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Regional Programme

UNODC: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) was established in 1997, combining the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. It was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to enable the Organization to focus and enhance its capacity to address the interrelated issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism in all its forms. The mandate of the Office derives from several conventions and General Assembly resolutions, and the Office's technical cooperation programme aims to improve the capacity of Governments to execute those international commitments. The Office is headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the Secretary-General, and is co-located with the United Nations Office at Vienna, of which the Executive Director also serves as the Director-General.

The UNODC Strategy (2008-2011): The process of institutionalizing results-based management within UNODC started with the development of an overarching strategy that defined the central themes that the Office will address as well as the results it will seek to achieve in the course of the four-year period 2008-2011. The UNODC Strategy covering the period 2008-2011 was approved in April 2007. It covers two complete biennial programme budget periods, and guides all UNODC operations, as well as UNODC's planning within the larger United Nations process. The UNODC Strategy reflects the accumulated knowledge of the Office about what UNODC should and can do over a four-year period. It consists of promises of the results that will be obtained by the Office if it is provided with the necessary funding. The Strategy is divided into **three themes**, each with overall objectives. The themes are broken down into **14 result areas**. Each result area then has a series of expected results. These results are equivalent to objectives in a standard project logical framework matrix.

The Regional Profile: The UNODC Regional (or Country) Profile is at the core of the organization's diagnosis of human security challenges related to crime, drugs and terrorism in a specific geographical area. The South Asia Regional Profile has been prepared on the basis of a joint Headquarters-Field Office effort. The views of key stakeholders in the Member States were sought during this process. The Regional Profile yields a **gap analysis** which serves as the basis for programme planning in consultation with the countries served by the Field Office. This programme planning is contained in the Regional Programme.

The Regional Programme (RP): The RP serves as a strategic management tool for UNODC. It has been drawn up in consultation with government and civil society partners in the countries served by the UNODC Regional Office. The RP focuses on the priority problems identified through the **gap analysis** which Regional Profile yields. The RP breaks down the overarching result areas into specific outcomes, linking the reporting requirements of various levels and producing a neat fit between the overarching UNODC Strategy (along with the objectives defined therein) and programme and project outcomes at ground level.

The UNODC Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA): UNODC ROSA covers six countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. It was established in 1987 and is based in New Delhi.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHTUs	Anti-human trafficking units
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (India)
ATSEC	Action Against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children
ATS	Amphetamine-type stimulants
CBO	Community-based organization
CBT	Computer-based training
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DIC	Drop-in centre
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development (India)
EC	European Commission
FDU	Female drug users
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FIDU	Female injecting drug user
FRMS	Financial Resource Management Service (based in UNODC headquarters)
GIFT	Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDU	Injecting drug user
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JJ	Juvenile justice
LSS	Laboratory and Scientific Section (based in UNODC headquarters)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M/S	Member States
NIPCCD	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (India)
OST	Opioid substitution treatment
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PE	Peer educator
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Project support cost
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia (UNODC)
RTI	Right to Information (India)
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDOMD	SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk
SEAPU	South/East Asia and the Pacific Unit (based in UNODC headquarters)
SOP	Standard operating procedure
StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
STOMD	SAARC Terrorism Offences Monitoring Desk
TPB	Terrorism Prevention Branch (based in UNODC headquarters)
TOT	Training of trainers
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United National Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

VCC
WHO

Voluntary code of conduct
World Health Organization

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Section I. South Asia's developmental context

An estimated one-quarter of the world's population lives in South Asia. The countries of the region differ considerably from each other in levels of development and there are marked socio-economic differences within some of the countries. As a region, South Asia has experienced a remarkable growth rate over the past decade. Overall, there has been a steady improvement in many human development indicators. This has led – albeit unevenly – to a rise in the standard of living for many in the region. However, the unevenness of this development and the relentlessness of the growth processes underway – often accompanied by the atomization of social fabric – have added to the existing human security challenges.

In South Asia, statistics pertaining to illiteracy, gender discrimination, government accountability and crime trends, often indicate that citizens have limited access to the means for achieving human development and securing dignified, everyday livelihoods. Some of these human security challenges are caused by processes already underway – like high population growth, urbanisation, gender inequality, large-scale movement of people (within and between countries), and changing patterns of governance. Some are driven by a happenstance, such as proximity to the planet's major opium-producing regions, or the fact of open and porous borders.

At the same time, South Asia is undergoing an exciting period of change. Emerging forms of governance at the state and local level, if directed towards meeting comprehensive human security challenges, give cause for optimism. The need of the hour is for action based upon a comprehensive view of human security which responds with improved domestic governance and more effective forms of regional and multilateral cooperation to deal with crime, drugs and terrorism.

Within the overall rubric of United Nations operations, UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against crime, drugs and terrorism in all its manifestations. In order to be of greatest service to its Member States, UNODC seeks to focus on the most salient consequences of these challenges in South Asia. These are outlined as follows.

Human trafficking is a particularly virulent affront to human security and human rights. As an organized crime, globally, it is third-only to drugs and arms smuggling. South Asia contains countries which serve as prominent origin, transit and destination countries for women, children and men being trafficked. Most of the trafficking takes place for commercial sexual exploitation. However, secondly, the booming economies of the region require cheap consumer products which are sometimes produced by trafficked hands. Thirdly, along the spread of the nuclear family, there has been a rise in demand for domestic help at a time when it is becoming more expensive to employ people. For this reason families, particularly in the urban centres, seek cheaper labour supply and impoverished villagers often willingly turn their children over to middlemen who promise a better life in the cities. Placement agencies in Delhi and Mumbai are growing rapidly. Conflict zones are also known to be havens for traffickers, and adverse human security conditions in some parts of South Asia have led to forced migration from these areas, thus creating further opportunities for predatory traffickers.

In South Asia, the largest numbers of women trafficked are within or from the region, and child trafficking is a major concern. South Asia is home to the second largest numbers of

internationally trafficked persons, estimated to be around 150,000.¹ An alarming trend in South Asia is that of younger girls being trafficked for sexual exploitation,² and of some countries emerging as destination spots for **paedophilia** and **child sex ‘tourism’**. Although governments and civil society networks have made efforts to stop trafficking, these have hardly scratched the surface of the problem. Much more remains to be done.

The **smuggling of migrants** through and from South Asia is a significant and, according to the evidence, an increasing problem. Over the past decade, the process of globalization has strengthened the ‘push-pull’ factors which drive migrants’ desires to seek more gainful employment abroad. This has caused an unprecedented amount of migration. Migrant smuggling, and in particular “facilitated” migrant smuggling, is a problem which has grown in size and seriousness by the involvement of organized crime groups in South Asia. Smuggled migrants are exposed to exploitation and deadly risks while the criminals’ profits contribute to fuelling corruption and empowering organized crime, thereby adversely affecting social fabric.

As in other parts of the world, there is evidence of **corruption** and of situations where influential persons provide political patronage to criminal gangs. An absence of sufficient monitoring mechanisms and insufficient trained human resources has all resulted in a sub-optimal impact of law enforcement in dealing with crime. The enactment of innovative and landmark legislation in some countries, acknowledging the right of the citizens and the common people to accountability and information, has had an inspiring impact on the **transparency** and **accountability** mechanisms at the local levels. Such initiatives, if replicated across the region, can bring about a revolutionary conceptual change in the mindset of the average citizen.

Ironically, for a region whose IT sector leads the world, there is a huge digital divide which reinforces inequality. The Internet and other forms of mobile communication advancements have created – almost inevitably – an invisible, faceless and nameless form of “new breed” criminals. These emerging **cyber crime** challenges are an immense growth industry costing the world a loss an estimated US\$220 billion³ each year. The presence, especially in India, of some of the main drivers of this technological revolution should elicit a protective eye from responsible public authorities over the sorts of online crimes against children which have occurred elsewhere.

Drugs: The economy in the region is growing steadily. The resulting increase in access to disposable income, the influx of new cultural influences, and the breakdown of some traditional social structures, are reasons to predict a worsening of drug consumption patterns and related crime in South Asia. Recent reports and surveys point to a sharp increase in injecting drug use, particularly among young people. Young people who abuse drugs are also more likely to commit crimes, and according to some estimates⁴, certain types of substance abuse are primary factors in some forms of violence. The relationship between illicit drugs, dealing in arms and financing of terrorism is both established and of specific concern in the region.

South Asia is situated in the neighbourhood of the two major opium-cultivating regions of the world. The exponential increase – in 2007 – of opium cultivation in **Afghanistan** followed by a

¹ The highest numbers are estimated to come from South East Asia. See State of the World Population Report, UNFPA, 2006, p. 45.

² A 2002 UNDP study showed that the average of trafficked girls from Nepal to India fell from 14-16 years in the 1980s to 10-14 years in 1994. From, Trafficking in Women and Children in India, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)/Institute of Social Sciences (ISS)/UNIFEM, 2005, p. 17.

³ ‘Waking-up to the threat of cyber crime’, University of East London fact-sheet, 2006.

⁴ For example, see, Development and the Next Generation: World Development Report 2007, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ The World Bank, 2006, p. 127.

massive increase in drug exports from that country⁵, has increased the availability of illicitly-produced opiates in South Asia. Of additional serious concern are the abuse of **pharmaceutical** preparations and the illicit diversion of **precursor chemicals** which, together, pose a challenge to effective drug control in the region.

Finally, South Asia is home to one of the largest **HIV/AIDS** populations in the world. What emerges clearly is that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is linked to injecting drug use in the largest countries of South Asia such as India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. The feminization of poverty and allied factors, and their nexus with violence, migration and trafficking, contribute greatly to the **feminization of the HIV epidemic**.

Many of these underlying social problems, when fanned by the flames of political opportunism or religious extremism have led to the use of **terrorism** as a means to achieve political ends. In the 12 months preceding February 2008 (the time of the drafting of the present document) there was no country in South Asia unaffected by terrorist bomb blasts.

1. National planning frameworks

Bangladesh⁶: Bangladesh's main focus is on eight policy priorities and specific avenues through which poverty and development can be impacted. Promoting good governance, tackling corruption, and enhancing access to justice for the poor, form some of the highlighted priority areas. That corruption has emerged as a critical governance issue constitutes a broad consensus view, and other major problems categorically identified as due to lack of good governance, include, violence against women and children, terrorism and extortion. Initiatives to effect a positive change in women and children's social vulnerability also take priority. The Bangladesh Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) highlights the high vulnerability faced by women and children, and stresses focusing on not just preventive efforts to tackle violence against women and children, but also addressing issues of stigma, rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims/survivors of violence and trafficking. For children, recommendations have been made for intensification of ongoing activities as well as undertaking new initiatives to prevent involvement of children in risky jobs, child labour, child sexual abuse and trafficking. Some important recommendations to ensure good governance requiring immediate attention and early implementation include, the setting-up and strengthening of anti-corruption strategy and bodies, and enhancing the transparency, accountability and efficiency of the public offices, including sectors such as the police and the judiciary. Reforming criminal justice and enhancing access to justice for the poor are mentioned as other areas of focus. Improving services for migrant workers, strengthening anti-money laundering surveillance, and the need to focus on specific sectoral agendas such as local governance, health and the introduction of rehabilitation programmes for drug users are also focus areas.

Bhutan⁷: In UNODC's mandate areas, the government's development plans and strategies in Bhutan have specifically pointed to addressing the needs of the poor and other vulnerable groups. A strong emphasis is placed on poverty reduction and this is reflected in the sectoral strategies such as access to facilities and services including health, education, and infrastructure

⁵ Record levels of cultivation and the high yield led to a 34% increase in potential opium production in Afghanistan for 2007 (8,200 metric tons). See, Executive Summary: Afghanistan Opium Survey 2007, Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Government of Afghanistan, and, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), August 2007, p.7.

⁶ Bangladesh: Unlocking the Potential – National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction, General Economics Division, Planning Commission, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, October 2005.

⁷ Bhutan: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (A cover note to the Ninth Plan Main Document), Department of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Royal Government of Bhutan, 2004.

development. These strategies are consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The major goals of the health sector include monitoring and preventing STD/HIV/AIDS through information, education and communication programs, and ensuring the availability of essential drugs and vaccines. Focus on accountability mechanisms has also been highlighted.

India⁸: In UNODC's mandate areas, India's focus is on human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, anti-corruption and prevention and care of HIV among injecting drug users and in prison settings. The current India five-year plan (2007-2012) focuses on the concept of inclusive growth. Within this overall framework, the major challenges highlighted by the government include, improving governance through ensuring greater transparency and accountability and reducing corruption – by creating awareness among the citizens, and the enhanced use of mechanisms such as the Right to Information (RTI) Act. The government has indicated its intention to improve the conditions of and access to services by vulnerable groups especially women and children. Children affected by conflict, street children, child labourers, victims of child sex abuse, children of sex workers, children with HIV/AIDS, juvenile delinquents, are some of the most vulnerable identified by the government for support. Targeted improvements for these groups – through rights-based rescue efforts and rehabilitation services, shelter homes, counseling services, juvenile police units, and medical health – has been stressed as needing special attention for ensuring secure childhoods. Stressing the importance of achieving gender equity, the Plan for 2007-2012, points out the need to evolve legislative measures to address human trafficking, and the setting-up of support systems for victims of trafficking. The government has in particular pointed out the greater vulnerability of the girl child due to lack of adequate service provision such as secondary education, which makes the children in this age group extremely vulnerable and is the impetus for pushing them into trafficking, child labour or early marriage.

Maldives⁹: In UNODC's mandate areas, the main focus of the Maldives is squarely on drug abuse control and prevention and care of HIV among injecting drug users and in prison settings. Maldives is witnessing an alarming increase in drug abuse among adolescents and young people, and Narcotics Control features prominently in the 7th National Development Plan (2006-2010), as an area to be dealt with. It seeks to establish mechanisms for sharing intelligence among relevant agencies, strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration to ensure that all relevant agencies follow common drug control policies/strategies, and strengthening institutional capacity to implement the Drug Control Master Plan, feature among the focus areas. Reducing the supply of illicit drugs in the community, and preventing drug abuse through awareness-raising and behaviour-change interventions have been pointed out as areas for the government to work on. Prison reform focus includes rehabilitation and treatment services for prisoners who are drug users, and facilitating research, evaluations and needs analysis on drug abuse on a regular basis. Other focus areas include reform of the Maldives Police Service. These initiatives are also framed so as to enhance transparency, accountability and corruption resilience in the island nation, as well as reducing the vulnerability to transnational crime, organized crime and terrorism.

