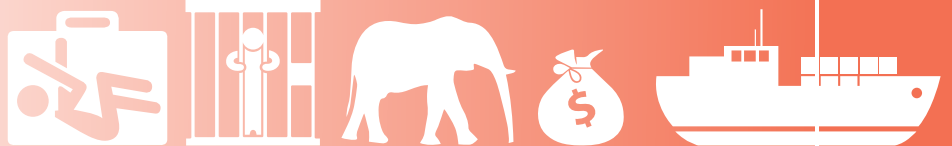




UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa



**Regional Programme
2016-2021**

**Promoting
the Rule of Law
and Human Security
in Eastern Africa**

**Regional Programme
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Table of Contents

List of Abbreviation	iv
Executive Summary	v
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Situational Assessment	1
1.2. UNODC’s Presence and Accomplishments in the Region.....	3
2 Purpose of the Regional Programme	6
3 Strategic Approach: holistic, evidence-based, integrated, flexible, and cooperative	8
4 Scope and Structure of the Regional Programme	11
4.1 Pillar I: Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking	11
4.2 Pillar II: Countering Corruption	12
4.3 Pillar III: Terrorism Prevention.....	13
4.4 Pillar IV: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.....	13
4.5. Pillar V: Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care	14
5 Programme Governance, Management, M&E, and Outreach	16
5.1 Stakeholder Coordination and Governance	16
5.2 UNODC Regional Programme Management	16
5.3 Monitoring & Evaluation, and Reporting	17
5.4 Risk Management.....	17
5.5. Communications, Advocacy and Visibility.....	18
Annexes	19
Annex 1: Indicative Budget.....	19
Annex 2: Results and Monitoring Framework.....	22
Annex 3: Regional Programme Management Structure.....	31
Annex 4: Regional and Global Programmes in Eastern Africa	32
Annex 5: Ongoing Initiatives with which the RP will align	34
Annex 6: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).....	36
Annex 7: The Nairobi Declaration	37

List of Abbreviation

CTITF	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
EU	European Union
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GCTF	Global Counter-Terrorism Forum
GMCP	Global Maritime Crime Programme
HQ	Headquarters
IFF	Illicit Financial Flows
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOFMC	Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRM	Implementation Review Mechanism (UNCAC)
ISF	Integrated Strategic Framework (Somalia)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
PWUD	People Who Use Drugs
ROEA	Regional Office for Eastern Africa (UNODC)
RP	Regional Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SOM	Smuggling of Migrants
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCCT	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre
UNCTED	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Succeeding UNODC's Regional Programme for Eastern Africa 2009 – 2015, the main objective of this new Regional Programme (RP) (2016-2021) is to continue to enhance the rule of law and human security across the Eastern Africa region, through activities specifically tailored to combat existing challenges and address emerging threats. UNODC continues to support interventions to achieve security, justice and health priorities in the region by delivering legal and technical assistance to address transnational organized crime (TOC), corruption, terrorism, criminal justice and police reform, access to justice, and HIV and drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. This RP will further serve as a framework for action to support Member States in achieving the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they pertain to UNODC's mandate.

On 25 September 2015, Member States formally adopted "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The Agenda is intended as "a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom." In particular, the 2030 Agenda affirms explicitly that "there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development." The Agenda draws together the strands of peace, rule of law, human rights, development and equality into a comprehensive and forward-looking framework. Reducing conflict, crime, violence, discrimination, and ensuring inclusion and good governance, are key elements of people's well-being and essential for securing sustainable development. This is a universal agenda that requires profound transformations and a new global partnership. It is worthwhile to note that the SDGs also align with the Aspirations/Pillars developed by the African Union in its Agenda 2063. The connection between Aspiration/Pillar 3 and SDG16 is a clear example of these two Agendas sharing a similar objective.

The Eastern Africa region encompasses both developing and fragile states, a combination that provides fertile ground for criminal networks to exploit these differing contexts. These networks engage in trafficking in persons, drugs, firearms, and natural resources, and profit and launder the proceeds of such crimes throughout the region. While piracy has been on the decline, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (TIP/SOM), as well as terrorism, have been increasingly detected in recent months, and pose significant threats to human security both in and beyond the region. TIP/SOM activities in and through the region currently result in high numbers of fatalities and great suffering among refugees and migrants, while posing considerable political and humanitarian challenges to transit and destination countries. The initial security threat posed by Somalia-based Al-Shabaab has transcended into a web of regionally located terror cells, with partial alliances to terror groups beyond the region. Heroin trafficking to and through the Eastern African coastal region from South Asia, as well as regional opiate use, have risen in volume with more sizeable maritime cargo seizures. Also, a significant increase in the smuggling of natural resources – such as ivory and charcoal – poses alarming risk not only to the environment but to sustainable livelihoods within the region.

Corruption and a weak rule of law facilitate criminal networks and the markets they serve. Many countries suffer systematic corruption, partly made possible because formal justice institutions typically have inadequate financial, physical and human resources to execute their mandates efficiently and effectively. Lack of coordination between law enforcement, prosecution services, courts and corrections institutions further contribute to inefficiencies and formal institutions may be undermined by local socio-political structures that may be outside the remit of the state.

Under the auspices of the previous RP (2009 – 2015), UNODC supported Member States in the region in their fight against maritime crime, especially piracy; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; corruption; terrorism; drug use prevention, drug treatment and HIV/AIDS, through a variety of programmes that aimed at bolstering the countries’ rule of law and justice systems. Following the recommendations of an in-depth evaluation of the previous regional programme in 2015, the main objective of this RP (2016-2021) is to continue such programming, with adjustments to account for new trends and to respond to changes in government priorities, as well as to expand this programming to additional beneficiaries. This RP is designed to act as an umbrella for programming, with sufficient flexibility to respond to emerging threats. Furthermore, given the links between different criminal networks in the region, the interconnectedness of crimes, and their relation to corruption and a weak rule of law, this RP encourages increased synergies and cooperation between its thematic pillars in order to better serve Member States.

The five thematic pillars of the RP and their respective objectives are:

UNODC Regional Programme for Eastern Africa 2016-2021		Objective
		Member States have an enhanced rule of law and improved human security, particularly through cross-sectoral responses based upon multi-stakeholder partnerships, and an enhanced capacity to meet their security, justice and health priorities under the Sustainable Development Goals
Thematic Pillar		Objectives
Pillar I	Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking	Promote and support effective responses to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, and illicit drug trafficking at the legal, technical and policy level
Pillar II	Countering Corruption	Prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
Pillar III	Terrorism Prevention	Promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by States in accordance with the rule of law
Pillar IV	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments
Pillar V	Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care	Promote and support the adoption and implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based, gender and youth responsive national and regional responses addressing drug use and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support

1

Introduction

1.1 Situational Assessment

The Eastern Africa region comprises three culturally and geographically diverse areas, namely the East African region (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania¹, and Uganda), the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia) and the Indian Ocean islands off the East African coast (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles). Some of the region's countries are struck by severe poverty,² while the region also contains economic 'powerhouses' such as Kenya.³ The region encompasses both developing and fragile states, a combination that has been providing fertile ground for criminal networks to exploit the different contexts. These networks engage in trafficking in persons, drugs, firearms, and natural resources, and profit and launder the proceeds of such crimes throughout the region. In addition, the region is home to various terrorism cells and experiences acts of piracy. Furthermore, together with the Southern African region, Eastern Africa is home to half of the world's population infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS, including vulnerable populations such as people who use drugs and those in prison.

Renewed hostilities and outbreaks of violence have continued to undermine human security in already fragile contexts. Somalia, as the most fragile state in the region, has become an epicentre for criminal networks and terrorism, and Eastern Africa has continued to be affected by threats from the Somalia-based organization Al-Shabaab. Attacks by Al-Shabaab have included international targets, such as the UN

compound in Mogadishu (in June 2014). Further, Al-Shabaab has started to export violence from Somalia by assuming a new regional strategy: Kenya, for example, suffered from a series of home-grown attacks, which quickly broadened with help of outside elements. Other countries of the region – mainly troop contributors⁴ to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) - have also suffered attacks. In addition to attacks by Al-Shabaab, internal conflicts in Somalia over the creation of regional states, competing claims over oil-rich territory, and political infighting have aided further militarization, and have put heavy constraints on human security.⁵

Eastern Africa faces additional threats to its peace and security. Transnational organized crime in the region has many faces, and as aforementioned, prevalent criminal activities include trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (TIP/SOM), wildlife trafficking, piracy and drug trafficking. TIP/SOM along the Eastern Route (from the Horn of Africa to Yemen and the Gulf) and Southern Route (from the Horn of Africa to Southern Africa and onwards) has increased in recent years, with more incidents of abuse, and impunity for perpetrators.⁶ Furthermore, the Northern Route, into Sudan and Egypt, on to Libya and then to Europe across the Mediterranean, continues to be a major route plied by traffickers and smugglers alike.

1 Reference to "Tanzania" includes Zanzibar.

2 The World Bank, GDP Ranking, April 2015, accessed at: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/GDP-ranking-table>

3 See for example, Africa Business, Kenya strengthening regional economic powerhouse status – IMF, 6 October 2014, accessed at: <http://africabusiness.com/2014/10/06/kenya-strengthening-regional-economic-powerhouse-status-imf/>

4 Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.

5 Somalia Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea submitted in accordance with resolution 2111 (2013), Somalia. S/2014/726, p.8.

6 UNODC Maritime and Transnational Organized Crime Programme, Eastern Route from the Horn & East Africa. Prevalence of Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, Main Migration Routes and Analysis, Conference Paper, unpublished; UNODC Maritime and Transnational Organized Crime Programme, Southern Route. From the Horn & East Africa. Prevalence of Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, Main Migration Routes and Analysis, Conference Paper, unpublished.

The smuggling of natural resources has increased in several ways during the last decade. For example, while a ban on the Somali charcoal trade was introduced in 2012,⁷ it continues to be violated. It is estimated that upwards of one million bags of charcoal are exported monthly from Kismayo and other ports.⁸ A 2013 UNODC report, “Transnational Organized Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment” indicated that consumer demand for ivory in Eastern Asia has spurred a new wave of poaching in Africa, including in the Eastern region.⁹ In 2011 alone, between 4% and 11% of Eastern Africa’s elephant population was killed for its tusks. As some countries in the region are transportation hubs on the continent, the region has become a major gateway for raw tusks being shipped to East Asia. Widespread corruption in the region facilitates large-scale smuggling, and this is particularly noticeable at ports, from which large amounts of ivory are smuggled.¹⁰

During the period of the last Regional Programme (2009-2015), piracy in the region spiked and then declined.¹¹ Piracy off the Horn of Africa has remained relatively stable at a low level, but may resume if conditions are favourable. While many pirates have been arrested and prosecuted, many financiers and facilitators have gone unpunished. These actors are currently laundering their proceeds and investing in new forms of business, which may be undermining the legitimate economy.¹²

Heroin trafficking to and through the Eastern Africa coastal region from South Asia, as well as regional opiate use, has risen in volume, corresponding with more sizeable maritime cargo seizures;¹³ Eastern Africa is an important transit hub on the so-called “Southern

Route.”¹⁴ It is estimated that the majority of heroin is shipped further; for example, to supply markets in the United Kingdom, Nigeria or South Africa.¹⁵

The increase in heroin trafficking has contributed to the increase in heroin use along the Kenyan coast, in Nairobi, and possibly in Western Kenya. Drug use continues to exact a significant toll on the populations in the region.¹⁶ While drug use, including heroin, is documented in the region, evidence-based drug prevention, science-based drug treatment, and HIV prevention and treatment services for this population remains inadequate. In addition, the countries of Eastern Africa continue to face challenges in addressing the health needs of specific groups among most-at-risk populations, such as women, children, adolescents and people in prison. Finally, access to pain medication continues to be a significant challenge in the region.

