized crime.

- Chad, Mali and Niger cooperate to prosecute terrorists

Through regional judicial platforms supported by UNODC, Chadian, Malian and Nigerien authorities successfully cooperated to facilitate the interrogation, extradition and prosecution of terrorists located in the Sahel region. In May 2017, an agreement on judicial cooperation was reached between the three countries, following UNODC assistance.

- Niger recovers over USD 5 million in assets

Following the adoption of the anti-corruption bill related to the High Authority for the Fight against Corruption and Related Offences (HALCIA) in December 2016, the government of Niger has recovered some CFA 3 billion [more than USD 5 million] in bank accounts, real estate and property. A portion of the embezzled funds were traced back to a hospital close to the capital Niamey.

- Sahel authorities adopt legal instruments against terrorism and transnational crime

Since the beginning of the UNODC Sahel Programme, Sahel authorities have adopted 11 legal instruments strengthening provisions against terrorism and transnational organized crime. These followed the provision of legal drafting expertise by UNODC to legislators in the region.

- Niger strengthens protection of children allegedly associated with terrorist groups

Since 2016, Niger has adopted various measures to improve the treatment of children allegedly associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups. This includes their separation from adult detainees, the release and reintegration children held since 2015, and the signature of a Protocol between the government and the UN that recognizes the obligation to ensure protection to children associated with armed and terrorist groups.

- Sahel prisons initiate reform to prevent radicalization to violence

As one of the very first initiatives to prevent radicalization, prison administrations in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger are piloting a risk assessment tool to improve prisoners’ classification and categorization. The tool allows prison staff to determine the individual needs and security risk of prisoners, especially those convicted for terrorist-related offences or those more vulnerable to radicalization to violence.

Activities implemented by UNODC in the Sahel region are supported by contributions from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United States.
Burkina Faso adopts legislation against terrorism

The government of Burkina Faso adopted an updated counter-terrorism law in December 2015, following UNODC assistance. The new law features provisions to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTF), a rising concern for Sahel countries and the international community at large.

“As a result of training and meetings organized by UNODC, my administration gathered a team to amend the text” - Théophile Sawadogo, Director of Judicial Affairs and Justice, Ministry of Justice of Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou.

In January 2017, Burkinabe legislators passed another law to create and institutionalize a specialized judicial unit (in French, «Pôle judiciaire spécialisé») to strengthen the fight against terrorism and its financing, following the provision of UNODC legal expertise and training.

To increase efficiency in the treatment of terrorism cases by the judicial sector, a number of Burkinabe justice officials are now specialized in the treatment of terrorism-related offenses. UNODC experts provided support to Burkinabe legislators in analyzing the draft laws and ensuring their compliance with international conventions. Mr. Sawadogo added: “The specialized Judicial Unit for the fight against terrorism and terrorism financing was also created following UNODC assistance.”

UNODC also provided specialized training to the future designated pool of justice officials staffing the specialized judicial unit against terrorism on themes such as the treatment of terrorism cases, as well as on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of criminal activity suspected of financing terrorism.

As related by a Burkinabe justice official whose identity has been concealed to preserve the investigation’s confidentiality: “Following a terrorist attack in my constituency, I used knowledge acquired through UNODC training, which enabled me to meet the investigation’s requirements. The perpetrators were identified and located in a neighbouring country. Using data related to cellphones and antennas – one of the techniques presented in UNODC training – we were able to arrest 16 accomplices involved in this attack, by identifying telephone lines, most frequently used phone numbers, and analyzing the length of conversations.”

The same investigation techniques also allowed Burkinabe authorities in Dori, in the North-East of Burkina Faso, near the Nigerien border, to charge suspects with hostage-taking, kidnapping, sequestration and complicity in the taking of hostages in connection with a terrorist enterprise. As relayed by the justice official in charge: “By following the procedure as described by the trainer during the UNODC workshop, I was able to obtain some compromising elements allowing to charge suspects.”

Burkina Faso saw a spike in terrorist activity in 2016. Several attacks cost military forces and civilians many lives, including in Ouagadougou, the capital, where 28 people were killed after Islamist militants attacked the Splendid Hotel in January 2016.

Chad reinforces counter-terrorism measures

In the wake of terrorist attacks in the country, Chad established an anti-terrorist coordination cell regrouping law enforcement agencies and magistrates to facilitate the sharing of tactical information through the use of a secure database. The creation of the cell followed technical assistance provided by UNODC to enhance cooperation within the criminal justice system.

Subsequently, UNODC and Chadian authorities developed a three year national programme (2016-2018) to strengthen rule of law-based and human rights compliant criminal justice responses against terrorism.

The Programme focuses on, among others, the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in accordance with the rule of law, including especially human rights; international and regional judicial cooperation; enhanced knowledge and capacity building for addressing the legal and criminal justice challenges concerning foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) and countering violent extremism; and strengthening rule of law-based criminal justice measures to emerging terrorism- and violent extremism-related challenges.
Government authorities in the Sahel have undertaken considerable steps to strengthen their preventive and enforcement measures against terrorism and violent extremism, as shown above. The recurrence of deadly attacks in and outside capitals testifies to continuing need to support the capacity of state institutions.

The recent creation of “Jama’a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin” under the leadership of Iyad Ag Ghali, former head of Ansar Dine, regrouping Ansar Dine, the Macina liberation front, Al-Mourabitoun and the Saharan branch of AQIM is likely to complicate further these transnational dynamics. Weakening terrorist groups’ ability to finance their activities thus emerges as a crucial priority for countries in the region, and the world at large.

Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger boost measures against terrorism financing

In 2016, Sahel Governments included in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) passed laws criminalizing terrorism financing and related money laundering. UNODC took part to the elaboration of the WAEMU regional directive that underlies these national laws, ensuring its compliance with international standards.

As the only independent international actor involved in WAEMU consultation sessions to elaborate the regional directive, UNODC shared its expertise with legislators from the region to ensure that financial flows suspected of financing terrorist and criminal activity can be tracked and stopped, while also bringing those involved to justice.

Since the transposition of the directive into Burkina Faso’s, Mali’s and Niger’s national legislation in 2016, UNODC experts provided extensive training to justice officials and involved in the fight against terrorism financing and money laundering, as well as to their trainers.

To strengthen knowledge of the newly-adopted laws among reporting entities – vital actors in the fight against these phenomena – awareness-raising activities were also organized across the three countries in 2016, resulting in more efficient cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and criminal justice officials.

As said by Adama Nouhou Ouattara, Head of Burkina Faso’s FIU: “UNODC training improved our relations with judicial authorities. Their attention was particularly captured by FIU’s use of soft information to identify the resources used by foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) to act.”

UNODC strengthens anti-money laundering efforts in the region by collaboration with global bodies and regional agencies by strengthening legislative frameworks and strategies on the matter.
Niger seizes vehicles and arrests migrant smugglers

In the Agadez region – a major hub for migrant smuggling in the Sahel – Nigérien authorities seized 117 vehicles related to migrant smuggling, leading to 130 arrests and the repatriation of over 7,264 irregular migrants. These operations stem from the legislation on smuggling of migrants adopted by the Parliament of Niger in May 2015, following UNODC assistance.

The adoption of the updated law followed the extensive support that UNODC, as well as other organizations, provided to the Nigérien government encouraging its adoption and ensuring its alignment with international norms. Niger is the first country in the Sahel region to adopt legislation specifically on the smuggling of migrants. The adoption of this law sets a precedent for the region, sending a strong message to criminal groups involved in these activities, and encouraging neighbouring countries to adopt similar legislation.

Police and gendarmerie training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger adopted modules on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants as part of their national training curricula. UNODC developed these modules, tailoring them to national laws and circumstances, and trained a pool of permanent instructors from the training institutes on the matter.

“Following this [national] training, we included these two offenses in the training syllabi for initial and continued training.” - Lieutenant Mohammed Keita, Permanent Instructor in National Gendarmerie’s School Command and Training Director for the Advanced Course of Gendarmerie in Mali.

Situation

Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants are highly lucrative crimes, generating billions of dollars of annual profits globally, and have become a growing cause of concern for Sahel States. Beyond the criminal aspects, trafficking in persons (TIP) is also a serious human rights violation that transforms the victims into objects of exploitation.

Similarly, smuggling of migrants (SOM), especially when accompanied by aggravating circumstances, can expose migrants to various abuses and violations of their fundamental rights and endanger their lives while generating major profits to the smuggling networks.

Whether human beings are trafficked against their will for the purpose of exploitation (human trafficking) or are facilitated to cross borders through irregular means for financial profit (migrant smuggling), criminal groups profit from these illegal activities, weakening Sahel states’ ability to exert control over their territories and citizens.

In 2010, UNODC estimated that smuggling of West African migrants into Europe generated USD 150 million a year. Considering current flows of irregular migration and the resulting crisis in Europe since summer 2015, it is reasonable to believe that profits in the region have gone up considerably.

These results were achieved following activities financed by Austria and Denmark
Mali discovers and investigates human trafficking network

In 2016, Malian authorities discovered a human trafficking network in a remote mining area north of the capital, Bamako, following UNODC training. Some thirty foreign girls, including minors, were forced into prostitution, seeing clients more than ten times a day to repay the amount set by their traffickers for their release.

The officers behind the operation, trained by UNODC, were alerted by an inhabitant of the mining area. Noticing the girls’ poor standards of living, the witness went to Bamako to share his concerns, and report the lack of appropriate action from the authorities located in the mining area.

Unlike the officers in charge of the mining area, who assumed that the girls were guilty of prostitution, authorities in the capital were able to identify them as victims of human trafficking. Their victim status could be established following individual testimonies and specific questions about their country of origin, the travel route they took, and the recruitment process that dragged them into prostitution. Many of these girls were deprived of identity documents, and gave all their earnings to their trafficker with the pretext that the girls had to repay back the costs related to their travel from their country of origin.

Relying on knowledge acquired during UNODC training sessions, authorities in Bamako were able to reestablish a level of trust between authorities and the victims. The officer in charge of the case stated:

“The training allowed me to detect the network through specific clues. Three identified suspects are currently in detention, and others, co-authors and accomplices, are being identified.”

The same source, whose name cannot be disclosed due to the ongoing investigation, also declared that while the investigation is still in progress, the girls have been taken care of by competent authorities and CSOs, and their repatriation back to their country of origin is ongoing.

According to the Coordinator of the Sahel Programme, “this case highlights both the relevance of such training activities, and the need to broaden them to reach frontline law enforcement officers operating outside of the capital city, who are often at the forefront in the management and investigation of similar human trafficking cases.” This need, also raised by government representatives during the Sahel Programme’s annual coordination meetings, is a priority area of intervention for the Programme’s future.

UNODC enhances the capacities of governments to identify and combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling, by targeting the criminals and protecting and assisting victims and vulnerable migrants. In this framework, UNODC implemented 13 activities related to the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in the Sahel region, by training 275 beneficiaries (including 26 women), from various institutions.
Mali dismantles drug trafficking network

In late October 2016, Malian authorities arrested the kingpin of an international drug trafficking network operating in Mali. The arrest – carried outside the mosque where the imam-turned-drug lord had just finished reciting the Friday morning prayer – was made possible through cooperation and information exchange between law enforcement agencies in the region, which UNODC had facilitated. This represents one of the first operations in Mali that result in dismantling an international drug trafficking network.

This information showcases increased capacity and enhanced regional cooperation on behalf of Malian law enforcement authorities in the fight against drug trafficking.

The beginning of this investigation dates back to May 2016, when the OCS seized a record amount of illicit drugs, confiscating more than 2.7 tons of cannabis in Bamako aboard a truck from Ghana.

“His arrest was possible through the exchange of information between OCS [the «Office Central des Stupéfiants»—Mali’s centralized drug control institution] and the OCRETIS [the counterpart in Senegal]. The information that we received from our colleagues in Dakar allowed us to locate the suspect in Niamey, Niger.”

In August 2016, the OCS also seized more than 400 grams of cocaine cut with ephedrine for a market value of CFA 13 million (about USD 20,000) in Mopti, which confirmed the existence of a criminal network between Bamako and Segou Kidal.

Since 2015, UNODC and the United Nations Police (UNPOL) based at the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) have been providing joint assistance to the OCS, Police and Gendarmerie in Mali. The units of the Malian Police anti-drug squad (the « Brigade des Stupéfiants ») were the first recipients of such training when the then Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions of DPKO, Dmitry Titov, launched the initiative in partnership with the Executive Director of UNODC, Yury Fedotov, in order to step up the fight against drug trafficking.

As a result of UNODC, DPKO and other partners’ concerted efforts, the anti-drugs squad was able to seize an increasing amount of drugs since 2014.
In early 2017, Malian law enforcement authorities dismantled criminal networks operating in the capital, Bamako, following the delivery of operational equipment, including vehicles, by UNODC to the Malian Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection, and the provision of specialized training.

"The vehicle [provided by UNODC] was used to follow suspects to their homes…plan the operation, and conduct the search…which resulted in the seizure of counterfeit dollar bills worth USD 5 million, several forged passports, false stamps (including on behalf of the Director General of Customs), and uniforms from the Controller General of the Police, a Police officer and a Customs officer, as well as ammunition, a shotgun, about 60 telephones, a few cameras, and two vehicles," said Senior Colonel Adama Mbarikou, Commander of the Research Brigade of the Bamako Gendarmerie.

The vehicle provided to his unit, tasked to investigate, collect and process intelligence from the capital’s district and suburbs, is also regularly used to transfer suspects (including terrorist suspects) from where they are detained – often hundreds of kilometres from the capital – to the courts where they are judged.

Similarly, the vehicle allocated to the Malian Police’s Anti-Drugs Squad (in French, “Brigade des Stupéfiants”) allowed the unit to intercept three suspects carrying 1.6 kg of cocaine in February 2017.

"On the premises, investigators also seized five passports, six credit cards, three residency permits from Brazil in the name of one of the traffickers, ten telephones, two electronic scales and a bag of baking soda to process cocaine [into crack cocaine]," said the Brigade in a subsequent statement.

In the framework of UNODC’s long-lasting partnership with Malian authorities, its Sahel Programme delivered ten off-road vehicles to the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection in October 2016, to the national Police (including the Brigade), the national Gendarmerie and the “Office Central des Stupéfiants” (Mali’s centralized drug control institution).

UNODC also supported the refurbishment of the Gendarmerie training academy in Bamako, where over 1,000 officials are being trained to counter all forms of transnational organized crime, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling, following UNODC train-the-trainer sessions.

"UNODC is the only organization to support infrastructure, and three classes have already been trained with UNODC’s curriculum on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, including one composed of over 100 criminal investigation officers," said Colonel Sékou Kamissoko, the head of the training academy.
In December 2016 and January 2017, the JAITF in Bamako seized over 1.9 kg of cocaine from Latin America. The drugs were trafficked along the infamous "cocaine route" tying South America to Europe via West Africa. The Airport Communications Programme (AIRCOP) is designed specifically to fight drug trafficking networks.

These results are in addition to the seizures of more than 9 kg of gold bars, EUR 500,000 and USD 37,000 at Niamey airport in October and November 2016. Recently, in Niger, a radicalized French citizen was also intercepted at the airport, while possibly on the way to combat zones.

Since their establishment in 2014 and 2015, the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAIFTs) of the Niamey, Niger, and Bamako, Mali, international airports seized over 20 kg of methamphetamine, 22 kg of cocaine, USD 1,000,000, EUR 585,000 and CFA 32,000,000 in undeclared bills, as well as 87 kg of gold and 114 fake passports.

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AIRCOP has unique expertise in air border controls, and has provided extensive training to the task forces, composed of officials from Police, Customs, Immigration, Gendarmerie and airport authorities. Enhancing real time cooperation and exchange of operational information between international airports in Africa and Latin America through secure international databases such as Interpol’s I24/7 is the driving force behind the JAIFTs.

"AIRCOP allowed to set up a single specialized entity grouping all forces to fight against illicit trafficking of all kinds. Today, drug trafficking in the Bamako-Senou airport diminished as a result of the increased coordination afforded by the platform." Captain Alhader Yoro Maïga, Senior Air Operations Officer at the Bamako JAITF.
Synthetic drugs: new trends

The emergence of new drug trafficking and consumption trends in the region has reinforced the need to strengthen law enforcement agencies’ capacity to identify drugs and precursor chemicals used for their production, especially given that most of the front-line officials involved in these operations lack formal training on the matter and related equipment.

The abuse and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical drugs is not the only alarming trend that has emerged in recent years across the region. The report of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for West Africa and the Sahel late 2016 states that methamphetamine production and trafficking is on the rise in West Africa:

"In January 2016, the national police of Niger seized approximately seven million tablets of illegally-imported Tramadol, a synthetic opiate imported from Asia. Other medicines seized were composed primarily of 2.7 million tablets of diazepam, and 420,000 dexamethasone tablets."

"In March 2016, Nigeria’s National Drug Law Enforcement Agency dismantled for the first time an illegal methamphetamine ‘super lab’. The laboratory...was similar to those discovered in Mexico, which produced three to four tons of methamphetamine per production cycle."

Based on existing trafficking routes for cocaine and cannabis resin, and as proven by the seizure of 16 kg of methamphetamine by Malian airport authorities in 2014, it is likely that a significant portion of the methamphetamine transits through the Sahel.

Malian law enforcement agencies cooperate to identify and seize precursor chemicals

Malian Gendarme Idrissa Coulibaly detected a box of “Ephedrine” – a precursor chemical used for the production of methamphetamine – after receiving specialized training on drug detection and identification by UNODC and DPKO.

Following the discovery, which occurred at a border crossing point in November 2016, the Gendarme sent a picture of the suspicious box to a police officer with whom he attended the training in August 2016, who confirmed the nature of the product. The products were seized, and the owner was arrested and handed over to the National Gendarmerie for investigation.

UNODC also delivered drug test kits to border authorities in the Liptako-Gourma region bordering Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, as well as to the Malian National Health Laboratory, the OCS, the Police’s anti-drugs squad, the Gendarmerie’s Mobile Intervention Brigade, Customs authorities and the JAITF in Bamako. Front-line officials involved in the fight against drug trafficking subsequently received training on the use of these tools, which represent a cost-effective and portable alternative to traditional practices involving the shipment of seized products to laboratories.

As related by Chief Superintendent Mohammed Ali Awaissoun of the Malian Police anti-drugs squad, UNODC drug test kits and related training strengthened both chemical analysis capacity for his unit, but also promoted inter-agency cooperation among different law enforcement services:

“We are often solicited by the other Units when they proceed to seizures. Following the training (on kits), the Police of Bamako’s district requested us to identify seized products. The training enabled us to react instantly.”

These results were achieved following activities financed by Denmark, France and Japan.
Burkinabe authorities identify and seize terrorist firearm

“UNODC assistance enabled the National Police to identify and locate a firearm from Burkina Faso’s weapon stock within a terrorist group operating in the Sahelian zone of Mali,” reported Adama Sankara, a Burkinabe police officer in early 2017.

Mr. Sankara further explained that the terrorist group managed to obtain the weapon following an attack on the Intangom Police station in the province of Oudalan, Burkina Faso, near the Malian border.

Gerard Illy, also a Burkinabe police officer, was able to identify and arrest a firearms trafficker operating between Benin and Burkina Faso, following UNODC training on the investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking and firearms-related crimes: “UNODC specialized training allowed me to investigate, arrest and refer to judicial authorities a firearms and ammunition trader based in Ouagadougou on illicit trafficking charges, based on information obtained from Benin via the French Embassy.”

UNODC provided marking equipment and related registration software for state-owned civilian firearms to Burkina Faso and Mali, as well as training on their use. As a result, more than 13,500 firearms were marked in both countries since 2015.