Nepal¹⁰: In the wake of the civil conflict, Nepal's stated official goals are peace, stability, the promotion of good governance and effective service delivery to all segments of the population.

⁸ Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012), Planning Commission, Government of India, December 2006.

⁹ Seventh National Development Plan (2006-2010): Creating New Opportunities, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Government of Maldives, 2007.

¹⁰ Three Year Interim Plan Approach Paper (2064/65 -2066/67), National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, July 2007; and, An Assessment of the Implementation of the 10th Plan: PRSP Review 2005/6, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, December 2006.

In UNODC's mandate areas, strategies focusing on prevention and care of HIV among injecting drug users and in prison settings, women's empowerment and gender equality, include implementing the national plan of action's priorities on controlling human trafficking, and preventive measures including awareness, education and knowledge, livelihood generation as well as rehabilitation measures are the key. The Nepal Police force will be strengthened against new challenges arising in the course of ensuring security and control of crimes. Within the health sector, special emphasis is given for the prevention of drug abuse and rehabilitation of those addicted. Community and cooperative clinic services are encouraged. The government is facing several challenges in fulfilling the health care needs of the people. The spread of HIV/AIDS is a growing concern in Nepal and the government is urgently strengthening its response to the threat of HIV/AIDS.

Sri Lanka¹¹: In UNODC's mandate areas, the Sri Lankan government is focusing on improved accountability and transparency at all levels. The focus in Sri Lanka is also on decentralization and governance reform, and on improving the auditing and other financial standards in order to prevent money laundering. A number of the focus areas stress on integrating poverty reduction and overseas employment programmes. Expatriate employment is one of the main avenues for increasing incomes for nearly 700,000 Sri Lankans, the majority of whom are women from low-income families. Overseas employment generates official foreign remittances of more than US\$1 billion¹² per annum. The focus is on various programmes to improve the welfare of the migrant labour force, including, expanding overseas employment through skills development and by developing better programmes aimed at legal support and prevention of mal-treatment of migrants. The government is especially supportive of advancing policies aimed at migrant women including looking at the health issues like risk to HIV.

¹¹ Regaining Sri Lanka: Vision and Strategy of Accelerated Development, Government of Sri Lanka, December 2002.

¹² Regaining Sri Lanka: Vision and Strategy of Accelerated Development, Government of Sri Lanka, December 2002, p. 71.

Section II. Substantive problems, constraints and UNODC objectives in South Asia

1. Substantive problems under UNODC's mandated result areas

Theme 1: Rule of law

Result Area: 1.1 Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols

Insufficient treaty adherence and alignment between regional conventions and internationally-approved instruments: Whereas there is universal adherence to the international drug conventions in the region, greater adherence is needed to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols¹³, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the United Nations conventions and the international instruments against terrorism.¹⁴ Continuous advocacy work is required – during the programme period – to ensure the ratification of the conventions. South Asia already has in place various regional conventions and norms (e.g., the SAARC Convention Against Trafficking, the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, etc.) which can and should be closely aligned with the overarching UN conventions.

Result Area: 1.2 International cooperation in criminal justice matters

Insufficient knowledge on drugs, crime and terrorism (and their linkages): There is a need for analysis on crime, and on drug-related issues. Regional institutional mechanisms like the SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD), need to be strengthened. Similarly, the SAARC Terrorism Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) can be strengthened for sharing information on issues related to terrorism. Such knowledge-sharing platforms are necessary to share good practices and lessons learnt. Other knowledge sharing mechanisms like websites, list-serves, etc. could be developed, in order to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in these areas. Inter-regional data sharing and understanding strategic trends in neighbouring regions would benefit South Asia. Such steps are necessary in order to form a sound platform for evidence-based policy implementation in the region.

Need to strengthen the ability to counter organized crime: The region needs to have adequate legislation dealing with organized crime, not just domestically, but also on a regional basis. The lack of strong mechanisms to collect crime statistics hampers the ability to prevent crime. Hence there is an urgent need to establish mechanisms for more robust data/statistics collection and analysis and interpretation. Technical capacity to investigate cyber crimes, money laundering, etc. also needs to be enhanced across countries.

¹³ Namely the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

¹⁴ See the 2007 Regional Profile for South Asia, for the status of convention adherence in South Asia.

Result Area: 1.3 Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

Criminal justice systems of uneven strength: Key areas to address include Member States' response to the UNTOC and its Protocols, the UNCAC and the various standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice. India has already embarked upon a police reform initiative. For this reason, UNODC work in the area – at the present time – is especially pertinent to this reform process. Parts of the region are in a stage of political transition. Some are either progressing towards a more stable form of post-conflict governance (as in Nepal), or are at various stages of strengthening the process of constitutional democracy, as in Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives. The lack of solid mechanisms to collect crime statistics also hampers crime prevention initiatives. Robust data collection (*noting the importance of evidence-based approaches in securing effective forensic results*) and analysis and interpretation of the information on various forms of crime (including organized and emerging crime areas, like cyber crime, human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants) will underpin adequate law enforcement strategies in the region. Some countries in the region are attempting to deal with the emerging issue of cyber crime, but there is a need to enhance the technical capacity of the relevant agencies. In a region which possesses a poor record in gender equity (as manifested in unusually high rates of morbidity and mortality among females), there is also a pressing need to integrate victim assistance programs within the law enforcement strategies and responses.

Result Area: 1.4 Terrorism Prevention

During the year 2007, every single country in South Asia witnessed at least one act of terrorism. In some countries, the problem bears down acutely on the safety and livelihood options of their citizens. Most countries have not signed or ratified all the conventions related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. The capacity to address legal aspects of countering terrorism also needs to be strengthened. **This fourth result area of the UNODC Medium Term Strategy is linked to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/Res/60/288)**, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006. This Strategy reinforces the role of UNODC in the area of counter-terrorism. It encourages UNODC to enhance its provision of technical assistance to Member States and encourages Member States to seek such assistance. In response to the Strategy, UNODC ROSA will expand its counter-terrorism technical assistance delivery, building on its relevant expertise and capacities in various related areas.¹⁵

Theme 2: Policy and trend analysis

Result Area: 2.1 Threat and risk analysis

Extent of trafficking in certain types of drugs remains unclear: Seizures reported by government agencies, NGO reports on drug abuse and media reports, reveal an increased abuse of **pharmaceuticals** and **amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)** in the region.¹⁶ There is a need for

¹⁵ This will be done in compliance with the policy guidance and coordination emanating from the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate. UNODC will also ensure coordination and synergy of its efforts with partner UN entities, including through its participation in the United Nations Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force. In view of the substantive and policy complexities, counter-terrorism initiatives will be undertaken within the framework of the Global Project on “Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism”, which will be managed from headquarters by Terrorism Prevention Branch, fully drawing on the involvement of UNODC ROSA for project implementation, including through project sub-allotments, where relevant.

¹⁶ There was a very significant seizure of 1.2 million *yaba* (methamphetamine tablets) from Myanmar in Bangladesh in late 2007 and there have been recent reports of abuse of methamphetamine in both Bangladesh and India. The relative

greater information and focused studies on the impact and trends related to these various drugs in the countries in the region. South Asia could benefit from a start-up of the Global SMART¹⁷ Programme during the course of in 2008. SMART will benefit South Asia by building monitoring systems for ATS and synthetic drugs and by linking South Asia to neighbouring regions where the supply and abuse of synthetic drugs are an established problem.

Lack of detailed information on various dimensions of drug abuse: Although sporadic and anecdotal information exists, for most of the countries in South Asia, there is a lack of comprehensive information on the extent and patterns of drug use. Similarly, the impact of drug use on the hitherto ‘invisible’ affected population of women and children (including street children) needs to be documented better. In Nepal, for example, some NGO studies have found that children as young as nine years, have been exposed to drug use. There have also been increasing reports of an underground culture (e.g., ‘pharma’/drug parties in urban centers) among adolescents and youth in India. The increased abuse of drugs and associated crime levels is one of the main socio-cultural challenges facing the Maldives. The abuse of solvents by street children is emerging as an increasingly worrying issue in Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Nepal. Collecting detailed information on all this is necessary for a coherent analysis of the drug abuse situation in the region and for deriving strategies which are in tune with reality. One approach of UNODC will take to addressing these weaknesses, will be to support the increased use of laboratory data in order to help understand illicit drug markets, and, in particular, the types and forms of drug products available.

Insufficient understanding of the nexus between HIV prevention and counter human trafficking interventions: HIV/AIDS continues to be one of the major human security challenges in the region, as does trafficking in human beings. In order to frame a response which takes into account the nexus between HIV/AIDS and trafficking, more needs to be known, and more needs to be done to ensure that the objectives of rescuing trafficked females and preventing the spread of HIV among trafficked females are not seen as polarized objectives.

Insufficient understanding of the nexus between drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in South Asia: There have long been indications that drug trafficking, arms smuggling, smuggling of contraband goods, and money laundering form a nexus with organized crime and terrorism in South Asia. UNODC ROSA will thus support efforts to adequately explore and establish the information base required to deliver effective preventive or response mechanisms in this regard.

underdevelopment of information systems in South Asia suggests that supply of methamphetamines – at least towards the east of South Asia near SE Asia – could be greater than generally assumed.

¹⁷ UNODC is now in the process of designing the framework for the UNODC Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme, focusing on establishing links with and between existing monitoring systems around the world, and designing and establishing monitoring activities where they currently do not exist. National laboratories will represent a key source of information. The need for the Global SMART Programme arises out of the fact that despite an increasing awareness of the illicit synthetic drugs situation, specifically amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) over the past decade, and the adoption by the international community of an Action Plan Against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Their Precursors (1998 UNGASS), there is still no systematic global monitoring capacity for illicit synthetic drugs. This applies specifically to information related to: the range of products available in illicit markets; typical consumption and trafficking patterns; and the starting materials actually used for the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs. At present, relevant data is not systematically gathered, and where data is available, it is often not comparable between countries or regions, or across years. Once operational, the Global SMART Programme will contribute to improving the design of programmes and responses, as well as providing a foundation for improved understanding and effective assessments of the synthetic drugs situation and the patterns of their distribution and use.

Result Area: 2.2 Scientific and forensic capacity

Insufficient capacity to deal with the emerging drug and precursor trafficking threats:

There is a need for capacity-building and training of law enforcement agencies to deal with emerging issues related to crime and drugs. The region contains India and is bordered by China – two of the largest producers of ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine. Incidents in 2007 and previously point to crime organizations in Asia starting to operate methamphetamine labs using bulk ephedrine from India and China. The risk becomes more acute due to the proximity to Myanmar (where there is demand for amphetamine-type stimulants and precursors), and due to the absence of precursor regulations in Nepal. One requirement for the region is to set up and improve labs with effective scientific and forensic capacity (e.g., drug characterization and profiling). It will also be important to better integrate them into national drug and crime control frameworks, including regulatory control. Likewise, there is a need to strengthen national forensic infrastructures for improved laboratory data collection (e.g., signature analysis) and sharing, and improved use of laboratory data, for example, in understanding illicit drug markets and precursor markets.

Theme 3: Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Result Area 3.1 Community-centred prevention

Scaling-up and replicating prevention efforts in the region: In order to adequately tackle drug abuse (including injecting drug use) prevention and related vulnerabilities, there is a need for establishing and strengthening community-led programmes. There is first a need to better understand the impact of services which are available on the ground. There is also a need to know more about the way to reach hard-to-access drug using populations (like women and street children). There is a need to share good practices as well as evidence-based interventions from the region and adopt them for replication across schools, community-spaces. In supporting community-centred prevention initiatives for drug abuse, there is a need to include partners from different segments of the population like the private sector and faith-based organizations. Similar community initiatives are needed in the area of crime prevention.

Result Area: 3.2 Corruption prevention

Anti-corruption mechanisms need strengthening: According to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score¹⁸, corruption is prevalent and high in most countries of South Asia. It is one of the main governance challenges in the region. According to the annual rankings by Transparency International, in 2007, out of a total of 180¹⁹ countries the rankings of the various South Asian countries were: Bangladesh: 162²⁰, Nepal: 131, Sri Lanka: 94, Maldives: 84, India: 72, Bhutan: 46. Some comparative surveys in the region have indicated agencies which

¹⁸ The corruption perceptions index score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

¹⁹ 'Corruption Perceptions Index 2007', Transparency International (Accessed at: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2007; date accessed: 10 September 2007).

²⁰ The numbers indicate the perception of corruption among the countries included in the list. The higher the number, the greater is the perceived extent of corruption.

are perceived as being more corrupt than others. For example, in a comparative study²¹ of corruption in South Asia examining what users of key public services actually experience, respondents in Bangladesh considered the police to be the most corrupt public agency, followed by health and land administration. According to the Worldwide Governance Indicators published by the World Bank, the governance indicators for South Asia for the category 'control of corruption'²², placed Bangladesh in the 0-10th percentile, followed by Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka (in this order) in the 25-50th percentile. India was placed in the 50-75th percentile, followed by Bhutan in the 90-100th percentile. There is a crucial need in the region, for strengthening the legal, policy and institutional responses to counter corruption. This should start with baselines and gap analyses. There is also a need for training and capacity building of the associated anti-corruption functionaries across the region. Finally, there is a need to strengthen regional adherence to the UN Convention Against Corruption. South Asia will also benefit from global initiatives on anti-corruption. In September 2007, the World Bank, in partnership with UNODC, launched an initiative to help developing countries recover assets stolen by corrupt leaders, help invest them in effective development programs and combat safe havens internationally. Named the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, it aims to foster much-needed cooperation between the developed and developing countries and between the public and private sectors.²³

Result Area: 3.3 HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)

Insufficient coverage of injecting drug users (IDUs) and the need for scaling-up to universal access: South Asia's HIV epidemic is severe, complex and heterogeneous. But further spread is preventable. Unsafe injecting drug use is a key driver of the epidemic. Given the epidemic's transmission dynamics, its growth will depend on the scope and effectiveness of HIV prevention programmes for IDUs and their sexual partners (as well as female sex workers and men who have sex with men). Good results to date have resulted from targeted interventions which address these population groups. Such efforts should continue to help reduce the stigma and discrimination associated with being HIV-positive. Past experience in working with IDUs in South Asia has highlighted the fact that there is a relatively significant period between the onset of drug use and the start of injecting. This period provides a window of opportunity, which can be used for outreach interventions to stimulate help-seeking behaviour. Unfortunately, the problem of insufficient coverage of IDUs for HIV prevention services continues. This is especially the case in Bangladesh, India and Nepal where the risk of the virus moving from a concentrated to a generalized epidemic is greatest. The coverage of the IDUs is inadequate in terms of the provision of a comprehensive package of services (including opioid substitution treatment which have emerged as a priority need in South Asia). UNODC's priority for the programme period is therefore to support national efforts in South Asia – especially in the populous countries named above – in order to up-scale quality interventions and achieve universal access to a comprehensive package of services in as short a timeframe as possible. The

²¹ Corruption in South Asia – Insights and Benchmarks from Citizen Feedback, Transparency International, December 2002.