Eastern Africa is a place where some of the aforementioned ‘markets’ meet – people are smuggled through (and from), trafficked heroin transits, ivory is smuggled out – and all serve different overseas markets. Most of these markets tie together the developing and fragile states of the region, and allow networks to exploit the comparative advantages of the sub-regions. Networks also overlap with each other: criminal networks overlap with terrorist cells, pirate groups and/or drug trafficking networks. Most of these criminal networks originate in fragile states, but cross over into the others. The international community has underscored such links, noting that terrorism profits from illicit activities, including trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, natural resources, as well as kidnapping and extortion, and the UN Security Council urged Member States to address illicit financial flows, corruption, the drug problem and related crimes.¹⁷ There is, however, a serious shortage of available data and understanding of how criminal and terrorist networks interrelate at the regional and country levels.

7 United Nations Security Council Resolution 2038 (2012).

8 Somalia Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea submitted in accordance with resolution 2111 (2013), Somalia. S/2014/726, p.11.

9 UNODC (2013) Transnational Organized Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment.

10 UNODC, The Illegal Ivory Trade in East Africa, Draft Paper, unpublished, p.14.

11 UNODC (2013) Transnational Organized Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment.

12 Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea pursuant to Security Council resolution 2111 (2013). Somalia. S/2014/726, p.8.

13 UNODC, Maritime Drug Trafficking in the Indian Ocean, Conference Paper, unpublished.

14 For more information on the Southern Route, see UNODC (2015) Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route, accessed at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Afghan_opiate_trafficking_southern_route_web.pdf

15 However, there is a lack of data on the destination markets. UNODC, Maritime Drug Trafficking in the Indian Ocean, Conference Paper, unpublished.

16 Harm Reduction International (2014) The Global State of Harm Reduction 2014, p.122.

17 UNSCR 2195 (2014)

Another cross-cutting issue, illicit financial flows (IFFs) have been recognized by governments, civil society organizations, and the international community as a priority policy issue for economic development, governance and security. The recognition that IFFs are a fundamental determinant for the abilities of all African countries to ensure sustainable domestic resources has created a hard link between crime prevention and sustainable development. From a public policy point of view, preventing and mitigating the risk of IFFs demands a rigorous approach to policy coherence across institutions and ministries, both to harness synergies and to avoid conflicting policies.

Corruption and weak rule of law facilitate, and sometimes foster, criminal networks and the markets they serve. Even though most countries of the region have ratified the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC),¹⁸ many government systems lack sufficient integrity and accountability frameworks. For example, the region has been wracked by some high-level corruption scandals,¹⁹ reports of misappropriation of funds,²⁰ and procurement-related scandals.

The weakness of the rule of law in the region varies; results from the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index for 2014 highlight that Sub-Saharan Africa generally suffers from crime and vigilante justice, and that the legal systems are not accessible to ordinary citizens.²¹ In the Eastern Africa region, formal justice institutions typically have inadequate financial, physical and human resources to perform their mandates efficiently and effectively. Lack of coordination between law enforcement, prosecution services, courts and corrections institutions also leads to inefficiencies. While several countries do have regulatory frameworks for alternative sentencing (e.g. Probation and Community Service Orders), capacity for implementation is largely insufficient to relieve the pressure on the prison system.

In addition, the inaccessibility of the formal justice systems leaves some groups particularly vulnerable, including women,²² whose access to justice is often denied.²³ In the absence of formal justice institutions, various informal mechanisms often fill the gap with varying levels of acceptance by the population. Such informal mechanisms may include forms of violent retribution, such as vigilantism and mob justice, to deep-rooted traditional justice mechanisms that are respected and adhered to by local communities. Some countries in the region encourage the use of traditional justice mechanisms in their constitutions; however, the exact legal status of informal agreements and cooperation with the formal legal systems remains vague.

1.2. UNODC's Presence and Accomplishments in the Region

UNODC has had a presence in Nairobi since 1988, through its Regional Office for Eastern Africa (ROEA). It is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. UNODC work to date has led to an expansion of its geographical presence, with the establishment of a dedicated country programme and programme office in Ethiopia, presence across Somalia (including Somaliland and Puntland), as well as presence in Tanzania and the Seychelles.

The overall objective of the first RP (2009-2015) was 'to support the efforts of Member States in the region to respond to evolving human security threats, with a focus on achieving a tangible impact'. ROEA supported governments in the region in their fight against maritime crime, especially piracy; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; corruption; terrorism; and HIV/AIDS through a variety of programmes that aimed at

18 Somalia is not a State Party to UNCAC.

19 See, for example, The Guardian, "The UK and International Donors suspend Tanzania aid after corruption claims," October 2014, accessed at <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/oct/13/uk-and-international-donors-suspend-tanzania-aid-after-corruption-claims>

20 Somalia Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea submitted in accordance with resolution 2111 (2013). Somalia. S/2014/726, p.9.

21 World Justice Project (2014). Rule of Law Index, p. 41, accessed at <http://worldjusticeproject.org/publication/rule-law-index-reports/rule-law-index-2014-report>

22 See, for example, Penal Reform International (2015), "Who are Women Prisoners. Survey Results from Uganda," accessed at: <http://www.penalreform.org/resource/who-are-women-prisoners-survey-results-from-uganda/>.

23 See, for example Alejandro Bendana and Tanja Chopra (2013) Women's Rights, State-Centric Rule of Law, and Legal Pluralism in Somaliland. Hague Journal on the Rule of Law, 5.1, pp. 44-73.

bolstering the countries' rule of law and justice systems. Activities under the RP focused mainly on Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia with minor interventions in the other countries.²⁴ The regional and global programmes that are currently implemented in the region (see annex 4) are all predicated on a variety of project-based agreements with the respective governments or other partners. The Nairobi Declaration (2009) laid the groundwork for continued programming on rule of law and human security in the region (see annex 7). The Declaration was informed through technical working groups, and signed by delegates from 12 countries.

UNODC programming responded to an increased acknowledgement that strengthening governance in the region will make Eastern Africa less vulnerable to domestic and transnational crime and will serve the population with justice. While some interventions had a regional focus, such as combating maritime crime, UNODC's work on criminal justice reform supported reforms of national justice systems. For example, in Kenya, election-related violence in 2007 opened the door to undertake major reforms of the National Police Service, coupled with the adoption of a new constitution and a change of leadership in the Judiciary. UNODC has been supporting this development, and has become a major stakeholder in the police reform process in Kenya. Ethiopia has also launched a process of criminal justice reform, with UNODC as a trusted key partner, and Somalia has opened to international support through the New Deal / Compact, with UNODC as integral part of the UN integrated mission. Furthermore, UNODC has already been actively involved in criminal justice reform in Somaliland.

In the health sector, related to drug prevention and drug use disorder treatment, including issues of HIV/AIDS, UNODC supported increased access to medically assisted drug treatment, resulting in significantly increased safety for people who inject drugs and their families. UNODC supported ongoing efforts to disseminate drug use prevention activities in line with international standards. For example, UNODC has been supporting both Kenya and Ethiopia with the

implementation of evidence-based school and family-based skills development programmes. Regarding drug treatment, major efforts continue to build capacity to implement evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care in the region. There is a range of Treatnet²⁵ trainers in the region who are actively working on drug demand reduction, and also available to support other countries in their improvement of services for the treatment of drug use disorders. UNODC actively supports the African Union in its efforts to develop technical guidelines for the treatment of drug use disorders, to train policy makers and for overall technical assistance in the area of health and drug demand reduction. Rapid assessments have been conducted on drug use, drug use prevention and drug dependence treatment services. Target countries included Comoros, Seychelles, Tanzania, and Uganda. In the field of HIV in prison settings, UNODC has been actively working with prison services in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, to increase the access of prisoners and prison staff to the comprehensive package of recommended interventions to prevent and treat HIV in prison settings. In the context of HIV, prison and drug use, UNODC has also been supporting countries with the introduction of sustainable livelihood initiatives to support the recovery of people who use and inject drugs.

UNODC has also focused on support to the ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and to date, of the 13 countries in the region, 11 have signed and ratified UNCAC,²⁶ while 12 have signed and ratified the UNTOC and its protocols.²⁷ States Parties to UNCAC agreed to an Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), the first cycle of which focused on Chapters III (Criminalization) and IV (International Cooperation). With UNODC assistance, the first round of reviews in Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania, and Uganda are complete, and that of Djibouti is nearing completion.²⁸ The second cycle of the IRM focusing on Chapters II (Preventive measures) and V (Asset Recovery) will commence in 2016. The IRM provides a platform for identifying technical assistance

24 UNODC (2015) In-Depth Final Evaluation of the Regional Programme for Eastern Africa "Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security" 2009-2015, Independent Evaluation Unit, p.3, accessed at <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/indepth-evaluations-2015.html>

25 For more information on Treatment, see <https://www.unodc.org/treatment/en/index.html>

26 Somalia and Eritrea are not States Parties to the UNCAC.

27 Somalia is not a State Party to the UNTOC.

28 As of 20 July 2016.

needs and validating them based on collected evidence and peer reviews. This provides a good foundation for needs-based programming in the area of corruption. As the second cycle gets underway, it is predicted that technical assistance will increasingly be identified by the IRM and less through ad hoc requests.

UNODC has supported Member States in the region, in particular Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, to strengthen their criminal justice responses against terrorism. Activities included technical assistance for the ratification of the international legal instruments against terrorism, the incorporation of their provisions into national legislation, and capacity building for criminal justice officials, with special focus on international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to terrorism and human rights in countering terrorism.

2

Purpose of the Regional Programme

The main objective of this Regional Programme (RP) is to continue to enhance the rule of law and human security across the region. The RP guides UNODC's work in the region, to provide a framework for action that addresses current needs and is flexible enough to respond to emerging threats and changes in Member State priorities. The RP provides an umbrella to meaningfully combine ongoing and future global, regional and country-specific programming, to ensure overarching responses to transnational issues, and to increase synergies and cooperation between various areas of UNODC's mandates.