These practical measures complement the support that UNODC has provided to countries in the region to update national legislation on arms control, particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. UNODC has supported elaborating legal gap analysis between current laws and international legal instruments on firearms control.

Following a validation meeting held in March 2017 in Ouagadougou, a draft law aligned with international instruments on the fight against illicit firearms trafficking and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons was finalized and is currently being reviewed by relevant authorities.

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These results were achieved following activities financed by Denmark and Japan.
Nexus between transnational organized crime and terrorism

The link between different forms of crimes — in particular transnational organized crime and terrorism and its financing — is well established, as stated by UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov on the United Nations radio on 5 January 2017:

“...we observe this nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime. We need to...engage Member States in more meaningful cooperation in addressing these...links and nexus where illicit money from drug trafficking, trafficking in cultural property and human trafficking can be used to support violent extremism and terrorism.”

Through UNSC S/RES/2295 (2016), which authorizes the MINUSMA to adopt a more “proactive and robust posture” to counter these asymmetric threats, the United Nations Security Council “calls upon all Member States, notably Sahel, West Africa and Maghreb States, as well as regional, bilateral and multilateral partners, to enhance their coordination, including through the G5 Sahel [...], to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat in a comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups crossing borders and seeking safe havens in the Sahel region, notably AQIM, MUJAO, Ansar Dine and Al Mourabitoun, and to prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime and other illicit activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants and human trafficking.”

Regional cooperation

To provide a comprehensive and sustainable response to these transnational challenges, UNODC supports regional cooperation initiatives in the areas of justice and law enforcement. These have led to the operational results outlined in the following pages.

“There is a need to address the growing nexus between security and development in the region and the long-term consequences of poor governance. The latter can create frustration among populations, especially the younger ones, which may evolve into marginalization, creating fertile grounds for terrorist groups seeking to attract more members.

I wish to pay tribute to the activities undertaken by UNODC and its Sahel Programme, and commend the synergy and coordination efforts they have shown in partnership with the countries of the region.”

- Mbaranga Gasarabwe, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).
The G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform

G5 Sahel Heads of States adopted the legal framework of their Security Cooperation Platform (PCMS) in November 2015. The PCMS aims to facilitate regional cooperation between law enforcement agencies on issues related to terrorism and transnational organized crime. The legal framework was drafted with the assistance of UNODC experts. Leading up to its adoption in 2015, UNODC worked closely with the G5 Sahel to ensure that the legal framework of the PCMS align with international best practices in law enforcement cooperation.

The PCMS aims to promote national and regional cooperation among law enforcement agencies on issues related to illicit trafficking, emerging crimes and terrorism. It is composed of five national antennas based in the capital of each country, linked through a secure database to a regional information-sharing center in Nouakchott, Mauritania.

By regrouping focal points of various law enforcement institutions (Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, etc.) in each country, the national and regional units will promote concerted action between law enforcement and judicial authorities within and across countries.

UNODC experts continued throughout 2016 to work closely with the G5 Sahel Secretariat and multilateral partners to establish a support plan aimed at defining the attributes of the PCMS and its national units located in each capital.

“UNODC support to the G5 Sahel has been most beneficial. Since 2014, UNODC drafted legal texts creating the Security Cooperation Platform (PCMS), equipped regional and national units, and carried out capacity building for actors in charge of counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime,” stated Najim Elhadj Mohamed, Permanent Secretary of the G5 Sahel.

Established in February 2014 to meet the security challenges affecting the Sahel, the G5 Sahel has since been recognized as a key partner in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime in the region. UNODC forged a close partnership with the G5 Sahel and its Secretariat.
The G5 Sahel enhances law enforcement cooperation in the region

The G5 Sahel validated a UNODC support programme for the operationalization of the G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform (PCMS). Following the establishment of the PCMS and the refurbishment and delivery of equipment to the national units, UNODC experts provided specialized training to PCMS staff to strengthen their capacity to counter terrorism and transnational organized crime in the region.

In January 2017, the G5 Sahel validated a programme drafted by UNODC to support the operationalization of the PCMS, both at its coordinating body in Nouakchott, and the national units responsible for fostering cooperation on the ground.

Since, UNODC has organized training workshops, both at the regional and national level for each of the G5 Sahel States. The first two regional training activities were held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on techniques to investigate drug trafficking, as well as intelligence gathering, analysis and sharing. A national training activity specifically designed for operational staff in charge of collecting and analyzing data on the ground, including all seven staff members of the PCMS, was organized in Chad in March 2017.

The PCMS has further established its capacity by being linked to operational tools that UNODC has developed to combat various forms of trafficking by land, air and sea, and terrorism. This also includes the movement of foreign fighters, migrant smuggling, firearms trafficking and transnational organized crime in general.

To respond to evolving threats and challenges present in the region, UNODC also plans to deliver training workshops on the evolving issues of cybercrime, economic and financial crimes, and the jihadist ideology.

These results were achieved following activities financed by Denmark, Japan and the Netherlands.
Chad, Mali and Niger cooperate to prosecute terrorism suspects

Through regional judicial platforms supported by UNODC, Chadian, Malian and Nigerien authorities successfully cooperated to facilitate the interrogation, extradition and prosecution of terrorism suspects located in the Sahel region. This collaboration led to the signature of an agreement on judicial cooperation between the three countries in May 2017.

Mohamed was sentenced in April 2016. Prior to his extradition in March 2014, the U.S. Government had issued several requests to Malian authorities. Due to the significant differences in the two countries’ legal systems (including in language), these were not processed in due course. U.S authorities contacted UNODC Headquarters, who referred the case to WACAP.

WACAP was able to overcome these barriers by translating needs and procedures, and provided Malian authorities with tailored tools such as mutual legal assistance requests. MLAs are usually issued through diplomatic channels, and WACAP supports these through informal requests, allowing for a more efficient handling of cases.

The success of this continuous cooperative work led to the signature of an agreement on judicial cooperation between the three countries in May 2017. Its adoption, which among others authorizes joint investigations and the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters, follows the provision of UNODC support, notably in drafting model laws on the matter, and by bringing key stakeholders together through the WACAP and the Sahel Judicial Platform.

“The WACAP provided me with valuable help in the fight against terrorism, allowing me to process a mutual legal assistance request in a week time. The Malian terrorist Alhassane Ould Mohamed (aka Cheibani) had escaped the prison of Niamey in September 2013 to hide in North Mali. As a result of my direct contact with the WACAP focal point of Mali, we could interview the offender before his extradition to the United States.” - Mr. Mai Moussa Elhadji Basshir, President of the Niamey High Court of Justice.

“The signing of this agreement comes at a time when our states are facing the great real challenges of terrorism and organized crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking and firearms trafficking.”

Marou Amadou, Minister of Justice of Niger.
UNODC has been providing support for setting up and ensuring the effective functioning of regional cooperation networks. In June 2010, the Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform for Sahel countries (Sahel Platform) was created with the support of UNODC. The members of the Platform are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

One of the main objectives of the Sahel Platform is to facilitate the transmission and execution of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests among its Member States. The national focal points and alternate focal points are vital in ensuring the efficiency and expanding the reach of the Platform. They meet frequently to evaluate its functioning, support capacity building efforts, and undertake networking.

“We have charged people who were arrested following mutual legal assistance facilitated by UNODC. We used the UNODC manual to carry out successful international cooperation with Mali, in the framework of the Sahel Judicial Platform.”
– Investigative Judge in Ouagadougou.

WACAP and the Sahel Judicial Platform act as key enablers for international cooperation among countries with different legal traditions, which belong to different regional unions, and working in different languages. Through specialized training programmes and creating links between actors involved in the criminal justice chain of each country, these networks smoothen regional cooperation in matters related to organized crime and terrorism, strengthening capacities to prevent and respond to these threats.

“Sahel Platform focal points are regularly consulted by actors involved in judicial procedures concerning terrorism-related cases to provide advisory services, notably to draft mutual legal assistance requests, and to share national and international legal frameworks.”
– Théophile Sawadogo, Director of Judicial Affairs and Justice, Ministry of Justice of Burkina Faso.

Statistics

In addition to the case described above, Governments have reported 100 MLA requests and 18 extraditions between countries in the region that were facilitated by UNODC from early 2013 to February 2017:

- Burkina Faso: 3 MLA requests
- Mali: 7 MLA requests + 4 extraditions
- Niger: 16 MLA requests + 3 extraditions
- Senegal: 74 MLA requests + 11 extraditions

These results were achieved following activities financed by France, Japan, Norway and the U.S.
Niger recovers over USD 5 million in assets

Following the adoption of the anti-corruption bill related to the High Authority for the Fight against Corruption and Related Offences (HALCIA) in December 2016, the government of Niger has recovered some CFA 3 billion [more than USD 5 million] in bank accounts, real estate and property. A portion of the embezzled funds was traced back to a hospital close to the capital Niamey.

HALCIA led investigations with other law enforcement authorities, which resulted in the recovery of the assets. The new powers devolved to HALCIA have allowed it to become more effective in the identification and seizure of assets. In application of the new law, HALCIA operated its first arrest in April 2017 and transferred a first case of grand corruption to the justice system for prosecution.

“It’s undeniable, the support provided by UNODC has been critical to HALCIA’s modest success. UNODC supported us by providing high-level trainers for the detection of offences, and took part in the development of the anti-corruption strategy,” said the President of the HALCIA, Mr. Issoufou Boureima.

Niger passes an anti-corruption bill

In December 2016, an anti-corruption bill on the High Authority for the Fight against Corruption and Related Offences (HALCIA) was adopted in Niger, as a result of a two-year partnership between UNODC, national stakeholders and civil society.

This bill stems from a consultative, multi-stakeholder process led by UNODC with Transparency International (TI) aimed at ensuring compliance with the provisions of UNCAC.

According to the President of the HALCIA, Mr. Issoufou Boureima, “the support provided by UNODC has been essential to the adoption of the law on the anti-corruption institution.”

To raise awareness on the two anti-corruption bills, UNODC organized a meeting for journalists in early 2016 and later supported an anti-corruption caravan that visited several towns across Niger, including Tillabéry, Dosso, Tahoua, Agadez, Maradi and Zinder in October and November 2016.

These initiatives were organized in cooperation with the Nigerien Anti-Corruption Association (ANLC), TI’s chapter in Niger, and the HALCIA.

UNCAC review mechanism

In the framework of the UNCAC review mechanism, UNODC supported country visits in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. The Executive Summary of the country review reports was published in 2016, providing a gap analysis of the current anti-corruption legal frameworks in these countries with regard to criminalization of corruption-related offences and international cooperation. The recommendations formulated in these reports support policy makers in strengthening national anti-corruption legislation. In February 2017, a country visit took place in Mauritania.
Legislative assistance

Since the beginning of the UNODC Sahel Programme, Sahel authorities have adopted 11 legal instruments strengthening provisions against terrorism and transnational organized crime. These followed the provision of legal drafting expertise by UNODC to legislators in the region.

- In May 2015, the Government of Niger adopted a law criminalizing migrant smuggling, setting a strong precedent for the region as the first country endowed with such legislation.

- Mauritania passed a law allowing better access to legal aid for its citizens in September 2015.

- In March and November 2015, Burkina Faso adopted two updated anti-corruption laws. Niger also adopted similar legislation in December 2016.

- The government of Burkina Faso adopted an updated counter-terrorism law in December 2015, which features provisions to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTF). In January 2017, Burkinabe legislators passed another law to create and institutionalize a specialized judicial unit (in French, «Pôle judiciaire spécialisé») to strengthen the fight against terrorism and its financing.

- The G5 Heads of States adopted the legal framework of their Security Cooperation Platform in November 2015. The Platform facilitates regional cooperation between law enforcement agencies on issues related to terrorism and transnational organized crime.

- In June 2015, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) adopted a regional directive on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), which was subsequently transposed into the Burkinabe, Malian and Nigerien legal systems during 2016.

- Chad, Mali and Niger signed a judicial cooperation agreement in May 2017, authorizing joint investigations and the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters, among others.

- In early 2017, the government of Niger signed a UN Protocol that recognizes the obligation to ensure appropriate protection to all children associated with armed and terrorist groups, and agrees to refer these children to child protection services.

These results were achieved following activities financed by Austria, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway.
Niger progressively addressed the situation of children allegedly associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups. In the past months, some of the children who had been detained since 2015 (including a girl) were progressively released, and their return to the community was facilitated.

In partnership with national counterparts, UNODC has developed a comprehensive programme to improve the treatment of these children in Niger, including through the harmonization of the national legal and regulatory framework, the delivery of specialized capacity-building for national practitioners, and strengthening of coordination mechanisms to foster the social reintegration of the children.

Ibrahim Etienne, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice of Niger, said that UNODC technical assistance had a significant impact, as “judges have improved their knowledge of the international legal framework and its implementation, at the same time they understand the limitations and gaps in national legislation and recognise the necessity to achieve better compliance with the international commitments undertaken by Niger. The approach to the situation of children has also shifted, and the child is now perceived as primarily a victim, rather than a perpetrator.”

UNODC facilitated the investigation of 45 cases involving 117 individuals – including 28 children – detained for alleged terrorism-related offenses in the region of Diffa, some 1,300 km from the capital, Niamey.

This visit, the first of a series of three, is the result of UNODC launching a support programme specifically designed to expedite the treatment of terrorism-related cases and improve access to justice for victims, witnesses and alleged perpetrators. As relayed by Salao Joussouf, the Investigative Judge of the specialized unit against terrorism:

“UNODC significantly supported [the unit] in the framework of the treatment of cases of alleged Boko Haram terrorists, which had been left unaddressed for a long time.”

Children are often treated similarly to adults under the law, and both adult and juvenile criminal justice systems may frequently use deprivation of liberty as the primary sentencing option. UNODC assists Member States, regional and national partners to ensure fair, effective and equitable judicial treatment and protection for all, and to ensure that children received specialized treatment, according to international standards and norms related to the rights of the child.

These results were achieved following activities financed by Austria, Denmark and the U.S.
Sahel prisons initiate reform to prevent radicalization to violence

As one of the very first initiatives to prevent radicalization, prison administrations in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger are piloting a risk assessment tool to improve prisoners’ classification and categorization. The tool allows prison staff to determine the individual needs and security risk of prisoners, especially those convicted for terrorist-related offences or those more vulnerable to radicalization to violence.

In 2016, UNODC experts carried out security audits in selected prisons in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, with a particular focus on institutions holding violent extremist prisoners.

“The prison security audit raised our awareness concerning the weaknesses it highlighted. To strengthen the security system against terrorist threats, prisons under construction, such as the one in Téra, will meet standards on physical safety,” said the Prison Security Director of the Ministry of Justice of Niger.

High-level authorities – including the Ministers of Justice of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger – and prison administrators were briefed on the risks associated with radicalization and violent extremism in prisons. Recommendations to alleviate these risks were also presented, and their adoption was initiated.

Prisons are recognized as incubators for radicalization and violent extremism. In the Sahel region, high overcrowding rates, poor infrastructure and precarious detention conditions increase the likelihood of violence and related security incidents in prison settings.

As part of its support to ensure the treatment of prisoners in line with international human rights standards (also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules), UNODC delivers technical assistance to prison administrations in the Sahel.

Nigerien authorities also integrated the concept of “dynamic security” in prison management. This combines provisions to strengthen both external security (to prevent evasions), and internal security (to prevent unrest), by promoting good relations and effective communication channels between prison staff and inmates.

The promotion of de-radicalization and social reintegration programmes, as well as of alternatives to imprisonment, lies at the heart of UNODC’s mandate to strengthen prison management practices.

These results were achieved following activities financed by Denmark and the Netherlands.
New Priorities: 2018 and beyond

The UNODC Sahel Programme provides an integrated response to the challenges facing countries in the region by focusing on the criminal justice chain as an entry point to achieve peace and stability.

From developing and updating legislation, to strengthening capacities to collect information, carry out investigations, ensure prosecution, and guarantee timely adjudication, the Programme treats the judicial system in a holistic and integrated way.

Building on the experience gained through the implementation of the activities and in response to the requests from governments, as well as the UN at large, implementation of the Sahel Programme will continue, with a specific focus on the following priority areas:

1. G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform
Continue supporting the operationalization of the G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform through the connection of its national units and the provision of training aimed at strengthening inter-agency and regional cooperation to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes related to migrant smuggling, human trafficking, terrorism and its financing, drugs and firearms trafficking.

2. Scientific evidence
Strengthen intelligence gathering, analysis and exchange capability of national and regional authorities and institutions, including in relation to the collection and use of scientific and forensic evidence for criminal investigations.

3. Border management and FTFs
Provide specialized training to authorities located in key border zones regarding various forms of transnational organized crime such as migrant smuggling, and human, drugs and firearms trafficking, terrorism, its financing and related offenses (including those committed by FTFs), as well as on proactive investigation techniques to counter these forms of criminality.

4. Cybercrime
Roll-out training programmes on cybercrime, the use of internet for terrorism purposes, and the jihadist doctrine, for civil society, law enforcement agencies and justice officials across the Sahel, including through train-the-trainer activities.

5. Radicalization and violent extremism
Promote the development of measures and legislation aiming at preventing radicalization and violent extremism, including in prison settings, and providing training to actors involved in the treatment of children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups.
Programme management and coordination

The Sahel Programme is implemented by both the UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa in Dakar, Senegal, and substantive sections, based at Headquarters in Vienna, Austria. These include teams working on justice, firearms control, anti-corruption, terrorism prevention, border control, and trafficking in persons and smugglers of migrants. The Programme is aligned with the UNODC Regional Programme for West Africa 2016-2020, the EU-funded ECOWAS Support Project and other UNODC projects.

As a Convener of, and contributor to, the security pillar of the UNISS, UNODC implements its activities with other UN agencies following the “Delivering as One” approach. To avoid duplication, it ensures coordination with partners, notably UNOWAS, DPKO, UNDP, UNPOL, UNREC, CTITF, OHCHR, IOM, WCO, UN Women and other organizations such as INTERPOL, the G5 Sahel and civil society organizations.

At the strategic level, coordination is also carried out with the donor community, national governments and regional organizations. These efforts stem from the contributions of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United States.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

As the guardian of UNTOC and UNCAC, UNODC’s overall approach is to support the strengthening of regional capacities, while enhancing the accessibility of criminal justice systems to combat trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption, contributing to building inclusive institutions that ultimately foster peaceful societies.

This SDG points to the need to reduce corruption and bribery, promote rule of law and ultimately strengthen the capacities of developing countries in matters of global governance. UNODC has acquired extensive knowledge and experience in assisting countries in West and Central Africa in addressing these challenges.

SDG 16: “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”


Gender mainstreaming and human rights

UNODC has undertaken a series of initiatives to mainstream gender-related considerations in the activities of the Sahel Programme.

Guidelines are available for experts implementing activities, which stress the importance of understanding local gender contexts, and promoting fair and sustainable practices on the matter.

These range from the avoidance of gender-neutral terms, to requesting participating authorities to ensure greater female participation in UNODC activities.

UNODC has further delivered training initiatives raising awareness about gender equality among law enforcement and judicial authorities in the region, while close monitoring, reporting, and repeated interaction with beneficiaries ensure that advances in gender perceptions and equality in participating authorities are kept in sight. Data disaggregation by gender is ensured in programme monitoring and reporting for this purpose.

UNODC has a responsibility to promote the respect of human rights as it delivers technical assistance to Member States. From the treatment of suspects accused of terrorist acts, to the provision of fair, timely and transparent trials for suspects of misdemeanours and serious crimes, the domains in which fundamental human rights are subject to violation are numerous.

The Sahel Programme contributes to the promotion and protection of human rights in all thematic areas, including through awareness-raising and capacity building efforts to ensure the respect of human rights.