²² The country percentile rank (0-100) indicates rank of country among all countries in the world, with 0 corresponding to the lowest rank and 100 to the highest rank. See, 'One indicator for selected countries', Worldwide Governance Indicators, 1996-2006, Governance Matters 2007, The World Bank (Accessed at: http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi2007/mc_countries.asp; date accessed: 19 April 2008).

²³ 'World Bank and UNODC to pursue stolen asset recovery', UNODC, 17 September 2007 (Accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/world-bank-and-unodc-to-pursue-stolen-asset-recovery.html>; date accessed: 19 April 2008).

matter of access to services for children (and especially street children) and women also need to be addressed within the context of the main focus of UNODC's operations.

Harmonization between the public health perspective and the law enforcement perspective on harm reduction: There is a need for a greater degree of convergence between the public health and law enforcement perspectives on the harm reduction approach. While the public health perspective tends generally to view drug use and associated HIV-related risk behaviour in terms of a harm reduction perspective (as delineated in the comprehensive package²⁴), the law enforcement perspective regards certain essential components of the comprehensive package (e.g., needle-syringe programmes and opioid substitution treatment) as promoting drug abuse. Reports have pointed to incidences of ill treatment of IDUs as well as outreach workers. It is important that the implementation of drug control laws should not be seen as obstacles to the delivery of the comprehensive package. For this reason, UNODC ROSA will encourage a policy dialogue between public health and law enforcement, and will help in moving stakeholders towards a position where care is rendered in an evidence-based manner and in consonance with what the law will allow.

Drug use and HIV in prison settings: In South Asia, there are no comprehensive assessment/surveillance studies – government-based or otherwise – on the extent, nature and trends of drug use and HIV in prisons. According to one estimate²⁵, in Maldives there is about 80% prevalence of drug dependence among prison inmates. There are also anecdotal reports of an increase in injecting drug use among inmates. Drug use in prisons is prevalent in all countries of the region. There is a need to include prisons in the HIV sentinel surveillance assessment at country levels. Agencies (government as well as NGO) which work in this area generally lack the capacity to deal with HIV prevention in prisons. Nonetheless, UNODC ROSA's exploratory work has served as the basis upon which an expansion of services may be undertaken in prison settings. This will continue in the programme period.

Result Area: 3.4 Alternative development

Although there is some cultivation of illicit poppy in India and illicit cannabis cultivation in many parts of the region, because of competing priorities, this result area will not be a focus of ROSA activities in the programme period.

Result Area: 3.5 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

Dearth of comprehensive child- and woman-friendly services: While there is a lack of comprehensive services (especially in Bangladesh, India, Nepal) for addressing issues of drug use among all population groups, this is particularly the case for women and children. The areas of greatest inadequacy include awareness-generation, voluntary counseling and testing services, etc. Access to services for women and children (and especially street children) needs to be improved. There is a requirement for exclusively female de-addiction centres and rehabilitation services. Building on the successes of the previous programme period (2006-07), UNODC ROSA will integrate gender sensitivity into all projects related to drug demand reduction in South Asia. Along with de-addiction centres, short-stay homes for children are needed to look after the children of female drug users (FDUs) and female injecting drug users (FIDUs), during the de-

²⁴ For information on the comprehensive package approach, see 'UNODC's comprehensive package approach', UNODC (Accessed at: http://www.unodc.org/india/comprehensive_package.html; date accessed: 19 April 2008).

²⁵ Draft of the Maldives Drug Control Master Plan 2006-2010, National Narcotics Control Bureau (NNCB), 2006, p. 19.

addiction process. Gender sensitization of all referral service providers needs to be in place. Finally, the reintegration of FIDUs and female partners of male drug users into the society by empowering them through viable self help groups and vocational training is necessary for their economic rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Result Area: 3.6 Prison reform

Lack of comprehensive focus on prison reform: There is scope and need for expanding prison-based interventions to address issues of crime prevention, prison reforms (overcrowding, access to services, infrastructure, etc.) and related issues like alternative sentencing, services for female prisoners, the sensitization of prison management, training and awareness on the problems of vulnerable groups like women in prisons. Overcrowding in prisons is a major issue to be tackled in all the countries with figures (e.g., in Sri Lanka) indicating congestion of up to 400%. Post-release social networking and peer networking areas also need to be addressed. UNODC ROSA has rapidly established a solid technical cooperation programme of assistance in prisons in all countries of South Asia (except Bhutan) in the previous programme period and will build upon this in the current programme.

Result Area: 3.7 Juvenile justice

Need to revamp juvenile justice systems: In South Asia, the question of juvenile justice (JJ) falls largely under the purview of national legislation and criminal procedure codes. Few countries have comprehensive programmes for children in conflict with the law who need care and protection. There is a need to assess whether the laws, policy guidelines and institutions related to juvenile justice in South Asia are functioning effectively and “in a manner consistent with the promotion of child’s sense of dignity and worth, and with the primary objective of promoting the child’s reintegration into the family and society” (SAARC Convention 2002). Current laws – to a large extent – provide scope for addressing the issues of de-institutionalization, governance, accountability, and transparency in juvenile justice. But it is important to comprehensively study the implementation of juvenile justice initiatives in South Asia in terms of whether they have succeeded in providing for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent juveniles. This will lead to later programme activities and technical assistance in delivering quality juvenile justice services. UNODC ROSA will start by assessing the juvenile justice system in India and a comparative study on juvenile justice systems in South Asia based on global juvenile justice indicators. Successor programmes will build upon this.

Result Area: 3.8 Assistance to victims

Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling: Human trafficking is a major human security challenge in South Asia for the tens of thousands of victims who are routinely dehumanized and also fall victim to sexually transmitted infections like HIV. As a region, South Asia contains source, transit and destination countries for trafficked persons. The region is estimated to be home to the second largest numbers of internationally trafficked persons, estimated to be around 150,000.²⁶ Trafficking in the South Asian region is both intra-country (the vast majority) and inter-country. The region also has a highly mobile population, again both

²⁶ The highest numbers are estimated to come from South East Asia, estimated to be 225,000. See, State of the World Population Report, UNFPA, 2006, p. 45.

internal and between countries. It is estimated that annually, more than 200 million²⁷ people are on the move within and between countries in the South Asian region. In this context, UNODC's work needs to focus on providing adequate information and advocacy on trafficking, closing the loopholes for the prosecution of perpetrators, providing assistance and protection to victims and witnesses and finally developing humane protocols for cross-border repatriation. In addition, there are no comprehensive services encompassing human rights perspective for the victims and survivors of trafficking. The related problem of migrant smuggling is increasingly coming to be recognized by governments as a public policy concern. Migrant smuggling is an organized crime, with the nexus of unscrupulous national travel agents and their overseas counterparts running the flourishing human cargo business. UNODC ROSA will provide technical guidance for combating migrant smuggling. This will start with better baseline analysis since there is not much information available on the issue. Finally, some countries in the region (especially, India and Sri Lanka) have emerged as key destinations for child sex tourism. UNODC ROSA will assess this situation and provide technical support for preventive efforts.

2. Political and institutional constraints

Political transition: Parts of the subcontinent are in a state of political transition. The various shades of political governance include countries moving from monarchy to constitutional democracy and countries shifting from internal strife to transitional government. Internal conflict within some of the countries has also severely weakened the institutional structures and has had an impact on the migration patterns in the country.

Corruption: Corruption, weakened institutions and a lack of coordination among various relevant agencies, also continue to be significant influencers of externally-financed programmes.

Gender inequalities: Women and children in South Asia continue to suffer from multiple vulnerabilities. The general neglect of girls, trafficking of women and children, female foeticide (and infanticide), low access to education and unemployment, and a lack of access to resources, have been some of the reasons leading to the increase in risks to this segment of the population. Concerns such as human trafficking and migration patterns continue to be sensitive issues for some governments in the region to embrace publicly.

HIV/AIDS: In objective terms, HIV/AIDS poses one of the most long-range human security challenges in South Asia. However, competing priorities (safe water, basic health infrastructure, education) often divert the attention of the governments from this crucial issue. In addition to this, there is an uneven level of acceptance of the threat posed by drug-abuse driven HIV.

3. UNODC's strategic approach in South Asia

The ROSA vision: The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism. Through the measures outlined in this document, the vision of the UNODC Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) is to strengthen the capacity of Member States in South Asia – both government and civil society – to develop and implement effective

²⁷ 'Mobility and Migration', You and AIDS website (Accessed at: <http://www.youandaids.org/Themes/Migration.asp>; date accessed: 10 March 2007).

responses to their crime, drugs and terrorism problems. With the ultimate objective of delivering on the promise of security and justice for all, UNODC ROSA will both create safe and neutral spaces for people to achieve consensus on approaches suitable for South Asia and then work to produce relevant outcomes on the ground.

Delivering the vision on the ground in UNODC mandated result areas: At an overarching level, the UNODC Strategy for 2008-2011 translates UNODC's corporate vision into a platform for action at ground level. The UNODC Strategy is based on the existing mandates of UNODC on crime, drugs and terrorism and links them to results in three thematic areas: (1) rule of law, (2) policy trend analysis, and (3) prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternate development. This Regional Programme (RP) is organically linked to the UNODC Strategy. It is based on an exhaustive analysis of the current regional scenario and the **gap analysis** yielded by the Regional Profile for South Asia, the sister document to this publication. The RP for South Asia defines a set of cost-effective interventions that will assist governments and civil society in the region to augment their own national resources to address human security and human development problems. Specifically, the RP recommends a technical cooperation programme that is linked with the key result areas as outlined in the UNODC Strategy.

United Nations delivering as One: Governance, crime, HIV, child protection, and gender issues feature as key elements of the MDGs and as such are reflected in the various UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in the region. UNODC continues to engage both directly and through the UN Resident Coordinator system to contribute to the UN's efforts on crime, drugs and terrorism in the context of delivering on the ground in a coordinated manner. As custodians of international instruments against crime, drugs and terrorism, UNODC offers expertise to UN country teams and Resident Coordinators in South Asia to sensitize them to the key aspects of the key norms in our mandate areas. The RP for South Asia is in line with the priority areas developed for the six countries in South Asia covered by ROSA. More than this, and from a strategic perspective, ROSA will continue to work with other UN sister agencies to develop joint UN system projects (as UNODC ROSA has already done in two cases for HIV) and other programmes that maximize the UN's response on the ground.

Section III – Operational targets (2008-2011) based on available funding

1. UNODC South Asia Programme (2008-2011) by Result Areas

Notes:

Blue (italicized) = programme areas for which funds have yet to be secured

Black = programme secured or part secured

In reading this section, please note that under the column “Problem identified” the reader may consult the Gap Analysis for amplification. This Gap Analysis is contained in the Regional Profile which accompanies this Regional Programme. For details of the “Result Areas” listed by number in column four, please consult the UNODC Medium Term Strategy Result Areas which are included as Annex 1.

Theme 1: Rule of Law

Result Area: 1.1 – Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols

Ratification and implementation of the Convention (and related protocols) against Transnational Organized Crime, the Convention against Corruption, and the Terrorism Conventions. (Note: this work will be accomplished through normative work of the office as well as activities housed under the relevant projects.)

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<i>Not all countries in the region have ratified UNCAC, UNTOC and international instruments pertaining to terrorism (Regional Gap # 1)</i>	<p><i>Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by Member States who have not yet become Parties</i></p> <p><i>Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols by Member States who have not yet become Parties</i></p> <p><i>Ratification of international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism by</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of initiatives undertaken by UNODC for advocacy with M/S (consultations, meetings, workshops, etc.)</i> ▪ <i>Progress made in UNODC's advocacy with M/S (policy statements issued)</i> ▪ <i>Increased number of Member States ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols drawing on the assistance of UNODC</i> ▪ <i>Increased number of Member States ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption drawing on the assistance of</i> 	<i>1.1.1</i>

	<i>Member States who have not yet become Parties</i>	<p><i>UNODC</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increase in the total number of ratifications of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism [since 2003] by countries which received counter-terrorism technical assistance from UNODC</i> ▪ <i>Increased number of Member States adopting national legislation for implementing the provisions of the legal instruments relating to drugs, crime and terrorism, drawing on the assistance of UNODC</i> ▪ <i>Number of Member States which have received assistance from UNODC for the ratification and implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.</i> ▪ <i>Increase in the number of ratifications of the 16 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism</i> 	
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** In view of the substantive and policy complexities, counter-terrorism initiatives will be undertaken within the framework of the Global Project on Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism, which will be managed from headquarters by Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), fully drawing on the involvement of UNODC's Regional Office for South Asia for project implementation, including through project sub-allotments, where relevant.*

Result Area: 1.2 International cooperation in criminal justice matters

RAS/H60: Regional precursor control project for South and South-West Asia (ongoing *plus extension*)