Under this RP, UNODC proposes to continue to support interventions to achieve security, justice and health priorities in the region by delivering legal and technical assistance to address transnational organized crime (TOC), corruption, terrorism, criminal justice and police reform, access to justice, and health initiatives related to drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as HIV prevention and care among persons who inject drugs and those in prison.

Further, the RP is set out to ensure that Member States receive the required assistance to be able to achieve the goals they signed up to as defined in the new global agenda for development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs require a holistic approach to address the root causes of the challenges to security, rule of law and health. All of UNODC's mandates reflect universal aspirations embedded within the SDGs, and UNODC has the technical expertise and experience in capacity building in the region to support Member States in reaching those goals, including:

Goal 3: 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages'

UNODC's mandate specifically encompasses targets 3.3, to end the epidemic of AIDS and other diseases, and 3.5, to '*Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol*'. Science and evidence-based health interventions specific to drug use prevention, drug treatment and rehabilitation and HIV will contribute to this goal;

Goal 5: 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'

Under this Goal, UNODC supports Member States to achieve target 5.2, '*Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation*'. Criminal justice activities will aim to respond to sexual and gender based violence in national systems, and work under the RP's transnational organized crime pillar will aim to prevent trafficking in persons in and through the region, in alignment with this goal;

Goal 15: 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss'

Through its work on wildlife and forest crime, UNODC will help Member States reach target 15.7, '*Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products*'. Activities against transnational organized crime will, among others, tackle the wildlife trade, notably ivory, in contribution towards this goal;

Goal 16: ‘Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels’

This goal covers a wide array of UNODC’s mandates and will be central to the activities of this RP;

Goal 17: ‘Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development’

Systemic issues under goal 17 underlie the ability of Member States to achieve the other 16 goals. UNODC is well-placed to convene multi-stakeholder partnerships at the international level, and to assist Member States in convening them at the local level, to improve policy coherence, as well as enhance data availability, monitoring and accountability through capacity building and technical assistance.

The SDGs also align with the Aspirations/Pillars developed by the African Union (AU) in its Agenda 2063. Agenda 2063 is an aspirational document, highlighting key areas to be addressed that neatly fit within UNODC’s mandate. The AU has recognized the detrimental impact that drugs, crime and corruption have on development efforts. In Agenda 2063, the AU outlines its approach to learning lessons from the past, building on progress and strategically exploiting all opportunities available to ensure positive socio-economic transformation within the next 50 years. Agenda 2063 recognizes the threat and risks posed to its vision by TOC, the drug trade, illicit financial flows and corruption, setting the foundation for strategic response.

The connection between Aspiration/Pillar 3 and Sustainable Development Goal 16 is a clear example of the two Agendas sharing a similar objective. For example:

- Regarding *Pillar 3: “An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law”*, UNODC supports African countries in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice reform, addressing gender-based violence, international cooperation in criminal matters, and anti-corruption.
- Regarding *Pillar 4: “A peaceful and secure Africa”*, UNODC assists African countries in the area of terrorism prevention, counter drug trafficking, combating organized crime, firearms control, preventing and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and maritime crime.

The AU has already developed several strategies related to these Aspirations/Pillars, as well as several Agenda 2063 ‘flagship projects’ that may provide key entry points for UNODC to support Member States to combat TOC; for example, the creation of an African passport, the development of continental financial institutions, the ‘silencing the guns’ initiative and the concept of a single African air transport market.

In the context of the SDGs and the AU 2063 Agenda, the RP will mainstream crime & drug control in the development agenda, strengthen the policy dialogue with regional and national stakeholders in promoting the rule of law, improve the dialogue/cooperation with civil society, and support “knowledge networks” across the region. (See Annex 6 for a list of SDGs and related targets that will be the focus of the RP.)

3

Strategic Approach: holistic, evidence-based, integrated, flexible, and cooperative

The international community's response to the aforementioned threats in the region has not been as effective as possible, often due to the silo-ed treatment of drug trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism, drug use prevention and drug treatment, and HIV/AIDS as distinct topics that are not related. There are cross-cutting issues that underpin these issues, such as a weak rule of law, corruption, and illicit financial flows. UNODC's capacity to combat corruption and to strengthen countries' justice systems are key features in the fight against transnational crime, the prevention of terrorism, and addressing the health risks and needs of people who use drugs and people in prison. UNODC is in a prime position to address such issues holistically, identifying links between such threats, to create increased understanding of their relatedness, and to develop programme responses emphasizing synergies.

The strategic approach of the RP is an integrated one, designed to minimize silo-ing of programming in the region, by providing a flexible framework under which synergies can be distinctly captured and addressed. Specific RP indicators capture cross-cutting issues and programmatic synergies, and how the RP germinates additional initiatives:

A variety of synergies exist between the pillars (sub-programmes) of the RP; for example, between terrorism and transnational organized crime; the work undertaken against maritime crimes and wildlife crime (including fisheries); between corruption and law enforcement training; between illicit financial flows and terrorism prevention. One of the main objectives of the RP is to mainstream key cross-cutting issues into the relevant sub-programmes, including strengthening anti-corruption frameworks and capacities in other UNODC mandate areas.

The RP will also work to ensure that UNODC's technical assistance and capacity building in the region is evidence-based. UNODC aims to position itself as a thought leader and knowledge partner on issues where its mandates intersect in the region. In order to allow for increased understanding of how criminal networks overlap (e.g. the role of drug trafficking or wildlife crime in financing terrorism), ROEA requires capacity to provide analytical support to all thematic pillars. Such capacity would allow UNODC to monitor trends as organized crime, terrorism and corruption evolve in the region. Having dedicated resources to this endeavour would allow UNODC to collect data

Regional Programme Level Outcome

Member States have an enhanced rule of law and improved human security, particularly through cross-sectoral responses based upon multi-stakeholder partnerships, and an enhanced capacity to meet their security, justice and health priorities under the Sustainable Development Goals

Regional Programme Level Indicators

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Number of cross-cutting elements of projects that have been identified, developed and implemented |
| 2. | Number of new initiatives with partners and donors germinated by the RP |

on crime networks, and generate analysis that will be able to distil programmatic implications with a view to providing tailored assistance to Member States. Further, as Member States seek assistance to provide data and reporting on targets for the SDGs, having in-house analytical capacity would be a resource for Member States, to assist in the improvement of the availability and quality of their data collection, analysis and reporting on drugs and crime in line with their international obligations.

The RP for Eastern Africa reflects UNODC's Integrated Programming Approach, which aims to improve effectiveness of interventions and incorporate the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) into UNODC programming (e.g. programme ownership by Member States, synchronization of action with national/regional policies and priorities, and better coordination with donors and partners). Objectives in the region will be achieved through synergy between UNODC programmes that are implemented in the region or relevant programmes in other regions,²⁹ regional and country-level activities. The RP will build on the strength of global programmes and complement this work regionally.

Where appropriate, new programme initiatives will be developed following the guidance of UNODC's Thematic Programmes, and will feed into their objectives. Initiatives under the RP will build upon UNODC core competencies and areas of expertise, and a conscious effort will be made to link up with other UN partners, international organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations to complement work and divide tasks, aiming at efficient funds utilization.³⁰ The RP will continue UNODC's contribution towards ensuring that global standards and norms (i.e. UNCAC, UNTOC, drug conventions, UN standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention, UN International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, legal instruments against terrorism, etc.) are effectively inserted in regional and national agendas.

Human Rights are at the core of all work of the United Nations system. With its expertise, in the areas of the rule of law, crime prevention, criminal justice and security sector reform, as well as drug prevention, treatment and care, UNODC has the potential to significantly contribute to promoting human rights in criminal justice systems. Consequently, the projects under this RP will be developed in line with human rights standards and the activities will be planned with the view to maximize their positive impact on human rights. UNODC's assistance is based on the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, which provide a collective vision of how criminal justice systems should be structured and help to significantly promote more effective and fair criminal justice structures. In line with its 2012 position paper on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,³¹ UNODC requires that its partners in implementing the RP, including in particular national counterparts and civil society organizations, also promote human rights principles. This is reflected in the RP's logframe, in particular in outcomes related to capacity building of national authorities. Particular attention will also be given to the United Nations system-wide policy, "Human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces."³² In addition, the focus on supporting the implementation of SDGs and measuring progress through specific indicators will demonstrate the impact of UNODC's interventions on the promotion of human rights already mainstreamed in the relevant SDGs (and in particular SDG 16).

Gender will be mainstreamed in the formulation, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities under the RP. All the activities of the RP will be designed in a gender sensitive, manner taking into account the separate needs of women and men. UNODC's assistance will be based on relevant international standards and norms, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-

²⁹ For example, the Afghan Opiate Trade Project (GLOV20)

³⁰ Further details on how the RP aligns itself with various initiatives (UNDAFs and UNDAPs, the Khartoum Process, the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime, Somali Compact and the UN Integrated Strategic Framework) can be found in Annex 5.

³¹ See https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/UNODC_Human_rights_position_paper_2012.pdf

³² Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN Support to Non-UN Security Forces (2013.) A/67/775-S/2013/110

custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules) and relevant Crime Commission resolutions, and the Guidance Note for UNODC Staff on Gender mainstreaming in the work of UNODC.

UNODC projects and activities under all pillars will apply a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approach. In addition, data collection and proposed activities will look at gender differences in relevant areas of work. UNODC will strive to not only consider gender mainstreaming in the context of obtaining equal participation of men and women in training activities, but to also counter persisting stereotypes and to ensure the application of international best practices by national institutions. Further consideration will be given to the removal of obstacles to secure equal access of men and women to UNODC activities and encouraging national authorities to take active measures to increase the number of women professionals among national agencies. Partnerships with civil society will be developed and strengthened (in line with UNODC and national rules and regulations) so as to raise awareness of these issues

4

Scope and Structure of the Regional Programme

The RP is structured in 5 pillars to support the overall objective of enhancing the rule of law and human security in the region:

Pillar I	Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking
Pillar II	Countering Corruption
Pillar III	Terrorism Prevention
Pillar IV	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Pillar V	Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care

The outcomes, outputs and activities under each pillar are informed by the initiatives started under the previous RP, but also include the development and implementation of new initiatives. New programming will be based on Members States' priorities, strategic information and analysis, as well as existing projects, experience, and partnerships. The activities will continue to focus at three levels: inter-regionally (through global and inter-Field Office programming), regionally, and at national level. Efforts will be made to support all countries in the region; in some, this may take the shape of influencing policy, or providing advocacy and advice, while for others it may include technical cooperation, provision of services and initiatives on the ground.