UNODC has developed training materials on human rights in criminal justice responses to terrorism, and regularly delivers activities on their respect in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences in the Sahel. For example, a joint OHCHR-UNODC workshop was delivered to Mauritanian counter terrorism and justice officials to enhance their understanding of operational and human rights considerations in terrorism investigations, identify concrete steps to alleviate related concerns and gather best practices from other countries.

Ratio of women beneficiaries that took part in activities supported by the Sahel Programme: 13.5%
**Mauritania**


*Area*: 1,030,000 km²

*HDI ranking (2015)*: 157/188

**Main result:**
- Mauritania adopts a new and improved law on legal aid

**Number of activities**: 12

**Number of direct beneficiaries**: 261 (including 23 women)

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**Mali**


*Area*: 1,240,192 km²

*HDI ranking (2015)*: 175/188

**Main results:**
- Mali detects and investigates human trafficking network
- Mali dismantles drug trafficking network
- Law enforcement authorities prosecute criminal networks
- Malian law enforcement agencies cooperate to identify and seize precursor chemicals

**Number of activities**: 87

**Number of direct beneficiaries**: 2,853 (including 401 women)

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**Burkina Faso**


*Area*: 274,200 km²

*HDI ranking (2015)*: 185/188

**Main results:**
- Burkina Faso adopts legislation against terrorism
- Burkinabe authorities identify and seize terrorist firearm
- Burkina Faso adopts two anti-corruption laws

**Number of activities**: 37

**Number of direct beneficiaries**: 870 (including 73 women)

*According to World Bank statistics*
The Sahel region, often cited as the poorest in the world, is an arid zone with porous borders conditioned by its climate. Nestled between the Sahara desert in the north and savannah in the south, it covers the same surface as the countries comprising the European Union. It stretches across Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad over an area of 5,400 km from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea.

These five countries total 73 million inhabitants, with two thirds under the age of 24. As a whole, the region is subject to a combination of destabilizing shocks, both internal and external.

In recent years, the Sahel has become one of the most important hubs for transnational organized crime, corruption, and trafficking of all kinds. Money laundering – often carried out through investments in real estate and money transfers abroad – further strengthens the power of criminal groups at the expense of governmental authorities.

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling represent major challenges not only in the Sahel, but also for other transit and destination countries located around the Mediterranean Sea. Human rights violations, development impediments and weakened governmental capacity are some of the consequences of these destabilizing criminal activities.

Prison overcrowding rates in the Sahel are among the highest in the world, exceeding 230% in some countries, according to UNODC estimates. Detention conditions raise a number of security and human rights concerns, including regarding prisoners’ potential radicalization to violence.

Terrorism, illicit trafficking in drugs, firearms and persons, organized crime and corruption are both recurrent and interrelated phenomena jeopardizing peace and security in the region. Threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters returning from Syria and Iraq further complicate these dynamics, representing new and evolving challenges for Sahel countries’ authorities.

Criminal networks have stepped up their trans-border operations and expanded their illicit business activities throughout the region. Improving coordination and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities both within and among individual States is essential to ensure an integrated approach in the fight against illicit trafficking and organized crime.

In collaboration with governmental institutions in the region, numerous results have been achieved since 2014:

- Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger boosted measures against terrorism financing
- Airports seized illegal drugs, passports, gold and cash
- Burkina Faso and Mali marked over 13,500 firearms
- The G5 Sahel established its Security Cooperation Platform
- Law enforcement cooperation in the Sahel has been reinforced
- Chad, Mali and Niger cooperated to prosecute terrorist suspects and signed a Regional Judicial Cooperation Agreement
- Sahel prisons initiated reform to prevent radicalization to violence

Number of regional activities: 103
Number of direct beneficiaries: 3,152 (including 518 women)
Project Objective: Countries of the Sahel region demonstrably increase their capacity to address transnational organized crime and terrorism through accessible, efficient and accountable criminal justice systems.

### Outcome 1
National legislation is up to date and regional and international cooperation mechanisms are used as enabling factors for combating drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption

#### Indicator 1
NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS IN LINE WITH UNCAC, UNTOC AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AGAINST TERRORISM, CONSIDERED BY NATIONAL LEGISLATURES FOR EVENTUAL ADOPTION

**Target**: 6  
**Result**: 13 laws
- 4 in Burkina Faso, 1 in Chad, 2 in Mali, 1 in Mauritania and 3 in Niger
- 1 regional judicial cooperation agreement
- 1 regional directive on AML/CFT

#### Indicator 2
NUMBER OF UNCAC SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORTS AVAILABLE

**Target**: 4  
**Result**: 4 self-assessments
- Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal

#### Indicator 3
NUMBER OF MLA REQUESTS ISSUED, RECEIVED AND/OR EXECUTED BY PARTICIPATING AUTHORITIES

**Target**: 20  
**Result**: 26 MLA requests
- Burkina Faso: 3 MLA requests
- Mali: 7 MLA requests + 4 extraditions
- Niger: 16 MLA requests + 3 extraditions

### Outcome 2
Increased capacity of, and information exchange between, law enforcement entities leads to higher detection and interdiction rates

#### Indicator 1
NUMBER OF POTENTIAL CASES OF ILLICITLY TRAFFICKED GOODS IDENTIFIED AT ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS SUPPORTED BY UNODC

**Target**: 20  
**Result**: 36 cases
- 10 seizures for the Bamako Jaitf
- 7 seizures for the Niamey Jaitf
- 21 vehicles from Dakar PCU

#### Indicator 2
NUMBER OF INSTANCES WHERE INFORMATION SHARING LEADS TO ARRESTS OF POTENTIAL TERRORISTS, CRIMINALS OR TRAFFICKERS, OR THE DETECTION OF VICTIMS

**Target**: 15  
**Result**: 16 instances
- 9 arrests for trafficking charges through JAITFS in Mali and Niger in 2016-2017
- 7 arrests through JAITFS in Mali and Niger in 2014-2015
Accountable criminal justice officials investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes in a more effective and efficient manner.

Outcome 3

Number of countries planning or implementing new or improved oversight policies

Target: 5, Result: 4 countries
- 2 anti-corruption laws in Burkina Faso
- 1 law regulating the HALCIA in Niger
- 1 anti-corruption law in Mauritania

Outcome 4

Scientific evidence in support of judicial investigations and proceedings is generated.

Target: 20, Result: 3 beneficiaries
- Burkinabe police officer who seized firearm from terrorist group in Mali
- Chief superintendent of the Malian police anti-drugs squad on drug test kits
- Director of the National Health Laboratory of Mali on drug test kits

Outcome 5

Improvement in the access and treatment of people in contact with the judicial system and improvement of prison management, in line with human rights standards and norms.

Target: 15 initiatives, Result: 5 initiatives
- Legal aid law in Mauritania
- Pilot programme for prison reform in Niger
- Signature of UN protocol on the protection of children associated with terrorist groups
- Regional model law for the protection of victims and witnesses
- Validation of risk assessment tool in prisons (February 2017)
Statistics

Total number of activities

Activities per geographic area

339 activities - 9,083 beneficiaries
**Activities (January 2014 – March 2017)**

**Outcome 1**

National legislation is up to date and regional and international cooperation mechanisms are used as enabling factors for combating drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption.

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**Output 1.1**

Legislation in line with international conventions and protocols is supported

Progress against indicators: 144%

- **Indicator 1**
  - Number of national/regional workshops related to the ratification of and compliance with international legal instruments
  - 36 out of 20

- **Indicator 2**
  - Number of instances where UNODC supported the development of draft legislation
  - 27 out of 25

**Validation workshop for firearms control legislation in Burkina Faso (March 2017)**

A validation workshop was held to support the drafting of national firearms legislation in line with international conventions. A total of 42 participants attended the workshop (including 3 women). This workshop follows a previous workshop held in November 2016, which pre-validated the law proposal. The next step for this law proposal is to be presented and adopt by Burkina Faso’s parliament. (Donors: EU, Denmark)

**Anti-corruption caravan to promote anti-corruption legislation (October and November 2016)**

UNODC and civil society supported an anti-corruption caravan that visited several towns across Niger in October and November 2016. This initiative was organized in cooperation with the Nigerien Anti-Corruption Association and the HALCIA. Following the caravan, which traveled in the towns of Tillabéry, Dosso, Tahoua, Agadez, Maradi and Zinder, the National Assembly adopted the bill, which is the result of a consultative, multi-stakeholder process led by UNODC with a view to promoting compliance with the provisions of UNCAC. (Donor: Netherlands)

**Four workshops on legislative drafting for firearms control in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Nigeria (August–November 2016)**

Four workshops took place in August 2016 in Mali and Niger, in September 2016 in Burkina Faso and in November 2016 in Chad to support the drafting of national firearms legislation in line with international conventions. In Mali, there were 25 participants (including 6 women); in Niger 20 participants (including 8 women); in Burkina Faso 20 participants (including 4 women) and in Chad 15 participants (including 3 women). Reports on current gaps and draft legislation were drafted by UNODC experts. (Donors: Denmark, Japan)

**Workshop on the integration of anti-corruption curriculum in university programmes in Burkina Faso (July 2016)**

In July 2016, UNODC and UNESCO organized a workshop in Ouagadougou on the integration of anti-corruption curricula in universities for 30 participants (including 4 women). Professors from different universities of Burkina Faso, representatives of several academic institutions, anti-corruption bodies, and civil society attended the workshop. The action plan will include the establishment of a technical committee composed of professors from different faculties, appointed by the presidents of the universities, who will be in charge of drafting the content of the Master’s Degree. (Donor: Netherlands)

**UNODC country review in Mali (April 2016)**

The UNCAC country review of Mali took place in April 2016. The reviewing States, Afghanistan and Niger, met with all key actors engaged in the fight against corruption, notably prosecutors from specialized chambers and representatives from financial investigation units. A total of 25 participants (including 5 women) took part to the event. UNODC facilitated the review process and ensured that all articles were adequately examined. The Executive Summary of the UNCAC review report, including recommendations, was published in November 2016. (Donor: Denmark)

**Sensitization workshop for the Nigerian media on draft anti-corruption bills (February 2016)**

In February 2016, UNODC and the Nigerien Association for the Fight against Corruption (ANLC) co-organized an awareness-raising event for the national press in Niger to promote two anti-corruption bills in the country. 40 journalists (including 8 women) took part to the event which aimed of bringing the national legal framework in line with UNODC. These two anti-corruption bills were drafted with the involvement of all stakeholders, notably governmental institutions, representatives of oversight bodies and civil society actors. (Donor: Denmark)

**Two workshops on legislation on international cooperation in Burkina Faso and Mali (August 2015)**

Two national drafting workshops on international cooperation in criminal matters were held in August 2015, one in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and the other in Bamako, Mali. The workshops, which gathered some 40 participants (including 3 women), aimed to draft a proposed law on international cooperation in criminal matters, adapted to the criminal reality and legislative context of Burkina Faso and Mali, and in line with its international commitments such as UNTOC and UNCAC. (Donor: Austria)

**Workshops on legislation on the anti-corruption institution of Burkina Faso (July and August 2015)**

Two workshops were held in July and August 2015 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to validate the updated law governing its main anti-corruption institution. ASCE: 80 people (including 1 woman) from the government, private sector and civil society, as well as representatives from sister anti-corruption institutions in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Niger and Senegal, attended the workshops organized by the ASCE with UNODC support. The main objective of these workshops was to reorganize the ASCE through an updated law promoting more independence and greater effectiveness in the fight against corruption. (Donor: Norway)
Two work sessions on the review of civil aviation legislation of Nigeria (June and August 2015)

UNODC organized two legislative work sessions on civil aviation in Nigeria that resulted in incorporating modifications to the draft civil aviation laws of Nigeria, as well as new amendments ensuring alignment with international provisions and standards. A total of 33 participants (including 12 women) from various aviation authorities and agencies took part in the workshops. These sessions followed a UNODC workshop conducted in September 2014. (Donor: Japan)

Workshop to support the corruption self-assessment in Mali (July 2015)

In July 2015, Mali undertook its self-assessment process to determine if its laws are in line with UNCAC. Several Malian public institutions were represented, the Ministries of Justice and Finance, as well as the Supreme Court, Court of Auditors, and the Office of the Auditor General. Journalists and CSOs representatives also contributed to the workshop. The outcome of the workshop allowed for the identification of legal shortcomings regarding corruption in the Malian legislation, which will significantly facilitate legal reforms in line with UNCAC. (Donor: Norway)

Establishment of a Centre for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (July 2015)

In July 2015, UNODC, in partnership with the Norbert Zongo National Press Centre, brought together 18 journalists from West and Central Africa to establish the CENOZO. Headquartered in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, it promotes investigative journalism in West Africa on topics such as corruption, organized crime, bad governance, and violations of human rights. (Donor: Denmark)

Support to regional cooperation of anti-corruption institutions (June 2015)

With technical and financial support from UNODC, an extraordinary General Assembly of the NACWA took place in Bamako, Mali, in June 2015. The meeting aimed to amend the NACWA Constitution and explore the linkages between drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption in the Sahel region. At the end of the meeting, NACWA members adopted a revised constitution and committed to strengthen West African anti-corruption institutions. (Donor: Denmark)

Awareness-raising activity on illicit trafficking and drug consumption patterns in gold mining and road transportation industries in Mali (June 2015)

A series of events were organized on 26 June to draw attention to the illicit trafficking and drug consumption patterns in gold mining and road transportation industries in Mali. Workers in both categories have a high degree of exposure to drugs due to their stressful and physically demanding working conditions. As such, the International Day against Drugs saw the Minister of Security and Civil Protection in Mali coordinate a number of activities, with support from UNODC, ranging from awareness campaigns to public debates and sports events. The events reached over 700 people. (Donor: Denmark)

Sub-regional meeting on anti-corruption in West Africa (May 2015)

Jointly organized by UNODC and the UNCAC Coalition, a global umbrella group of NGOs, the meeting brought together some 60 participants from 23 African countries. The meeting allowed CSOs and governmental focal points to meet - in some cases for the first time - and discuss how to best tackle corruption in their respective countries. The workshop also served as a platform to exchange best practices regarding the UNCAC and its review mechanism. (Donor: Austria)

Training of investigators of the Nigerien anti-corruption authority (May 2015)

UNODC collaborated with Niger’s official anti-corruption body, the HALCIA, to provide a legal training workshop to 19 participants including its staff, police officers and various key stakeholders in Niger. The workshop, which followed the assessment mission in March 2015, provided intensive capacity building training, focused on the legal aspects of effective investigation and prevention techniques and practices in line with UNCAC. (Donor: Norway)

Workshop supporting UNCAC’s self-assessment process in Senegal (April 2013)

In April 2015,Senegal finalized the preparatory work for the self-assessment of its national anti-corruption legislation in the context of the review mechanism of the UNCAC with the support of UNODC and members of civil society. Participants examined the provisions on preventive measures, criminalization, law enforcement, international cooperation and asset recovery provided in Chapters II, III, IV and V of the Convention. (Donor: Norway)

Support to the Norbert Zongo Press Centre in Burkina Faso (March 2015)

UNODC conducted an assessment with the Manager and the President of the Steering Committee of the Norbert Zongo National Press Centre in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to evaluate the feasibility of establishing CENOZO at the Centre. CENOZO aims to promote investigative journalism in West Africa on topics such as corruption, organized crime, bad governance and violations of human rights. (Donor: Denmark)

Support to the anti-corruption authority in Burkina Faso (March 2015)

In March 2015, UNODC organized together with the NACWA, an assessment mission of the Burkina ASCE in Ouagadougou. The objective was to highlight the strengths and the weaknesses of the ASCE and to make proposals to bring it more in line with international provisions contained in UNCAC. (Donor: Denmark)

Development of procedures for the Nigerien anti-corruption authority (March 2015)

In March 2015, UNODC experts undertook an assessment mission in Niamey, Niger, to make a diagnosis of the operations and training needs of Niger’s HALCIA. The mission served to identify gaps, make suggestions and recommendations and develop procedure manuals with templates, reference materials, and support documentation to improve investigative and preventive capacity of the body. (Donor: Norway)

Conference of anti-corruption authorities in West Africa (February 2015)

In February 2015, 13 national anti-corruption authorities from West African countries gathered in Niamey, Niger, for a regional conference on anti-corruption in West Africa. Organized by UNODC in partnership with the HALCIA, this conference encouraged international cooperation in corruption cases and brought together heads of anti-corruption authorities, as well as heads of investigation, from the region for the first time since 2012. The meeting developed a strategic document (2015-2017) for the NACWA, which was adopted one month later in Abuja, Nigeria. (Donor: Norway)

Comprehensive assessment report on security challenges in the Sahel (January 2015)

UNODC prepared an assessment report containing an overview of the security challenges of the Sahel region, and chapters on the law enforcement and criminal justice capacities of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. This document is based on UNODC internal information, open source information, as well as interviews with justice practitioners across the sub-region. It identifies the challenges related to transnational organized crime in the Sahel region with a view to form the implementation of UNODC’s Contribution to UNISS. (Donor: Denmark)

Review of draft legislation on legal aid in Mauritania (January 2015)

UNODC experts provided support to the Mauritanian authorities with developing legislation on legal aid ensuring that their laws align with the UN standards and norms. Subsequently in September 2015, Mauritania adopted the improved law on legal aid allowing better access to justice for its citizens. (Donor: Austria)

Review of draft legislation in Mauritania (December 2014)

Late 2014, UNODC launched a collaborative exercise with the Government of Mauritania on the review of draft legislation related to anti-corruption, firearms trafficking, and organization and regulations of the judiciary. The review of the draft anti-corruption law was completed in December 2014 and was well received by the Ministry of Justice of Mauritania. Further to previous field missions in Mauritania in the area of terrorism prevention and anti-money laundering/counter financing of terrorism, UNODC also provided substantive inputs to the draft review of the anti-terrorism law. (Donor: Austria)

Workshop on anti-corruption legislation in Niger (December 2014)

Anti-corruption officials and national stakeholders in Niger achieved consensus on draft anti-corruption legislation, which is aligned with UNCAC. The consensus was achieved at a workshop organized by the HALCIA and UNODC held in Niamey, Niger, in December 2014, which followed a series of preparatory missions, 30 participants (including 5 women) were familiarized with the UNCAC and the Jakarta Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies. (Donor: Denmark)

Anti-corruption day in Senegal (December 2014)

Awareness on anti-corruption was raised among students, professors, members of civil society and government representatives in Dakar, Senegal, on Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2014. In a regional forum organized by the Centre for Studies and Research - Action on Governance (CERAG) and UNODC, in partnership with the National Office for Combating Fraud and Corruption (CNFAC) and the Faculty of law and Political Science at the Cheikh Anta Diop University, participants discussed sanctioning acts of corruption in Africa. (Donor: Norway)

Workshop on investigative journalism against corruption (November 2014)

Journalists in the Sahel region increased their capacity to investigate corruption and expose corrupt practices. At a UNODC workshop, held in November 2014 in Saly, Senegal, 60 journalists were trained on investigative techniques and on how to ensure the security of their person and their informants. They also shared tips on how to make their communications more secure and how to
access valuable information for their investigations. As a result of the workshop, journalists decided to establish a centre for investigative journalism for West Africa. (Donor: Denmark)

Review of legislation on the organization of law enforcement agencies in Mali (October 2014)

Following an assessment of the organization of Malian security services, UNODC concluded that there was an overlap of jurisdiction between these services, particularly in the areas of the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. Consequently, UNODC has prepared draft laws for the creation of two directorates: the first on the fight against terrorism and the second on the fight against transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking. This reform aligns with objective of the Security Council's resolution 2272 (June 2015) to support peace agreements in Mali. (Donor: Japan)

Workshop for the justice sector on anti-corruption in Burkina Faso (October 2014)