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Insufficient capacity to deal with the threat posed by the availability of precursor chemicals (Regional Gap # 9)	Countries improve/set in place strengthened precursor control laws, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and working mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened precursor control laws, SOPs and working mechanisms in countries in receipt of UNODC assistance 	1.1.3
	National precursor control training facilities strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training programmes on precursor control in line with international good practices endorsed and adopted by countries in receipt of UNODC assistance 	2.2.1
	Standardized systems and mechanisms for the systematic collection, analysis and sharing of quality laboratory data and information developed and applied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing standardized data forms ▪ Instances of sharing of laboratory information ▪ Establishing an active inter-regional communication system/network of laboratories 	2.2.1
	Laboratories better integrated into national interagency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Instances of sharing of forensic information with law enforcement 	2.2.2

	activities in relation to precursors and relevant forensic information shared with law enforcement agencies and regulatory authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agencies and regulatory authorities in participating countries ▪ Number of interagency activities in which laboratory personnel participated 	
	Various information material developed by the project is used to increase the knowledge and capacity of the drug law enforcement agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information material prepared and circulated ▪ ROSA website on precursors deepened and made fully operational ▪ Wall charts produced and disseminated ▪ Computer-based training (CBT) programmes produced and disseminated ▪ Precursor test kits procured and supplied to law enforcement agencies in the project countries based on the needs assessment and national consultations with the governments and law enforcement agencies of the project countries 	2.2.1
	Significant progress made by the project countries towards achieving the targets in respect of precursor control under UNGASS 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country-wise assessments of progress made in achieving UNGASS goals ▪ Assistance provided to the project countries in achieving UNGASS goals 	1.2.1
	International, regional and bilateral cooperation in precursor control is enhanced through the information-sharing mechanisms coordinated by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International and regional forums identified for cooperation ▪ Coordination/ exchange of information/ networking with identified organizations and the national countries achieved 	1.2.1
	Trained personnel and the national data maintenance mechanisms set up by the project, are used to maintain up-to-date information on the volume of trade in precursor chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National mechanisms for collecting data on precursor chemicals are studied and analysed in consultation with national authorities ▪ Generic country-specific data acquisition systems set up, software developed and hardware supplied ▪ Country-specific training programme developed based on the needs assessment of the country ▪ Training programmes organised for personnel responsible for maintaining database 	2.1.2
	Regulatory/law enforcement authorities and chemical trade and industry and professional organisations cooperate to stop diversion of precursors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chemical trade organisations of the project countries sensitised to the problem of precursors through seminars and workshops in consultation with the national governments ▪ Voluntary codes of conduct (VCC) for the chemical trade in project countries drafted and finalized ▪ Meeting with the trade representatives and competent authorities convened 	1.1.3

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liaison officers nominated ▪ Modalities worked out ▪ Meeting with representatives of hospitals and laboratories and competent authority, liaison officers 	
	Project countries are assisted to better detect, prevent and conduct follow-up/ backtrack investigations relating to the diversion of precursor chemicals (including those recovered from dismantled clandestine laboratories), through the law enforcement mechanisms set up/ strengthened under the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance is provided to the project countries and SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) in establishing “Regional precursor intelligence networks” (this may be done through a regional conference or by mentoring or a combination of both) ▪ Assessment of support required by project countries in establishing the regional intelligence networks is undertaken by means of national/ regional seminars ▪ Project countries are encouraged to share intelligence, relating to seizures of precursor chemicals etc. 	2.2.3
	Use of laboratories improved as a primary source of data and information for operational law enforcement, regulatory and health purposes, and for reporting and trend analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Instances of sharing of laboratory information with law enforcement, regulatory and health authorities at national level ▪ Number of interagency meetings in which laboratory personnel participated ▪ Newsletters and publications (e.g., regional reports/global surveys) drawing on laboratory data as a primary source of information 	2.2.2

XSA/938: Precursor control in South Asia

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Insufficient capacity to deal with the threat posed by the availability of precursor chemicals (Regional Gap # 9)	Precursor control improved through the trainings conducted under the project (Note: project about to be operationally completed as RAS/H60 takes over delivery of precursor control technical assistance in South Asia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct of training ▪ Feedback from participants 	1.1.3

XSA/J81: Strengthening drug law enforcement capacities in South and South West Asia (NACEN)

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Drug trafficking continues to remain a</i>	<i>Regional training capacity in National Academy of Customs,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regional training courses in line with international good practices conducted</i> 	<i>1.2.7</i>

<p><i>problem</i> (Regional Gap # 8)</p> <p><i>Insufficient capacity to deal with the threat posed by the availability of precursor chemicals</i> (Regional Gap # 9)</p>	<p><i>Excise and Narcotics (NACEN) strengthened in the fields of drugs and related crime</i></p>	<p><i>for suitable candidates from member states</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increased level of knowledge of participants in the training course</i> 	
	<p><i>Member countries assisted to improve the mechanisms to combat drug trafficking, through the course curriculum and related material developed</i></p> <p><i>(Note: Where relevant, project deliverables will emphasize the need to address forensic aspects and the use of laboratories and physical evidence for objective criminal proceedings)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Member countries endorse the Regional Training Plan</i> ▪ <i>Compilation of details of training material available and best practices of each member country collated</i> ▪ <i>Preparation of CBTs/additional training material in consultation with NACEN</i> ▪ <i>Preparation of training curriculum in consultation with NACEN and other experts</i> ▪ <i>Design pilot training module/ identification of trainers /participants</i> 	1.2.7
	<p><i>Drug law enforcement (national and regional), improved through the trainings conducted under the project</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Preparation of training curriculum in consultation with NACEN and other experts</i> ▪ <i>Design pilot training module/ identification of trainers /participants</i> ▪ <i>Preparation of course curriculum/designing training module/ identification of trainers/ participants</i> ▪ <i>Receipt of suitable nominations from member countries/international organizations/agencies</i> 	1.2.7
	<p><i>Training courses and material evaluated and tried and tested modules and other materials shared with regional institutions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Feed back from participants/trainers</i> ▪ <i>Feed back from participating countries/participants/trainers</i> ▪ <i>Identify best practices in training curriculum/modules</i> 	1.2.7
	<p><i>Technical capacity of drug controllers and drug law enforcement officers of South Asia enhanced to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products for abuse</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Sensitize drug controllers, drug law enforcement officers and others to the problem of diversion of pharmaceuticals through meetings, seminars and publicity material</i> ▪ <i>Conduct training programme for state drugs control officers</i> ▪ <i>Develop mechanisms for coordination with trade such as associations of chemists and encourage them to evolve voluntary codes of conduct</i> 	1.2.7

XSA/X03: Establishing comprehensive regimes against money laundering

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<p><i>Inability to handle organized crime like money laundering</i> (Regional Gap # 6)</p>	<p><i>In two countries (possibly India and Bangladesh), policy makers, enforcement and regulatory agencies and</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Two countries draft and introduce legislation/ frame rules to effectively combat ML in line with international good practices or another statement</i> 	1.2.3

<p><i>Vulnerabilities to money laundering caused by recent trends in information technology</i> (India Gap # 13)</p>	<p><i>financial institutions sensitized through advocacy initiatives and information campaigns conducted</i></p>	<p><i>clearly identifying what elements of the regime the project wishes to put in place</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Public declarations by governments</i> ▪ <i>Number of initiatives taken by governments (appropriate legislation, national dialogues, consultations, workshops, studies/reports commissioned, etc.)</i> ▪ <i>Numbers of initiatives taken (trainings, meetings, draft legislation, etc.)</i> 	
	<p><i>Current situation and national legislation and implementation to combat money laundering studied and needs assessed</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Current state of legislation and its implementation assessed</i> ▪ <i>Present structure and needs of FIUs assessed</i> 	1.2.3
	<p><i>Law enforcement and regulatory authorities as well as financial institutions trained in combating money laundering</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of training sessions</i> ▪ <i>Numbers of relevant training material developed and used</i> 	1.2.3

Result Area: 1.3 Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

IND/S16: Strengthening law enforcement response on anti-human trafficking (extension)

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<p>Trafficking in human beings continues to remain a problem in the region (Regional Gap # 5)</p>	<p>Improved response to the problem of human trafficking in India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased use of relevant laws ▪ Increased registration of cases ▪ Improved and increased convictions ▪ Number of in-service training sessions held ▪ Number of law enforcement officers trained ▪ Adoption of anti-trafficking course as part of training curriculum of National Police Training Academies and of all state police and prosecutors training colleges ▪ Senior-level police leadership oriented to prioritize anti-trafficking through national training seminars organized for them ▪ Increased use of specialized human trafficking laws ▪ Increased registration of cases ▪ Increase in number of convictions and length of sentences 	1.3.3
	<p>Practices related to the operational aspects of anti-trafficking are enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SOPs/ protocols/ manuals etc. being utilized during the training sessions ▪ SOPs/ protocols etc. are applied on the ground ▪ Number of working groups held ▪ Number of SOPs/Protocols developed 	1.3.3

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and adopted ▪ Consultants recruited ▪ SOPs/ protocols/ manuals etc. being utilized during the training sessions ▪ SOPs/ protocols etc. are applied on the ground 	
	Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) strengthened (those already existing in Project target States) or developed (in target States currently without them)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of AHTUs developed or strengthened ▪ Number of rescue operations conducted by AHTUs ▪ Number of victims rescued ▪ Number of staff deployed in AHTUs ▪ Number of cases/investigations conducted by AHTUs 	1.3.3
	Various aspects of AHT (prevention, detection, prosecution, and rehabilitation) improved through enhanced liaison between law enforcement and civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of NGOs supported for providing post-rescue care and support ▪ Number of NGOs assisting law enforcement in AHT activities ▪ Number of trainings organized for NGOs on AHT 	1.3.3

XSA/X02: Strengthening the criminal justice response to the smuggling of migrants in South Asia

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<p><i>Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (Regional Gap # 5)</i></p> <p><i>Criminal justice systems of uneven strength (Regional Gap # 7)</i></p>	<i>Smuggling Protocol ratified countries and national legislative frameworks in compliance with the requirements of the Smuggling Protocol</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of ratification of the Protocol by the countries</i> ▪ <i>Assessment of existing legislative framework</i> ▪ <i>National legislation in compliance with the Protocol</i> 	3.1.6
	<i>Relevant stakeholders in Member States articulate concrete steps needed to strengthen their criminal justice sectors to effectively implement the protocol.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Country assessment reports on the situation of smuggling of migrants, and criminal justice response mechanisms</i> ▪ <i>Recommendations to bring the criminal justice sectors' capacities to operate in line with the Protocol</i> 	3.1.6
	<i>Increased international criminal justice cooperation and exchange of best practices among relevant criminal justice actors involved in investigating cases and prosecuting criminals</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>In coordination with the governments, two regional conferences, on the issue of smuggling of migrants</i> ▪ <i>Four operational law enforcement meeting reports on countering the smuggling of migrants</i> 	3.1.6
	<i>Specialized capacity of the relevant criminal justice actors to investigate cases and prosecute criminals with a view to dismantling smuggling networks enhanced</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>In at least three of the beneficiary countries, a central specialized counter-smuggling law enforcement unit is established or strengthened within the existing structures and its staff trained in state-of-the art investigative methods</i> ▪ <i>In at least three of the beneficiary</i> 	3.1.6

		<p><i>countries a data collection and sharing mechanism set up including the establishment of databases and training of agents responsible for its use and maintenance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>In at least three of the beneficiary countries, basic training modules on investigating and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants incorporated into relevant training institutions</i> 	
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NPL/N01: Enhancing police accountability in Nepal

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Limited capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement system in dealing with emerging crime (Nepal Gap # 8)</i>	<i>Accountability of police increased</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of mechanisms created or strengthened (oversight bodies set up, administration improved, resources increased/improved, policy, programmes etc.)</i> ▪ <i>Increased actions by Inspectorate on matters of integrity</i> ▪ <i>Improved perception among police and public of seriousness of integrity</i> 	<i>1.3.1</i>

NPL/N02: Strengthening the independence and integrity of the judiciary in Nepal

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Limited capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement system in dealing with emerging crime (Nepal Gap # 8)</i>	<i>Accountability of judiciary increased</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of mechanisms created or strengthened (oversight bodies set up, administration improved, resources increased/improved, policy, programmes, etc.)</i> ▪ <i>Increased actions by Inspectorate on matters of integrity</i> ▪ <i>Improved perception among police and public of seriousness of integrity</i> 	<i>1.3.1</i>

NPL/N03: Strengthening the capacity of the Nepal Police to counter organized and serious crime

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Limited capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement system in dealing with emerging crime (Nepal Gap # 8)</i>	<i>A strengthened Criminal Investigation Bureau and improved investigation of organized crime by the law enforcement machinery of Nepal</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Change in patterns of investigation after training (number of investigations, cases charged under relevant acts, collaboration among relevant national law enforcement agencies, convictions secured, etc.)</i> 	<i>1.3.2</i>

	<i>(Note: Where relevant, project deliverables will emphasize the need to address forensic aspects and the use of laboratories and physical evidence for objective criminal proceedings)</i>		
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NPL/N04: Strengthening law enforcement response in Nepal against trafficking in persons by building and supporting structures for victims of trafficking

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
Trafficking in women and girls (Nepal Gaps # 5, #6, #17)	Institutional structures, to prevent/deal with, human trafficking improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased registration of the crime of human trafficking ▪ Increased usage of the correct provisions of law ▪ Increased number of arrests of traffickers and exploiters ▪ Increased number of convictions of traffickers and exploiters ▪ Increased rescue of victims ▪ Adoption of appropriate SOPs and Protocols by project States 	1.2.7
	Improved skills of law enforcement officials to deal with victims of crime humanely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of instances where law enforcement officials have taken assistance of civil society partners for rescue/post-rescue activities 	3.8.1

IND/I04: Building business/corporate partnerships for sustainable rehabilitation of survivors and prevention of human trafficking

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<p>Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (Regional Gap # 5)</p> <p>Greater requirement of support for victims of human trafficking (India Gap # 26)</p>	<p>A coalition of private sector partners set up for facilitating rehabilitation of survivors and creating livelihood opportunities for at-risk populations</p> <p>Guidelines for responsible business practices developed in collaboration with corporate partners and ILO to prevent trafficking into forced labour</p> <p>A national prevention campaign developed by involving artists, film makers, and other celebrities, which is further set up as a fundraiser for AHT work on prevention and rehabilitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of livelihood opportunities created for survivors with corporate partnership (plus assessment of the value of such partnerships) ▪ Number of joint livelihood and prevention programs initiated with corporate private partnership ▪ Code of conduct for safe tourism developed and applied in the hotel and tourism Industry ▪ Guidelines established for good business practices for the apparel industry ▪ Pre and post campaign levels of awareness of the problem of human trafficking in the project target localities 	3.8.3

XSA/X10: Combatting trafficking for forced labour in South Asia

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (Regional Gap # 5)</i>	<p>Partnerships built with the Government and the corporate sector to initiate a joint campaign to combat human trafficking for forced labour</p> <p>Regional Government counterparts brought together to develop a regional guideline for prevention of trafficking for forced labour</p> <p>Prosecution enhanced through increased technical capacities of relevant Government enforcement agencies, built/strengthened under the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Regional Forum of key Government representatives and corporate sector players established to develop national and regional campaign on prevention of trafficking for forced labour ▪ Number of fundraising events ▪ A number of fundraising events organized with support from the private sector, artists and Government to support interventions for rehabilitation of trafficked survivors of forced labor. ▪ PSAs addressing trafficking for forced labour developed ▪ Number of unique hits and breadth of access for Web-based campaign on prevention of trafficking of children for forced labour ▪ Guidelines developed and disseminated for good business practices to combat trafficking for forced labour 	3.8.3