4.1 Pillar I: Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking

Inasmuch as TOC weakens the rule of law and state structures while bolstering the nexus between corruption and insecurity, it is clearly a 'spoiler' when it comes to achieving sustainable and equitable growth.

The main objective of this pillar is to promote and support effective responses to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, and illicit drug trafficking at the legal, technical and policy level. There is a need to capture the inter-regional nature of TOC, and the RP will provide the basis for developing or extending targeted initiatives, including "networking the networks" of law enforcement and judicial personnel.

Expected Outcomes Pillar I: Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking

1.1.	Member States have increased law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial and analytical capacity to combat drug trafficking, money laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, cybercrime (including online child exploitation and abuse), wildlife and forest crimes, and other forms of transnational organized crime
1.2.	Member States have enforcement structures in selected sea/dry ports to minimize the risk of maritime containers being exploited for trafficking of various illicit goods, and other forms of organized crime
1.3.	Member States have improved capabilities and capacities of their criminal justice systems to carry out effective prevention and prosecution of maritime crimes

Amongst the priority areas under Pillar I will be TIP/SOM, the use of transport networks (air and sea) for trafficking, tackling illicit financial flows and money laundering (where these pertain to UNODC mandate areas), as well as emerging threats that require urgent response. Many of these issues are cross-cutting, with linkages to corruption and justice; for example, proceeds of corruption are illicit financial flows.

Through its regional programming and the six specialist global programmes that are active in the region, the RP brings together a range of UNODC expertise and experience to tackle organized crime in Eastern

Africa. UNODC will continue to work against TIP/SOM by strengthening the criminal justice response of governments of the region, in particular Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania, through technical assistance and capacity building. This will be in line with the ‘Khartoum Process’, in an inter-regional effort with the UNODC Middle East and North Africa region. Cybercrime programming will support Member States’ law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities addressing cybercrime and handling electronic evidence, including raising public awareness on threats about cybercrime and countering online child sexual exploitation. Programming to counter money laundering will provide support to regional states’ Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and other law enforcement agencies addressing money laundering. Activities against drug trafficking in the region will focus on the importation of Afghan heroin to Tanzania and Kenya, and will be implemented through the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime. The Container Control Programme (CCP) in Eastern Africa is implemented in partnership with the Global Programme to combat Wildlife and Forest Crime, focusing initially on Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Extension of the geographical focus is foreseen to one or two additional countries in the region during 2016-2021.

Taking into account the changing nature of piracy and maritime crime in Eastern Africa, and the trickle-down effects that efforts in countering piracy have had in the region, UNODC will continue to support Member State responses to such crimes in the maritime context. The Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) will continue to focus on training of coastguard, police and legal personnel in tackling all forms of maritime crime in Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania, and providing suitable trial and prison facilities for these and other serious crimes in the same states. Under this RP, GMCP will provide support to effective maritime law enforcement capacity, including secure courts and prison accommodation in the regions of Somalia; support to secure and humane imprisonment in the prisons of Puntland and Somaliland holding transferred piracy prisoners; and support to authorities addressing piracy and other maritime crime.

4.2 Pillar II: Countering Corruption

Corruption is one of the major issues that inter alia diverts funds away from sustainable and equitable growth, undermines governments’ ability to provide basic services, feeds inequality and injustice, contributes to marginalization and radicalization, and discourages foreign investment. The main objective of this pillar is to support Member States to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

Expected Outcomes Pillar II: Countering Corruption	
2.1.	Member States actively and effectively participate in and follow up on the Implementation Review Mechanism of UNCAC
2.2.	Member States, assisted by UNODC, have increased capacity for implementation of all chapters of the UNCAC

The UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM) will continue, primarily supported by UNODC global programming. A second cycle of reviews will commence in June 2016 and will focus on Chapters II (Preventive Measures) and V (Asset Recovery). Complementing the normative work of supporting peer reviews under the IRM, the RP will support the implementation of relevant recommendations stemming from the review process in countries of the region. Several countries including Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius and Tanzania have expressed a strong interest in following up on the recommendations emanating from the first review cycle.

The anti-corruption pillar will retain its focus on Somalia, where anti-corruption activities under the New Deal will be expanded. Also, in cooperation with UNDP under the One UN Tanzania framework, existing ad hoc anti-corruption support will be developed into a more comprehensive programme. This support will be extended into other countries as the opportunity arises. Depending on the availability of funding, the placement of specialized anti-corruption expertise in ROEA and Member States will be undertaken.

Corruption impacts virtually every sphere of activity in both the public and private sectors in the region. The RP will aim to address corruption concerns across all thematic pillars and will continue to support anti-corruption initiatives as part of judicial or police reform programmes, in prisons and in the natural resource sector. The extension of anti-corruption support to other UNODC thematic areas will contribute to the overall programme outcome of achieving increased synergies between pillars.

4.3 Pillar III: Terrorism Prevention

The challenge posed by terrorism to security, stability and development in Eastern Africa was highlighted by recent attacks across the region, which further recalled the need to mount a comprehensive response ranging from legal assistance to building the capacity of law enforcement, public prosecutors and the judiciary to prevent and counter this threat. The main objective of this pillar is to promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law.

Expected Outcomes Pillar III: Terrorism Prevention	
3.1.	Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related offences in conformity with the rule of law and human rights
3.2.	Member States have enhanced national counter-terrorism legal frameworks in conformity with international requirements
3.3.	Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake rule of law-based criminal justice measures to prevent and counter violent extremism, foreign terrorist fighters and other major terrorism-related challenges

UNODC's work under this pillar will include: assisting Member States with capacity building initiatives aiming at improving investigation, prosecution and adjudication for terrorism-related offences; support to the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments against terrorism, with the adoption of legal frameworks to fulfil the obligations associated therein; capacity building for rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism and related measures to prevent and counter violent extremism, foreign terrorist

fighters and other major terrorism-related challenges; and facilitate the development of a regional strategy on counter terrorism in partnership with the African Union.

In addition, work under this pillar will aim to respond to emerging trends that cut across pillars of the RP, such as the nexus between TOC and terrorism; and supporting crime and violence prevention, including radicalization.

Global level policy and programme coordination pertaining to terrorism prevention (such as concerning CTITF, UNCCT, UNCTED, GCTF) as well as partnerships with relevant regional organizations (e.g. with IGAD and in coordination with the AU) will be ensured, under the lead of and in synergy with UNODC HQ.

4.4 Pillar IV: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The main objective of this pillar is to strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments. Several Member States of the region are currently undergoing major justice reform processes, some of which have already benefited from UNODC's expertise. These ongoing processes provide a solid platform for replication and networking both intra- and inter-regionally.

Expected Outcomes Pillar IV: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	
4.1.	Member States conduct effective, efficient and sustainable reforms of justice and law enforcement institutions, thereby increasing access to justice
4.2.	Member States have an improved quality, efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice process, including catering to the needs of vulnerable groups
4.3.	Member States put in place comprehensive crime prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes

Under this pillar, UNODC will continue to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States to establish and/or strengthen criminal justice systems in accordance with international human rights

standards and norms. A key operational principle will be to support Member States in addressing crime prevention and criminal justice reform from a broad perspective – including oversight, accountability and integrity. This approach recognizes the links between different institutions and actors in the criminal justice system, from those involved in prevention, investigation, prosecution, adjudication, prisons, and reintegration. It will include particular attention to vulnerable groups through a focus on access to justice and legal empowerment initiatives, prison reform and activities promoting crime prevention (specifically in regards to women and children). It will also work to enhance international cooperation and mutual legal assistance to improve intra- and inter-regional capacity.

Work under this pillar will continue to build upon the various initiatives and best practices developed in fragile and development contexts. In particular, UNODC will expand the current police reform programme in Kenya, and engage in similar initiatives in Ethiopia and Tanzania. It will work to strengthen the professionalism of the staff of justice institutions and their capacities to administer justice in Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. In this respect, UNODC will implement a series of integrated initiatives aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of the criminal justice process and support the establishment of alternatives to imprisonment programmes in support of prison de-congestion, offenders’ rehabilitation, and prevention of recidivism. Further, UNODC will support the development and/or implementation of national crime prevention policies and strategies.

4.5. Pillar V: Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care

The main objective of this pillar is to promote and support the adoption and implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based, gender and youth responsive national and regional responses addressing drug use and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

Drug prevention activities reflecting evidence provided in international standards will focus on school-based and family-based interventions. Science-based treatment interventions will support the full spectrum

Expected Outcomes Pillar V: Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care	
5.1.	Member States have increased access to state-of-the-art information to guide national planning, programming and implementation activities in the fields of drug use prevention, drug dependence, treatment and rehabilitation, access to controlled narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances for medical and scientific purposes, and comprehensive HIV harm reduction services.
5.2.	Member States implement and scale-up evidence-based drug prevention
5.3.	Member States implement and scale-up evidence and science-based drug dependence treatment programmes
5.4.	Member States implement and scale-up evidence-based youth and gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes among people who use drugs and among people in prison settings

of treatment, from outreach to recovery services that support the individual, family and community. HIV prevention, treatment and reintegration activities will be implemented within the community, in criminal justice systems, and specifically with injecting drug users, to implement comprehensive HIV harm reduction services that are evidence-informed, gender and youth responsive, and that are in accordance with international human rights standards and norms.

UNODC will provide technical support to Member States and strengthen their capacity to plan, manage and implement drug use prevention, drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation programmes that are evidence-based and that take into consideration the nature and extent of drug use and drug use disorders. On prevention, UNODC will continue to support the countries in the region to adapt, pilot and scale up evidence-based prevention programmes implemented in families, schools and communities. Also, UNODC will continue to work with national policy makers and civil servants in charge of prevention programming, to build their capacities via regional and national training seminars, specifically on planning prevention systems that are based on the evidence of what is safe, effective and cost-beneficial in terms of preventing drug use and other unhealthy behaviours. This work builds on the UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention.

Effective science-based drug treatment programmes will be encouraged in the region. UNODC will continue to utilize the training capacity within the region to maximize the cascading of Treatnet training between countries and within the local healthcare systems. Additionally, there will be a strategic focus on collecting data related to drug treatment as well as a focus on building the capacity to meet drug treatment standards. Another area of focus will be on building the knowledge base of policy makers and developing professional standards for drug treatment programmes.

Also, in the context of UNODC's mandate to support Member States in their efforts to address the availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, sustained advocacy and technical support will be provided to ensure national policies are in place and ensure greater understanding of the importance of significantly reducing barriers and increasing access accordingly.

In regard to alternatives to imprisonment and within the context of its health mandate, UNODC will continue to support a comprehensive approach that is inclusive of considerations and the need to address the livelihoods of people who use drugs and people released from prisons. Activities in prisons will be implemented in close cooperation with activities under Pillar IV, and where relevant, under Pillar I of this Regional Programme.