Organized in partnership with Burkina Faso’s foremost anti-corruption CSO, Réseau National de Lutte Anti-Corruption (REN-LAC), this workshop brought together the Minister of Justice and 30 national stakeholders from the judiciary, control authorities and civil society to discuss the anti-corruption framework in Burkina Faso. (Donor: Denmark)

Support to drafting legislation on trafficking in persons in Chad (October 2014)

UNODC provided legislative and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of Chad with drafting a comprehensive law on trafficking in persons in October 2014. The draft law, which is in line with UNODC and its relevant Protocols, has been submitted to the government for adoption and is currently being discussed at Parliamentary commissions. (Donor: Norway)

Two workshops on civil aviation legislation in Nigeria (July and September 2014)

Two national workshops to revise and analyze the proposed draft Nigerian civil aviation related laws were conducted in Abuja, in July and September 2014, to support and contribute to the review and update of the Civil Aviation Act and related laws. During the workshops, the heads of legal departments of all relevant agencies, who drafted the suggested modifications, had an opportunity to present, analyze, explain and comment on the proposed amendments to the six civil aviation related laws that are being updated in accordance with international obligations and standards. (Donor: Japan)

Two workshops on legal framework against terrorism in Chad and Senegal (February and May 2014)

A workshop on the adoption of the universal legal framework and relevant national legislation related to counter-terrorism was held in Chad in February 2014. This effort supported the criminal law reform to incorporate international provisions on counterterrorism in domestic law, ensuring compliance with international obligations. 16 participants (including 3 women) took part in the first workshop. A similar national training workshop was held in Senegal in May 2014. 9 participants took part in the second workshop, which was followed by a ToT session for 25 national officials. (Donors: Canada, Japan)

Regional conference on asset disclosure (May 2014)

The publication of a statement («Dakar Declaration on Asset Disclosure») outlining 13 guidelines for wealth declaration by public officials was the first norm-setting exercise in this field in the Sahel and neighbouring West African countries. This was the result of a regional conference on asset disclosure by public officials organized by UNODC and other development partners in Dakar in May 2014. The conference also served to obtain a comprehensive overview of the current legislation and practices in the region and to share technical experience between countries on asset disclosure by public officials. 110 participants (including 16 women) took part in the event. (Donors: various)

National capacity building workshop for judges and prosecutors from Mali’s Specialized Judicial Unit against Terrorism (September 2016)

In September 2016, UNODC organized a workshop in Bamako to strengthen skills and promote practices that foster formal and informal international cooperation in terrorism cases among justice officials in charge of dealing with those cases. 17 participants (including 3 women) were given advice as to how to use key international cooperation mechanisms (including the Sahel Platform). The participants worked on mock case exercises involving a terrorist incident in order to identify what international cooperation could bring to the case. (Donor: CTITF, Denmark)

Training on a module on international legal instruments against terrorism in Burkina Faso (June 2016)

In June 2016, UNODC experts took part in a training for 49 student police commissioners at the National Police School of Burkina Faso to deliver a module on international legal instruments against terrorism. The training was organized together with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS). The participants received training on various universal legal instruments against terrorism, including conventions, protocols and relevant UN Security Council resolutions relevant to terrorism. (Donor: Japan)

Study to improve the effectiveness of international judicial cooperation in terrorism and organized crime cases between Chad, Niger and Nigeria (March-May 2016)

Between March and May 2016, UNODC conducted a study on ways to improve the effectiveness of international judicial cooperation in terrorism and related organized crime cases between Chad, Niger and Nigeria. The study provided suggestions on how to support beneficiary institutions to address the evolving complex nexus of drugs/crime/terrorism in that region and strengthen rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism and transnational organized crime. (Donor: Denmark)

Advisory services for national counterparts on the Sahel Judicial Platform (March-April 2016)

Following the 6th annual meeting of the Sahel Judicial Platform, a sensitization mission took place for Mali, Mauritania and Senegal’s focal points and alternate focal points to various law enforcement and justice agencies in Senegal. The visit sensitized them to the benefit of international cooperation in terrorism cases, and to the existence of the Sahel Platform as a resource offered to them to facilitate cooperation. (Donor: Japan)

6th annual meeting of the Sahel Platform focal points (March 2016)

UNODC held the 6th annual meeting of the Sahel Judicial Platform focal points in March 2016 in Dakar. Progress made by the Platform was reviewed and challenges concerning regional judicial cooperation were identified. 11 participants from countries in the region continued to build and nurture mutual trust and understanding as well as networking to better assist criminal justice practitioners in their respective countries to use international cooperation mechanisms. (Donor: Japan)

Output 1.2

Cooperation in criminal matters among Sahel countries (Sahel Judicial Platform) is promoted and strengthened

Progress against indicators: 48 %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 1</th>
<th>Indicator 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F) PARTICIPATED/TRAINED IN NATIONAL/REGIONAL WORKSHOPS/TRAINING SESSIONS ORGANIZED</td>
<td>NUMBER OF TOOLS FOR EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS DEVELOPED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480 out of 500</td>
<td>0 out of 3</td>
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Workshop on the GS Sahel Security Cooperation Platform (October and November 2015)

In October 2015, UNODC experts took part in a workshop on the formulation of the legal and institutional framework for cooperation on security and defense between the GS Sahel States. This event followed a meeting held in Niamey in May 2015 between ministers in charge of security in the region, during which UNODC offered its assistance to the GS Sahel States to elaborate the legal framework at the basis of the institutions’ creation. Following their pre-validation in October 2015, these texts were formally adopted by the GS Sahel Heads of State, at a Summit that took place in NDjamena, Chad, in November 2015. This event marked the official launch of the GS Sahel PCMS. (Donor: Denmark)

Annual Sahel Judicial Platform coordination meeting (October 2015)

The annual Sahel Platform meeting took place from in October 2015 in Abujá, Nigeria. Members proposed to establish a technical secretariat based in Dakar with dedicated staff in charge of the centralization and transmission of information. The Judicial Cooperation Platform for Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) was established to strengthen national capacities on the mandate of and the tools used by the Platform, provide advisory services to national counterparts and facilitate contact with structures and interlocutors in other countries. (Donors: France, Japan)

Assessment missions for a GS Sahel Security Cooperation Platform (December 2014, August and September 2015)

UNODC supported the GS Sahel in establishing the PCMS. Missions that took place in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger served to define the next steps in relation to equipping the Platform in each country, the designation of focal points and the adoption of rules and regulations of the Platform. The high-level and technical gathering discussed on how UNODC can assist the new established GS Sahel and Member States individually. The mission aimed to evaluate the physical location of the authorities that will host the GS offices in order to determine the suitability of receiving communication equipment. (Donor: Denmark)

Meeting on the GS Sahel Security Platform (May and June 2015)

In May 2015 at a conference held in Niger, the Interior Ministers of the GS Sahel Member States requested the support of UNODC in establishing a platform to strengthen regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. UNODC prepared draft texts of regulations for the organization and operation of this platform. Subsequently, in June 2015, the UN Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel organized a meeting of seven UN agencies including UNODC in Nouakchott, Mauritania. UNODC undertook further consultations for establishing a PCMS between the five countries. The Heads of State adopted these texts in November 2015. (Donor: Denmark)

Two regional workshops for Sahel and Maghreb countries on cross-border cooperation and networking (March 2015)

A first regional workshop was organized in March 2015, which aimed at strengthening the international cooperation on terrorism challenges by making an analysis of the cross border procedures and cooperation mechanisms, especially mutual legal assistance and extradition requests, mainly in the Sahel and Maghreb regional context. Subsequently, a networking workshop took place to analyze the interconnectivity between the Sahel Platform and other known regional networks to fight terrorism more effectively. (Donor: Canada)

Workshop on human rights in international cooperation related to terrorism (February 2015)

In February 2015, UNODC conducted a sub-regional training workshop for Sahel countries on human rights in international cooperation in criminal matters, for issues regarding terrorism. The event which took place in Dakar, Senegal, brought together 25 participants (including 3 women) representing national focal points and alternate focal points of the Sahel Judicial Platform, as well as officials from the judicial sector, police and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. (Donors: Denmark, France)

Sub-regional workshop on terrorism cases (December 2014)

In the context of the Sahel Judicial Platform, UNODC facilitated an open discussion between terrorism specialists of law enforcement agencies and justice authorities from Mali, Mauritania and Senegal to discuss pending cases requiring international cooperation. This was done in particular through a sub-regional workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism cases which was held in Dakar, Senegal, in December 2014 with 32 participants. (Donor: Japan)

Annual meeting of the Judicial Cooperation Platform for Sahel countries (November 2014)

UNODC facilitated the exchange of information between judicial authorities of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Opportunity for further cooperation has been created now that Senegal has joined the Platform at its latest annual meeting in Bamako, Mali, in November 2014. A total of 22 participants (including 1 woman) took part. (Donor: France)

Six national training workshops on the legal frameworks against terrorism to promote the Sahel Judicial Platform (March, April, June and October 2014)

UNODC delivered training workshops in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal on legal frameworks against terrorism, special investigation techniques and international cooperation on criminal matters. The workshops focused on judicial cooperation, especially on appropriate ways to employ international cooperation mechanisms (mutual legal assistance and extradition requests) as the tools facilitating the transmission and execution of those requests. This helped promote the Platform and build synergies between regional sub-groups and national counterparts. (Donors: Canada, France, Japan, and U.S.)

Preparation of the annual meeting of the Sahel Judicial Cooperation Platform (September 2014)

In September 2014, a UNODC delegation met with Malian authorities to prepare the fifth annual meeting of the Sahel Judicial Cooperation Platform in Bamako in November 2014. The delegation also held coordination meetings with other technical assistance providers in the country. (Donors: Canada, Japan)

Output 1.3

The participation of Sahel countries in the Network of WACAP is promoted

Progress against indicators: 138 %

Three transference training sessions on international cooperation in criminal matters and terrorism-related cases (February and March 2017)

As a follow-up on train-the-trainer sessions delivered to Malian, Nigerian and Senegalese authorities by UNODC experts involved in the WACAP, three week-long transference training sessions were organized in Mali, Niger and Senegal in February and March 2017. Under the supervision of UNODC experts, previously trained trainers delivered transference training sessions to 26 justice officials (including 2 women) in Mali, 21 (of which 5 women) in Niger, and 17 (including 2 women) in Senegal regarding international judicial cooperation in criminal matters and terrorism-related cases. (Donor: U.S.)

Sixth WACAP Plenary Meeting (November 2016)

In November 206, the Sixth Plenary Meeting of WACAP met in Niger to discuss and identify approaches to address smuggling of migrants and cocaine trafficking from Latin America through West Africa. 41 participants (including 11 women) took part in the discussions, which highlighted the need to adapt to changing smuggling routes and methods, to cooperate with countries of origin, transit and destination. Some 15 countries of ECOWAS, plus Mauritania, attended the meeting. (Donors: EU, France, Germany, Norway, U.S.)

ToT on international cooperation in criminal matters and terrorism related cases (September 2016)

In September 2016, UNODC organized a WACAP train the trainer course for 20 participants (including 4 women) from Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, and Niger. The course focused on teaching methods, laws and procedures of international assistance in criminal matters. The first week was devoted to adult learning methodologies and training skills (FAC skills), while the second week focused on laws and procedures of international legal assistance (ILW skills). (Donors: EU, France, Germany, Norway, U.S.)

Fifth joint WACAP meeting in Nigeria (October 2015)

The joint meeting of the WACAP was held in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2015. The topics of the meeting focused on various issues such as mutual legal assistance and extradition. Coordination and collaboration between the Sahel Judicial Platform and ARIN-WA networks and possible consolidation was discussed. (Donor: Austria)
Fourth WACAP meeting in Ghana (March 2015)

With the objective of consolidating and institutionalizing the WACAP, a high-level meeting was held in Accra, Ghana, in March 2015. It brought together representatives from the Ministries of Justice of countries in West Africa. The meeting adopted the Ministerial Declaration on strengthening international cooperation against organized crime in West Africa and the signature of the Network’s charter. (Donors: Austria, France)

Assessment mission on legislative review and training needs in Mali (December 2014)

Upon request from the authorities of Mali, legislative assistance to review and draft new laws on mutual legal assistance and extradition was initiated, while training needs regarding the fight against transnational organized crime were assessed in judicial and law enforcement academies. UNODC commenced work with the relevant authorities and conducted an assessment mission in December 2014 in Mali to strengthen lawmakers and trainers’ capacities. (Donor: Austria)

Outcome 2
Increased capacity of, and information exchange between, law enforcement entities leads to higher detection and interdiction rates

Output 2.1
Detection and interdiction capacity at land borders is enhanced and increased in-country outreach of law enforcement agencies is supported

Progress against indicators: 28%

Delivery of drug test kits and equipment to Customs authorities on the Burkina Faso border with Mali and Niger (February 2017)

In the framework of its partnership with the Danish Demining Group (DDG) to support the capacities of law enforcement authorities located in the Liptako-Gourma region (at the border between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger), UNODC delivered 4 drug test kits and office equipment to Customs officials located in Thiou, Burkina Faso, in February 2017. Burkinafe Customs officials were trained on the use of these kits, which allow detecting a vast array of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals in a timely fashion. (Donor: Denmark)

UNODC collaborates with DDG to support land border management in the Sahel (December 2016)

UNODC and Danish Demining Group (DDG) signed an agreement in September 2016 to provide equipment and deliver specialized capacity-building training activities on border control to law enforcement agencies operating in the Liptako-Gourma region. The first training was delivered in Dori, Burkina Faso in December 2016 to 22 Police, Customs and Gendarmerie officers (including 1 woman) on border control and illicit trafficking. UNODC also initiated the procurement process for equipment (vehicles and motorbikes, drug test kits and office equipment) that will strengthen the operational capacity of authorities located in Liptako-Gourma. (Donor: Denmark)

Participation in the 11th Fontanot group meeting (February 2015)

In February 2015, UNODC participated in the 11th Fontanot group meeting in London. Chaired by the UK National Crime Agency (NCA), a UNODC expert delivered a presentation on the UNODC Sahel Programme and held consultations with international partners on how to enhance coordinated delivery of assistance in the Sahel. This meeting allowed for better coordination with the EU, France, and the UK on topics ranging from border control to the implementation of a regional security and communication platform. (Donor: Denmark)

Assessment and regional workshop on land border control (December 2014 and January 2015)

An assessment of capacity in land border management in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Togo was finalized following a workshop in January 2015, in Dakar, Senegal. Bringing together the leaders of different relevant institutions, the workshop enabled the drafting of recommendations for improving border control, with particular focus on the main entry points of the Sahel region. The workshop brought together 35 representatives of 20 institutions (such as the Police, Immigration, Customs, and law enforcement agencies) from Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Togo. (Donor: Germany)

Training on international cooperation in Burkina Faso and presentation on WACAP (June and July 2014)

A training for officials in Burkina Faso on international cooperation was organized in June 2014 with 37 participants attending. Subsequently, UNODC made a presentation on WACAP in the margins of a meeting of experts on firearms in Burkina Faso in July 2014. (Donor: Austria)

Third WACAP focal points meeting (May 2014)

The third WACAP focal points plenary meeting was held in Burkina Faso in May 2014 during which the draft Charter and Regulations for the Network were reviewed by the Network and submitted for adoption at the WACAP Ministerial Meeting. (Donor: Austria)

Outcome 2.2
Detection and interdiction capacity at international airports is strengthened

Progress against indicators: 56%

360 out of 500

1 out of 10

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In partnership with Malian Customs experts, UNODC organized a specialized mentoring session for 13 officials (including 1 woman) located at the National JAITF in Niger. The session focused on elements regarding techniques to carry out effective passenger and cargo profiling at air borders. (Donor: EU)

First training of JAITF Staff in Burkina Faso (February 2017)

In February 2017, UNODC delivered a specialized mentoring session in partnership with French Customs experts to staff located at the Bamako international airport for 19 officials (including 4 women) to strengthen their capacities to profile potentially suspicious passengers and air cargo. (Donor: EU)

Specialized mentoring session on passenger and risky cargo profiling for Bamako Airport authorities (February 2017)

In February 2017, UNODC delivered a specialized mentoring session in partnership with French Customs experts to staff located at the Bamako international airport for 19 officials (including 4 women) to strengthen their capacities to profile potentially suspicious passengers and air cargo. (Donor: EU)

First training of JAITF Staff in Burkina Faso (February 2017)

In February 2017, JAITF staff in Burkina Faso received their first training, following the decision in July 2016 to implement the AIRCOP Project in the country. The training was delivered by experts from the French National Police, Nigerien Customs and WCO. The 20 Ouagadougou JAITF staff members (including 2 women) were trained on existing techniques of concealment, drug detection, passenger profiling and targeting, as well as threat analysis and the use of communication tools provided by WCO and INTERPOL. (Donor: Japan)

Specialized training on documentary fraud, drug trafficking by air on post-drug seizure investigations for the Niamey Airport authorities (January 2017)

In late January 2017, UNODC and French Police experts delivered two specialized training sessions to the 13 members (including 1 woman) of the Niamey JAITF to strengthen their capacities to identify false identification and travel documents, profile passengers at risk, counter drug trafficking by air, and carry out effective investigations following drug seizures. (Donor: EU, France)

Specialized training on intellectual property and training documents for JAITF staff in Bamako (November 2016)

In November 2016, a specialized training on the analysis of X-ray imagery was conducted in Bamako by French Police officers to strengthen the capacities of the staff of the JAITF working at the Bamako Senou international airport. A total of 19 participants (including 4 women) took part in the training. (Donor: France)

Specialized training on the analysis of X-ray imagery for AIRCOP JAITF staff in Bamako (November 2016)

In November 2016, a specialized training on the analysis of X-ray imagery was conducted in Bamako by French Police officers to strengthen the capacities of the staff of the JAITF working at the Bamako Senou international airport. A total of 19 participants (including 4 women) took part in the training. (Donor: France)

On-site mentoring session and exchange programme for AIRCOP JAITF staff in Bamako (October 2016)

In October 2016, a specialized mentoring was organized for the JAITF of Bamako. A total number of 23 officials (including 4 women) of the JAITF of Cameroun (Douala), Guinea-Bissau and Niger participated to this training as to share best practices and lessons learnt in the fight against illicit trafficking and transnational organized crime through air borders. (Donor: EU)

Assessment for the establishment of an AIRCOP JAITF in Burkina Faso (October 2016)

An assessment mission took place in October 2016 following the signature of a Letter of Agreement between UNODC and the Government of Burkina Faso in July 2016, establishing a JAITF at the Ouagadougou international airport. A delegation of INTERPOL, WCO and UNODC representatives visited Ouagadougou to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a new JAITF as part of the AIRCOP project designed to enhance detection, interdiction and investigative capacities of participating airports. (Donor: Japan)

AIRCOP specialized regional operational training on I-24/7 and preliminary investigation (October 2016)

In early October 2016, UNODC experts delivered a training in Cameroon to support AIRCOP countries in West Africa in their use of INTERPOL’s policing tools and develop their skills in the preliminary collection and preservation of evidence. The workshop with 18 participants (including 3 women) encouraged collaboration between operational law enforcement units at airports, and coordinated the exchange of real-time information and investigation-related data through the Narcotics Control Board (NCB). Both representatives of AIRCOPs and the NCBs of Mali and Niger attended the training organized in partnership with INTERPOL. (Donor: EU)

Third mentoring session for AIRCOP JAITF staff in Niger (October 2016)

In early October 2016, UNODC experts delivered the third mentoring session for JAITF staff based at the Niamey international airport. The mentoring session to 12 participants (including 3 women) focused on special investigation techniques on drug law enforcement, profiling suspicious passengers and illicit cargo, interception and secured communication to enhance drug interdiction capacity at Niamey international airport. (Donor: EU)