BGD/B01: Strengthening Law Enforcement Response to and Building Victim Support Facilities for Trafficking in Persons

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Trafficking in Human Beings (Bangladesh Gap # 6)</i>	<i>Institutional structures, to prevent/deal with human trafficking improved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased registration of the crime of human trafficking ▪ Increased usage of the correct provisions of law ▪ Increased number of arrests of traffickers and exploiters ▪ Increased number of convictions of traffickers and exploiters ▪ Increased rescue of victims ▪ Adoption of appropriate SOPs and Protocols by project States 	1.2.7
	<i>Law enforcement officials are able to deal with victims of crime humanely through the knowledge and skills imparted under the project activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of instances where law enforcement officials have taken assistance of civil society partners for rescue/post-rescue activities 	3.8.1

SRL/S01: Strengthening the law enforcement response in Sri Lanka against trafficking in persons through training and capacity-building

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Trafficking in human beings (Sri Lanka Gap # 3)</i>	<i>Institutional structures, to prevent/deal with, human trafficking improved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increased registration of the crime of human trafficking</i> ▪ <i>Increased usage of the correct provisions of law</i> ▪ <i>Increased number of arrests of traffickers and exploiters</i> ▪ <i>Increased number of convictions of traffickers and exploiters</i> ▪ <i>Increased rescue of victims</i> ▪ <i>Adoption of appropriate SOPs and Protocols by project States</i> 	<i>1.2.7</i>
	<i>Law enforcement officials are able to deal with victims of crime humanely</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of instances where law enforcement officials have taken assistance of civil society partners for rescue/post-rescue activities</i> 	<i>3.8.1</i>

SRL/S02: Strengthening the response to the trafficking of firearms in Sri Lanka

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Proliferation of small arms (Sri Lanka Gap # 5)</i>	<i>Improved response to the trafficking of firearms in Sri Lanka in line with the protocol on manufacture and trafficking in firearms</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>National authority takes action to prevent trafficking in firearms</i> ▪ <i>Increased civil society participation in this</i> 	<i>1.3.2</i>

Result Area: 1.4 Terrorism prevention

XSA/X11: Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in accordance with the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

In view of the substantive and policy complexities relating to counter terrorism initiatives in South Asia, this work will be undertaken within the framework of the Global Project on “Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism”, which will be managed from headquarters by Terrorism Prevention Branch, fully drawing on the involvement of UNODC’s Regional Office for South Asia for project implementation, including through project sub-allotments, where relevant.

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Limited capacity of M/S to address the legal aspects of countering terrorism as reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (Bangladesh Gap #</i>	<i>National capacity for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, enhanced through the technical assistance provided by UNODC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of Member States which have received assistance from UNODC for the enactment of domestic legislation regarding counter-terrorism</i> ▪ <i>Increase in the number of Member States which have enacted domestic legislation regarding counter-terrorism, drawing on assistance from UNODC</i> 	<i>1.4.1 and 1.4.2</i>

13, Bhutan Gap # 12, India Gap # 25, Maldives Gap # 3, Nepal Gap # 16, Sri Lanka Gap # 11)	Capacity for regional cooperation in criminal matters relating to counter-terrorism increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Member States which have received assistance from UNODC for the training of criminal justice officials on international cooperation in criminal matters relating to counter-terrorism ▪ Number of criminal justice officials trained by UNODC on international cooperation in criminal matters relating to counter-terrorism ▪ Analytical study on gaps in the legal regime against terrorism 	1.4.2
	Enhanced capacity of M/S to address the legal aspects of countering terrorism as reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Member States provided with requested assistance for addressing the relevant elements of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ▪ Documented instances of compliance (government reports, government press releases, press cuttings, etc.) 	1.4.2
	Increased knowledge and skills in treaty and legal departments of M/S of legal issues related to terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Member States which have received assistance from UNODC for the training of criminal justice officials on the application of provisions of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism ▪ Number of criminal justice officials trained by UNODC on the application of provisions of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism 	1.4.3

Theme 2: Policy and trend analysis

Result Area: 2.1 Threat and risk analysis

NOTE: The UNODC Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends Programme (**Global SMART Programme**) aims to improve understanding of the illicit synthetic drugs situation globally and in selected key regions. It also aims to provide the international community with an evidence-base for effective operational responses and interventions to combat the problem of illicit synthetic drugs. In South Asia, during the programme period, linkages will be sought with this programme – including through the issuance of project sub-allotments where relevant – in order to countermand the potential spread of ATS.

IND/J40: National Survey on Extent, Pattern and Trends of Drug Abuse in India

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
Lack of detailed information on various dimensions of drug abuse (India Gap # 2)	Government programmes (for developing adequate national schemes, policies and programs) have access to and use improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Household Survey document ▪ Rapid Situation Assessment documents ▪ Profile of treatment seekers available through the Drug Abuse Monitoring System 	2.1.1

	<i>information about the nature (extent, pattern and trends) of drug abuse in India</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Thematic qualitative reports on emerging issues and drug use</i> ▪ <i>Government schemes, policies and programs reflect the information from the report</i> ▪ <i>Standard methodology and instruments for data collection are in place</i> ▪ <i>Reference to the report and studies, for policy-making and research purposes by stakeholders (government, research organizations, service providers, etc.)</i> ▪ <i>Improved reporting on annual reporting questionnaires (ARQs)</i> 	
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XSA/X04: Study on the linkages between human trafficking and HIV/AIDS

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Insufficient knowledge on the linkage between HIV/AIDS and human trafficking (Regional Gap # 4)</i>	<i>Expert community (government, NGOs) concludes on whether there on linkages between human trafficking and HIV/AIDS vulnerability in South Asia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Research document ready</i> ▪ <i>The conclusion drawn from the research study</i> 	<i>2.1.1</i>

IND/I01: Increasing the knowledge on the nexus between drug trafficking and financial flows into organized crime

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Insufficient knowledge and sharing of knowledge on drugs, crime and terrorism linkages (Regional Gap # 2, 3)</i>	<i>Government action to combat linkages between drug trafficking and financial flows into organized crime</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Research study (in collaboration with governments) on trends to explore links</i> ▪ <i>Resulting recommendations adopted by government</i> 	<i>2.1.1</i>

Result Area: 2.2 Scientific and forensic capacity

No stand alone projects envisaged in this result area. Specific interventions to enhance scientific and forensic capacity will be built into projects implemented under other result areas.

Theme 3: Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Result Area 3.1 Community-centred prevention

GLO/S83: Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (GIFT) – South Asia sub-allotment

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (Regional Gap # 5)	A coalition of private sector partners developed for facilitating rehabilitation of survivors and creating livelihood opportunities for at-risk population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 10 business plans developed to support anti-human trafficking (AHT) work to be taken up in collaboration with the corporate sector ▪ Matching funds raised for targeted intervention in collaboration with individual corporate sector partners (especially with those who participated in the South Asia GIFT meeting) and industry coalition networks like the ASSOCHAM, FICCI and CII ▪ 10 economic and livelihood skills learning centers established in partnership with different corporate houses and in partnership with select NGOs in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa and Bihar ▪ A brand retailers' forum organized (UNODC ROSA will establish links with SuperBrand® and other forums to mainstream the AHT concerns.) 	3.1.5
	Business practices made more responsible through guidelines put in place in collaboration with corporate partners and ILO to prevent trafficking into forced labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a Code of Conduct For Safe and Honorable Tourism, in collaboration with the tourism industry, government and other interested stakeholders ▪ Guidelines for good business practices to combat trafficking for forced labour ▪ Sustained campaign on AHT in partnership with the Welcome-Heritage Group of hotels ▪ Public service announcements and information packages developed in collaboration with the airlines industry along with space for in-flight distribution ▪ Facilitate the setting up of a national network of business partners against human trafficking 	3.1.5
	A regional prevention campaign developed involving artists, film makers, and other celebrities and build it into a fundraiser for AHT work on prevention and rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Coalition of Artists Against Human Trafficking set up ▪ Two events organized with involvement of artists' coalition, to advocate for adoption of anti-human trafficking messages in different art and film forums ▪ At least one fundraising event held in each of the six identified states with 	3.1.5

		<p>support from artists' coalition and private sector, to support AHT work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ten key messages on AHT developed with corporate sponsorship and targeting different stakeholders, with multi media dissemination strategy, e.g. TVCs, posters, radio jingles etc. ▪ TV production houses to include messages on AHT ▪ Web-based campaign through blogs by prominent celebrities (especially on prevention of child trafficking for sex tourism) ▪ Number of press launches and public debuts of the film, used as a platform to promote anti-trafficking messages in collaboration with celebrity partners 	
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IND/I02: Piloting a community policing project in India

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Crime (India Gaps: # 6, # 7, # 8, #10)</i>	<i>Increased recognition of the effectiveness of community policing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increased detection, of crimes (with public cooperation) in localities of community policing</i> ▪ <i>Enhanced perception of safety/ security in public, in areas of community policing</i> 	<i>3.1.7</i>
	<i>Increased police–public participation in crime prevention through community policing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of joint public-police partnership activities held on community policing</i> 	<i>3.1.7</i>

IND/G86: Empowering communities on prevention of drugs and HIVAIDS in India *(Note: project elements to be included in extension on a regional basis indicated in blue italics)*

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Drug abuse remains a problem (India Gap # 1, # 28, # 29)	Increased awareness and life-skills on drug abuse among school children through evidence-based drug education in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training modules and other material for schools, developed ▪ Drug prevention programme in schools / lifeskills module is in place ▪ Number of schools module implementing drug awareness programme ▪ Number of 'I decide' clubs operational in schools ▪ Increased awareness demonstrated through a baseline and endline survey 	3.1.4

	Awareness on drug dependence is increased through the campaign launched under the project with active involvement of the government, media, corporates and other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information, education, communication (IEC) materials (posters, leaflet and video spots, etc.) distributed ▪ Amount of funds spent by government and partners on campaign ▪ Number of exposures of campaign messages across different media ▪ Number of media partnerships developed ▪ Number of partnership developed with state governments ▪ Number of partnership developed with corporates ▪ Number of partnership developed faith based organizations 	3.1.4
	Increased awareness on drug driven HIV prevention through community-led programmes in the four NE states (Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram) in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased awareness demonstrated through a baseline and endline survey ▪ Number of people reached ▪ Number of community-led or sponsored events 	3.1.4
	Increased access to services and income generation opportunities for women affected and afflicted by drugs and HIV through self-help group (SHG) activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of SHGs formed ▪ Increased empowerment of women through baseline and end-line surveys ▪ Peer educators trained ▪ Number of SHGs linked to income generation activities 	3.1.4
	Information on appropriate and cost-effective programmes, i.e. evidence-based interventions, documented and disseminated in South Asia and outside the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documentation and dissemination of evidence-based practices 	3.1.4
	<i>Drug abuse prevention messages developed under the project, introduced in schools in at least four countries in South Asia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of incorporation in curricula (number of schools adopting the module)</i> 	<i>3.1.4</i>
	<i>Increased presence of drug abuse prevention messages in the media in at least four countries in South Asia, through a sustained campaign under the project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent (number of) of exposures of campaign messages found in media</i> 	<i>3.1.4</i>

IND/G88: Strengthen control on trafficking and abuse of pharmaceuticals

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Drug abuse and trafficking (India Gap # 1)</i>	<i>Manufacture and trade in pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs better</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Assessment of weaknesses in the existing system and mechanisms to strengthen them</i> 	<i>1.1.3</i>

<p><i>Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations (India Gap # 19)</i></p>	<p><i>regulated through the gap analysis of existing laws, mechanisms and SOPs conducted under the project, and through the mechanisms suggested by the project</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Analysis of the existing mechanisms for exchange of information between the state drugs controllers and the Drugs Controller General of India to identify weaknesses in the system</i> ▪ <i>Follow-up the decisions with the concerned government agencies/ departments</i> ▪ <i>Mechanisms developed for real time exchange of information between drug law enforcement officers and their counterparts in other countries to facilitate backtracking investigations</i> 	
	<p><i>Controls over sale of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through online pharmacies, established and/ or strengthened</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Assessment of scope of the existing laws and how they can be strengthened</i> ▪ <i>New or amended laws and procedures to regulate online pharmacies</i> ▪ <i>Drug controllers and drug law enforcement officers trained in regulating online pharmacies and in detecting misuse of such pharmacies</i> ▪ <i>Existence of training modules and material for training drug law enforcement officers</i> 	<p><i>1.1.3</i></p>
	<p><i>Enhanced cooperation between drug law enforcement officers and drug controllers</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Workshops/seminars to facilitate better interaction and enhance face-to-face interaction between the drugs controllers and drug law enforcement agencies</i> ▪ <i>Working mechanisms developed to facilitate follow-up by drug controllers of any seizure of a pharmaceutical preparation by a drug law enforcement agency so that the point of diversion and the modus operandi of diversion can be identified</i> ▪ <i>Working mechanisms in place to facilitate follow up by drug law enforcement agencies whenever the drugs controllers find any violation</i> 	<p><i>1.1.3</i></p>
	<p><i>Voluntary codes of conduct (VCC) developed and adopted by pharmaceutical industry and associations of pharmacist and chemists (and used to prevent diversion and abuse of licit pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic and psychotropic substances)</i></p> <p><i>Associations of medical practitioners and paramedical professionals adopt and implement self-regulatory mechanisms to prevent abuse of licit pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic and psychotropic</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of prescription monitoring through self-regulatory mechanisms and better liaison with associations of pharmacists and chemists, civil society organizations and drug law enforcement agencies at district, state and national levels</i> ▪ <i>Assessment of the extent, pattern and trends of preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</i> ▪ <i>National-level consultation with representatives of state and national level associations of physicians and paramedical professionals to sensitize them on the extent and consequences of such pharmaceutical abuse</i> ▪ <i>Extent of district, state and national-level campaigns among fellow practitioners and other health cadres</i> 	<p><i>1.1.3</i></p>

	<i>substances</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment document for effectiveness of the use of self-regulatory mechanisms by these groups 	
	<i>Diversion reduced as a result of increased interaction and information sharing is strengthened between regulatory authorities like drugs controllers, pharmaceutical industry, associations of pharmacists/chemists, and representative bodies of medical practitioners and paramedical professionals</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a core group representing each sector National, state and district network to effectively implement the programme Improved capacities for monitoring and evaluation of select institutions identified under the project to provide information for action 	<i>1.1.3</i>