In order to help Member States end the AIDS epidemic by 2030, UNODC will continue to provide tailored and comprehensive technical support in order to introduce and/or strengthen national multi-sector evidence-based HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes targeting both the general community and people living and working in prisons. The RP will build on the current UNAIDS fast track strategy³³ to advocate for strategic investment and scaling up of HIV services for both people who use drugs and people in prisons.

UNODC's technical assistance in the region will continue to extend to national stakeholders involved in national responses to drugs and HIV, including civil society organizations. It will also continue to support and engage with regional and economic bodies, such as the African Union, Indian Ocean Commission, East African Community, and others, in the matters pertaining to UNODC's HIV and drug use prevention and treatment mandate.³⁴

³³ The UNAIDS 2015-2020 strategy includes a focus on Opioid Substitution Therapy in prisons (p.10) and for other vulnerable groups. UNAIDS, Fast-Track. Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, accessed at www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2686_WAD2014report_en.pdf

³⁴ It should be noted that the UNODC work in the field of HIV and AIDS is implemented according to the UNAIDS division of labour and informed by the UNAIDS Strategy and Unified Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). Both the strategy and UBRAF have been developed for 2016-2021, endorsed by the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board in June 2016. The RP, although tailored to the reality of the region, will mirror the UBRAF, which is what UNODC commits to implement. Pillar V will realign accordingly along the process.

5

Programme Governance, Management, M&E, and Outreach

5.1 Stakeholder Coordination and Governance

The RP will continue to draw on the spirit of the Nairobi Declaration, which was initially signed by 12 of 13 regional Member States (see annex 7). It will also be based on all existing agreements, declarations, and technical consultations which have been undertaken and entered into within the frame of existing projects and programmes in the region.

The implementation of the RP will be monitored and overseen at two levels:

Programme Level: A Steering Committee will comprise the Nairobi-based Ambassadors of the 13 countries of the region, who are accredited to the UN programmes and offices based at the United Nations Office in Nairobi. The Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee include bi-annual meetings to discuss the prioritization of UNODC's work. These meetings will be linked to the semi- and annual reporting cycles to ensure that issues of joint concern can be flagged and mitigated in a timely fashion.

Updates will be provided to UNODC FINGOV as an internal steering body, which includes donor and beneficiary countries. Annual progress reports will further be shared with donors (including potential donors) in order to receive guidance as well as conduct outreach on programming.

Technical Level: Guidance on implementation will be provided through existing or newly formed technical-level relations at project and sub-programme level. Projects will be anchored in existing processes, such as the relevant UNDAFs, the Tanzania UNDAP, the IOFMC, the Khartoum Process, and the Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF). Programme managers will

determine the constitution of technical working groups for their respective pillars; some of these working groups will be project-based.³⁵

Key to the implementation of the RP will be partnerships within the UN and beyond, including UN Development Group Regional Teams, UN Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams/UNDAFs, UN Joint Teams on AIDS, and Delivering as One, with a view to expand joint programming. Further, UNODC will endeavour to create and participate in multi-stakeholder partnerships aimed at helping Member States achieve the SDGs, including through inter-regional initiatives.

5.2 UNODC Regional Programme Management

Under the overall guidance of the Regional Representative, the RP will be implemented by a ROEA-based team of experts for each of the pillars' thematic areas, drawing on the guidance and expertise of thematic programmes. Also key to the successful implementation of the RP are the UNODC programme offices in Ethiopia and Tanzania, as well as its presence in Somalia.

Each of the five pillars will have a programme vehicle (pillar project) to establish the specifics of activities and implementation arrangements, as well as to absorb funding for implementation, including funds for project development and information gathering and strategic analysis (contributing to an RP level research capacity). In addition, new projects will include detailed results frameworks, incorporating the standard indicators developed by UNODC and monitoring and evaluation aspects, as well as note their relationship to the SDGs.

³⁵ For example, a technical working group exists for the Kenyan police reform activities, of which UNODC is part.

5.3 Monitoring & Evaluation, and Reporting

An annual progress report will be provided for the RP. It will be presented to the Steering Committee, the UNODC Programme Review Committee, FINGOV, national counterparts where relevant, and funding partners (including potential donors) in order to inform on progress. The annual progress report will be prepared by the ROEA Front Office, and will contain updates on emerging trends, and on project and programme activities, with an emphasis on synthesized activities between pillars. It will also report on global programming activities implemented in the region and their achievements.

The evaluation of the RP will focus on its ability to generate detailed programming under each pillar and to foster synergies between pillars. More detailed results-based evaluations will be conducted at the project level in accordance with UN Evaluation Group norms and standards and UNODC evaluation policy.

5.4 Risk Management

Since the RP will partly be implemented in fragile contexts, UNODC is cognizant of the operating environment as well as the sensitive nature of the mandates being handled. It will develop a detailed

RISK			MITIGATION
Identification	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Risk 1: Adverse political events jeopardize reform willingness of governments	medium	medium	Programme managers are in contact with project partners and government partners; RP provides flexibility to redirect programming.
Risk 2: Increasing security risks jeopardize programme implementation in some countries (mainly Somalia)	high	high	Programme managers are prepared to face delays or possible project closures and include contingency plans and flexibility in work plans to accommodate risks. In the case of Somalia, programme managers should seek support from UNDP Risk Management Unit
Risk 3: Security risk to staff and consultants due to work on criminal and terrorist networks, anti-corruption activities	medium	medium	Programme managers undertake relevant training and keep abreast of developments in their areas of operations, liaising closely with the UN Department of Safety and Security to be aware of threats.
Risk 4: Funding is insufficient to fund outcomes of the RP and its five pillars	medium	medium	ROEA Front Office and UNODC HQ develop fund raising strategies for the RP and pillars with insufficient funding.
Risk 5: Limited coordination between partners	medium	medium	Programme managers are fully engaged with partners and promote coordination and communication.
Risk 6: Changes in government priorities	low	low	The RP is designed with great flexibility in order to be able to adjust to changes in government priorities.
Risk 7: High turnover in Member States' institutions	medium	high	UNODC aims to secure agreements with concerned institutions to ensure that the staff trained under the auspices of the RP stay in place for an adequate amount of time and perform the tasks they were trained for.
Risk 7: Newly emerging crime trends are not captured in programming	medium	low	The RP is designed with utmost flexibility in order to be able to address emerging trends.
Risk 8: Human rights violations by UNODC counterparts	medium	high	Human rights elements are mainstreamed in all programming.
Risk 9: Corruption among project partners / with project funds	medium	high	Close attention and site visits by project management. In the case of Somalia, programme managers to seek support from the UNDP Risk Management Unit and involve third party monitoring strategies.
Risk 10: High staff turnover and short funding periods	medium	medium	Ensure deployment of high quality staff and aim to negotiate longer funding periods with donors.
Risk 11: Confusion arising from the transfer to a new funding model based on the principles of full cost recovery	medium	medium	Advance consultations with Member States through corporate engagement; the RP is designed to absorb costs associated with the new funding model.

strategy to mitigate security risks, including those as outlined in the ROEA Risk Register, to ensure the safety and well-being of staff. While the Risk Register is updated on an annual basis and takes into account operational and programmatic risks, risks and mitigation strategies for individual projects will be detailed within project documents themselves.

5.5. Communications, Advocacy and Visibility

Advocacy and outreach initiatives are vital to the success and visibility of UNODC's mandates and work in the region. Outreach initiatives, to provide visibility for current and planned work in the region, and consequently mobilize resources, will be undertaken.³⁶

A detailed communications strategy for this RP and its pillars and projects will be developed, to ensure that information on project initiatives, successes, or outcomes of analysis are shared with all relevant partners. It will include monthly updates on the RP on ROEA's section of the UNODC website, including related news and activities. The main objective of the communications strategy will be to provide updates and demonstrate successes, and to ensure that ROEA is increasingly known for providing information on trends and in-depth knowledge on UNODC's thematic areas in the region. Such efforts will also contribute to fundraising through increased advocacy and visibility.

5.6 Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization will take place at the level of the RP. It will be spearheaded by the Regional Representative, in close coordination and cooperation with the Co-Financing and Partnership Section at UNODC HQ, the thematic sections and the Regional Section for Africa and the Middle East. Funding opportunities at central / capital level will be coordinated from the onset with ROEA, while at local level, fundraising will also be the responsibility of all programme managers through local interactions with development partners, as well as the participation in calls for proposals from relevant donors.

³⁶ For example, through political events aligned with various regional bodies and bilateral consultations.

Annexes

Annex 1: Indicative Budget

Pillar I - Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking

Outcome	Proposed total budget USD	Secured Funding
Outcome 1.1: Member States have increased law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial and analytical capacity to combat drug trafficking, money laundering, TIP and SOM, cybercrime (including online child sexual exploitation and abuse), wildlife and forest crimes, and other forms of TOC	9,500,000	1,710,000
Support to Member States' law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities addressing illicit drug trafficking	3,000,000	560,000
Support to Member States' law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities addressing smuggling of migrants	2,000,000	300,000
Support to Member States' law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities addressing trafficking in persons	2,000,000	300,000
Support to Member States' FIUs and other law enforcement agencies addressing money laundering	1,000,000	0
Support to Member States' law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial and wildlife authorities addressing wildlife and forest crime	1,500,000	550,000
Outcome 1.2: Member States have enforcement structures in selected sea/dry ports to minimize the risk of maritime containers being exploited for trafficking of various illicit goods, and other forms of organized crime	2,000,000	870,000
Outcome 1.3: Member States have improved capabilities and capacities of their criminal justice systems to carry out effective prevention and prosecution of maritime crimes	12,860,000	11,229,400
Effective maritime law enforcement capacity, including secure courts and prison accommodation, delivered in the regions of Somalia	6,000,000	5,457,100
Secure and humane imprisonment delivered in the prisons of Puntland and Somaliland holding transferred piracy prisoners	3,000,000	1,908,300
Authorities addressing piracy and other maritime crime in ROEA region are supported	3,860,000	3,864,000
Total	24,360,000	13,809,400

Pillar II - Countering Corruption

Outcome	Proposed total budget USD	Secured Funding
Outcome 2.1: Member States actively and effectively participate in and follow up on the Implementation Review Mechanism of UNCAC	3,100,000	205,000
Outcome 2.2: Member States, assisted by UNODC, have increased capacity for implementation of all chapters of the UNCAC	3,000,000	571,320 (Somalia)
Total	6,100,000	776,320

Pillar III - Terrorism Prevention

Outcome	Proposed total budget USD	Secured Funding
Outcome 3.1: Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related offences in conformity with the rule of law and human rights	4,000,000	0
Outcome 3.2: Member States have enhanced national counter-terrorism legal frameworks in conformity with international requirements	500,000	0
Outcome 3.3: Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake criminal justice measures to prevent and counter violent extremism, foreign terrorist fighters and other major terrorism-related challenges	3,000,000	0
Total	7,500,000	0