Specialized training for Heads of anti-drug units organized in partnership with the Italian Central Directorate of Anti-Drugs Service (September 2016)

The Head of the AIRCOP JAITF of Bamako attended the High level specialized training on drugs trafficking by air for Heads of Anti-Drug Units in Rome, Italy, in September 2016. The training aimed to further strengthen the technical knowledge of the trainees in this specific area, and to enhance their capacity to analyze, check and control targeted passengers, deliveries and parcels. (Donor: EU)

Training of the Bamako JAITF at the INTERPOL third Annual Operational Working Group Meeting on the INTERFLOW Initiative (September 2016)

The Head of the Bamako JAITF received training at the INTERFLOW Initiative meeting which focused specifically on on-going investigations in the field of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine as well as chemical precursors illicit trafficking with links to Africa or involving African nationals. New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) as a new form of drug trafficking (especially through the internet) were presented and discussed. The working group meeting gave participants the opportunity to exchange information on new and ongoing investigations, best practices and lessons learnt as a result of the previous meetings. (Donor: EU)

Joint Operations for AIRCOP JAITFs of Mali and Niger (April – May 2016)

Customs officials of the Niamey international airport participated in the preparatory training of the Joint Operation “Alles Africaines” led by the French Customs held in Dakar in May 2016, followed by the operational phase aimed at intercepting illicit shipments in private aviation. The Operation involved 15 countries in West Africa. The JAITFs of Niger and Mali also participated in the Joint Operations “Westerror IV”, led by WCO, held between April and May 2016. The 10 AIRCOP JAITFs recorded 32 seizures in 10 days, for a total of 630 kg of illicit commodities. (Donors: France, Japan)

On-site mentoring session for AIRCOP JAITF staff in Bamako (April 2016)

UNODC organized a specialized on-site mentoring session of JAITF officials in Bamako in April 2016. 23 officials (including 4 women), received training focused on targeting and profiling techniques, communication tools, drug routes, forgery detection, and most importantly air cargo and postal mail control. (Donor: EU)

On-site mentoring session for AIRCOP JAITF staff in Niger (February 2016)

UNODC organized a second on-site mentoring session of JAITF officials in Niamey in February 2016. 12 officials, including two women, received training focused on targeting and profiling techniques, communication tools, drug routes, forgery detection, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as small aviation control. (Donor: EU)

Training workshop for Bamako and Niamey JAITF Staff (October 2015)

UNODC, WCO and INTERPOL jointly organized a training workshop for all heads of JAITF of AIRCOP beneficiary countries in October in Italy, with experts from the Guardia di Finanza. The workshop aimed to strengthen the capacities of Sahel participants (2 from Mali and 2 from Niger) on intelligence collection and sharing, passenger and cargo profiling, as well as other methods to efficiently intercept illicit trafficking conducted via international airports. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway)

Training for Joint Operation FOLOSFA (September 2015)

In September 2015, members of JAITF of Bamako and Niamey, as well as members of each country’s customs attended a preparatory training session on information-sharing and the exchange of intelligence in preparation for Operation Folosa. This joint UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO operation targeting drug trafficking from Latin America to Europe via Africa has resulted in the seizure of nearly 170 kg of drugs worth an estimated EUR 10 million, as well as gold coins and stolen credit cards. Some 41 people were arrested in possession of drugs including cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine during the operation. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway)

On-site mentoring session for AIRCOP JAITF staff in Niger (May 2015)

UNODC organized an on-site mentoring session of JAITF officials in Niamey in May 2015. A total of 12 officials (including two women), received training focused on targeting and profiling techniques, communication tools, drug routes, forgery detection, cargo control, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as small aviation control. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway)
Fourth International Annual Meeting of AIRCOP Project in Panama (April 2015)

Officials from Mali, Morocco, Niger and Senegal participated in the AIRCOP international annual meeting in Panama City, Panama, in April 2015. The event was organized by UNODC and aimed at exchanging experiences and good practices in the fight against illicit trafficking via air routes, with the aim of creating a link between AIRCOP countries in Latin America and West Africa, including the Sahel, and strengthening coordination of actions and sharing of information between JAIFs. The event brought together over 60 participants from 35 countries. (Donor: EU)

AIRCOP regional specialized training on documentary fraud in Senegal (March 2015)

UNODC organized a specialized training on documentary fraud control in March 2015, in Dakar, Senegal, in collaboration with the Canada Border Services Agency and French Border Police in the framework of the AIRCOP Project. With 34 participants, this event brought together officials from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. JAIF also receive highly specialized training in targeting methods, questioning and behavioral analysis, inspection of luggage and parcels, air cargo and mail. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Japan, Norway)

Inauguration of the AIRCOP JAIF of Bamako airport (February 2015)

UNODC and the Government of Mali officially inaugurated the JAIF of Bamako Senou International Airport in early February 2015 in the framework of the AIRCOP Project. The newly established Task Force aims to counter narcotic activities in the country by improving the detection, interdiction and investigative capacities of the airport. Since its establishment, the JAIF have made several drug seizures totalling 14 kg of cocaine and 16 kg of methamphetamine, leading to the arrest of 11 traffickers. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Japan, Norway)

On-site mentoring sessions for AIRCOP JAIF staff in Bamako (February 2015)

UNODC organized an on-site specialized mentoring session of JAIF officials in Bamako in February 2015 in the framework of the AIRCOP Project. 19 officials received mentoring focused on targeting and profiling techniques, communication tools, drug routes, forgery detection, cargo control, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as small aviation control. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Japan, Norway)

Support the establishment of JAIF at Niamey airport (December 2014)

UNODC and its partners worked closely with the Nigerien Government to establish the new Task Force, which began its operations at the international airport in December 2014. From the onset, the Nigerien authorities have been proactive in the ongoing support for the creation and daily operations of the Niamey JAIF. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Japan, Norway)

Two workshops for establishing Task Forces in Mali and Niger (November 2014)

UNODC organized two specialized training workshops for JAIF officials in Bamako and Niamey in November 2014 in preparation for the establishment of the AIRCOP JAIF team in both countries. 23 officials (including 2 women) received basic training focused on targeting and profiling techniques, communication tools, drug routes, forgery detection, cargo control, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as small aviation control. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Japan, Norway)

In December 2015, Malian authorities signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a PCU at the Bamako dry port jointly implemented by UNODC and the WCO. The unit is composed of 15 officers from Malian Customs, Police, Gendarmerie and the “Office Central des Stupéfiants”. The PCU will be connected to ContainerCOMM, WCO’s secure information-sharing platform. (Donor: Japan)

Training on the fight against illegal waste trafficking in Dakar (December 2016)

In December 2016, the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) organized a three-day training programme in Dakar, Senegal, in partnership with the UNODC/WCO CCP. The initiative aimed at building the capacity of participants on how to control illegal transboundary shipments of hazardous and electronic wastes at seaports, with a special focus on electronic waste and ozone-depleting substances. 3 participants from each CCP Port Control Unit in West Africa unit attended. (Donor: Japan)

Support the establishment of JAIF at Niamey airport (December 2014)

UNODC and its partners worked closely with the Nigerien Government to establish the new Task Force, which began its operations at the international airport in December 2014. From the onset, the Nigerien authorities have been proactive in the ongoing support for the creation and daily operations of the Niamey JAIF. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Japan, Norway)

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Output 2.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 1</th>
<th>Indicator 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F) TRAINED OR MENTORED</td>
<td>NUMBER OF PCUS ESTABLISHED AND OPERATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 out of 500</td>
<td>0 out of 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creation of a Port Control Unit at the Bamako dry port (March 2017)

In late March 2017, Malian authorities signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a PCU at the Bamako dry port jointly implemented by UNODC and the WCO. The unit is composed of 15 officers from Malian Customs, Police, Gendarmerie and the “Office Central des Stupéfiants”. The PCU will be connected to ContainerCOMM, WCO’s secure information-sharing platform. (Donor: Japan)

Training on container profiling in Togo (May 2016)

A theoretical training on container profiling and interception took place in Lomé, Togo, where 3 officers from the Dakar PCU met with the container control team in Lome, Togo. The training covered topics such as risk management and analysis of commercial documents, as well as practical exercises. Trainees from both units were encouraged to share experience and exchange ideas that formed part of discussions during the training. This was to allow participants better understand the phenomenon and help them conduct targeting exercises. (Donor: Japan)

Training on drugs and precursors chemicals (October 2015)

A training held in October 2015 brought together 45 law enforcement officers from 13 countries in the region. Participants learned and practiced the basic drug and precursor identification methods in the field, as well as the use of handheld drug identification devices. They were introduced to elements such as the emergence of new psychoactive substances. The training also provided participants the opportunity to share their experiences and discuss collaboration opportunities in the region. (Donors: various)

Training on container profiling in Mali (September 2015)

UNODC organized a workshop on targeting techniques used in the fight against illicit traffic of goods via containers in Bamako, Mali in September 2015. The training brought together 28 participants from the Direction Générale Des
**Regional training on wildlife crime in Dakar (August and September 2015)**

UNODC organized a workshop in Accra, Ghana, in August 2015 and in Dakar, Senegal, in September 2015. The objective of this workshop was to provide training for 25 participants from national law enforcement agencies to fight wildlife crime through the control of maritime containers. This workshop was led by trainers and experts from UNODC, the WCO and the CITES Management Authority. (Donors: Japan and others)

**Preparation for the establishment of a PCU in Mali (June 2015)**

In June 2015, UNODC organized a meeting with Malian partners on implementation of a PCU in a dry port of Bamako, Mali, and visited the future site of the unit. The meeting allowed the Malian counterparts to have a better understanding on how container control works and what the requirements are for implementation in Mali as a landlocked country. (Donor: Denmark)

**Study visit to Le Havre Port, France (June 2015)**

UNODC organized a training session and conducted a study visit tour to the Port of Le Havre, France in June 2015. The head of the PCU of Senegal and a customs officer from the PCU of Togo learned about the anti-rip-off operations process, tracking containers, control of transhipment containers, and methods of targeting of containers. (Donor: Japan)

**Study visit to the Port Control Unit in Asuncion, Paraguay (March 2015)**

In March 2015, two officers from Senegal PCU traveled to a global training event in Paraguay. The mission allowed West African teams to meet the PCU of Paraguay, with the objective of facilitating the communication between them and coordinate joint actions regarding potential drug seizures intended for Africa from Latin America. Paraguay is a transit country for containers from Brazil or Uruguay to Europe often transiting West Africa. (Donor: Japan)

**Two exchange visits for sharing best practices in Ghana (September 2014 and February 2015)**

Two exchange visit missions took place in Ghana in September 2014 and February 2015 where officers from the the Dakar PCU attended and met with the container control team in Tema, Ghana. The missions allowed them to learn other working methods related to container control and represented a new experience among all for the new head of the Dakar unit. (Donor: Japan)

**Mentorship programme at PCU of Dakar port (March, July, November and December 2014)**

In March, July, November and December 2014, UNODC provided mentorship support on basic targeting and control, such as risk profiling and physical inspection. These sessions heightened the importance of establishing good working relations with shipping lines to ensure timely illicit sharing of shipping manifests, which are a requirement for the PCUs to do their profiling work. (Donor: Japan)

**Regional training workshop on seizures at ports (October 2014)**

UNODC in partnership with WCO delivered basic training on seizures in October 2014. Following UNODC interventions, the PCU Head and the Director-General of Senegal Customs have agreed to block containers using the clearance system of Customs. This will prevent direct interaction between the Unit and importers or exporters, reducing opportunities for corruption. UNODC also supported the drafting of an agreement between the Ministries of Defense, Finance and Interior of Senegal to give a clearer role, mandate and budget to the PCU in the port of Dakar. (Donor: Japan)

**Operational support to PCU of Dakar port (August 2014)**

In August 2014, UNODC supported an intelligence-based operation undertaken by the Dakar PCU, targeting a reefer vessel carrying fish. UNODC assisted the team leader in negotiating with the representatives of the vessel and the cargo, and liaised with INTERPOL to explore the possibility that the cargo was illegally fished, thereby facilitating the PCU’s search for the suspected merchandise. (Donor: Japan)

**Field visit of PCU official in Dakar and Togo (February 2014)**

An exchange mission was undertaken where 3 officials of the PCU in Dakar, Senegal, visited their counterparts in Lomé, Togo, in February 2014. As a result of the visit, the PCU in Dakar improved the organization of its work, which included establishing clearer definitions of responsibilities and installing daily team meetings. UNODC facilitated the sharing of best practices between the units on relationships with shipping lines, on how to ensure that all manifests have been received and develop a consolidated list of targeted containers. (Donor: Japan)

**Output 2.4**

Capacity for information exchange and communication between national and regional security agencies is strengthened

Progress against indicators: 100%

![Indicator 1](image1.png)

Indicator 1

**NUMBER OF COLLABORATIVE EVENTS RELATED TO GS SAHEL SUPPORTED**

4 out of 8

![Indicator 2](image2.png)

Indicator 2

**NUMBER OF FACILITIES SUPPORTED**

6 out of 4

**National training on intelligence gathering and analysis in Chad (March 2017)**

As part of UNODC’s support to the operationalization of the GS Sahel PCMS, a training was organized in March 2017 for 27 Chadian officers (including 8 women) from relevant security agencies on gathering and analyzing criminal intelligence in the Sahel. Participants were trained on the intelligence cycle, controlled deliveries, the recruitment and management of informants. Practical training focused on the drafting of briefing notes between different law enforcement agencies in the aftermath of a terrorist attack, to inform security and political authorities, and direct their decision-making process. (Donor: Japan)

**Regional training on intelligence gathering and analysis in Burkina Faso (March 2017)**

In March 2017, 30 officers from relevant security services in the five Sahel countries received training on gathering and analyzing criminal intelligence. The training provided participants with increased competences on the intelligence cycle, controlled deliveries, the recruitment and management of informants. Practical training focused on the drafting of briefing notes between different law enforcement agencies in the aftermath of a terrorist attack, to inform security and political authorities, and direct their decision-making process. (Donor: Denmark)

**Regional training on countering drug trafficking in Burkina Faso (February 2017)**

In February 2017, 30 officers from relevant security services received training on drug trafficking in the Sahel, as part of UNODC’s support to the operationalization of the GS Sahel PCMS. The specialized training aimed to promote cooperation and information sharing among participants, senior level officers from services and brigades involved in the fight against drug trafficking, such as police forces, the gendarmerie and customs. Practical training was provided on various techniques used to detect different drugs and track criminals while remaining unnoticed. (Donor: Denmark)

**Expert meeting on the GS Sahel Security Cooperation Platform (November 2016)**

In November 2016 during an expert meeting held in Nouakchott, the main stakeholders involved in the operationalization of the GS Sahel PCMS agreed on the mechanisms required to ensure effective cooperation through the Platform. The expert meeting also contributed to give international and regional recognition of the PCMS as an important regional cooperation mechanism and integrate it in the national security architecture of each Member State. The recommendations issued during the expert meeting enabled UNODC to develop a detailed assistance programme to operationalize the PCMS. (Donors: Denmark, Japan, Netherlands)

UNODC supported the G5 Sahel since its beginning by providing assistance in the drafting of its security legal framework, notably the legislation related to the organization and functioning of the PCMS, adopted in November 2015 by the G5 Sahel Heads of State. UNODC also supported the operationalization of the PCMS through the refurbishment of premises for the national unit established in Chad as well as the provision of office and IT equipment for all five units based in each capital. A partnership was also reached with INTERPOL and the European Union regarding the provision of a secure communication software (I24/7) to enhance communication and information sharing between the five countries. (Donors: Denmark, Japan, Netherlands)

Outcome 3
Accountable criminal justice officials investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes in a more effective and efficient manner

Output 3.1
Internal and external oversight of law enforcement is strengthened

Progress against indicators: 97%

Outcome 3 Indicator 1: Number of people (M/F) participated in workshops/training courses related to oversight and accountability
389 out of 200

Outcome 3 Indicator 2: Number of ethics initiatives developed for law enforcement and criminal justice authorities
0 out of 2

National workshop on integrity in the police and the gendarmerie in Burkina Faso (March 2017)

In March 2017, a national workshop aimed at fighting corruption in the law enforcement sector was organized in Ouagadougou, in cooperation with the Burkina Faso High Authority for State Control and anti-corruption, which was institutionalized following legal drafting expertise by UNODC. The workshop gathered 52 participants from national police and gendarmerie officers, as well as officers from Burkina Faso’s Customs services. The workshop provided an opportunity to produce an assessment regarding the challenges related to corruption among police, gendarmerie and customs services, the existing efforts in the fight against corruption among defense and security forces, and the strategies to fight corruption more effectively. (Donor: U.S.)

Multi-stakeholder forum on democratic governance of the security sector in the Sahel region (December 2016)

In December 2016, UNODC participated in a multi-stakeholder forum on democratic governance of the security sector in the Sahel region, held in Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou. The meeting gathered 34 participants (including 4 women) representing national parliaments, government institutions and civil society organizations from Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, as well as experts from the African Union and the G5 Sahel. The event provided UNODC with an opportunity to advocate for stronger anti-corruption initiatives in target countries. (Donor: Denmark)

Regional workshop on whistleblower and witness protection in the fight against corruption in West Africa (September 2016)

In September 2016, UNODC organized a regional meeting on whistleblower and witness protection in West Africa. Gathering 76 participants (including 10 women), representatives from 12 countries in West Africa, including Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, attended this workshop in Liberia. The meeting was organized in partnership with the Liberian Anti-Corruption Commission and NACIWA. The event provided an opportunity to share national experiences and best practices and develop guiding principles for whistleblower and witness protection. (Donors: Austria, U.S.)

NACIWA Anti-Corruption Academy Advisory Board meeting in Benin (July 2016) and in Côte d’Ivoire (September 2016)

In July 2016, a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Anti-Corruption Academy of NACIWA took place in Benin on the eve of its General Assembly. The Advisory Board, comprised of 15 participants (including 2 women) from West Africa and the Sahel, agreed on the programme and the curriculum of the Academy. In September 2016, the NACIWA Advisory Board met again in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, with the support of UNODC and the African Development Bank. On this occasion, participants discussed existing challenges within NACIWA’s Secretariat, and adopted a tentative programme and budget for the next session of the Academy. (Donor: Denmark)

Regional workshop to facilitate the exchange of good practices between governments, journalists and civil society (July 2016)

In partnership with UNODC, representatives from Sahel countries participated in the General Assembly of the NACIWA, which was held in Cotonou in July 2016. In the margins of the annual meeting, a workshop provided an opportunity for NACIWA members and strategic partners to share experiences on progress, obstacles and prospects for better coordination of anti-corruption efforts in the sub-region. The promotion of the protection of whistleblowers, as well as its initiatives in support of investigative journalism in West Africa were highlighted by participants. (Donor: Denmark)

Assessment mission on the links between corruption and terrorism in Mali and Niger (March 2016)

UNODC organized an assessment mission in Malian and Nigerien prisons to provide a better understanding of how corruption contributes to the emergence of terrorist activities, UNODC anti-corruption and research experts interviewed several detainees held on terrorism charges. The assessment highlighted various issues, including the risk that lengthy pre-trial detention can lead detainees to become radicalized. The mission reinforced the suspicions that corruption is a factor contributing in multiple ways to the terrorist threat. (Donors: Netherlands, U.S.)

Training at NACIWA Anti-Corruption Academy in Nigeria (October 2015)

The first training the Anti-Corruption Academy of the NACIWA was held in October 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria. Anti-corruption experts and practitioners drawn from Nigeria, West Africa and other parts of the world facilitated the initiative. Some 50 participants attended the training coming from 12 NACIWA member countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. (Donor: Austria)

Regional seminar on integrity in the police in the Sahel (October 2015)

UNODC organized a meeting in Niamey, Niger, in October 2015, bringing together Deputy Directors General of the national police, judicial police officers and directors of national police schools as well as heads and representatives of national institutions contributing to the fight against corruption from
Training on anti-corruption in Mali (March 2015)

UNODC collaborated with the Senate’s official anti-corruption body, the HALCIPA, to provide a training workshop to its staff, police officers and various key stakeholders in Mali. The workshop, which took place in March 2015, aimed at improving internal operating procedures related to complaint filing and information handling. (Donor: Austria)

Integrity training for judicial officers in Mali (March 2015)

In partnership with DPKO, UNODC provided expert training for 40 participants on independence and integrity in the judicial system in Mali. The event, which took place in Bamako in March 2015, was co-organized with the Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF), Germany, and the Ecole de maintien de la paix Alouine Blondin Beye de Bamako. (Donor: Austria)

Regional seminar on whistle-blower protection (March 2015)

In the margins of a meeting of the Network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa, taking place in Abuja, Nigeria, in March 2015, ECOWAS organized a roundtable on whistle-blower protection. UNODC presented lessons learned and key issues to be considered in developing curricula on whistleblowing and provisions incorporated in the UNCAC. (Donor: Austria)

Output 3.3
Training institutions are given support to improve their infrastructure and curricula

Progress against indicators: 100%

Indicator 1
Number of training curricula and programmes revised, updated, edited and printed

10 out of 5

Indicator 2
Number of institutions provided with improvements to infrastructure and equipment

0 out of 10

Train-the-trainer workshop on TIP & SOM in Burkina Faso (April 2017)

UNODC organized a one-week ToT workshop for national instructors from police and gendarmerie training institutes in Burkina Faso. The workshop aimed to enhance the knowledge and skills of the instructors on detecting and investigating cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, in line with the new syllabus approved in May 2015 by the heads of the training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. The training reached a total of 20 instructors, including 4 women. (Donor: Denmark)

Consultations to develop training syllabi for judiciary training academies of Mauritania and Niger (March 2017)

UNODC experts held consultations with high-level stakeholders and training academy directors in Mauritania and Niger in March 2017, to assess the needs and establish priorities regarding the development of a training syllabi on international cooperation in criminal matters and terrorism cases. UNODC experts on international judiciary cooperation in criminal matters met with 11 stakeholders (6 in Niger and 5 in Mauritania) representing national judiciary training academies, specialized judiciary units against crime and terrorism, as well as courts and prison administrations. (Donors: Denmark, Norway)

Consultations to develop training modules on TIP & SOM for judiciary training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (January 2017)

UNODC experts held consultations with the directors of the national judicial training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger in January 2017, to assess the needs and establish priorities regarding the development of a training modules on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. The consultations aimed to enhance UNODC’s collaboration with police and gendarmerie training institutes on TIP & SOM to the justice sector to cover the criminal justice chain comprehensively and start the adaptation of relevant modules to national training curricula. (Donor: Denmark)

Training for criminal justice officials regarding modules on international cooperation on criminal matters in Mali (February 2016), and transference training (July 2016)

In February 2016, a training was delivered to 35 practicing Malian justice officials (including 3 women) regarding modules on international cooperation on criminal matters. In July 2016, two UNODC experts supervised the continuous training cycle of the National School of Judicial Training in Mali. The training was delivered by 10 instructors that received the ToT from UNODC experts in February 2016 with the aim of strengthening the capacity of 48 criminal law students on 10 UNODC-approved modules that were adopted by the National School of Judicial Training in April 2015. (Donor: Netherlands)

Training to strengthen the capacity of criminal justice professionals to combat organized crime in Chad (June 2016)

In June 2016, UNODC organized a second training session for 75 law students (including 5 women) together with Chad’s training academy for justice officials (Institut National de Formation Judiciaire). The students, which are set to become criminal justice officials, were trained on the organized crime curriculum developed by UNODC and adopted by Chadian authorities in 2015. The training session focused on the technical cooperation with the International Judicial Training Center of Paris. The training institutes reached a total of 20 instructors. (Donor: Austria)

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UNODC experts held consultations with high-level stakeholders and training academy directors in Mauritania and Niger in March 2017, to assess the needs and establish priorities regarding the development of a training syllabi on international cooperation in criminal matters and terrorism cases. UNODC experts on international judiciary cooperation in criminal matters met with 11 stakeholders (6 in Niger and 5 in Mauritania) representing national judiciary training academies, specialized judiciary units against crime and terrorism, as well as courts and prison administrations. (Donors: Denmark, Norway)

Consultations to develop training modules on TIP & SOM for judiciary training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (January 2017)

UNODC experts held consultations with the directors of the national judicial training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger in January 2017, to assess the needs and establish priorities regarding the development of a training modules on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. The consultations aimed to enhance UNODC’s collaboration with police and gendarmerie training institutes on TIP & SOM to the justice sector to cover the criminal justice chain comprehensively and start the adaptation of relevant modules to national training curricula. (Donor: Denmark)

Training for criminal justice officials regarding modules on international cooperation on criminal matters in Mali (February 2016), and transference training (July 2016)

In February 2016, a training was delivered to 35 practicing Malian justice officials (including 3 women) regarding modules on international cooperation on criminal matters. In July 2016, two UNODC experts supervised the continuous training cycle of the National School of Judicial Training in Mali. The training was delivered by 10 instructors that received the ToT from UNODC experts in February 2016 with the aim of strengthening the capacity of 48 criminal law students on 10 UNODC-approved modules that were adopted by the National School of Judicial Training in April 2015. (Donor: Netherlands)

Training to strengthen the capacity of criminal justice professionals to combat organized crime in Chad (June 2016)

In June 2016, UNODC organized a second training session for 75 law students (including 5 women) together with Chad’s training academy for justice officials (Institut National de Formation Judiciaire). The students, which are set to become criminal justice officials, were trained on the organized crime curriculum developed by UNODC and adopted by Chadian authorities in 2015. The training session focused on the technical cooperation with the International Judicial Training Center of Paris. The training institutes reached a total of 20 instructors. (Donor: Austria)

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In 2014, UNODC organized a consultative workshop for the police and gendarmerie training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger in May 2015. Directors and instructors from each of the 6 participating institutes met with UNODC representatives, to design a syllabus on human trafficking and migrant smuggling to be adapted to the national training curricula of the institutes. In addition, the workshop enabled participants to design a ToT component for permanent instructors of the training institutes based on the adapted modules. (Donor: Austria)

**Development of syllabus on organized crime in Chad (April 2015)**

In April 2015, UNODC organized a national workshop for discussion and adoption of a training syllabus on organized crime and international cooperation on criminal matters for the National School of Judicial Training in Chad. The workshop brought together teachers of the National Judicial Training School, the University of N’Djamena, and justice officials. Prepared by UNODC experts, 10 modules on terrorism, illicit trafficking, money-laundering, extradition, international cooperation and cybercrime are now part of the continuous training cycles. The validation of the syllabus follows an assessment mission in December 2014. (Donor: Austria)

**Networking of law enforcement training institutions “LE TrainNet” (April 2015)**

In partnership with INTERPOL and WCO, UNODC supported 5 participants from the Sahel to participate in a meeting on networking of the Law Enforcement Training Institutions “LE TrainNet”, Baku, Azerbaijan, in April 2015. The event allowed for the training in the areas related to new emerging crimes, cooperation mechanisms and the dissemination of new UNODC technical tools and publications. (Donor: Denmark)

**Assessment of Mali judiciary school to integrate in its curriculum a syllabus on organized crime and international cooperation (December 2014)**

UNODC conducted an assessment mission to Bamako in December 2014 in order to make contact with Malian authorities to assess the needs of this country in terms of legislation and training in the areas of the fight against organized crime and criminal judicial cooperation. The mission discussed with the National Judicial Training Institute about training needs in the specific areas of cross-border organized crime and international judicial cooperation. (Donor: Austria)

**Regional workshop for the development of modules on TIP and SOM (May 2015)**

UNODC organized a consultative workshop for the police and gendarmerie training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger in May 2015. Directors and instructors from each of the 6 participating institutes met with UNODC representatives, to design a syllabus on human trafficking and migrant smuggling to be adapted to the national training curricula of the institutes. In addition, the workshop enabled participants to design a ToT component for permanent instructors of the training institutes based on the adapted modules. (Donor: Austria)

**Development of syllabus on organized crime in Mali (May 2015)**

UNODC organized in Bamako, in May 2015 a national workshop for discussion and adoption of a training syllabus on organized crime and international cooperation on criminal matters for the National School of Judicial Training in Mali. Prepared by UNODC experts, 10 modules on terrorism, illicit trafficking, money-laundering, extradition, international cooperation and cybercrime are now part of the continuous training cycles. The validation of the syllabus follows an assessment mission in December 2014. (Donor: Austria)

**Training on investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in Burkina Faso (March 2017)**

In March 2017, UNODC organized a training for 30 justice officials, police officers and gendarmes (including 2 women) to support Burkina Faso’s efforts in strengthening rule of law based criminal justice responses to terrorism, in accordance with the rule of law and human rights. This training focused on practical exercises and key techniques in handling terrorism cases such as management of crime scenes, collecting evidence from information gathering at crime scenes, surveillance techniques, searches, vehicle check and analyzing intelligence. (Donor: Belgium)

**Training workshop on interagency cooperation in terrorism cases in Mali (February 2017)**

In February 2017, UNODC organized a training workshop in Bamako, delivered to 25 Malian criminal justice officials and law enforcement agents involved in the fight against terrorism. The activity provided beneficiaries with the tools and skills required to launch efficient investigations linking terrorism with transnational organized crime. The training mostly entailed discussions and exchanges between the participants, such as experience sharing, debriefing and real-life situations. (Donor: U.S.)

**Training workshop on the financing of terrorism in Burkina Faso (February 2017)**

In February 2017, UNODC organized a national training workshop for 31 Burkinabe officials (including 2 women) from Ouagadougou, including justice officials, police officers, gendarmes, FIU officials and customs officials. The main objective of the training was to deliver expertise on the challenges posed by the financing of terrorism, improve the ability of criminal justice officials to effectively analyze financial information, as well as investigate, and prosecute financing terrorism cases. (Donor: Belgium)
Training workshop on the use of special investigative techniques in terrorism cases in Chad (February 2017)

In February 2017, UNODC organized a national training workshop for 26 participants (including 3 women) on criminal justice and law enforcement officials of Chad. This second training workshop on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases for Chadian criminal justice and law enforcement officials helped strengthen their capacity in conducting effective investigations and prosecutions of terrorism cases, especially through special investigative techniques and crime scene management. (Donor: Japan)

Visit of the counter terrorism cell of Chad to the specialized judicial unit in Niger (January 2017)

In January 2017, UNODC supported a visit of 4 experts from the Counter Terrorism cell leadership of Chad to the Niger specialized judicial unit against terrorism to share good practices related to the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases among the two countries. Chadian and Nigerien officials shared experiences and good practices on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases. (Donor: France)

Training workshop on interagency cooperation in terrorism cases in Mali (January 2017)

In January 2017, UNODC and CTITF organized a national training workshop on interagency cooperation in terrorism cases in Mali. This workshop was tailored to the newly established Specialized Law Enforcement Unit against terrorism and the Specialized Judicial Unit, the two units that have the lead for handling terrorism cases in Mali. The event sought to increase the capacity and readiness of 18 criminal justice officials to cooperate across various agencies in the criminal justice system in charge of terrorism cases. (Donors: Netherlands, U.S.)

Training workshop on the judicial treatment of cases of terrorism in Chad (December 2016)

UNODC organized a training in December 2016 attended by 25 Chadian magistrates and judicial police officers (including 3 women) based in N'Djamena and in other regions. The main objective of this training was to establish an effective legal framework, in accordance with universal counter-terrorism instruments, to improve the capacity of magistrates and judicial police officials to investigate, prosecute and judge terrorism-related cases, including its financing, whilst respecting the rule of law and human rights. (Donors: France, Netherlands)

Training workshop on human rights in the investigation of terrorism offenses in Niger (November 2016)

In November 2016, UNODC organized a training in Niamey to strengthen the capacities of 27 criminal justice officials (including 1 woman) on the respect for human rights during terrorism related investigations. The training focused on the relationship between offenses criminalizing speech in support of terrorism and freedom of expression, on the right to be tried within a reasonable time, and on the respect of time limits regarding police custody and pre-trial detention. (Donor: Germany)

Work visit of the head of Mali's OCS to the region (November 2016)

To promote the exchange of best practices and lessons learnt in the fight against drug trafficking in the region, UNODC facilitated a mission of the Head of Mali’s centralized OCS to Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal in November 2016. Consultations were held with both law enforcement and judicial sector representatives to exchange operational information, and explore avenues to strengthen regional and international cooperation on the matter. (Donor: Denmark)

Training for judicial officers on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Mauritania (November 2016)

In November 2016, UNODC facilitated jointly with IOM a four-day training in Nouakchott to strengthen the capacities of Mauritanian judicial officers on the issue of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. The training targeted around 20 justice officials who received training by a UNODC expert regarding the investigation, detection and prosecution of cases related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. (Donor: U.S.)

Training workshops on the judicial treatment of cases of terrorism and related offenses in Niger (October 2016)

In October 2016, 21 Nigerien justice officials and judicial police officers received training on best practices for investigating and prosecuting terrorism-related cases. Participants were also trained on the new country’s new counter-terrorism legal framework, adopted in June 2016, and on how to best cooperate and collaborate with colleagues from the counter terrorism service and from specialized units located both in Niamey and in the provinces. (Donor: Japan)

Delivery of 10 off-road vehicles to Malian law enforcement authorities (October 2016)

In the framework UNODC’s long-lasting partnership with Malian authorities, UNODC delivered 10 off-road vehicles to the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection in October 2016. These vehicles were subsequently assigned to the national Police, the national Gendarmerie and the OCS. (Donor: Japan)

Training workshop on money laundering and terrorist financing in Niger (October 2016)

In October 2016, UNODC organized a workshop in Niamey to raise awareness among reporting entities, on their role in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. A total of 29 representatives (including 6 women) from financial and non-financial sectors (i.e. banks, microfinance, lawyers, notaries, transfer agencies, real estate, insurance) were presented with the new anti-money laundering counter financing of terrorism (AML-CFT) decree-law and the form to report suspicious transactions. (Donor: Luxembourg)

Training workshop on human rights in the investigation of terrorism offenses in Mauritania (October 2016)

In October 2016, 38 Mauritanian criminal justice officials (including 3 women) received training on the respect of human rights during criminal proceedings related to terrorism offenses. The training, organized by UNODC jointly with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, included several practical exercises on the arrest and the interrogation of suspected terrorists. Experts from Morocco and Niger presented good practices concerning the investigation of terrorism cases. (Donor: Germany)

ToT programme on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing in Niger (September and October 2016)

In September and October 2016, a ToT programme was delivered in Niger over a period of 4 weeks to key national law enforcement, customs and prosecutor training institutions. The programme aimed to better equip the institutions to deliver training on anti-money laundering, counter financing of terrorism and financial investment techniques. A total of 25 participants (including 2 women) attended the first and second week of the training in Niamey, while 12 participants were selected to continue the programme and delivered a training to 24 participants under the supervision of UNODC experts. (Donor: U.S.)

Four training workshops for law enforcement officers on drug trafficking in Mali (April, August, September and October 2016)

In the framework of its long-lasting partnership with MINUSMA to support the capacities of Malian law enforcement authorities in the fight against drug trafficking, UNODC jointly organized 4 training workshops for a total of 71 (including 7 women) law enforcement officers. These training sessions were held in May, August, September and October 2016, specifically for the Malian police, gendarmerie and customs officials. (Donor: Denmark)

Four training workshops on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Mali (May, August, September and October 2016)

UNODC and MINUSMA jointly delivered 4 training activities in 2016 for law enforcement (Police and Gendarmerie) and Customs authorities in Mali reaching a total of 70 beneficiaries (including 8 women). These activities strengthened their capacities related to the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, focusing on the identification of human trafficking victims and migrant smuggling, national and international legal frameworks as well as the investigation, detection, and prosecution of such cases. (Donors: Denmark, Japan)

Training on the fight against illicit methamphetamine trafficking in Burkina Faso (August 2016)

In August 2016, UNODC experts delivered a training on techniques to fight against illicit drug trafficking (and particularly methamphetamine trafficking) to Burkina Faso law enforcement authorities. A total of 24 participants (including 4 women) from the various agencies in charge of fighting illicit drug trafficking (including the Police, Gendarmerie and Customs) benefitted from UNODC’s expertise related to the investigation and prosecution of drug related offences, while also acquiring crucial information on the production and smuggling of synthetic drugs such as methamphetamine. (Donor: EU)

Regional workshop on investigative techniques to counter financing of terrorism in Togo (August 2016)

In August 2016, UNODC organized a regional workshop jointly with the network of FIUs of the West African Economic and Monetary Union “RECEN-UEMO”, to strengthen the understanding of financing of terrorism cases and better investigate these cases. 33 representatives (including 7 women) from 6 countries, including Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, exchanged on the different techniques that can be used to investigate financing of terrorism cases. (Donor: Luxembourg)

Capacity building workshop for criminal justice practitioners on terrorism investigations (July 2016)

In July 2016, UNODC organized a workshop for 18 Senegalese officials (including 2 women) to provide operational skills for investigating judges, prosecutors and law enforcement agents specialized in terrorism. With the help of experts from France and Niger, the workshop provided practical and
operational knowledge to participants who worked on a mock case exercise involving a terrorism incident in order to identify the steps that need to be taken to investigate this incident. (Donor: Netherlands)

Training to judicial authorities to counter trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Niger (July 2016)

In July 2016, UNODC facilitated a training in Dosso, Niger on transnational organized crime with special emphasis on smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons for judges and prosecutors. 45 participants (including 2 women) took part in the training which included prosecutors and judges from 11 provinces of Niger. The training provided information on national and international legal frameworks related to smuggling and trafficking, and included several practical exercises on how to identify, investigate and prosecute these cases as well as conduct victim-friendly interviews. (Donor: Denmark)

Regional workshop on border control efforts aimed at countering FTFs (July 2016)

In July 2016, UNODC organized a three-day regional workshop in Dakar, Senegal for justice officials (including 2 women) from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal met to discuss border control efforts aimed at countering FTFs in Sahel countries. The workshop provided participants with the ability to present and share their respective country’s security procedures aimed at preventing, deterring, and capturing FTFs operating within the Sahel. (Donor: Japan)

Specialized training on technical investigation to fight drug trafficking in Mali (July 2016)

In July 2016, UNODC, in collaboration with MINUSMA, organized in Bamako, Mali, a training workshop on investigative techniques against international drug trafficking. The training brought together 16 professionals (including 3 women) dedicated to the fight against international drug trafficking in Mali. Government representatives and representatives of the EU in Mali, MINUSMA and UNODC expressed their desire to provide a coordinated response to security challenges related to international drug trafficking. (Donors: Denmark, EU)

Training workshops on investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in Burkina Faso (June 2016)

In June 2016, UNODC organized the second and third workshops to strengthen the capacity of Burkina Faso’s judicial bodies and its law enforcement agencies to handle terrorism-related cases. These workshops concluded a series of 3 training workshops designed for a fixed group of 30 criminal justice officials who are likely to be assigned to specialized units tasked with the handling of terrorism-related case. The training provided information on national and international legal frameworks related to smuggling and trafficking, and included several practical exercises on how to identify, investigate and prosecute these cases as well as conduct victim-friendly interviews. (Donor: Japan)

Training on the fight against illicit drug trafficking in Niger (June 2016)

In June 2016, UNODC conducted a training for law enforcement trainers, the first of its kind, to strengthen field units mandated to fight against international drug trafficking. 15 participants from different departments of the Niger Police took part in the four-day event. (Donors: Denmark, EU)

Training workshop on asset management and recovery of proceeds of crime in Mali (May 2016)

In May 2016, 23 participants (including 8 women) attended an awareness-raising workshop for reporting entities (financial and non-financial sectors) held in Bamako, Mali. As part of the training, participants received briefings on the mandates and missions of the GIABA and the Financial Action Task Force, as well as on the functioning and current missions of Mali’s FIU (CENTIF). The workshop was attended by compliance officers, jewelers, lawyers, as well as bankers. (Donor: Luxembourg)

Training on proactive investigation techniques in countering terrorism in Niger (May 2016)

In May 2016, UNODC organized a training for 53 (including 2 women) judges, prosecutors, police officers, gendarmes and national guards in Niamey, Niger. This workshop provided practical information to law enforcement officials to reinforce their ability to conduct investigations of terrorism-related cases. Participants received a training on the application of national counter-terrorism law recently adopted, and received increased information on Niger’s criminal justice agencies specialized in terrorism cases. (Donor: Japan)

Regional workshop on terrorist designations and asset freezing (May 2016)

In May 2016, UNODC, in partnership with CTITF and GIABA, organized a regional training for 34 participants (including 10 women) aimed at improving the effectiveness of national mechanisms on terrorist designations and asset freezing. UNODC provided expertise on addressing FTFs, collection and sharing of advanced passenger information, national and international efforts to strengthen border controls. (Donor: Netherlands)

Training workshop on investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in Burkina Faso (April 2016)

UNODC organized training on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in Burkina Faso to strengthen the capacity of Sahel countries’ criminal justice systems. The first of a series of three capacity-building workshops has been designed for a group of 30 criminal justice officials (including 2 women) from Burkina Faso. These officials, who are likely to be assigned to specialized units tasked with the handling of terrorism-related cases, underwent training on preliminary inquiries and investigations. (Donor: Japan)

Train-the-trainer programme on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing in Mali (April 2016)

A train-the-trainer programme was delivered in Mali to key national law enforcement, customs and prosecutor training institutions. The programme aimed to better equip the institutions to deliver training on anti-money laundering, counter financing of terrorism and financial investigation techniques. A total of 53 participants (including 3 women) from the Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, FIU (CENTIF), and the Justice sector attended the two first modules. 33 participants were subsequently selected representing all the administrations to attend the third and fourth module. (Donor: U.S.)

Expert workshop on the implementation of Rabat Good Practices in the Sahel (March 2016)

In March 2016, UNODC participated in a workshop on the implementation of Rabat Good Practices in the Sahel. The meeting aimed tofocus on implementation of good practices 13, 14, 15 and 15 of the Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector. A UNODC expert provided an overview of applicable international conventions and protocols to 70 participants (including 6 women). (Donor: Japan)

Consultation mission to validate a three-year counter-terrorism assistance programme for Chad (January 2016)

UNODC and Chadian authorities developed a three-year national programme (2016-2018) to strengthen rule of law-based and human rights compliant criminal justice responses against terrorism. This multi-year programme was designed with national authorities during consultations held with UNODC in Niamey in January 2016. The programme focuses, among others, on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in accordance human rights, international and regional judicial cooperation, enhanced knowledge and capacity building for addressing FTFs and countering violent extremism. (Donors: various)

Forensics training workshops for law enforcement in Mali (April, May, July and September 2015)

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized four two-week long forensic training workshops for the Police and the Gendarmerie in Mali, April, May, July and September 2015. A total of 137 officials participated in the training. (Donor: Japan)

Management skills training for Gendarmerie in Mali (March, April and September 2015)

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized three one-week management skills training workshops for a total of 35 participants of the Malian Gendarmerie in March, April and September 2015. (Donor: Japan)

Regional workshops on FTFs (June and September 2015)

UNODC organized two workshops in Dakar, Senegal, in June and in September 2015 to explore how international legal and operational frameworks can be used in the fight against FTFs while aligning with human rights norms. The workshop in June brought together representatives from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal to establish a preliminary assessment of the situation. The second meeting allowed for the identification of gaps in the current national legal systems of participating states in respect of international conventions on the fight against terrorism. (Donor: Japan)

Basic computer skills training for Police, Gendarmerie in Mali (March, April, May and August 2015)

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized four two-week long training sessions on basic computer skills for the Gendarmerie and the Police in March, April, May and August 2015. The events brought together a total of 59 participants. (Donor: Japan)

Training workshop on financial investigations (July 2015)

In June 2015, UNODC organized a workshop in Bamako, Mali, on financial investigations and law enforcement related to money laundering. This event allowed to support the efforts of countries in addressing financial crimes to some 30 participants. (Donor: Denmark)
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Niger FIU in Niamey and witnessed the participation of its counterparts from (Donor: Japan)
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Training on TIP & SOM in Mali (February 2015)
equality (both within and outside the workplace), gender-based violence
number of long-serving and newly recruited officers on issues such as gender
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MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized two basic police skills training
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Drug trafficking training for Anti-Drug Brigade in Mali (April and May 2015)
MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized two training workshops for the Malian BIS in February, April and June 2015. The events brought together a total of 89 participants and took place in Bamako. Mali’s BIS was presented information on the linkages between illicit firearm trafficking, money-laundering and terrorism, as well as various strategies to curb the volume of firearm trafficking. (Donor: Japan)

Training on terrorism cases and human rights in Niger (June 2015)
A workshop was co-organized in June 2015 in Niamey by UNODC, the Danish Institute of Human Rights (DIHR) and the Niger National Police School within the context of the UNODC-DIHR Strategic Partnership on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa. As a result of the workshop, participants shared understanding of the situation on the ground in different regions of Niger concerning the presence of threats posed by Boko Haram and other terrorist groups. (Donors: Denmark, Spain)

Workshop on investigating terrorism cases in Burkina Faso (June 2015)
In June 2015, UNODC organized a workshop aimed at supporting Burkina Faso’s criminal justice system, by providing training to magistrates and judicial police officers to conduct effective investigations and prosecutions of terrorism-related cases. The workshop also served to identify obstacles to inter-agency cooperation (between judicial authorities and police/gendarmerie officials) and measures to overcome them. A total of 25 participants (including 1 woman) attended from Ouagadougou and other regions. (Donor: Spain)

Drug trafficking training for Anti-Drug Brigade in Mali (April 2015)
MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized two training sessions for the Malian anti-drug Brigade (in French Office centrale de lutte contre la drogue) in April 2015. The 2 events brought together 50 participants and took place in Bamako. As a result, Malian authorities made more drug seizures, initiated 41 court cases related to drug trafficking and increased their understanding of criminal networks. Following the specialized training, the Malian Police’s anti-drug Brigade seized a total of 400 kg of cannabis, 436 doses of crack cocaine and over a ton of counterfeit medicines, which included tramadol and diazepam. (Donor: Japan)

Basic police skills training for Gendarmerie, National Guard in Mali (February and April 2015)
MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized two basic police skills training sessions for the Gendarmerie and the National Guard in February and April 2015. The event brought together a total of 65 participants and took place in Bamako. (Donor: Japan)

Gender-based violence training for Police, Gendarmerie in Mali (March 2015)
MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized a training on gender-based violence for the Gendarmerie and the Police in March 2015. Reaching over 50 officers from several Malian regions, the activity raised awareness among a number of long-serving and newly recruited officers on issues such as gender equality (both within and outside the workplace), gender-based violence (including rape, and prostitution during conflicts), and the involvement of child soldiers. (Donor: Japan)

Training on TIP & SOM in Mali (February 2015)
As a result of a collaboration between MINUSMA and UNPOL, UNODC organized a training for the Gendarmerie and the Police which enabled participants to understand the elements of the two offenses, to familiarize themselves with international conventions that provide a framework for the fight against these crimes and their referral to support and care structures. The event brought together 48 participants and took place in Bamako. (Donor: Japan)

Workshop on counter-financing of terrorism (October 2014)
UNODC organized a workshop on counter-financing of terrorism strategies for the benefit of FIUs in October 2014. The workshop was hosted by the Niger FIU in Niamey and witnessed the participation of its counterparts from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco and Senegal, among others. In addition to operational experiences, participants discussed investigation techniques, enhanced domestic coordination and international cooperation. (Donors: various)

Assessment missions in Mali and Chad to evaluate the needs of counter-terrorism technical assistance (February and April 2014)
Two assessment missions were undertaken by UNODC in February and April 2014 on the security situation and terrorist threat in Chad and Mali, as well as on the needs of counter-terrorism technical assistance, in order to plan and design proper training curricula for criminal justice and law enforcement officials. The missions provided an opportunity to discuss UNODC planned activities in both countries along with potential challenges in the implementation of the Sahel Programme. (Donor: Japan)

Training on legal framework against terrorism in Burkina Faso (February 2014) and dissemination of UNODC publications across the Sahel (throughout 2014)
A national training workshop on the legal framework against terrorism was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in February 2014. 19 staff members of the Ministry of Justice, judicial authorities, Ministry of Interior and the National Gendarmerie participated. Technical investigations and mechanisms for international cooperation in criminal matters (mutual legal assistance and extradition) were covered. Training capacity in terrorism prevention has been established in Burkina Faso and Niger, following a series of UNODC training courses and the dissemination of UNODC publications on terrorism prevention across all Sahel countries. (Donors: France, Japan)

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UNODC organized a workshop on counter-financing of terrorism strategies for the benefit of FIUs in October 2014. The workshop was hosted by the Niger FIU in Niamey and witnessed the participation of its counterparts from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco and Senegal, among others. In addition to operational experiences, participants discussed investigation techniques, enhanced domestic coordination and international cooperation. (Donors: various)

Consultation meetings in Mali with justice and law enforcement sectors (July 2014-February 2017)
Multiple consultation activities were held between the UNODC, GS Sahel expert and law enforcement and judicial authorities of Mali to assess mechanisms to strengthen inter-agency cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime. A document detailing the organization and functioning of the BIS created as part of Mali’s Specialized Judicial Unit against terrorism has been submitted to relevant authorities, and is pending adoption. (Donor: Japan)

Workshops on enhancing information sharing in the fight against drug trafficking in Mali (December 2016)
In December 2016, the Sahel Programme and the ECOWAS Support Project, together with the OCS organized two workshops that took place in Bamako, Mali, between national services involved in the fight against drug trafficking. Over 160 participants (including 11 women), from various offices were present at the workshop in the two-day event. The main objective of the workshop was to ensure better cooperation and exchange of information in the fight against drug trafficking, and to work towards preventing drug use and providing support for those dependent on drugs. (Donors: Denmark, EU)

Two training workshops on international cooperation for officials in Niger and Mali (May 2015)
A national training organized in Niamey, Niger in May 2015 and another in Bamako, Mali, aimed at creating awareness and build the capacity for a total of 75 justice officials and law enforcement on the legal instruments against organized crime and their provisions on international cooperation in criminal matters. These events allowed participants to become familiar with existing

Output 3.5

Police-Justice cooperation is promoted and mentoring for criminal investigations is provided

Progress against indicators: 91%

Indicator 1

Indicator 2

315 out of 200

6 out of 25

Number of law enforcement officials and judges (m/f) supported or mentored

Number of meetings or collaborative events between magistrates and investigators
international legal instruments and UN conventions, as well as to understand the importance of mutual legal assistance in the context of organized crime. (Donor: Austria)

Workshop on terrorism-related cases in Niger (May 2015)

UNCOD organized a national training workshop on investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in May 2015. The activity was delivered to 30 Nigerien officials, and comprised of many officials residing outside the capital Niamey. Organized in partnership with INTERPOL, the workshop sought to strengthen justice officials, judicial police officers’ investigation capacity of terrorism-related cases. (Donor: Spain)

Workshop on interagency cooperation in terrorist-related cases in Senegal (May 2015)

A national workshop organized by UNODC in Saly, Senegal, in May 2015 allowed for 24 participants from the judicial system in Senegal to learn about appropriate ways and means to improve cooperation between investigators and justice officials in terrorism-related cases. (Donor: France)

Study visit for Nigerien Justice Officials to the Kigali Ombudsman office in Rwanda (July 2016)

In July 2016, UNODC facilitated a study visit for 4 Nigerien justice officials (including 1 woman) of the Nigerien Cour des Comptes to the Kigali Ombudsman Office in Rwanda. This visit facilitated the exchange of best practices and lessons learned regarding asset disclosure systems and promote the fight against corruption and money laundering in Niger. The overall objective was to allow Niger’s judicial apparatus to emulate the Rwandan online software that oversees the filing and treatment of asset declarations for politicians and public officials. (Donor: Denmark)

Training workshop on financial investigations and asset management and effective recovery of proceeds of crime in Mali (November 2016)

In November 2016, with the logistical support of the FIU of Mali, an awareness-raising workshop on financial investigations and asset recovery was organized in Bamako, Mali. The workshop, gathering 22 participants (including 2 women) from various law enforcement authorities, incorporated practical sessions on a number of topics including international and national frameworks to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, techniques of financial investigation and international cooperation. (Donor: Luxembourg)

Annual ARIN-WA meeting in Nigeria (October 2015)

The joint ARIN-WA coordination meeting took place in October 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria. Members discussed best practices in asset recovery and asset management. Participants also discussed the evolution of the legislative system in the fight against terrorism. Coordination of the collaboration between the Sahel Judicial Platform and ARIN-WA networks and possible consolidation was discussed. (Donor: Denmark)

Training workshop on asset recovery in Burkina Faso (June 2015)

In June 2015, UNODC’s Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism organized a workshop in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on the issue of recovery of illicit assets. This event allowed 26 participants to reflect on the establishment of a national agency that would be specifically responsible for the management and recovery of illicit assets. (Donors: France, Japan, U.S.)

Endorsement of the ARIN-WA network (May 2015)

A Ministerial Committee meeting of GIABA, was held in Yamoussoukro, Côte d’Ivoire in May 2015. The Ministerial Committee formally endorsed the initiative to establish the ARIN-WA. The meeting consisted of the ministers responsible for finance, justice and the interior of all ECOWAS Member States, who also endorsed the proposed Operational Guide of the Network, expressing political support for this networking initiative. (Donors: various)

Meeting on seizure, confiscation and management of proceeds of crime (November 2014)

UNCOD facilitated the establishment of ARIN-WA, which was formally approved at a regional workshop in Accra, Ghana, in November 2014. This event was also an opportunity for participants to work on case examples and practical exercises in groups and to share best practices in identifying, seizing, confiscating and managing proceeds of crimes. Following this exercise, Niger registered the country’s first ever conviction for money laundering, setting a precedent for countries in the region. The Court confiscated an equivalent of over USD 600,000, which will be executed on real estate owned by the convicted person. (Donors: various)

Outcome 4

Scientific evidence in support of judicial investigations and proceedings is generated

Output 3.7

Asset identification, seizure, confiscation and management are strengthened to include material and financial aspects of adjudications in the regular judicial treatment of financial cases

Progress against indicators: 24%

Number of facilities with drug and chemical analysis capacities are improved

Progress against indicators: 66%
Two training sessions on drug test kit for law enforcement in Mali (November 2016 and March 2017)

UNODC and Mali’s National Health Laboratory jointly organized two training workshops on the use of UNODC drug test kits. The activities were attended by a total of 64 representatives (including 7 women) from the OCS, the Police, the Gendarmerie and Customs. The training sought to strengthen the drug detection skills of law enforcement officers on the ground. These test kits were provided by UNODC, and allow for the detection of a range of different substances instantly and at any location. (Donor: Denmark)

Delivery of UNODC drug test kits to Malian authorities and the National Public Health Laboratory (September and October 2016)

In September and October 2016, UNODC delivered a total of 24 drug test kits and 17 precursor test kits to the Malian National Public Health Laboratory and law enforcement agencies tasked to counter drug trafficking. As a result, specialized Police, Gendarmerie and Customs units, including the JAITF of the Bamako International Airport, are now better equipped to detect illicit drugs and the precursor chemicals used in their fabrication. This activity was carried out within the framework of the partnership between UNODC and MINUSMA. (Donor: Japan)

Promotion of regional cooperation among laboratories in the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb (October 2015)

In October 2015, front line law enforcement officers combating illicit drug trafficking in West Africa have been trained and equipped to identify illicit drugs and their precursors using UNODC field test kits. The event, held in Accra, Ghana, brought together 45 law enforcement officers from 13 countries across the region. (Donors: EU, Japan, U.S.)

Assessment of capacity for drug analysis in Burkina Faso (January 2015)

In January 2015, UNODC experts visited governmental laboratories in Burkina Faso specializing in chemical analysis of seized drugs. UNODC experts held meetings with police officials including the head of judicial police, the Gendarmerie nationale, representatives from police laboratories, as well as the Director of the National Health Laboratory. An assessment of the Burkinabe drug analysis infrastructure and capacities was finalized at the end of the mission and recommendations were issued by UNODC experts to government officials. (Donor: Denmark)

Two assessment missions of capacity for drug analysis in Mali and Senegal (January 2015)

In January 2015, UNODC, UNPOL and MINUSMA experts visited governmental laboratories in Mali specializing in chemical analysis of illicit seized drugs. Joint meetings were held with the head of Mali’s prison services, Gendarmerie and officials representing the OCS. Partners involved in these activities include the U.S. Department of Justice’s ICITAP, the EU Delegation in Mali and the French Embassy. Subsequently, a similar exercise was conducted in Senegal. (Donor: Denmark)

Output 4.4

Capacities are enhanced to apply firearms control measures to reduce proliferation, and to prevent their illicit trafficking

Progress against indicators: 197%

Indicator 1: Number of facilities for firearms management supported with equipment and infrastructure

9 out of 20

Indicator 2: Number of people (m/f) supported with technical advice on firearms management

697 out of 200

Training workshop on the investigation and prosecution of firearms criminal matters in Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger (October, November and December 2016)

Between October and December 2016, UNODC organized a series of 4 national specialized trainings aimed at strengthening the criminal justice response law enforcement and criminal justice officers to firearms trafficking and other firearms-related crimes. In total, 101 law enforcement practitioners from Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger comprising of Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, justice officials, as well as CSOs and anti-terrorism units were trained on the identification and classification of firearms, measures to prevent their trafficking, crime scene management, investigation techniques and firearms tracing. (Donor: Japan)

Meeting in Mali to relaunch the national plan for the collection of firearms and harmonization of its legislation (August 2016)

In August 2016, 22 participants (including 3 women) from Malian law enforcement agencies and the government attended a meeting in Bamako to revitalize the national action plan for the collection of firearms and to harmonize legislation with international standards. Prior to the meeting, UNODC had prepared a report to identify the gaps in the national legislation and provided some recommendations. (Donor: Denmark)

Participation of the 4th session of the Working Group on Firearms of the UNTOC COP in Vienna (May 2016)

In May 2016, UNODC facilitated the participation of firearms experts from Burkina Faso and Niger to the fourth session of the UNTOC Conference of Parties Expert Working Group Meeting on Firearms, which took place in Vienna, Austria. The participants (8 from Burkina Faso, and 1 from Niger) had the opportunity to lead panels and to exchange best practices and lessons learned on the marking, collection and destruction of firearms, as well as on the investigation and prosecution of criminal activity emanating from their trafficking. (Donor: Japan)

Train-the-trainer session on investigation and prosecution of firearms criminal matters (May 2016)

In May 2016, UNODC organized a train-the-trainer workshop in Vienna, Austria, regarding the investigation and prosecution of firearms criminal matters and related offences. This capacity building activity was aimed at trainers from the firearms team and future trainers from the Sahel region with 14 participants including representatives from Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Niger. The aim of the course was to revise and streamline UNODC training courses on both investigation and prosecution of firearms-related criminal matters, as well as the technical course on marking and record keeping. (Donor: Japan)

Regional seminar to promote the exchange information between Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso (April 2016)

In April 2016, a regional seminar was held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire to evaluate the joint programme between the German Government Development Agency (GIZ) and the National Firearms Commission of Côte d’Ivoire on firearms control and physical security and stockpile management. UNODC experts took this occasion to meet with 4 national counterparts from Sahel countries to discuss about upcoming activities planning particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. (Donor: Japan)

Regional workshop to harmonize the implementation of processes and mechanisms for collecting and monitoring firearms in the region (March 2016)

In March 2016, UNODC and ECONAVI organized a joint regional workshop in Mali to harmonize the implementation of the marking process and to discuss the improvement of mechanisms for collecting and monitoring the proliferation of firearms in the region. More than 40 experts from 13 ECONAVI countries attended this meeting. (Donor: Japan)

Regional assessment mission on destruction of collected and seized firearms, as well as marking and record keeping (January and February 2016)

In January and February 2016, UNODC provided technical advice to Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal on existing firearms destruction methods and strengthened capacities regarding firearms marking and record keeping. During working sessions with national authorities, a UNODC expert presented and provided technical insights and explanations on the different available destruction methods. (Donor: Japan)
Regional workshop on strengthening the national firearms marking strategy (January 2016)

A regional workshop on the maintenance of firearms marking machines took place in Cotonou, Benin in January 2016. Organized by UNODC, this practical training strengthened the capacities and the exchange of best practices on the maintenance of firearms marking equipment for 30 law enforcement technicians from Police, Gendarmerie, and Customs from Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. (Donor: Japan)

Regional meeting on synergies between relevant legal instruments on firearms (September 2015)

This meeting held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, was attended by delegates from 10 countries of the greater Sahel and institutions from UN system and other relevant partners. The meeting helped participants to identify synergies between the various instruments and the necessity to take them all into account in their processes of updating national legislation. (Donors: Japan, UNSCAP)

Regional expert meeting on enhanced firearms control and stockpile management in Sahel region (September 2015)

UNODC experts attended an expert group meeting in Addis Ababa in September 2015. The objective of the meeting was to generate a set of recommendations on how to improve the coordination of small arms projects in the greater Sahel region and how to make the best use of available resources in a sustainable manner that strengthens existing institutions and institutional mechanisms. (Donor: Japan)

Working session with the Mauritanian national drafting committee on firearms law (July 2015)

A technical session was organized in Nouakchott in July 2015. UNODC provided legal expertise and technical assistance in the matters of harmonization and legislative development on firearms. Discussions were also held with the Ministry of Interior and the Police on the establishment of a NatCom in Mauritania. (Donors: EU, Japan)

Regional seminar on firearms protocol and other legal instruments (July 2015)

UNODC in collaboration with UNREC presented a study in Abuja, Nigeria, comparing various legal instruments like the Arms Trade Treaty, the UN Programme of Action, the International Tracing Instrument, the Firearms Protocol to the UNTOC and the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Technical panels focused on preventive measures, reporting, tracing, international and regional cooperation. A meeting with Sahel countries was held to develop further synergies in the region. (Donors: EU, Japan)

Cross-regional meeting on firearms trafficking in Vienna (March 2015)

In March 2015, UNODC organized a cross-regional meeting to address firearms trafficking, their illicit manufacturing and the links to transnational organized crime. 32 governmental experts from 19 countries from the Sahel and South America participated in this meeting, which provided an opportunity to further analyze the commonalities and disparities in firearms trafficking trends between the two regions. (Donors: Japan and UNSCAP)

Assessment mission on stockpiling of firearms in Niger (February 2015)

In January and February 2015, UNODC organized a joint mission to discuss on the modalities to implement a collection and destruction campaign, and assess the stockpiling and managing of firearms storage at the police stations and brigades of gendarmerie at Niamey. At the end of the assessment, UNODC issued recommendations aimed at improving the storage facilities of the national legislation with the UN Firearms Protocol and other relevant regional and international instruments. A more in-depth comparative analysis was produced which will facilitate legislative assistance in both countries. (Donor: Japan)

Workshop on legislative review of firearms control in Senegal (September and October 2014)

A validation workshop of the draft law on the system of arms and ammunition and the decree of application was held in September 2014 in Mbour, Senegal. Of Côte d'Ivoire particularly in the framework of the process of building the capacities of the national law enforcement agencies to ensure a better data management and tracing of firearms. (Donors: EU, Japan)

Legislative review, gap analysis and establishment of country profile in view of the legislative harmonization on firearms in Chad and Niger (October-November 2014)

UNODC prepared a legislative review and gap analysis containing an overview of Chad and Niger's laws in regards to firearms and its alignment with international and regional instruments. A more in-depth comparative analysis was produced which will facilitate legislative assistance in both countries. (Donor: Japan)

Registration and collection campaign in Senegal (October 2014)

The registration and collection campaign was launched in Senegal by the Ministry of Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior in Dakar, Senegal, in October 2014. Both Niger and Senegal have validated their road maps and work plan related to the implementation of the campaign are and the timeline has been agreed upon. (Donor: Japan)

Provision of firearms marking machines and related training workshops (September to December 2014)

Capacity in firearms control has been established in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal following the provision of firearms marking machines in late 2014. The provision of marking machines was accompanied by training workshops as well as of the provision of software for record keeping and data management of firearms. UNODC provided a total of 8 marking machines to Burkina Faso (2), Mali (1), Niger (2) and Senegal (3). The training workshops were organized in collaboration with the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC). Some 96 law enforcement experts were trained in four countries coming from military forces, Police, Gendarmerie and Customs. (Donor: Japan)

Meeting to enhance South-South cooperation on training and exchange of best practices in firearms marking (November 2014)

A meeting was organized in Yarmoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire in November 2014 to enhance the collaboration was held in September 2014 in Man in Senegal, of Côte d'Ivoire particularly in the framework of the process of building the capacities of the national law enforcement agencies to ensure a better data management and tracing of firearms. (Donors: EU, Japan)

Regional conference on firearms control in the Sahel (February 2014)

A regional seminar on strengthening the legislative and operational response against the illicit trafficking of firearms took place in Dakar, Senegal in February 2014. The seminar allowed for both operational and strategic exchanges between representatives of National Commissions on small arms, experts and professionals of the criminal justice system from 12 countries in the region. (Donor: Japan)
Outcome 5
Improvement in the access and treatment of people in contact with the judicial system and improvement of prison management, in line with human rights standards and norms

Output 5.1
Targeted support to improve access to justice is provided

Progress against indicators: 37%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 1</th>
<th>Indicator 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>0 out of 5</td>
<td>184 out of 250</td>
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Selection panel for the recruitment of paralegals in Niger to expedite treatment of terrorism cases (March 2017)

As part of its technical assistance programme to Nigerien judicial authorities, UNODC recruited 12 United Nations Volunteers, of which 6 are women, to act as paralegals to support the treatment of terrorism cases. Such treatment is particularly pressing in Diffa — where over 1,000 individuals, including women and children, have been held on terrorism charges awaiting trial for several months – located some 1,300 km from the capital city of Niamey, in a zone difficult of access due to security concerns, where some of the newly recruited paralegals will be placed. (Donor: U.S.)

National consultation to increase access to justice in Niger (January 2017)

In January 2017, UNODC organized a meeting with the director of the Nigerien legal aid agency (ANAJJ) to identify avenues to strengthen access to justice in Niger. The two-day meeting brought together officials from the Ministry of Justice, prosecutors, judges and legal aid agencies. The recommendation to draft training modules for the new staff of the ANAJJ was retained, and participants could exchange on the status of the processing of terrorism cases, and actions to drive this process forward. (Donor: U.S.)

Workshop on legal aid in Mauritania and Mali (October and August 2015)

Two national validation meetings on draft legal aid strategies prepared by UNODC were held in Mali in August 2015 and Mauritania in October 2015. The objective of the meetings was to present to national stakeholders the guiding principles, objectives, content and ways of implementation of the national strategy. Participants were able to review and assert their comments on the draft legal aid strategies prepared by UNODC for Mauritania and Mali.

Regional workshop on legal aid (September 2014)

In September 2014, officials from countries in the Sahel region, as well as from Algeria and Morocco, agreed on next steps to improve access to legal aid in their criminal justice systems at a regional workshop organized by UNODC in Bamako, Mali. Participants identified key gaps and priorities for their countries. Importantly, workshop participants agreed that they should work towards recognizing and utilizing paralegals in their legal systems as a way to extend legal advice and information to victims, accused and sentenced persons. (Donor: Austria)

Output 5.2
The protection of the rights of suspected/accused persons is promoted

Progress against indicators: 3%

Visit to Diffa by Nigerien authorities to expedite the treatment of terrorism cases for detainees (February 2017)

As part of its technical assistance programme to Nigerien judicial authorities, UNODC sponsored a visit to Diffa – where over 1,000 individuals, including women and children, have been held on terrorism charges awaiting trial for several months – for 8 members (including 1 female juvenile judge) of Niger’s Specialized Judicial Unit against terrorism. This UNODC-sponsored mission, the first of a series of 3, allowed Nigerien authorities to advance the investigations of over 45 terrorism cases, involving 117 individuals (including 28 children). (Donor: U.S.)

Output 5.3
Victim and witness protection is strengthened

Progress against indicators: 46%

National training for criminal justice officials in contact with victims and witnesses in Niger (November 2016)

In November 2016, UNODC delivered a three-day workshop for 32 participants (including 3 women) to increase knowledge and awareness, as well as to strengthen the capacity of the various actors of the criminal justice chain, on the treatment of victims and witnesses of crime in accordance with international norms and national law. The participants which attended the training came from different locations in the country, such as Agadez, Bouza, Diffa, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tillabery and Zinder. (Donor: Netherlands)

Workshop on victim and witness protection in Chad (August 2016)

In August 2016, UNODC in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of Chad, organized a training for 37 (including 4 women) Chadian criminal justice officials on the treatment and handling of victims and witnesses. The workshop increased knowledge and awareness, and strengthened the capacity of the
Regional meeting on model law for the protection of victim and witness in the Sahel (April 2016)

UNODC and 13 law-drafting experts (including 2 women) appointed by the ministries of justice from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia gathered in Ouagadougou in April 2016. Participants jointly drafted a regional model law on the assistance and protection of victims and witnesses of crime for the region. This model law seeks to fill the current legislative gap and to guarantee a harmonization between the national legislation and the international standards on these matters. (Donor: Netherlands)

Two training workshops on victim and witness protection in Mali and in Burkina Faso (August 2015)

UNODC carried out two national training workshops to improve the treatment that victims and witnesses. The two separate training workshops took place in Bamako, Mali and Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in August 2015, and allowed a total of 66 participants to identify the measures they can implement when dealing with victims and witnesses. (Donor: Austria)

Regional workshop on model law for the protection of victims and witnesses (June 2015)

UNODC organized in Niamey, Niger in June 2015 a regional meeting to begin the drafting process of a model law on the protection of victims and witnesses for the region. 15 law-drafting experts, appointed by the Ministry of Justice from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Niger and Tunisia, discussed in detail their national legislation and assessed which were the gaps in their national legal systems. (Donor: Austria)

Regional meeting on victim and witness protection in the Sahel (December 2014)

In December 2014, government officials and legal professionals from countries in the Maghreb and the Sahel met in Nouakchott, Mauritania, to define their needs to develop a comprehensive victim and witness protection legislation and programmes in the region. An action plan was adopted after the legal and practical challenges in protecting and assisting victims and witnesses of crime were discussed. The meeting brought together 39 participants from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Senegal, representing the police, judiciary, civil society and UN organizations. (Donor: Austria)

### Output 5.4

**Prison reform, as well as harmonized policies on disengagement and rehabilitation of imprisoned and detained terrorists are supported**

**Progress against indicators: 67%**

- **Indicator 1**
  - Number of prison reform initiatives supported
  - 4 out of 15

- **Indicator 2**
  - Number of people (m/f) supported in prison reform through training and workshops
  - 214 out of 200

Regional training workshop for the development of the UNODC risk assessment tool for prison administrators (February 2017)

As part of its mandate to support the management of prison administrations in line with human rights norms and the Nelson Mandela Rules, UNODC organized a regional workshop in February 2017 for 17 prison directors (including 1 woman) from Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. The meeting aimed at developing, with the support of UNODC, a risk assessment tool composed of several questionnaires and detailed guidelines to allow prison authorities to classify prisoners based on their individual needs and security risk. The approach and the work accomplished during by the workshop were based on the Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons published by UNODC. (Donor: Denmark)

National workshop on prison director leadership in Burkina Faso (February 2017)

In February 2017, UNODC organized a training for 15 prison directors and 3 senior officials from Burkina Faso’s prison administration to strengthen prison management practices aimed at reducing the risk of radicalization and violence in prison settings. The training was led by an expert with extensive knowledge on prison systems in the region. (Donor: Denmark)

Expert Group Meeting on prison-based rehabilitation programmes (January 2017)

In January 2017, UNODC organized a meeting to assess the needs and develop a tailored response to the need for prison-based rehabilitation programmes across the world, including in the Sahel region. The meeting regrouped several UN agencies and UNODC staff from country and regional offices, who were able to gather valuable inputs to inform the implementation of activities in the region. (Donor: multiple)

Regional audit on radicalization prevention in prisons in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (June, July and December 2016)

UNODC organized an audit in prisons for three countries of the Sahel to identify the security shortcomings and make recommendations to effectively manage violent extremist prisoners (VEPs) and to prevent radicalization to violence in prisons. UNODC first focused on 3 prisons in Niger critically overcrowded and holding VEPs. UNODC also undertook the security audit in two Burkina Faso prisons and 2 in Mali, reaching similar conclusions in both cases. The audit highlighted, among others, the need to increase the capacity of prison administrators of the selected countries to properly classify prisoners on the basis of their individual risk, to manage violent extremist prisoners and prevent radicalization to violence in prison, to develop the capacity of prison staff and to implement social reintegration programmes for VEPs. (Donors: Denmark, Netherlands)

Regional meeting for prison directors of Sahel countries in Algeria (September 2016)

In September 2016, UNODC organized the second sub-regional meeting of the Sahel Prison Administrations in partnership with the «Direction Générale de l’Administration Pénitentiaire et de la Réinsertion» of Algeria. The meeting took place in Algiers where 25 (including 3 women) senior prison officials and judges from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and host country Algeria met to review recommendations identified during the first meeting held in Niamey, Niger in 2014. (Donors: Denmark, Netherlands)

Training of prison directors on leadership and social reintegration in Niger (June 2016)

In June 2016, UNODC facilitated a training in Niamey to strengthen the capacity of prison directors and other senior officials of the Prison Administration of Niger on leadership of prison directors and social reintegration of prisoners. The training gathered 16 participants including prison managers and rehabilitation service directors. This provided an opportunity for sharing working methods and pointing out prison management problem, such as the need for classification of prisoners, extreme overcrowding difficulties in setting up difficulties for rehabilitation programmes. (Donors: Denmark, EU and Netherlands)

Training workshop on dynamic security and prison intelligence in Niger (April 2016)

In April 2016, UNODC facilitated a training workshop in Niamey to strengthen the capacity of 16 prison directors and other senior officials of the Prison Administration of Niger. The training workshop focused on dynamic security and prison intelligence and complemented the support provided by UNODC to the Prison Administration of Niger in 2015 that included technical assistance on prison security and the elaboration of a social reintegration plan. (Donors: Denmark, EU and Netherlands)

National follow-up workshop on prison reform in Chad (June 2015)

UNODC, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Corrections of Chad, organized a capacity-building workshop for 40 prison managers and 10 prosecutors from all regions of Chad. The workshop allowed strengthening the capacity of prison staff and prosecutors on international instruments, in particular the “Bangkok Rules” and the international conventions of human rights. The meeting also allowed for the sharing and exchange of experience between actors in charge of prisons in Chad. (Donor: Norway)
Workshop on prison security and on the national social reintegration plan in Niger (April 2015)

The workshop brought together representatives from Nigerien ministries and members of civil society. During this interdisciplinary workshop, held in April 2015 in Niamey, participants discussed security concerns in prisons, a particularly relevant topic, as a recent increase in the number of alleged Boko Haram members arrested had created unprecedented security problems for the prison administration of Niger. The second part of the workshop was devoted to the discussion of the draft social reintegration plan prepared by the Ministry of Justice. (Donor: Denmark)

Regional workshop for prison directors of Sahel countries (November 2014)

Regional priorities for prison reform were established at a workshop organized by UNODC in Niamey, Niger, in November 2014. Penitentiary officials from Sahel countries agreed on short and medium-term interventions to improve prisoners’ treatment and strengthen prison administrations’ capacity to respond to the region’s security challenges. The action plan covers prison administration, groups with special needs, social reintegration, safety and security, and overcrowding policies. (Donor: Denmark)

### Output 5.5

The treatment of children associated with violent extremist groups as offenders, victims or witnesses, is supported in conformity with international human rights provisions

Progress against indicators: 48%

**Indicator 1**

Number of activities implemented

5 out of 15

**Indicator 2**

Number of people (m/f) supported through training and workshops

125 out of 200

Assessment mission on the treatment of children recruited and exploited by violent extremist and terrorist groups in Niger (March 2017)

In March 2017, a delegation of UNODC experts carried out an assessment mission to take stock of the progress made by Nigerien authorities regarding the treatment of children recruited and exploited by violent extremist and terrorist groups (in particular Boko Haram) in the criminal justice system. The delegation met with over 10 of high-level stakeholders (including 1 female juvenile judge) representing different ministries, judiciary units and law enforcement sectors to establish an action plan to promote better treatment for children, and visited the facilities where children allegedly associated with Boko Haram are held. (Donor: Denmark)

Regional seminar on the treatment of children associated with violent extremist and terrorist groups (October 2016)

In October 2016, UNODC participated in a regional seminar on the treatment of children associated with violent extremist and terrorist groups in Bamako, Mali. The event gathered 19 experts (including 3 women), from Supreme Courts in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal) and France, the Malian Specialized Judicial Unit Against Terrorism, and national law enforcement institutions in Mali to determine avenues to ameliorate the treatment of children allegedly associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups by the criminal justice system.

Workshop on the treatment of children associated with violent extremist groups, including terrorist groups in Niger (September 2016)

In September 2016, UNODC organized a workshop in Niger for 28 participants (including 4 women), representing national institutions involved in the various phases and aspects of the treatment of children associated with violent extremist groups, including terrorist groups. Representatives of law enforcement, judges and prosecutors specialized in counter terrorism law, or in the rights of children, welfare actors, and CSOs attended the event. The workshop consisted of sharing of information and views on the national legal and institutional framework regarding violence against children, children in contact with the law and children allegedly recruited by terrorist groups. (Donor: Germany)

Regional workshop for the protection of children associated with violent extremist groups (June 2016)

In June 2016, 27 security, justice and child welfare professionals and experts (including 7 women) from the Sahel region met in Dakar, Senegal, to analyze the growing phenomenon of children associated with violent extremist groups, and to identify the root causes and the consequences of children’s exploitation to strengthen legal responses against this phenomenon. This workshop allowed participants from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal to share their specific views and experiences. Experts from the security, justice and children welfare sectors also shared their expertise and their experience while engaging other UN agencies. (Donor: Germany)

Regional workshop on children allegedly involved with Boko Haram (October 2015)

In October 2015, UNODC organized a consultation workshop on the prevention of children from becoming associated with Boko Haram. The event targeted law enforcement, criminal justice and child protection officials from Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria as well as experts from UNICEF, OHCHR, the Office of the S-G’s Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict, the African Union and the International Criminal Court. (Donor: Denmark)