BTN/BX1: Preventing drug abuse and HIV in Bhutan

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Drug abuse (Bhutan Gap #14)</i>	<i>Increased awareness and life-skills on drug abuse among school children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness demonstrated through a baseline and endline survey Training modules and other material for schools, developed 	<i>3.1.4</i>
	<i>Model school drug education programme conceptualized, implemented and evaluated in target schools</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School drug awareness module is in place Number of schools module implementing evidence-based drug education project Results of project evaluation 	<i>3.1.4</i>
	<i>Increased presence of drugs and HIV messages across various communication channels nationally</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information, education, communication (IEC) materials (posters, leaflet and video spots, etc.) distributed Number of exposures of campaign messages across India Number of media partnerships developed 	<i>3.1.4</i>
	<i>Drug awareness and life-skills issues integrated in the ongoing activities across a range of stakeholders (central and state govt., corporates and faith-based organizations)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of partnerships developed Results of project evaluation 	<i>3.1.4</i>

XSA/X05: Strengthening community-based drug use and HIV prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services for street children in South Asia

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Substance abuse among street children (Regional Gap # 12)</i>	<i>Increased actions by civil society partners to respond to the problems of substance use in street children</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in number of civil society partners taking action derived from evidence-based interventions Results of project evaluation 	<i>3.1.4</i>

	<i>Drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services for street children strengthened in four countries in South Asia, and the number of street children accessing these services increased</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of access of services by street children derived from evidence-based interventions</i> ▪ <i>Results of project evaluation</i> 	<i>3.1.4</i>
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Result Area: 3.2 Corruption prevention

NPL/N05: Developing a comprehensive anti-corruption strategy in Nepal

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Insufficient anti-corruption mechanisms (Nepal Gap # 7)</i>	<i>Increased adoption by relevant authorities of anti-corruption policies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of adoption of programmes and policies</i> ▪ <i>Improved functioning of the relevant anti-corruption bodies</i> 	<i>3.2.1</i>
	<i>Improved functioning of established or new anti-corruption bodies, action plans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Improvement in functioning as assessed by independent evaluation</i> 	<i>3.2.2</i>
	<i>Civil society participation in anti-corruption actions increased through the activities under the project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of change (increase in the numbers of joint activities, etc.)</i> 	<i>3.2.4</i>

BGD/B02: Strengthening the anti-corruption mechanisms in Bangladesh

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Corruption (Bangladesh Gap # 7)</i>	<i>Increased adoption by relevant authorities of anti-corruption policies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of adoption of programmes and policies</i> ▪ <i>Improved functioning of the relevant anti-corruption bodies</i> 	<i>3.2.1</i>
	<i>Improved functioning of established or new anti-corruption bodies, action plans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Improvement in functioning as assessed by independent evaluation</i> 	<i>3.2.2</i>
	<i>Civil society participation in anti-corruption actions increased through the activities under the project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of change (increase in the numbers of joint activities, etc.)</i> 	<i>3.2.4</i>

XSA/X06: Transparency, accountability and integrity to fight corruption in South Asia (UNDEF)

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<i>Corruption (Regional Gap # 11)</i>	<i>The awareness of various stakeholders (including the judiciary) heightened on anti-corruption (including making decisions and holding power-holders accountable), through project seminars and training programmes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Gap analysis and anti-corruption assessments in all countries in South Asia reviewing the obstacles to full adherence to UNCAC requirements (based on the self-assessment checklist and in coordination with joint UNODC-Asian Development Bank (ADB)-Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) initiatives in the Asia Pacific region)</i> ▪ <i>Greater use of the Right to Information (RTI) legislation (where it exists) and other counter-corruption legislation</i> ▪ <i>In India, greater use of RTI by panchayat leaders and judges trained under the project</i> 	3.2.2

IND/I03: Strengthening the anti-corruption mechanisms in India

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<i>Corruption (India Gaps # 4, # 5)</i>	<i>Increased adoption by relevant authorities of anti-corruption policies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of adoption of programmes and policies</i> ▪ <i>Improved functioning of the relevant anti-corruption bodies</i> 	3.2.1
	<i>Improved functioning of established or new anti-corruption bodies, action plans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Changes in functioning</i> 	3.2.2
	<i>Civil society participation in anti-corruption actions increased through the activities under the project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of change (increase in the numbers of joint activities, etc.)</i> 	3.2.4

Result Area: 3.3 HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)

RAS/H13: Prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS among drug users in SAARC countries (Phase II)

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<i>Drug abuse continues to remain a problem (India Gap # 1)</i>	<i>Commitment of national authorities and development partners to scale-up comprehensive HIV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>National supportive policies and laws developed and/or revised and adopted and/or endorsed</i> ▪ <i>Essential elements of a comprehensive</i> 	3.3.1

<p>Inadequate coverage of IDUs (India Gap # 38)</p> <p>Insufficient coverage of IDUs (Regional Gap # 10)</p>	<p>prevention and care programs for IDUs, is ensured</p>	<p>response to prevent HIV transmission among IDU incorporated into National plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opioid substitution therapy and needle syringe programs adopted as part of the national response 	
	<p>The effectiveness of comprehensive harm reduction approaches is successfully demonstrated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government institutions and authorities adopt comprehensive approaches in HIV prevention plans and their execution ▪ Model comprehensive risk reduction approaches identified documented and disseminated 	3.3.1
	<p>Governments plan and implement harm reduction interventions essential to a comprehensive response to HIV prevention among IDU, through implementation and procurement plans developed under the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation plans developed and executed ▪ Procurement plans developed and operational 	3.3.1

RAS/H71: Prevention of HIV among vulnerable groups in South Asia

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<p>Lack of comprehensive focus on prison reform (Regional Gap # 12)</p>	<p>Prisons in the region incorporate opioid substitution treatment (OST) for drug dependents in prisons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy for introducing opioid substitution treatment (OST) in prisons of South Asia ▪ Extent of capacity in participating countries to respond to emerging needs of drug users/IDUs (for inclusion of OST) in prison settings of South Asia ▪ Increased application by participating countries of opioid substitution to reduce the spread of HIV in Prisons of South Asia ▪ Extent of OST interventions in select prisons of South Asia 	3.3.1

IND/I49: Reducing substance use related HIV vulnerabilities in female drug users and female partners of male drug users (*future years from UN Development Account*)

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
<p>Insufficient primary prevention on drug-abuse-related HIV/AIDS (India Gap # 30)</p>	<p>Better understanding of the substance-use related HIV vulnerabilities of women users and female partners of male drug users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation assessment report ▪ Dissemination information ▪ Number of downloads, page views, citations, etc. 	3.3.3
<p>Insufficient harm reduction measure for IDUs (India Gap # 38)</p>	<p>Substance-abuse-related HIV vulnerabilities among women partners of male drug users,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toolkit on gender, substance use and HIV drafted and finalized ▪ Number of trainings conducted 	3.3.3

	reduced through strengthened service provision by female peer educators trained under the project, and awareness programmes undertaken by civil society organizations, womens' groups and positive womens' representatives/ networks, capacitated through project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and feedback from trainings 	
	Technical capacities of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) are strengthened to incorporate substance use and HIV-related concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Copy of new/changed training programmes ▪ Reports of training programmes ▪ Reports from regional resource training centres (RRTCs) 	3.1.4
	Demonstration sites for field based learning on developing gender-sensitive responses for prevention of HIV among female partners of drug users and women drug users in place for replication and scale up in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well-documented models to address gender developed and disseminated and adopted by Government of India ▪ Reports from partners on SHGs 	3.3.3

IND/J16: Coordinated HIV/AIDS response through capacity building and awareness (CHARCA)

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Insufficient primary prevention on drug-abuse-related HIV/AIDS (India Gap # 30)	Drug abuse prevention: A cadre of 279 peer educators is recruited in Aizawl district and trained to initiate programmes through CBO/NGOs on prevention of substance use related HIV through peer led approach for attitudes and behaviour change among young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A trained cadre of 279 Peer Educators (PEs) built and capacitated to disseminate skills and empower the community to implement home based care as well as low cost community-based care and support services for IDUs ▪ Improved access to services for infected and affected women in communities ▪ Community members in 279 villages engaged in the establishment of food banks 	3.1.7
	Increased use of network of services in place for women, especially to help them negotiate and exercise their rights to reduce their risk and vulnerability to HIV and substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PEs under the project are engaged in developing FAQs ▪ PEs under the project are engaged in developing case studies ▪ Community and important stakeholders are aware of the mapping, household survey and size estimation exercises ▪ Peers and project partners (CBOs/NGOs) are engaged in developing referral networks ▪ Potential Youth leaders in the communities are contacted by the PEs and the project partners 	3.1.7

	Quality and access to gender sensitive and women-centered services improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core Trainer groups identified and trained ▪ Peers and DIC based service providers are engaged in training and skill building activities ▪ PEs are engaged in developing the communication kits ▪ Communication kits are subsequently used by the PEs in their project activities ▪ NGOs are supported by the project and strengthened through training and other skill-building initiatives for delivering comprehensive programme for female IDUs 	3.1.7
	Support mechanisms for CBO/NGOs to address women's needs and problems provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support groups are trained on issues related to vulnerability to HIV/AIDS/STI and substance use ▪ Partners in the state are informed of the project deliverables and engaged in project activities ▪ Media personnel's are sensitised on issues of substance abuse and HIV/AIDS ▪ Project partners facilitated by the project establish linkages with SACS ▪ Project partners are engaged in implementing targeted intervention and prevention programmes under NACPIII ▪ Advocacy meetings organised and links with Joint UN System project established 	3.1.7
	Good practices and project achievements/outcomes advocating for appropriate cost-effective and need-based responses documented and used for further advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of services provided to drug users by service providers significantly improved (compared with reports from studies) ▪ The project phase is evaluated good practices /reports/studies are completed, advocacy launched and ready to be shared with stakeholders, beneficiaries and donors at the local, national and regional level ▪ Key policy makers and planners have access to the documents/ reports and mechanisms in place for sharing of these documents ▪ Process documentation is undertaken and the same is subsequently shared for advocating policy and programme review 	3.1.7

IND/I81: HIV/AIDS project in four North-Eastern states of India

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Insufficient primary prevention on drug-abuse-related HIV/AIDS (India Gap # 30)	Youth-friendly HIV prevention activities implemented in Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rapid assessment research conducted ▪ Locally appropriate intervention in the selected districts developed based on the rapid assessment findings ▪ Number of youth reached (desegregated by gender and age) 	3.3.1

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of services for youth established 	
	Risk-reduction initiatives (primarily through community-based detoxification services under the project) established in Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation obtained by the partner organization through exposure visits Camps conducted as per project proposal 	3.3.1
	Risk-reduction initiative (primarily through advocacy to strengthen ongoing HIV risk reduction activities among IDUs, carried out under the project) established in Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill of the partner organizations in effective advocacy developed State policy endorsing risk reduction interventions formulated Risk reduction projects with operational drop-in-centers located in the community 	3.3.1
	Population- and content-specific awareness and HIV/AIDS education initiative in Meghalaya Established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contextualized IEC campaign launched Scaled-up IEC campaign in other districts based on lessons learnt 	3.3.1

NPL/J80: Preventing HIV among female injecting drug users and female prisoners in Nepal (FIDU)

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<p><i>Drug abuse (Nepal Gap # 22)</i></p> <p><i>Dearth of comprehensive women-friendly services (Regional Gap # 8)</i></p>	<p><i>Knowledge on the characteristics and service needs of female injectors and female prisoners improved through assessment studies and research conducted on female IDUs and prisoners</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Number of rapid assessments conducted</i> <i>Number of ethnographic research studies conducted</i> <i>Number of Operations research studies conducted</i> <i>Reports, impact studies, case studies</i> 	3.3.3
	<p><i>Advocacy and communication strategy delivered and successfully geared towards opinion and decision makers and communities, through the use of materials developed under the project, to develop and enabling environment for gender and culture-sensitive approaches to HIV prevention</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Number of gender-sensitive advocacy and communication materials developed (in a timely, satisfactory manner)</i> <i>Government and civil society acceptance of and support for female-specific HIV interventions among IDUs</i> 	3.3.3
	<p><i>Provision of the comprehensive package of services for HIV initiated/strengthened through activities implemented and support provided</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Number of training sessions</i> <i>Number of gender-sensitive training materials developed</i> <i>Number of skill development sessions</i> <i>Number of drop-in-centres established</i> <i>Number and proportion of referred FIDUs who have been tested and know their serological status</i> <i>Number and proportion of FIDUs</i> 	3.3.3

		<i>reached at least weekly by outreach, and the number and proportion of FIDUs referred for service</i>	
	<i>Physical infrastructure for female injecting and non-injecting drug users strengthened financially and technically, with increased accessibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of existing primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, and drug dependence centres modified for the provision of HIV services for FIDUs</i> ▪ <i>Number of new drop-in-centres for FIDUs established</i> 	3.3.3
	<i>Female-specific HIV interventions and services incorporated/ enhanced in prisons through the project interventions (including H71), and accessibility of the target group to these services is increased through these interventions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of training/skills needs assessments conducted (in a timely and satisfactory manner)</i> ▪ <i>Government and civil society acceptance of and support for female-specific HIV interventions for female prisoners</i> ▪ <i>Number of manuals/toolkits developed/locally adapted</i> ▪ <i>Number and composition of prison-based educators trained to WHO standards</i> ▪ <i>Number and proportion of female prisoners in need of services, accessing relevant services</i> 	3.3.3
	<i>Effective support and advocacy strategy delivered for female drug users and women living with HIV and AIDS networks, through the project activities/ events, significantly contributing to the network's exposure and achievements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number of events conducted</i> ▪ <i>Evaluation findings of the network's development and achievements</i> 	3.3.3

NPL/N07: DFID support to joint UN response to HIV in Nepal

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>HIV and AIDS (Nepal Gap # 1)</i> <i>Drug abuse (Nepal Gaps # 19, # 23)</i>	<i>Government of Nepal implements HIV prevention programme in line with international good practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Technical needs assessment across the range of activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders and partners conducted to establish baseline</i> ▪ <i>Rapid needs assessment for relevant implementing partners and stakeholders, including consultation with drug users to ascertain their needs, including rehabilitation</i> ▪ <i>Baseline studies for IDU and HIV prevalence and patterns where no drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment activities have been carried so far but where interventions may be needed</i> ▪ <i>Data collection and updates in districts where activities already exist</i> ▪ <i>Recommendations for action to the relevant Government/ UN/ civil society working groups in Nepal</i> 	3.3.3
	<i>Treatment for drug dependence (especially</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Training provided on substitution treatment for drug dependence; treatment</i> 	3.3.3

	<i>IDUs) strengthened by the stakeholders trained by the project</i>	<i>for drug dependence (non-substitution) specifically targeting IDUs' and on prevention of drug use and/or injecting</i>	
	<i>Harm reduction and treatment services (especially HIV prevention) for IDUs, initiated/strengthened and the stakeholders trained on the specific components of comprehensive package use the training provided under the project, to increase the awareness and access to the services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Extent of training on harm reduction for IDUs; and access to health prevention and treatment, in particular HIV prevention, treatment and care (with WHO)</i> 	3.3.3
	<i>Interventions in prisons/ closed settings enhanced as a result of epidemiological assessments and other activities carried out under the project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Epidemiological assessment in selected prisons/closed settings, pending on Government authorizations</i> ▪ <i>Pre-implementation ground work for 6 prisons in the country</i> 	3.3.3

Result Area: 3.5 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

GLO/J71: Treatnet – South Asia component (strengthening the quality of drug treatment services in South Asia)

Note: Under GLO/H43, the predecessor to this project, a number of activities were undertaken in South Asia. At present, there are no resources under GLO/J71 for activities in South Asia. However, the development and expansion of a “SAARC-Treatnet” initiative, possibly under Indian leadership and aimed at advocacy and capacity-building for drug dependence treatment including the development of low cost services, will be pursued subject to the availability of funding.