Pillar IV - Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Outcome	Proposed total budget USD	Secured Funding
Outcome 4.1: Member States conduct effective, efficient and sustainable reforms of justice and law enforcement institutions, thereby increasing access to justice	15,800,000	5,193,280
Outcome 4.2: Member States have an improved quality, efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice process, including catering to the needs of vulnerable groups	9,500,000	3,121,382
Outcome 4.3: Member States put in place comprehensive crime prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes	7,400,000	0
Total	32,700,000	8,314,662

Pillar V - Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care

Outcome	Proposed total budget USD	Secured Funding
Outcome 5.1: Member States have increased access to state-of-the-art information to guide national planning, programming and implementation activities in the fields of drug use prevention, drug dependence, treatment and rehabilitation, access to controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes and comprehensive HIV harm reduction services	300,000	200,000
Outcome 5.2: Member States implement and scale-up evidence-based drug prevention	3,900,000	350,000
Outcome 5.3: Member States implement and scale-up evidence and science-based drug dependence treatment programmes	1,900,000	1,300,000
Outcome 5.4: Member States implement and scale-up evidence-based youth and gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes among people who use drugs and among people in prison settings	5,900,000	5,200,000
Total	12,000,000	7,050,000

Total Budget for Regional Programme 2016-2021

82,660,000 Million

Annex 2: Results and Monitoring Framework

Logical Framework			
Programme Title: Regional Programme for Eastern Africa		Region/Country: Eastern Africa	Project Number/Code:
		Date: 2016-2021	Duration: 6 years
Objectives/Outcomes	Indicators	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	
RP Objective: Member States have an enhanced rule of law and improved human security, particularly through cross-sectoral responses based upon multi-stakeholder partnerships, and an enhanced capacity to meet their security, justice and health priorities under the Sustainable Development Goals	0.1.1. Number of cross-cutting elements of projects that have been identified, developed and implemented Baseline: 1 (wildlife crime and corruption) Target: 5 by 2021	SDG 3 SDG 16	
	0.2.1. Number of new initiatives with partners and donors germinated by the RP Baseline: 0 Target: 12 initiatives (2) per year		
Pillar I Objective: Promote and support effective responses to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, and illicit drug trafficking at the legal, technical and policy level		SDG target 15.7 SDG target 16.2 SDG target 16.4	
Outcome 1.1. Member States have increased law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial and analytical capacity to combat drug trafficking, money laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, cybercrime (including online child sexual exploitation and abuse), wildlife and forest crimes, and other forms of transnational organized crime	Number of officials citing usefulness of training provided by UNODC in preventing, investigating and prosecuting drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, wildlife and forest crimes, cybercrime, money laundering, and other forms of transnational organized crime Baseline: 0 (measurement of usefulness will start 2016) Target: At least 300 Officials per year (total 1800 Officials by 2021) undertake training by UNODC and cite usefulness 1.1.2. Number of Member States in receipt of integrated UNODC assistance that have developed coherent policies to tackle illicit financial flows - linked to UNODC mandate areas - and predicate crimes Baseline: Preliminary training undertaken in 3 Member States (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) as of 2015 Target: 3 additional Member States (total 6 Member States by 2021)		

	<p>1.1.3. Number of Member States that have developed and operationalized action plans, policies and comprehensive strategies against TOC with support from UNODC</p> <p>Baseline: Ethiopia and Tanzania (partially) as of December 2015</p> <p>Target: 3 additional Member States by 2021 (total 5 Member States by 2021)</p> <p>1.1.4. Number of networks supporting prosecutors, investigations, mutual legal assistance and countering and handling cases of TOC</p> <p>Baseline: 0 as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 3 networks by 2021</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2. Member States have enforcement structures in selected sea/dry ports to minimize the risk of maritime containers being exploited for trafficking of various illicit goods, and other forms of organized crime</p>	<p>1.2.1. Number of cases of illicit goods detected from close examined containers, based on profiling and risk assessment</p> <p>Baseline: 0 cases as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 50 cases per year (total 300 cases by 2021)</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.3. Member States have improved capabilities and capacities of their criminal justice systems to carry out effective prevention and prosecution of maritime crimes</p>	<p>1.3.1. Number of Member States that have adopted a legal framework, strategies and policies on maritime crime</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Member States - Kenya and Seychelles</p> <p>Target: 4 additional Member States (including Somalia and Tanzania) by 2021 (6 Member States by 2021)</p> <p>1.3.2. Number of facilities refurbished or new facilities constructed and equipment provided by UNODC in use by Member States</p> <p>Baseline: 0 as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 4 Member States provided with equipment to operate a maritime law enforcement agency (including boats, spares, radio equipment) as well as construction by 2021</p>	

<p>Pillar II Objective: Prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption</p>		<p>SDG 16, particularly target 16.5</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1. Member States actively and effectively participate in and follow up on the Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM) of UNCAC</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of Member States following up on the recommendations of the IRM</p> <p>Baseline: 10 Member States supported to participate in the first cycle of the review mechanism (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda); 4 Member States supported to follow-up on the findings of the first cycle of the review mechanism (Ethiopia, Mauritius, Tanzania and Uganda)</p> <p>Target: 11 Member States supported to participate in the second round of the Review Mechanism (Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda) by 2021; 7 Member States supported to follow-up on first and second cycles of the Review Mechanism (Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) by 2021</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2. Member States, assisted by UNODC, have increased capacity for implementation of the UNCAC</p>	<p>2.2.1 Number of Member States that have received UNODC support for anti-corruption work outside of the cycles of the UNCAC review process</p> <p>Baseline: Ad hoc support provided to 9 Member States (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: Ad hoc support provided to 11 Member States (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda) by 2021; Country Programmes on corruption and or mainstreaming corruption developed and implemented in 4 Member States (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania) by 2021</p>	

Pillar III Objective: Promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by States in accordance with the rule of law		SDG target 16.a
Outcome 3.1. Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related offences in conformity with the rule of law and human rights	<p>3.1.1. Number of criminal justice officials provided with enhanced capacity building for rule of law based investigation, prosecution, adjudication of terrorism offences / training who indicate usefulness of training</p> <p>Baseline: 50 Officials as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 300 Officials by 2021</p>	
Outcome 3.2. Member States have enhanced national counter-terrorism legal frameworks in conformity with international requirements	<p>3.2.1. Number of Member States assisted by UNODC that draft/revise legislation to incorporate provisions of the international legal instruments against terrorism</p> <p>Baseline: Initial assistance provided to 2 Member States (Djibouti and Somalia) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: Consolidate assistance to Djibouti and Somalia and initiate assistance to at least 1 other country (total 3 Member States by 2021)</p> <p>3.2.2. Number of ratifications of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism by countries that have received technical assistance from UNODC</p> <p>Baseline: 6 ratifications between 2009-2015</p> <p>Target: 5 new ratifications by 2021 (total 11 ratifications by 2021)</p>	
Outcome 3.3. Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake rule of law-based criminal justice measures to prevent and counter violent extremism (CVE), foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) and other major terrorism-related challenges	<p>3.3.1. Number of criminal justice officials provided with enhanced capacity building / training on CVE and FTF who indicate usefulness of training</p> <p>Baseline: 0 as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 200 Officials as of 2021</p>	

<p>Pillar IV Objective: Strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments</p>		<p>SDG target 5.2 SDG target 16.3 SDG target 16.5 SDG target 16.6 SDG target 16.a SDG target 16.b</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1. Member States conduct effective, efficient and sustainable reforms of justice and law enforcement institutions, thereby increasing access to justice</p>	<p>4.1.1. Number of Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance that have an increase in public confidence in the criminal Justice System³⁷</p> <p>Baseline: UNODC has provided support to police reform programmes with the aim of increasing confidence in police in 3 Member States (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (total 9 Member States by 2021)</p> <p>4.1.2. Number of Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance whose prison overcrowding rates are reduced^{38, 39}</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Member States (Ethiopia and Kenya) in receipt of UNODC intervention</p> <p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (total 8 Member States by 2021)</p>	
<p>Outcome 4.2. Member States have an improved quality, efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice process, including catering to the needs of vulnerable groups</p>	<p>4.2.1. Number of Member States that have increased accountability, integrity and oversight mechanisms in their criminal justice systems</p> <p>Baseline: 3 Member States (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (in addition to ongoing assistance to Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia (total 9 Member States by 2021)</p> <p>4.2.2. The share of pre-trial detainees is reduced in countries in receipt of UNODC assistance⁴⁰</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Member State (Ethiopia) assisted by UNODC as of 2015</p>	

37 UNODC recognizes that collecting data on this indicator will require an investment that is currently not built into the programme framework. It is hoped, however, that as part of its effort to assist Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda, UNODC will conduct, and will build the capacity of Member States to conduct, data collection and analysis on the indicators corresponding to relevant SDG targets.

38 UNODC recognizes that collecting data on this indicator will require an investment that is currently not built into the programme framework. It is hoped, however, that as part of its effort to assist Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda, UNODC will conduct, and will build the capacity of Member States to conduct, data collection and analysis on the indicators corresponding to relevant SDG targets.

39 Data available from World Prison Brief, www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief

40 Data available from World Prison Brief, www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief

	<p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (total 7 Member States by 2021)</p> <p>4.2.3. Legal aid systems are in place in countries in receipt of UNODC assistance</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Member States (Ethiopia and Somalia) have legal aid systems in place as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (total 8 Member States by 2021)</p>	
<p>Outcome 4.3. Member States put in place comprehensive crime prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.</p>	<p>4.3.1. Number of Member States that have put in place crime prevention strategies with UNODC assistance</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Member State (Ethiopia) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (total 7 Member States by 2021)</p> <p>4.3.2. Number of Member States implementing alternatives to imprisonment coupled with rehabilitation and reintegration programmes with UNODC assistance</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Member State (Ethiopia) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (total 7 Member States by 2021)</p>	

<p>Pillar V Objective: Promote and support the adoption and implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based, gender and youth responsive national and regional responses addressing drug use and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.</p>	<p>SDG target 3.3 SDG target 3.5</p>
<p>Outcome 5.1. Member States have increased access to state-of-the-art information to guide national planning, policy, programming and implementation activities in the fields of drug use prevention, drug dependence, treatment and rehabilitation, access to controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes and comprehensive HIV harm reduction services</p>	<p>5.1.1. Number of studies, assessments, surveys and other sources of information, supported/undertaken by UNODC</p> <p>Baseline: 3 (Kenya - PWID, Ethiopia - PWID, Tanzania - Prison) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 8 new reports/studies/papers inform national response by 2021 (total 11 reports/studies/papers by 2021)</p> <p>5.1.2 Number of activities undertaken by UNODC to disseminate state-of-the-art information in the fields of drug use prevention, drug dependence, treatment and rehabilitation, access to controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, and comprehensive HIV harm reduction services</p> <p>Baseline: Unknown – Estimated at 25 under the RP 2009-2015</p> <p>Target: 4 new activities per year (total 24 new activities by 2021)</p>
	<p>5.1.3. Number of Member States in receipt of UNODC technical assistance that have reviewed/ adapted national drug and HIV programmes, plans, strategies and policies in line with and informed by state-of-the-art information generated by RP activities</p> <p>Baseline: Estimated at 5-7 under the RP 2009-2015</p> <p>Target: 8 Member States receive ongoing technical assistance to review national strategic documents through 2021</p> <p>5.1.4. Number of people trained, indicating usefulness of the training, on evidence-based practices in the field of drug use prevention, drug dependence treatment and HIV and AIDS prevention and care for policy makers and key stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: Estimated at 400 under the RP 2009-2015</p> <p>Target: 50 per year (total additional 300 people by 2021)</p>

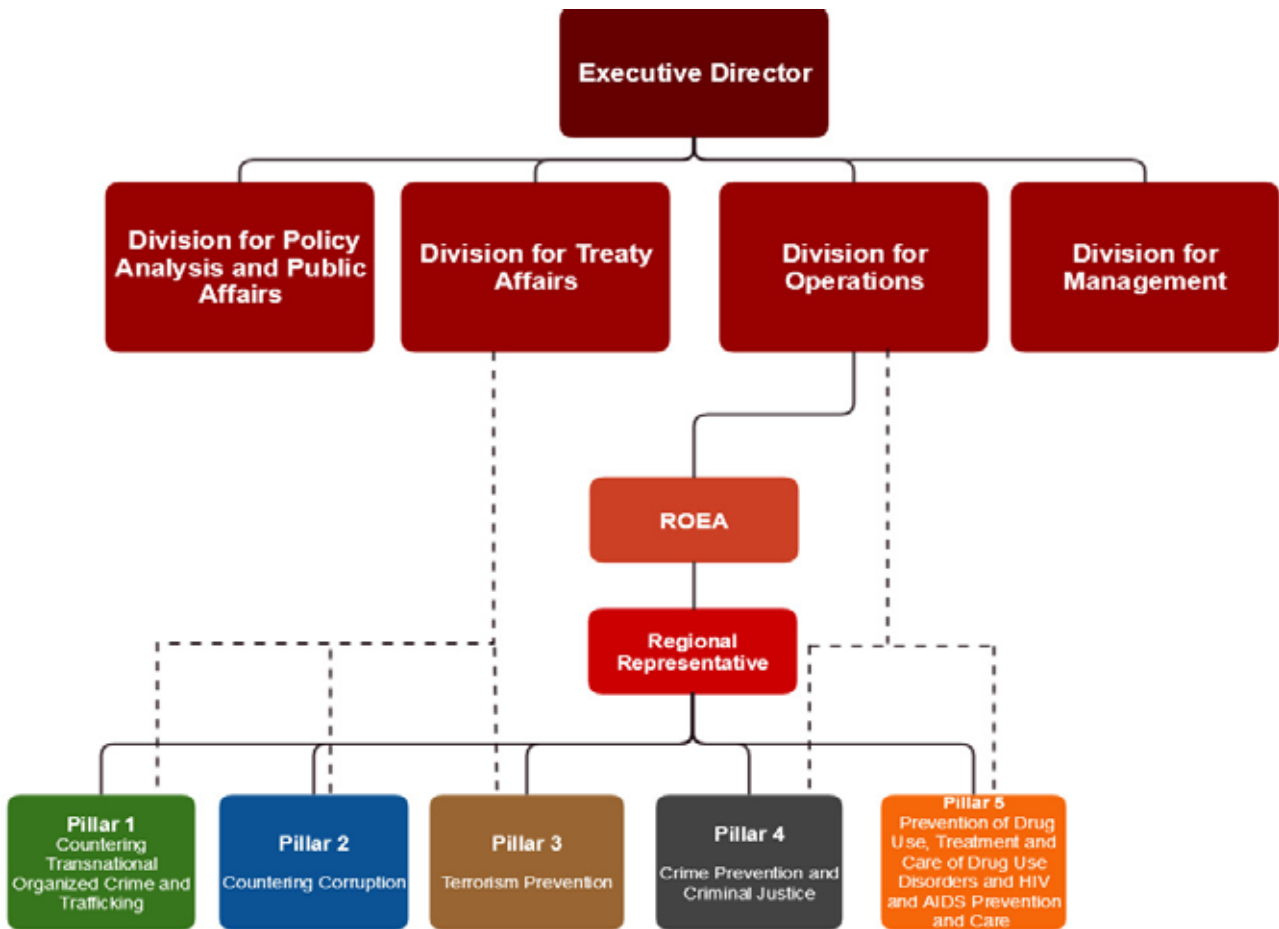
<p>Outcome 5.2. Member States implement and scale-up evidence-based drug prevention</p>	<p>5.2.1. Number and type of evidence based prevention activities successfully implemented in Member States in receipt of UNODC technical assistance</p> <p>Baseline: Unknown as of 2015</p> <p>Target: Average of 2 workshops per year (subject to availability of funding) by 2021 (total 12 workshops by 2021)</p> <p>5.2.2. Number of beneficiaries reached by evidence-based prevention activities in countries in receipt of UNODC assistance (disaggregated by country, gender and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 200 (best estimate) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 400 additional beneficiaries by 2021 (total 600 beneficiaries by 2021)</p>	
<p>Outcome 5.3. Member States implement and scale-up evidence and science-based drug dependence treatment programmes</p>	<p>5.3.1. Number (and type) of evidence-based treatment activities and type successfully implemented in Member States in receipt of UNODC technical assistance</p> <p>Baseline: Unknown as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 50 activities by 2021</p> <p>5.3.2 Number of Member States supported by UNODC where the availability of evidence-based youth and gender-responsive treatment has increased</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Member State (Kenya) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 2 Member States per year receive technical assistance (subject to availability of funding)</p> <p>5.3.3. Number (and type) of professionals trained on evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care with increased knowledge</p> <p>Baseline: 200 (best estimate) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 50 per year (total 300 professionals trained by 2021)</p>	

<p>Outcome 5.4. Member States implement and scale-up evidence-based youth and gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes among people who use drugs and among people in prison settings</p>	<p>5.4.1 Number of Member States, in receipt of UNODC technical assistance, having increased the availability of key HIV interventions for PWID, PWUD and in prison settings (disaggregated by country, by target population and by intervention)</p> <p>Baseline: 3 Member States (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: 1 additional Member State per year (in addition to ongoing support to Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania) is in receipt of technical assistance (total of 9 Member States in receipt of assistance by 2021)</p> <p>5.4.2. Number (and type) of stakeholders engaged meaningfully in activities/processes aiming at scaling up of evidence-based HIV services for PWUD⁴¹, PWID⁴² and people in prison settings.</p> <p>Baseline: 500 stakeholders (best estimate) as of 2015</p> <p>Target: Additional 1500 stakeholders by 2021 (total 2000 stakeholders by 2021)</p>	
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41 WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users (2012), accessed at https://www.unodc.org/documents/hiv-aids/publications/People_who_use_drugs/Target_setting_guide2012_eng.pdf

42 UNODC, ILO, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS (June 2013) Policy Brief – HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care in Prisons and other Closed settings: A comprehensive package of interventions, accessed at https://www.unodc.org/documents/hiv-aids/HIV_comprehensive_package_prison_2013_eBook.pdf

Annex 3: Regional Programme Management Structure



Annex 4: Regional and Global Programmes in Eastern Africa

Details of Ongoing Projects			
#	Project Title	Duration	Beneficiary States
Pillar I: Countering Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking			
1	SOMZ15 - Project to support Mogadishu Prison	4 Oct 2013 – 30 Sep 2016	Somalia
2	SOMZ16 - Building the capacity of Somalia to address maritime crime	1 Jan 2014 – 31 Dec 2016	Somalia/Somaliland
3	XAMX74 - Supporting regional States in prosecuting piracy	25 March – 31 Dec 2016	29 IOFMC Member States
4	XEAU75 - Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking – Regional Programme for Eastern Africa	1 April 2010 – 31 Dec 2016	Regional
5	XEAX94 - UNODC - EU Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security (MASE)	1 Nov 2013 – 31 May 2018	Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania
6	ETHX88 - Illicit trafficking, organized crime and border management - National Integrated Programme for Ethiopia (sub-programme 1)	12 Feb 2014 – 31 Dec 2016	Ethiopia
7	GLOZ31 Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (WLFC)	28 May 2014 – 27 May 2018	Global
8	GLOG80 - Container Control Programme	1 Jan 2004 – 31 Dec 2017	Global
9	GLOX76 - Global Programme on Cybercrime	22 April 2013 – 31 Dec 2016	Global
10	GLOX99 - Global Maritime Crime Programme	1 Aug 2013 – 31 Dec 2016	Global
Pillar II: Countering Corruption			
11	XEAU77 – Countering-Corruption – Regional Programme for Eastern Africa	8 April 2010 – 31 Dec 2016	Regional
12	GLOX69 - Joint Action towards a Global Regime against Corruption	20 Sep 2012 – 19 Sep 2016	Global
13	GLOT58 - Towards and Effective Global Regime against Corruption	1 Jan 20008 - 31 Dec. 2016	Global
Pillar III: Terrorism Prevention			
14	GLO35 – Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	1 January 2003 – 31 December 2017	Global
Pillar IV: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice			
15	ETHX97 - Criminal Justice - National Integrated Programme for Ethiopia (sub-programme 2)	4 April 2013 – 31 Dec 2016	Ethiopia
16	KENZ04 - The Police Reform Programme in Kenya	14 Oct 2013 – 31 Dec 2017	Kenya
17	XEAU78 - Justice - Regional Programme for East Africa	8 April 2010 – 31 Dec 2016	Regional

Details of Ongoing Projects			
#	Project Title	Duration	Beneficiary States
Pillar V: Prevention of Drug Use, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders and HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care			
17	KENY16 -HIV Prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs in Kenya	8 July 2014 – 7 July 2018	Kenya
18	XSSV02 - HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Prison Settings in Sub-Saharan Africa	1 March 2011 – 31 December 2016	Regional (Ethiopia, Tanzania)
19	XEAU79 - Health and Livelihood - Regional Programme for East Africa	1 April 2010 – 31 July 2017	Regional
20	GLOK32 – UNODC/WHO Programme on Drug Dependence, Treatment and Care	6 May 2010-31 Dec 2018	Global
21	GLOG32 - HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings	23 April 2002 – 31 Dec 2017	Global
22	GLOK01 - Prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training programmes in low- and middle-income countries	1 January 2010 - 31 December 2017	Global

Annex 5: Ongoing Initiatives with which the RP will align

UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and UN Development Assistance Plans (UNDAPs).