Result Area: 3.6 Prison reform

NPL/N06: Support prison reform in Nepal

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Overcrowding in prisons and inadequate prison management (Nepal Gap # 18)</i>	<i>Increased application of international standards and norms on the Treatment of Prisoners in South Asia, as a result of the information/ training provided to prison staff, under the project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Change in the number of prisons adopting or increasingly implementing policies and practices consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules</i> ▪ <i>More professionally trained prison staff</i> ▪ <i>Systematic prisoners data systems</i> 	3.6.1
	<i>Increased application by Member States of international standards in</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increase in the number of prison officials trained on management of prisons</i> ▪ <i>Sharing and documenting best practices</i> 	3.6.2

	<i>the professional management/ operation of prisons, as a result of the training provided and best practices shared, under the project</i>	<i>on prison management</i>	
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XSA/X07: Strengthen prison reform in South Asia

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Lack of comprehensive focus on prison reform (Regional Gap # 11)</i>	<i>Increased application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (regarding the role of civil society and contact with the outside world, venting of prisoner grievances, maintenance of prisoner record and better prison conditions)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Change in the number of prisons adopting or increasingly implementing policies and practices consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners</i> 	<i>1.3.1</i>
	<i>Increased application by Member States of international standards on professional management of prisons</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>User-friendly IEC tools developed</i> ▪ <i>Translation and duplication of international instruments into local languages for adaptation</i> 	<i>1.3.1</i>
	<i>Implementation of strategies to reduce the spread of drugs/HIV in prisons</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Change in number of prisons adopting relevant policies</i> ▪ <i>Extent of application of strategies to reduce the spread of drugs/HIV by M/S in prisons</i> 	<i>3.6.4</i>
	<i>Improved adjustment of laws and policies should be in conformity with international standards and norms on diversions, restorative justice and non-custodial sanctions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Analysis of conformity of laws and policies</i> 	<i>3.6.3</i>

Result Area: 3.7 Juvenile Justice

XSA/X08: Enhancing Member States' capacity to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice in South Asia

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Strengthening of criminal justice systems required (Regional Gap # 16)</i>	<i>Member States use the UNODC manual for measurement of juvenile justice indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Member States able to measure at least the core indicators from the UNICEF/UNODC Juvenile Justice Indicator Manual through the use of information systems</i> 	<i>3.7.1</i>

	<i>Increased application of international standards and norms on juvenile justice (JJ) by M/S of South Asia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the number of juvenile justice institutions adopting or increasingly implementing policies and practices consistent with international standards and norms 	3.7.2
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XSA/X09: Strengthening technical capacity to implement minimum standards on juvenile justice in South Asia

<i>Problem Identified</i>	<i>Desired Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Result Area</i>
<i>Strengthening of criminal justice systems required (Regional Gap # 16)</i>	<i>At least two Member States have increased sustainable capacity in juvenile justice information systems</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States able to measure at least the core indicators from the UNICEF/UNODC Juvenile Justice Indicator Manual through the use of information systems 	3.7.1
	<i>Increased application of international standards and norms on juvenile justice (JJ) in M/S of South Asia, as a result of the project activities and advocacy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the number of juvenile justice institutions adopting or increasingly implementing policies and practices consistent with international standards and norms 	3.7.2

Result Area: 3.8 Assistance to victims

XSA/S78: Strengthening the capacity of anti-human trafficking networks in providing care and support to victims of human trafficking

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (Regional Gap # 14)	Capacity of ATSEC member organizations strengthened to undertake advocacy and awareness raising regarding victim/ witness protection and minimum standards of care and support to victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of TOTs conducted for the ATSEC members Number of trainings conducted by the ATSEC state partners Availability of documentation on the victim protection facilities in select states (reports, audio visual supplements) 	3.8.2
	ATSEC networks expanded and linked to other national and regional networks to provide consultation and support to related anti-trafficking activities of other networks and Governments. A study on smuggling of migrants from India would also be undertaken if additional funds are committed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATSEC secretariat fully functional ATSEC initiating advocacy efforts at the regional and national level ATSEC partners in Afghanistan and Maldives expanding the network ATSEC supporting local NGOs in Afghanistan and Maldives Number of government and other network's anti-trafficking activities established or strengthened Initiating a study on the smuggling of migrants 	3.8.3
	Rights-based mental health programme integrated into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings conducted to care homes in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra 	3.8.3

	the programmes of six organizations in India that provide institutional care to trafficking victims and women and children at risk	<p>Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh/Orissa, West Bengal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extent of trained staff in government homes ▪ Number of services rendered for the provision of quality of care and support to the trafficking victims ▪ Capacity building of 6 govt./ NGO institutions in select states ▪ Minimum standards for running homes implemented in the selected states ▪ Extending support to select homes in remote areas without adequate facilities 	
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IND/S98: Reducing children’s vulnerability to abuse and rehabilitation of survivors

Problem Identified	Desired Outcome	Performance Indicator	Result Area
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (Regional Gap # 14)	Community protection systems strengthened through the project activities, and vulnerability of 5,000 at-risk children reduced through counseling provided under the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of counseling programmes organized ▪ Number of at-risk children provided with counseling support ▪ Programmes and activities by youths and other members of the community to generate better awareness about safe migration, vulnerability to abuse and trafficking ▪ Community vigilance mechanism in place to prevent and monitor instances of abuse ▪ Number of community members reached 	3.8.2
	Vulnerability of at-risk population (2,000 beneficiaries) decreased through livelihood skills imparted under the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of instances of tie-ups with corporate and public sector to ensure employment ▪ Number of children/youths employed under the partnership with the corporates or public sector ▪ Number of micro credit providers and/or other financial assistance organizations engaged ▪ Number of marketing tie-ups in place ▪ Number of individual enterprises operational 	3.8.2
	A psychological support and care program for children integrated into the programs of six organizations that provide institutional care to approximately 500 children annually (This would supplement the ATSEC project where similar program would predominantly be extended to women.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A psychological support and care program developed conforms to the protocols/ standards (Minimum Standards of Care and Protection Protocol as mentioned in XSA/S78 prodoc to the extent in line with the UN Protocol against trafficking) ▪ Minimum Standards of Care and Protection Protocol as mentioned in XSA/S78 prodoc to the extent in line with the UN Protocol against trafficking used ▪ Care providing institutions in six states in 	3.8.2

		<p>India (Delhi, Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh) implement a psychological support and care program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of the knowledge, attitude and practices of trained officers ▪ Commission report to evaluate the perception 	
	<p>Child protection structures in North East India established in pilot locations in five districts in three states – Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram (Discussions are on to include Assam which comes under the purview of a different Post Master General.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of child protection desks established and functioning in number of North East Indian states. ▪ Number of children and their families accessing the child protection desks ▪ Number of children and their families assisted/counseled through the network of postmen and protection desks in the post offices ▪ Number of training sessions organized ▪ Number of postmen trained ▪ Change in knowledge and sensitization levels of the trained postmen 	3.8.2

2. Partnerships and resource mobilization

Forging partnerships: A large part of this Regional Programme is devoted to addressing the following issues: good governance, HIV, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, victim support and prevention of both drug trafficking and drug abuse. These are critical areas for ensuring human security in the region. ROSA will continue to build partnerships among and within UN Member States, as well as with media and civil society partners. UNODC ROSA will develop effective models in these areas – models that provide greater availability, acceptability and affordability of services. The countries of the region are also members of the SAARC and the Colombo Plan. ROSA will continue to leverage greater cooperation between the Member States in the region to address mandate areas that have a direct and immediate bearing human security or serve as impediments to human development. ROSA will be an active participant in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and seek to play an active role in joint programmes with other agencies (as has already happened in some of the HIV/AIDS-drugs projects).

Resource mobilization: The ROSA resource mobilization strategy – while continuing to rely on traditional donors – is based on the need to develop a more broad-based series of partnerships which will attract resources to the mandate areas of UNODC in South Asia. UNODC ROSA has a comparative advantage vis-à-vis other technical assistance providers. The menu of services describes what these are. Through the Regional Profile and this Regional Programme, ROSA has indicated where it sees the gaps and needs for South Asia (see the Regional Profile and above “Section 3 – Operational targets based on available funding”, left-hand column). ROSA has a solid and relevant project pipeline. To this end, the Regional Programme will be revised each year to reflect UNODC’s response to identified programme gaps in South Asia. ROSA will aim to continue to maintain the 100 per cent implementation record on all projects it has recorded over the past four years (2004-2007), and will also continue to be guided by the findings of independent evaluations.

The Government of India has started to provide direct funding for UNODC ROSA projects. Similarly, ROSA is keen to explore funding as well as cost-sharing options with other countries in the region. Over the past decade, the private sector has developed dramatically in India and some other countries in the region. Along with this has come an increased awareness in the region's middle class of the need to promote "ethical capitalism". ROSA has already tapped into this vein and is exploring varying partnerships with the corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes of various industries and business houses. ROSA will also develop a national prevention campaign for human trafficking by involving artists, film makers, and other celebrities and build it into a fundraiser for AHT work on prevention and rehabilitation. The basis of this work has already been laid and will likely spillover into the area of drug abuse prevention where corporate sponsorships are already being received for air-time and cash contributions in local currency. ROSA will adopt an even more proactive strategy with the media, through the website, interactions and other events. This will be supported through the effective advocacy mounted through the ROSA website. The outcomes will be an increased visibility on programme priorities in both English language and local-language media (print and audiovisual), and the continuation of UNODC ROSA as a centre of excellence in its focus areas.

3. Summary of funding requirements

Project Number and Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total Funding Required (USD)	Funding Secured (USD)	Shortfall (USD)
1. Rule of Law							
Result Area: 1.1 Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols							
					-	-	-
Sub Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Result Area: 1.2 International cooperation in criminal justice matters							
RAS/H60: Regional precursor control project for South and South-West Asia (extension)	360,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,260,000	360,000	900,000
RAS/938: Precursor control in South Asia	30,000				30,000	30,000	-
XSA/J81: Strengthening drug law enforcement capacities in South Asia	200,000	400,000			600,000	300,000	300,000
XSA/XO3: Establishing comprehensive regimes against money laundering		200,000	300,000	300,000	800,000	-	800,000
Sub Total	590,000	900,000	600,000	600,000	2,690,000	690,000	2,000,000
Result area:1.3 Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective							
IND/S16: Strengthening law enforcement response on anti-human trafficking (Feb 2006 – Apr 2008) (extension of S16 to Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Jharkhand, Delhi, Assam and Tripura)	800,000	500,000			1,300,000	572,000	728,000

Project Number and Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total Funding Required (USD)	Funding Secured (USD)	Shortfall (USD)
XSA/XO2: Strengthening the criminal justice response to the smuggling of migrants in South Asia	50,000	600,000	800,000	350,000	1,800,000	-	1,800,000
NPL/NO1: Enhancing police accountability in Nepal	50,000	200,000	250,000		500,000	-	500,000
NPL/NO2: Strengthening the independence and integrity of the judiciary in Nepal		100,000	135,000		235,000	-	235,000
NPL/NO3: Strengthening the capacity of the Nepal Police to counter organized and serious crime		100,000	200,000	200,000	500,000	-	500,000
NPL/NO4: Strengthening law enforcement response in Nepal against trafficking in persons by building and supporting structures for victims of trafficking		200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000	-	600,000
IND/I04: Building business/corporate partnerships for sustainable rehabilitation of survivors and prevention of human trafficking	50,000	150,000	100,000		300,000		300,000
XSA/XI0: Reversing Trafficking for forced labour in South Asia		300,000	300,000	400,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
BGD/BO1: Strengthening Law Enforcement Response to and Building Victim Support Facilities for Trafficking in Persons		150,000	300,000	450,000	900,000	-	900,000
SRL/SO1: Strengthening the law enforcement response in Sri Lanka against trafficking in persons through training and capacity-building		100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	-	300,000
SRL/SO2: Strengthening the response to the trafficking of fire-arms in Sri Lanka		100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	-	300,000
Sub Total	950,000	2,500,000	2,485,000	1,800,000	7,735,000	572,000	7,163,000

Project Number and Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total Funding Required (USD)	Funding Secured (USD)	Shortfall (USD)
Result Area: 1.4 Terrorism prevention							
XSA/X11: Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in accordance with the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy		100,000	300,000	500,000	900,000	-	900,000
Sub Total	-	100,000	300,000	500,000	900,000	-	900,000
Sub Total for Thematic Area 1	1,540,000	3,500,000	3,385,000	2,900,000	11,325,000	1,262,000	10,063,000
2. Policy and trend analysis							
Result Area: 2.1 Threat and risk analysis							
IND/J40: National Survey on Extent, Pattern and Trends of Drug Use in India	50,000	550,000	600,000	300,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
XSA/X04: Study on the linkages between human trafficking and HIV/AIDS	50,000	50,000			100,000	-	100,000
IND/IO1: Increasing the knowledge on the nexus between drug trafficking and financial flows into organized crime		50,000	100,000		150,000	-	150,000
Sub Total	100,000	650,000	700,000	300,000	1,750,000	-	1,750,000
Result Area: 2.2 Scientific and forensic capacity							
						-	-
Sub Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for Thematic Area 2	100,000	650,000	700,000	300,000	1,750,000	-	1,750,000

Project Number and Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total Funding Required (USD)	Funding Secured (USD)	Shortfall (USD)
3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development							
Result Area 3.1 Community-centred prevention							
GLO/S83: Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (GIFT) -- South Asia sub-allotment	270,000	200,000	200,000		670,000	270,000	400,000
IND/IO2: Piloting a community policing project in India		100,000	150,000		250,000	-	250,000
IND/G86: Empowering communities on prevention of drugs and HIV/AIDS in India (2005-08)	500,000	800,000	800,000		2,100,000	500,000	1,600,000
IND/G88: Strengthen control on Trafficking and Abuse of Pharmaceutical substances	50,000	150,000	200,000	100,000	500,000		500,000
BTN/BX1: Preventing drug abuse and HIV in Bhutan	50,000	150,000	100,000		300,000		300,000
XSA/X05: Strengthening community-based drug use and HIV prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services for street children in South Asia		300,000	500,000	500,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
Sub Total	870,000	1,700,000	1,950,000	600,000	5,120,000	770,000	4,350,000
Result Area: 3.2 Corruption prevention							
NPL/NO5: Developing a comprehensive anti-corruption strategy in Nepal		100,000	100,000	140,000	340,000	-	340,000
BGD/B02: Strengthening the anti-corruption mechanisms in Bangladesh		200,000	200,000	300,000	700,000	-	700,000
XSA/X06: Transparency, accountability and integrity to fight corruption in South Asia (UNDEF)	100,000	210,000	100,000		410,000		410,000
IND/IO3: Strengthening the anti-corruption mechanisms in India		300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000	-	900,000
Sub Total	100,000	810,000	700,000	740,000	2,350,000	-	2,350,000

Project Number and Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total Funding Required (USD)	Funding Secured (USD)	Shortfall (USD)
Result Area: 3.3 HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)							
RAS/H13: Prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS among drug users in SAARC countries (Phase II)	2,380,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	12,380,000	7,000,000	5,380,000
RAS/H71: Prevention of HIV among vulnerable groups in South Asia	425,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,925,000	425,000	1,500,000
IND/I49: Reducing substance use related HIV vulnerabilities in female drug users and female partners of male drug users (future years from UN Development Account)		200,000	200,000		400,000		400,000
IND/J16: Coordinated HIV/AIDS response through capacity building and awareness (CHARCA)	300,000	150,000	150,000		600,000	152,000	448,000
IND/I81: HIV/AIDS project in four North-Eastern states of India	350,000	400,000	400,000	410,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	-
NPL/J80: Prevention HIV among female injecting drug users in Nepal (FIDU)	500,000	550,000			1,050,000	550,000	500,000
NPL/N07: DFID support for joint UN response to HIV in Nepal	500,000	500,000			1,000,000		1,000,000
Sub Total	4,455,000	5,300,000	4,750,000	4,410,000	18,915,000	9,687,000	9,228,000
Result Area: 3.5 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons							
GLO/H43: Treatnet - South Asia component (Strengthening the quality of drug treatment services in South Asia)		100,000	200,000	100,000	400,000	-	400,000
Sub Total	-	100,000	200,000	100,000	400,000	-	400,000

Project Number and Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total Funding Required (USD)	Funding Secured (USD)	Shortfall (USD)
Result Area: 3.6 Prison reform							
NPL/N06: Support prison reform in Nepal		50,000	150,000	100,000	300,000	-	300,000
XSA/X07: Strengthen prison reform in South Asia (2008 - 2012)	50,000	300,000	400,000	250,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Sub Total	50,000	350,000	550,000	350,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
Result Area: 3.7 Juvenile justice							
XSA/X08: Enhancing Member States' capacity to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice in South Asia	100,000	200,000			300,000	-	300,000
XSA/X09: Strengthening technical capacities to implement minimum standards on juvenile justice in South Asia		200,000	300,000	300,000	800,000		800,000
Sub Total	100,000	400,000	300,000	300,000	1,100,000	-	1,100,000
Result Area: 3.8 Assistance to victims							
XSA/S78: Strengthening the capacity of anti-human trafficking networks in providing care and support to victims of human trafficking	650,000	250,000	100,000	250,000	1,250,000	650,000	600,000
IND/S98: Reducing children's vulnerability to abuse and rehabilitation of survivors	600,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,350,000	600,000	750,000
Sub Total	1,250,000	500,000	350,000	500,000	2,600,000	1,250,000	1,350,000
Sub Total for Thematic Area 3	6,825,000	9,160,000	8,800,000	7,000,000	31,785,000	11,707,000	20,078,000
Grand Total	8,465,000	13,310,000	12,885,000	10,200,000	44,860,000	12,969,000	31,891,000

ANNEXES

Annex 1: UNODC Medium-Term Strategy (2008-2011): Result Areas

1. Rule of law

Result Area: 1.1 Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols

- Result: 1.1.1 Universal ratification of the international drug control conventions (*), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
- Result: 1.1.2 Improved national capacity for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with the above-mentioned conventions and protocols
- Result: 1.1.3 Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the above-mentioned conventions and protocols
- Result: 1.1.4 High-quality services provided to treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs, crime and terrorism

Result Area: 1.2 International cooperation in criminal justice matters

- Result: 1.2.1 Enhanced capacity for international cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking and terrorism
- Result: 1.2.2 Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering and financing of terrorism in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions
- Result: 1.2.3 Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering related to organized crime, drug trafficking and corruption
- Result: 1.2.5 Enhanced knowledge of the barriers to and good practices on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular, the provisions for international cooperation
- Result: 1.2.6 Enhanced capacity for law enforcement cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking, diversion of precursors and terrorism
- Result: 1.2.7 Enhanced capacity to respond effectively utilizing special investigative techniques in the detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, organized crime, corruption and drug trafficking
- Result: 1.2.8 Enhanced capacity to protect witnesses

Result Area: 1.3 Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

- Result: 1.3.1 Enhanced capacity of Member States, particularly States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with international standards and norms
- Result: 1.3.2 Enhanced capacity to respond to new and emerging forms of crime
- Result: 1.3.3 Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to use and apply relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Result Area: 1.4 Terrorism prevention

- Result: 1.4.1 Increasing awareness of relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and related United Nations resolutions

- Result: 1.4.2 Enhancing the capacity of Member States to address the legal aspects of countering terrorism as reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly
- Result: 1.4.3 Enhanced legal knowledge and expertise of Member States on the issues of terrorism prevention through, inter alia, the holding of training programmes, workshops and seminars

2. Policy and trend analysis

Result Area: 2.1 Threat and risk analysis

- Result: 2.1.1 Enhanced knowledge of trends including emerging trends in drug and specific crime issues available to Member States and the international community
- Result: 2.1.2 Enhanced capacity of Member States and the international community to formulate strategic responses to address emerging trends in drugs and crime

Result Area: 2.2 Scientific and forensic capacity

- Result: 2.2.1 Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards
- Result: 2.2.2 Increased use of scientific information and laboratory data, supported by UNODC, in strategic operations, policy and decision-making

3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Result Area 3.1 Community-centred prevention

- Result: 3.1.1 Enhancing understanding and use of international standards and norms for crime prevention
- Result: 3.1.2 Enhancing understanding and use of balanced demand and supply reduction strategies as a means for reducing the illicit drug problem
- Result: 3.1.3 Creating tools to address youth and violent crime, especially in marginalized urban communities
- Result: 3.1.4 Enhancing national capacity to prevent drug abuse
- Result: 3.1.5 Increasing awareness of human trafficking among relevant authorities, general public and vulnerable groups
- Result: 3.1.6 Increasing awareness among relevant authorities and the general public that smuggling of migrants is a criminal activity and poses serious risks to migrants
- Result: 3.1.7 Expanding the capacity of Member States to foster community-centred drug abuse and crime prevention programmes and, in that context, increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant entities of civil society that are active in such programmes in accordance with relevant international conventions and within the mandates of UNODC

Result Area: 3.2 Corruption prevention

- Result: 3.2.1 Effective development and implementation, by Member States, of preventive anti-corruption policies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through enhancing national capacity

- Result: 3.2.2 Enhancing the capacity of Member States in establishing and strengthening effective independent anti-corruption bodies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- Result: 3.2.3 Increased awareness at the international level of corruption and its negative impact, as well as wider recognition of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- Result: 3.2.4 Increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant civil society entities as well as bilateral and multilateral organizations that advance capacities to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Result Area: 3.3 HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)

- Result: 3.3.1 Expand Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among IDUs in conformity with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC
- Result: 3.3.2 Expand Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in prison settings
- Result: 3.3.3 Expanding, in consultation with the Member States concerned, the capacity of relevant entities of civil society to respond to HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users and in prison settings, in accordance with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC

Result Area: 3.4 Alternative development

- Result: 3.4.1 Enhanced capacity of Member States, upon request, to design and implement sustainable alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, within their broader development context, aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis.
- Result: 3.4.2 Raising awareness of and mainstreaming the issue of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, among international organizations, international financial institutions and development networks.
- Result: 3.4.3 Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities and the private sector that promote Member States' capacity for collaborative activities in alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development

Result Area: 3.5 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

- Result: 3.5.1 Increased Member States' capacity to provide treatment and support services to drug-dependent persons
- Result: 3.5.2 Enhanced knowledge of treatment and rehabilitation for abusers of new and emerging types of drugs and expanded Member States' capacity to respond to the abuse of such drugs
- Result: 3.5.3 Improved well-being, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of people undergoing treatment for drug dependence
- Result: 3.5.4 Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to provide treatment and rehabilitation that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions

Result Area: 3.6 Prison reform

- Result: 3.6.1 Wide application of international standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners
- Result: 3.6.2 Increased capacity to apply international standards on the professional management/ operation of prisons
- Result: 3.6.3 Increased capacity to apply international standards and norms on diversions, restorative justice and non-custodial sanctions, where appropriate
- Result: 3.6.4 Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions and within the established mandates of UNODC

Result Area: 3.7 Juvenile justice

- Result 3.7.1: Enhancing capacity of Member States to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice
- Result 3.7.2: Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice

Result Area: 3.8 Assistance to victims

- Result 3.8.1: Wider application of international standards and norms on the treatment of victims of crime
- Result 3.8.2: Strengthened capacity of Member States to implement victim assistance programmes for the most vulnerable segments of society, including women and children
- Result 3.8.3: Strengthened partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacity to raise awareness of existing standards and norms and their application in the area of victim assistance

Annex 2 - Office budget 2008-2009 and 2010-2011

Budget line	2008-2009				2010-2011		
	2008		2009	Total	2010	2011	Total
	Allocation (a)	Additional Funds Requirement for 2008	Projection (b)	Projections (c)=(a)+(b)	Projection (d)	Projection (e)	(f)=(d)+(e)
1100 International Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1150 Short-term Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1300 Core General Service Staff	62,400	2,300	66,800	131,500	73,480	80,800	154,280
1400 UN Volunteers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1500 Travel	9,800	1,200	11,000	22,000	12,100	13,300	25,400
1600 Other Personnel Costs	5,000	-	5,000	10,000	5,500	6,100	11,600
1700 Core Nat. Prog. Officers	80,000	3,800	87,600	171,400	96,360	106,000	202,360
2100 Sub-contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2200 Grants to Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3100 Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3500 Meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4100 Expendable Equipment	-	38,400	42,000	80,400	46,200	50,800	97,000
4200 Non-Expendable Equipment	14,000	-	8,000	22,000	8,800	9,700	18,500
4300 Premises	40,000	180,000	230,000	450,000	230,000	253,000	483,000
5100 Operation & Maint. Of Equipment	2,500	27,500	35,000	65,000	38,500	42,400	80,900
5300 Sundries	20,200	34,800	25,000	80,000	30,000	33,000	63,000
5400 General Operating Expenses	26,400	53,600	90,000	170,000	99,000	108,900	207,900
500 Hospitality	500	-	500	1,000	500	500	1,000
Total:	260,800	341,600	600,900	1,203,300	640,440	704,500	1,344,940

Annex 3 - Office performance analysis

Category	Amount (in USD)
Total Special Purpose Expenditure 2007	5,451,781
Total PSC Earnings 2007	708,732
Projected SP Expenditure 2008	8,465,000
Projected PSC Earnings 2008	1,100,450
Total GP Allotment 2008	260,800
Total PSC Allotment 2008	To date NIL allotment Proposed additional requirement of 335,600 as per Biennium Submission for 2006-07 and Outline for 2008-2009

Annex 4 - Glossary

Action Against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC): A network of over 540 NGOs operating mainly in India but also having chapters in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. ATSEC-India, through its state chapters, implements different programmes to prevent human trafficking (prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, restoration back to families, repatriation, etc.).

Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs): The AHTUs are part of an effort supported by UNODC in some states of India with significant human trafficking problems, in order to strengthen the law enforcement response and to target traffickers. Each of these dedicated and self-contained Units consist of 1 vehicle, 1 computer system, 3 cell phones and grants for important activities like funds for post-rescue care and attention of victims of trafficking.

Colombo Plan: The Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific was established in 1951. It is a regional inter-governmental organisation made up of 25 countries belonging to regional groupings such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The Colombo Plan was established to enhance economic and social development of the countries of the region, and focuses on UNODC relevant issues in the region. Through South-South Technical Cooperation (SSTC) programme, it promotes the sharing of successful experiences of member countries in the region. The focus also includes a Drug Advisory Programme (DAP), under which it has supported the micro-enterprise development for women in recovery, preventive drug education programme, and other drug demand reduction activities. It has also supported programmes for survivors of violence, for example, supporting shelters for women and girl victims of violence.

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI): The index developed by Transparency International, relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts. The score ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD): The NIPCCD, established in 1966, is an institution devoted to voluntary action, research, training and documentation, in the overall framework of the development of women and children. NIPCCD is headquartered in Delhi and has four regional centres. The Institute functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP): Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs over a three year or longer period to promote economic growth and reduce poverty. These are generally updated every three years or so, and are prepared by member countries through a multi-stakeholder participatory process.

South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was formally established in December 1985 by the Heads of State of Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In 2007 Afghanistan became the eighth member of SAARC. The SAARC provides a platform for people of the region to work together, for accelerating the process of economic and social development.

SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD): The SDOMD was established in Colombo in 1992. The objectives of the Desk are to collate, analyze and disseminate information on drug related offences in the region.

SAARC Terrorism Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD): The SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) was established in Colombo in 1995. The objectives of the Desk are to collate, analyze and disseminate information on terrorist offences, tactics, strategies and methods.