The RP will facilitate effective cooperation with the UNDAFs, which have been agreed on by a number of countries in the region, including Kenya and Ethiopia. For example, UNODC has committed, in the UNDAF for Kenya (2014 – 2018), to act as a partner to the Strategic Results Area 1: Transformational Governance, in regards to supporting the National Police Service, and law enforcement, and to Strategic Results Area 4: Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security.⁴³ UNODC has further committed to deliver on anti-corruption and health programming within the framework of One UN in Tanzania, and its respective UNDAP.

The Khartoum Process. UNODC is taking part in the ‘Khartoum Process’, the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative. The Process is anchored in the EU-Africa Action Plan on Migration and Mobility 2014-2017. UNODC participated in a preparatory meeting in Khartoum in May 2014, and in October 2014 the ‘Khartoum Declaration’ was signed, defining further steps to combat human trafficking across the Mediterranean Sea. This political process is geared to foster dialogue to enhance and strengthen cooperation and create initiatives to address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, share knowledge and experiences and strengthen cooperation with international organizations such as International Organization for Migration, the UN Refugee Agency and UNODC. The process includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, as well as the transit countries, Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia. EU Member States are involved as destination countries.

The Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC). UNODC spearheaded and coordinates the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime, which was set up as a mechanism for regional states to coordinate their work to combat maritime crime. It focuses on heroin trafficking, wildlife and forest crime, and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. It is a global initiative, with 29 Member States spanning five regional UNODC offices, including ROEA.

Somali Compact and the UN Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF). In September 2013 the Federal Government of Somalia and the international community endorsed the Somalia Compact. The Compact defines Somalia’s peacebuilding and state building priorities for 2014 – 2016, and includes the renewed principles for engagement between the Somali Government and the international community, as defined in the Busan ‘New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States’. The Somali Compact defines 5 goals (inclusive politics, security, justice, economic foundations, revenues and services), the implementation of which is coordinated through working groups that include members of the international community and different levels of the Somali administration. The Integrated Strategic Framework sets out the UN’s role in implementing the Compact and serves as the basis for programmatic development by the UN, and presents the UN’s programme pipeline for the UN Multi Partner Trust Fund. UNODC, as an integral partner in the UN Country Team, played a key role in formulating the Somali Compact and the ISF. The ISF defines UNODC’s role in the Criminal Justice Programme, involvement in police reform, the Rule of Law programme, the National Security Architecture, in the National Maritime Strategy, maritime coordination mechanism, and in anti-corruption and accountability work.⁴⁴

⁴³ UNDAF Kenya, p.47

⁴⁴ United Nations Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework 2014 – 2016.

UNAIDS. In the field of HIV and AIDS, in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness among the 11 cosponsors of UNAIDS, and while aiming at improving the delivery of results, strengthening joint working and maximizing partnerships towards collective implementation, UNAIDS established a unique division of labour that is all-encompassing to cover policy, advocacy, standards, guidance and tool development and the management, brokering and delivery of high-quality technical support with roles and responsibilities at the global, regional and country levels. As a cosponsor of UNAIDS, UNODC is the convening organization for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among people who use drugs and those living and working in prisons. It collaborates with national and international partners, including civil society and other UNAIDS cosponsors, to assist countries in developing and implementing interventions designed to guarantee that these vulnerable and often very diverse populations can access optimum HIV services.

UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care. A collaborative effort between UNODC, WHO and participating countries, the Programme aims to promote and support evidence-based and ethical treatment policies, strategies and interventions in order to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence. The programme builds on UNODC's Treatnet project, which has produced among other outputs the UNODC Treatnet training package which is being widely used in East Africa. UNODC and WHO have constitutional mandates to address the issues of drug use and dependence, as articulated in the international treaties. Taking into account the health, socio-economic and security implications of drug use and drug use disorders, the two intergovernmental organizations are uniquely positioned to lead a joint programme aiming to promote and support worldwide evidence-based and ethical treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce drug use and dependence, including the related health, social and economic consequences. Key publications such as the "International Standards on the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders" have been produced in the framework of the UNODC-WHO programme in support of all UN Member States. Currently, more than 20 countries around the globe, including in Africa, participate in the programme through the implementation of activities at national level, which are organized around four generic lines of action:

- supporting drug dependence treatment related assessments, data collection, monitoring and evaluation as well as research and the development of technical tools;
- supporting capacity building on evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care;
- supporting drug dependence treatment service development and evidence-based service delivery; and
- supporting advocacy related activities on the issue of drug dependence as a health disorder and the coordination and development of evidence-based policies on drug dependence treatment and care.

Annex 6: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The SDGs provide an excellent reflection of UNODC's mandates in the global development agenda, as they require a holistic approach to address the root causes of security, rule of law and health challenges. UNODC's mandates reflect universal aspirations embedded within the SDGs, including:

- Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages
 - › Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
 - › Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
 - › Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Goal 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
 - › Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- Goal 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
 - › Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
 - › Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
 - › Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
 - › Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
 - › Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
 - › Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
 - › Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
 - › Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
 - › *(Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration).*
 - › Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
 - › Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
 - › Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.
- Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Goal 16 is of particular importance to UNODC as it ensures that the rule of law, peace and security are included in the new global development agenda. UNODC will contribute to ensure that all global norms and standards (i.e. UNTOC, UNCAC, drug conventions, UN standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention, as well as the legal instruments against terrorism) are effectively inserted in national and regional agendas, as this is a key post-2015 challenge.

Annex 7: The Nairobi Declaration



REGIONAL MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON



PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN SECURITY



IN EASTERN AFRICA



Nairobi, Kenya 23 – 24 November 2009



THE NAIROBI DECLARATION



REGIONAL MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

on

Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa

Nairobi, Kenya

23 – 24 November 2009

The Nairobi Declaration

Under the auspices of the Minister of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs of the Host Government - The Republic of Kenya, the Countries of Eastern Africa participating in the Regional Ministerial Conference to promote the rule of law and human security in Eastern Africa;

Reaffirm their commitment to strengthening partnership and coordination with the aim of contributing to justice, security and health for their citizens;

Resolve to coordinate their respective national and regional responses to transnational threats such as organized crime, illicit trafficking, smuggling of migrants, money laundering and financing of terrorism, as well as to interlinked challenges such as corruption, drug abuse and the spread of HIV, and to strengthen the effectiveness of the criminal justice systems in order to make them fair, humane and consistent with United Nations and African Union conventions, protocols and relevant standards and norms;

Acknowledge that the implementation of internationally recognized United Nations norms requires furtherance of democracy and rule of law for the citizens of each nation, paying special heed to the needs of women and children and other vulnerable sections of society, as well as a robust commitment to the overall developmental agenda;

Recognize that progressing towards security and justice for all their citizens is a shared responsibility that must be shouldered in active partnership with all stakeholders, including civil society groups;

Endorse the Regional Programme on Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa 2009 – 2012, a common platform for action centered on the following three thematic and inter-linked sub-programmes:

- 1) Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism;
- 2) Fighting Corruption and Promoting Justice and Integrity;
- 3) Improving Health and Human Development.

Confirm their readiness to continue enhancing regional cooperation and to undertake joint activities as set out in the three thematic sub-programmes, including UNODC's technical

Commit to working together in close partnership with relevant national, regional, and international organizations, as well as the UN system, towards achieving the following objectives:

- 1) Increased coordination among the Countries of the region in combating illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism, and corruption, and in promoting justice and integrity, health and human development;
- 2) Greater coherence of strategies, policies and implementation mechanisms among Countries of the region and at the international level;
- 3) Strengthened capacities to address the transnational threats and challenges domestically, regionally and internationally.

Cognizant of a need for balanced participation among national, regional and international experts in carrying out capacity building activities of the Programme;

Underscore the importance of providing mutual technical assistance by generating and sharing knowledge within and across the region, building on the comparative advantages of each Country. A practical and results-oriented framework is required to ensure maximum impact and success;

Commit to supporting further elaboration of technical assistance modalities related to the three thematic sub-programmes, as well as the implementation of the Regional Programme, and call on all the key stakeholders, including national, regional and international partners to do the same;

Emphasize the importance of setting up the appropriate follow-up and monitoring mechanism for implementation of this Programme, and expressing appreciation for the efforts of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in initiating and facilitating the development of the Programme in close consultations with the Governments in the region, other regional and international organizations, and national experts;

Request UNODC to be further involved in resource mobilization efforts and support the implementation of the Programme;

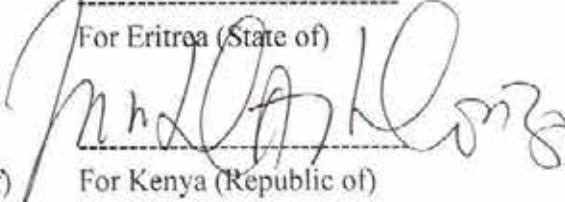
Call upon all development partners to align their resource allocations with the priorities identified in the Regional Programme for Eastern Africa on Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security 2009 - 2012.

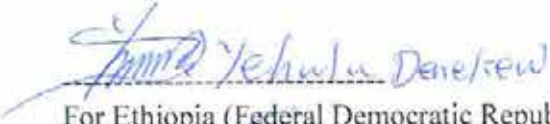
Done in Nairobi, Republic of Kenya, on 24th November 2009:

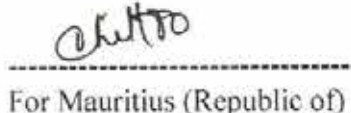

Joseph NTAHWIRUKA
For Burundi (Republic of)


For Comoros (Union of)


For Djibouti (Republic of)


For Eritrea (State of)

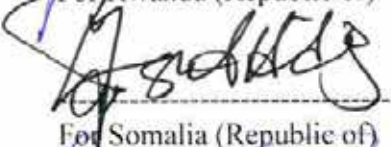

For Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of)

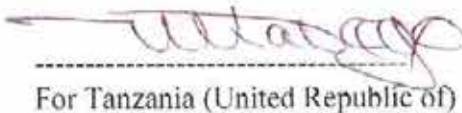

For Mauritius (Republic of)

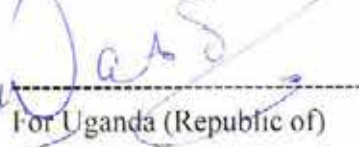

For Madagascar (Republic of)


For Rwanda (Republic of)


For Seychelles (Republic of)


For Somalia (Republic of)


For Tanzania (United Republic of)


For Uganda (Republic of)

Within the framework of the Regional Programme, and subject to the availability of resources, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime commits itself to partner with the Countries of Eastern Africa in its implementation.


For the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime