



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



# UNODC ANNUAL REPORT

Covering activities during 2015

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME  
Vienna

# UNODC ANNUAL REPORT

Covering activities during 2015



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# Contents

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| List of abbreviations .....              | 4   |
| Foreword by the Executive Director ..... | 7   |
| Strategic narrative .....                | 8   |
| Drugs, health and trafficking .....      | 12  |
| Transnational organized crime .....      | 38  |
| Justice .....                            | 58  |
| Corruption .....                         | 70  |
| Terrorism .....                          | 84  |
| Policy support and public affairs .....  | 94  |
| Research and trend analysis .....        | 102 |
| Independent evaluation .....             | 112 |
| Finances and funding .....               | 118 |

# List of abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used in this Report:

|         |  |       |   |
|---------|--|-------|---|
| AAAA    | Addis Ababa Action Agenda  | CND   | Commission on Narcotic Drugs                                  |
| ACAD    | Anti-Corruption Academic   | COSP  | Conference of the States Parties                              |
| AD      | Alternative Development  | CSO   | Civil Society Organization                                    |
| ADR     | Afghanistan Drug Report  | CSTF  | Civil Society Task Force                                      |
| ADRS    | Afghanistan Drug Reporting System  | CTED  | Counter-Terrorism Committee<br>Executive Directorate          |
| AIHRC   | Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission   | CTITF | United Nations Counter-Terrorism<br>Implementation Task Force |
| AIRCOP  | Airport Communications Project   | CTS   | Crime Trends Surveys  |
| AML/CFT | Anti-Money Laundering/<br>Combating the Financing of Terrorism   | DAC   | Development Assistance Committee                              |
| ANPUD   | Asian Network of People who Use Drugs  | DESA  | United Nations Department of Economic<br>and Social Affairs   |
| ARQ     | Annual Report Questionnaires   | DICs  | Drop-in Centres   |
| ART     | Antiretroviral Therapy   | DLOs  | Drug Liaison Officers   |
| ASEAN   | Association of Southeast Asian Nations   | DPKO  | United Nations Department of<br>Peacekeeping Operations       |
| BENATOC | Global Programme on Building Effective<br>Networks Against Transnational<br>Organized Crime  | ENTEL | National Telecommunications Company                           |
| BLO     | Border Liaison Offices   | EPLO  | European Public Law Organization                              |
| CARICC  | Central Asian Regional Information and<br>Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit<br>Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic<br>Substances and their Precursors                                | ERM   | Enterprise Risk Management                                    |
| CASC    | Network of Prosecutors and Central<br>Network Authorities from Source, Transit and<br>Destination Countries in response to<br>Transnational Organized Crime in Central<br>Asia and Southern Caucasus | ERP   | Enterprise Resource Planning                                  |
| CBT     | Computer-based Training  | EU    | European Union  |
| CCP     | Container Control Programme  | FCR   | Full Cost Recovery  |
| CCPCJ   | Commission on Crime Prevention and<br>Criminal Justice   | FEEP  | Framework of Engagement of<br>External Parties                |
|         |  | FTF   | Foreign Terrorist Fighters                                    |
|         |  | G-20  | Group of Twenty   |
|         |  | GCC   | Gulf Cooperation Countries                                    |
|         |  | GMCP  | Global Maritime Crime Programme                               |



|         |  |  |  |
|---------|--|--|--|
| GP      | General Purpose  |  |  |
| GPML    | Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism    |  |  |
| HCV     | Viral Hepatitis C  |  |  |
| HOO     | High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption   |  |  |
| HTC     | HIV Testing and Counselling  |  |  |
| ICAC    | Internet Crimes Against Children   |  |  |
| ICAT    | Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons                                 |  |  |
| ICBF    | Colombian Family Welfare Institute   |  |  |
| ICCS    | International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes                                 |  |  |
| ICCWC   | International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime   |  |  |
| ICFJ    | International Center for Journalists   |  |  |
| IDB     | Inter-American Development Bank  |  |  |
| IEU     | Independent Evaluation Unit  |  |  |
| IIU     | Intelligence Investigations Unit   |  |  |
| IJJO    | International Juvenile Justice Observatory   |  |  |
| INCБ    | International Narcotics Control Board  |  |  |
| INL     | US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs                               |  |  |
| IOM     | International Organization for Migration   |  |  |
| IPOA    | Independent Policing Oversight Authority   |  |  |
| IPSAS   | International Public Sector Accounting Standards   |  |  |
| ISIL    | Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant   |  |  |
| JAIT-F  | Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces   |  |  |
| JICA    | Japan International Cooperation Agency   |  |  |
| JPC     | Joint Planning Cell  |  |  |
| JPCU    | Joint Port Control Units   |  |  |
| LDEA    | Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency  |  |  |
| LQSFA   | Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence   |  |  |
| mBLOCS  | Mobile Border Liaison Office Communication System  |  |  |
| MDT     | Mobile Detection Teams   |  |  |
| MENA    | Middle East and North Africa   |  |  |
| MINUSMA | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali                       |  |  |
| MIT     | Mobile Interdiction Teams  |  |  |
| MLA     | Mutual Legal Assistance  |  |  |
| MMT     | Methadone Maintenance Therapy  |  |  |
| MoU     | Memorandum of Understanding  |  |  |
| MPCC    | Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex   |  |  |
| MSE     | Multiple Systems Estimation  |  |  |
| MSM     | Men who have sex with men  |  |  |
| MTT     | Mobile Training Teams  |  |  |
| NAFDAC  | National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control                                  |  |  |
| NAPTIP  | National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters        |  |  |
| NDCMP   | National Drug Control Master Plan  |  |  |
| NGO     | Non-governmental Organization  |  |  |
| NIS     | Nigeria Immigration Service  |  |  |
| NPS     | National Police Service  |  |  |
| NRM     | National Referral Mechanism for the Protection and Assistance of Trafficked Persons in Nigeria |  |  |
| NSP     | Needle and Syringe Programmes  |  |  |
| OECD    | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development   |  |  |
| OSCE    | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe   |  |  |
| OST     | Opioid Substitution Therapy  |  |  |
| PCU     | Precursor Control Unit   |  |  |
| PICS    | Precursor Incident Communication System  |  |  |
| PIU     | Port Intelligence Unit   |  |  |

|            |  |        |   |
|------------|--|--------|---|
| PMIS       | Prison Management Information System   | TOC    | Tactical Operations Centre                                      |
| PMTCT      | Prevention of mother to child transmission   | TRACK  | Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge               |
| PNC        | Policia Nacional Civil   | UICC   | Union for International Cancer Control                          |
| PRELAC     | Prevention of the Diversion of Drugs Precursors Project                                    | UN     | United Nations  |
| PRISSCA    | Zambia Prison Service and the Prison Care and Counselling Association                      | UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS                      |
| PSC        | Programme Support Cost   | UNCAC  | United Nations Convention against Corruption                    |
| PTRS       | Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section   | UNDAF  | United Nations Development Assistance Framework                 |
| PWID       | People who inject drugs  | UNDG   | United Nations Development Group                                |
| RB         | Regular Budget   | UNDP   | United Nations Development Programme                            |
| REFCO      | Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime   | UNECA  | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa                   |
| RIJLI      | Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity   | UNEG   | United Nations Evaluation Group                                 |
| RRAG       | Red de Recuperación de Activos de Gafisud  | UNFPA  | United Nations Population Fund                                  |
| SAEK       | Support to Anti-Corruption Efforts in Kosovo   | UNGASS | United Nations special session of the General Assembly          |
| SANAC      | South African National AIDS Council  | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund                                  |
| SARICC-TOC | South Asian Regional Intelligence and Coordinating Centre on Transnational Organized Crime | UNODC  | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime                        |
| SDGs       | Sustainable Development Goals  | UNOPS  | United Nations Office for Project Services                      |
| SICAD      | Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies  | UNSSC  | United Nations System Staff College                             |
| SME        | Small and Medium-sized Enterprises   | UNTOC  | United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime |
| SP         | Special Purpose  | VNGOC  | Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs                                   |
| SPIA       | Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs   | WACAP  | West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors     |
| StAR       | Stolen Asset Recovery  | WAEMU  | West African Economic and Monetary Union                        |
| SW         | Sex Workers  | WCO    | World Customs Organization                                      |
| TB         | Tuberculosis   | WHO    | World Health Organization                                       |
| TCU        | Transnational Crime Units  |        |   |



# Foreword



7

UNODC Executive Director, Yury Fedotov, briefing the United Nations Security Council. Photo: UN Photo/Evan Schneider.

I am proud to present the 2015 Annual Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

In 2015 we marked the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, and celebrated the agreement of far-reaching and forward-thinking Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals. Despite these great milestones, it was also a troubled year as the international community sought to respond to continuing conflict and the refugee and migration crises, and to the threats and challenges posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

The need for integrated, coordinated responses to these shared problems has never been clearer.

The 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and its Doha Declaration called for integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider agenda of the UN, underscoring the fact that the rule of law and sustainable development are interrelated and mutually reinforcing.

The Sixth Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption in Saint Petersburg highlighted the importance of countering corruption to achieving global goals.

The preparations for the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the world drug problem continued to put the spotlight on balanced approaches to issues of drugs and health, drugs and crime, human rights, security and safety, emerging challenges and sustainable development.

In all these areas under our mandate, UNODC supports countries through integrated country, regional, inter-regional and global programming, in line with results-based management and in close cooperation with our UN and other partners.

The Office has continued to deliver results both at headquarters and in the field in an increasingly challenging budget environment, while implementing Secretariat-wide reforms aimed at improving efficiency.

We are proud of our successes in 2015, and we remain committed to supporting all countries in managing the challenges of today and to meeting the needs of those we serve.



Yury Fedotov

Executive Director Yury Fedotov

# Strategic narrative

8

## UNODC in the new development agenda

Both the June 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by United Nations Member States on 25 September 2015, represent watershed moments in the history of the United Nations. The new agenda is the result of an inclusive process of negotiation and consultation among the United Nations' 193 Member States, as well as members of the academic community, civil society and the general public, and provides a comprehensive and universal framework for development over the next 15 years.

For the first time, the development agenda also explicitly recognizes the interrelationship between sustainable development on the one hand, and threats from crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism on the other. This linkage was also advocated at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, hosted by the Government of Qatar in Doha, April 2015. The Doha Declaration reiterated the importance of promoting peaceful, corruption-free and inclusive societies for sustainable development, with a focus on a people-centred approach that provides access to justice for all

and builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The strong connections between rule of law, security and sustainable development, increasingly require greater coordination and cooperation among national agencies as

well as among regional and international organizations, including the United Nations entities. UNODC, with its specific mandates and experience in mobilizing transnational cooperation, is well placed to work together at a country, regional, inter-regional and global level, in order to help Member States to both better understand the nature of the threats they face as well as to

address these threats within the context of their development goals, plans and strategies.

**"We shall have neither peace nor development without respect for human rights and the rule of law."**

United Nations Secretary-General  
Ban Ki-moon

**"International drug policy is not an end; it is the means to put people first."**

UNODC Executive Director  
Yury Fedotov

UNODC's comparative advantage lies in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the relevant United Nations conventions, standards and norms through a range of actions including: generating, analysing and exchanging comparative data on transnational threats; promoting cross-border cooperation and ensuring access to technical expertise, global knowledge products and best international practices to fight organized crime and

illicit trafficking, corruption, and terrorism; and promoting criminal justice reform, law enforcement, drug demand reduction, and HIV and AIDS prevention.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## 17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

9



Secretary-General together with staff at the Vienna International Centre in Austria. Photo: United Nations Information Service Vienna.



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the opening of the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha in 2015. Photo: UN Photo/Iskendered Dibebe.

UNODC has, for instance, taken a leading role in working with Member States to more comprehensively understand their information needs for better policies to address violence, crime, and enhanced justice systems, within the context of the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets. In 2015, UNODC supported the adoption of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, representing a major milestone in improving crime statistics worldwide and providing a solid basis for defining relevant indicators across different jurisdictions.

Through its integrated programming at a country, regional, inter-regional and global level, UNODC is working in a co-ordinated way to translate this improved evidence and understanding of trends into support to Member States for healthier and safer communities. In this annual report, the main thematic priorities of the Office are covered, ranging from transnational organized crime to illicit trafficking; from alternative development to corruption; from criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention; and from research

and trend analysis to policy support. This is also accompanied by separate, detailed online results-based reports that enable Member States to review the progress made against agreed upon outcomes and to get an overview of the remaining challenges.

Moving forward, the Office will strengthen its ability to create and participate in wide ranging partnerships, including those at the country level through the UN country teams. It is critical that the Office be able to provide all of government support to encourage the creation of coherent and mutually supportive policy frameworks in all our issue areas and indeed, to contribute to positive developmental outcomes out court.

### **Outcome of the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

In the same spirit of integration of criminal justice issues into the broader development agenda, the April 2015 UN



Opening of the 58th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna in 2015.  
Photo: United Nations Information Service Vienna.

Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice produced the Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation. The Declaration affirmed the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination. It also acknowledged interrelated and mutually reinforcing nature of rule of law and sustainable development, welcoming the inclusion of these issues into the new global Agenda.

In order to implement the Doha Declaration, the Office is engaged in launching an integrated programme to encourage a culture of the rule of law through schools, communities and the criminal justice system.

For more information on the 13th UN Crime Congress, please visit [www.unodc.org/congress](http://www.unodc.org/congress).

## UNGASS 2016

Preparations for the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the world drug problem, April 2016, were well ongoing during 2015. UNODC supported the preparatory process led by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Promoting inclusivity, as mandated by the General Assembly, UNODC systematically supported the participation by the wider United Nations system and civil society, as well as supporting the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the organizational and substantive UNGASS preparations by, among others, drafting discussion papers for the interactive round tables. Important was that the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem were considered complementary and mutually reinforcing, underlining the need to adopt a balanced approach that tackles both, the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem.

For more information on UNGASS 2016, please visit [www.ungass2016.org](http://www.ungass2016.org)

# Drugs, health and trafficking

12

## UNODC: Promoting good health and well-being; providing legitimate opportunities to reduce illicit crop cultivation; and tackling drug trafficking through enhanced partnerships and networks

Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 16 are at the heart of the work of UNODC. The former – ensuring good health and well-being – sees the Office promote an approach grounded in health, social protection and cohesion, and pays special attention to the people, groups and countries most in need. The latter – which looks to promote peace, justice and inclusive societies – is reflected in UNODC's work to provide normative, analytical and operational assistance to Member States to strengthen the effectiveness, fairness and accountability of their criminal justice institutions to tackle illicit drugs, among others.

UNODC upholds a balanced and comprehensive approach to the drugs problem addressing both supply and demand and backed up by evidence-based responses focusing on community cohesion, and prevention, treatment, HIV, social rehabilitation and integration, and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods. UNODC advocates access to controlled substances for legitimate medical purposes – including pain medication – while preventing their misuse and diversion.

The United Nations champions a stronger focus on the health and human rights of all people who use drugs, including those who inject drugs and those vulnerable to HIV or are living with HIV. But there remain serious gaps in service provision – in recent years only one in six drug users globally has had access to drug dependence treatment services, less than eight per cent have access to evidence-based life-saving HIV prevention

services such as needle and syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy (OST), and 14 per cent to antiretroviral therapy (ART). According to the latest World Drug Report, around 207,000 drug-related deaths occurred in 2014.

Science plays a critical role. Increasingly, UNODC is building cooperation between the institutional bodies of the drug control system, UN agencies and the scientific community to drive work that is evidenced-based. To that end, important partnerships have been formed with the World Health Organization (WHO) on a range of issues as well as the Secretariat and other Co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)<sup>1</sup>.

UNODC also recognizes the critical role played by civil society organizations (CSOs) and has developed strong partnerships with global and regional organizations, including those representing the population of people who use drugs. Together with Governments, CSOs are also essential partners in the implementation of projects at the country level.

The use of drugs for non-medical purposes threaten public health, inflicting a heavy toll on users and their families, with the most vulnerable and marginalized groups hit hardest. But the larger community also suffers; illicit drug use can place a burden on health care and criminal justice systems. Moreover, in the absence of comprehensive prevention, treatment and care services recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS<sup>2</sup>, injecting drug use contributes to the further spread of HIV, viral hepatitis and tuberculosis.

An effective global response to the drug use challenge must include an extensive continuum of interventions at every level of vulnerability, including: prevention of drug use and



## MANDATE

UNODC receives its mandate to address the global drug problem from the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and three major international drug control treaties: the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. Its drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation efforts focus on decreasing vulnerability in the general population, as well as among at-risk groups, including women, youth, prisoners, people who have been trafficked and people living with HIV and AIDS.

In addition, UNODC is the guardian of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the Office helps States implement international standards and United Nations resolutions that call for universal access to health care, including HIV prevention, treatment and care services, for people living and working in prisons. UNODC, as a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, is the convening agency for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among people who use drugs and for people in prisons.



Chocolate produced within the framework of a UNODC alternative livelihood project at a trade fare in Colombia. Photo: UNODC Colombia.

treatment of drug use disorders; addressing HIV and hepatitis transmission and tuberculosis; preventing overdose deaths and other health and social consequences of use; promoting public safety and local community restoration; ensuring environmental protection; and restructuring national, regional and global policies.

Investing in drug use prevention and drug use disorder treatment, care and support for drug users lowers health-care costs, improves security and contributes to social cohesion and development. Drug users – including those living with HIV – can be helped, their addiction can be treated, and these individuals can recover and become fully contributing members of their community. It is possible to prevent HIV infection among people who use drugs, people in prisons and other vulnerable groups by guaranteeing universal access to the comprehensive package of HIV prevention, treatment and care services.

In most countries, HIV, viral hepatitis and TB prevalence among people in prisons and other closed settings are higher than in the general population. However, access to HIV and other health care services in prisons is often lacking and these services are rarely equivalent to those available in the community. Access to condoms, needle and syringe programmes (NSP), Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST), HIV testing and counselling (HTC), as antiretroviral therapy (ART) and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) remains limited in prisons and other closed settings. Globally, NSP is only available in a few prisons in seven countries and OST in prisons in only 43 countries. TB screening, early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and comprehensive hepatitis programmes are often unavailable in prisons. The absence or interruption of health care services such as ART, OST, tuberculosis treatment or viral hepatitis treatment has serious implications for treatment outcomes and risks for HIV/TB transmission and of developing resistance for medications.

Often closely linked with organized crime, illicit drug production and trafficking damage communities, undermine security and impede development. Yet marginalized small farmer families who cultivate illicit drug crops in remote areas are often alienated from national development interventions and lack the capacity and know-how to move

towards sustainable legitimate economic activities. Alternative development provides an economically viable, legal alternative to poor rural communities involved in growing coca bush, opium poppy or cannabis plant. It extends beyond crop substitution and sets a framework for a broader sustainable rural development approach in the areas affected by illicit crop cultivation.

Drug trafficking continues to be the most lucrative form of business for criminals. The trafficking of Afghan opiates is harmful in not only the destination countries, but also in those of origin and transit. There are strong inter-linkages between drug trafficking and the spread of crime, corruption, drug abuse and HIV infection, and this has serious implications for the legal, political, economic, and social stability. All countries, drug producing, transit and consumption, alike have a stake in fighting this. UNODC is addressing drug supply through strengthened networks of cooperation. Such approaches are based on the principle of shared responsibility and the need to build national, regional and international efforts in a comprehensive strategy on the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs.

## WHAT WE DO

UNODC encourages and supports evidence-based policies and interventions that are based on a public health, human rights and a development-oriented approach to preventing drug use, treating drug use disorders, reducing the health and social burden it creates and providing licit-income generating activities. The Office promotes the integration of evidence-based drug prevention and treatment, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods into mainstream health, social welfare and development systems to ensure that prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation programmes as well as licit-income generating activities are accessible to all who need them.

On the demand side, UNODC:

- Works actively to bridge the gap between policy and science with regard to drug prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, and harm reduction<sup>3</sup> for HIV prevention;



# Countering narcotics: Afghanistan Drug Reporting System launched



15

Afghan Minister for Counter Narcotics, Salamat Azimi, speaking at the launch event of the ADRS in Kabul.  
Photo: UNAMA/Sayed Mohammad Sha.

In 2015, UNODC and the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics launched the Afghanistan Drug Reporting System (ADRS), the latest project in their partnership of more than three years. This tool is the first ever comprehensive and interactive online system for all counter-narcotics related data in the country.

According to the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, the ADRS is a key component of its leadership and coordination role in countering drugs, since it compiles, by sector and location, verified data from all nine entities involved in counter-narcotics related initiatives: the Afghan Ministries of Justice, Interior, Public Health, Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, and the Attorney General's Office, together with international partners

which include the Bureau of International Law Enforcement and UNODC.

The ADRS represents a key tool for policy makers, members of the international community and all those involved in countering narcotics in Afghanistan which can use the system to access the most current data on all available narcotics related indicators in the country – including eradication, cultivation, drug price, seizures, imprisonment, treatment capacity, and alternative development initiatives – in order to inform trend analysis, policy development and evaluation. The ADRS forms part of a group of joint initiatives between UNODC and the Afghan Government, together with the Annual Opium Survey and the Afghanistan Drug Report, which underpin their research capacity-building partnership in the country.

- Advocates for the expansion of the coverage and quality of drug prevention and treatment, and HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who use drugs and for people in prisons and other closed settings based on scientific evidence and human rights, as well as for increased access to controlled drugs for medical purposes whilst preventing diversion and abuse;
- Promotes effective and ethical prevention of drug use, as well as treatment, care and rehabilitation for all people who suffer from drug use disorders, based on scientific evidence, international standards and guidelines; and
- Supports countries towards eliminating HIV, hepatitis and tuberculosis through providing evidence based and gender sensitive HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs and for people living and working in prisons and other closed settings.

On the supply side, UNODC:

- Supports local, national and international efforts to reduce illicit cultivation of crops used to produce drugs and promotes viable economic alternatives for farmers who grow illicit crops. Sustainable livelihood programmes help improve social and economic conditions of vulnerable communities affected by drug-use or other drug-related activities, including prisoners and youth; and
- Strengthens regional and international cooperation to mount a comprehensive and coordinated response to drug cultivation, production and trafficking, especially through enhanced regional mechanisms.

## 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

Untreated substance use disorders place psychological, economic, social, security and health burdens on individuals and society as a whole. Drug dependence is multi-factorial health disorder that often follows the course of a relapsing and remitting chronic disease. Drug dependent individuals may be easily controlled and victimized by organized crime, and induced to drug smuggling, sex work, illegal activities

and unlawful behaviour, thus contributing to undermining security and social cohesion. Last, but not the least, drug use is contributing to the spread of HIV and viral Hepatitis.

Scientific evidence supports that some people are more susceptible to drug use due to genetic factors, mental health conditions, problematic family situations or low socio-economic status. Additionally, scientific evidence demonstrates that drug use can be both prevented and treated. UNODC works with Member States across the globe to implement effective prevention and treatment interventions that save lives and increase community well-being. The Office promotes effective treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence in particular for the most vulnerable populations such as women, children and persons in contact with the justice system. UNODC assists countries in the implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based, and gender-responsive services for prevention of drug use and treatment of drug use disorders, including for those living and working in prison settings, as well as of HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs and for people living and working in prisons.

UNODC is committed to the highest standards of ethics and care and the promotion of human rights for people who use drugs and people in prisons including voluntary interventions with the informed consent of the patient, non-discriminatory practices and confidentiality.

## Preventing drug use and other risky behaviours

Effective prevention of drug use addresses the vulnerabilities that put children and young people at risk of starting to use drugs or other risky behaviours. Families can be one of the strongest protective factors in the lives of children and early adolescence. Poor parenting, family dysfunction, neglect and abuse are some of the strongest risk factors associated to a range of risky behaviours, including substance abuse. Conversely, responsive and warm parenting and monitoring are among the strongest protective factors, even in poor and marginalized communities and family skills training programmes have been shown to be



# Peru in focus: youth sports against gang violence



Youth sports against violence in Peru.  
Photo: DeportVida.



17

UNODC's office in Peru together with UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament jointly manage a youth sports programme aiming to enhance community development and reduce crime. The programme also provides intensive training for coaches and mentors on sportsmanship, ethics and fair play as a tool to prevent young people from being involved in criminal activities.

In this context, UNODC and its UN partners, together with the Government of Peru, developed a youth-oriented sports initiative aimed at reducing crime rates associated with gang violence. The project is likewise supported by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, providing healthy lifestyle alternatives and promoting fair play on and off the field among more than 24,000 teenagers.

Luis Miguel Gonzales Rosell, Director of the Trujillo-based NGO DeportVida, describes a number of innovative practices that have been implemented by UNODC since the start of the sports programme: "Ethical conduct, rather than winning a championship, is now the core of what we organize at the community and municipal level, and so the kids and their parents enjoy the programme much more. The initiative helps us to keep at-risk kids off the streets, and to ultimately reduce crime, including gang violence."

The project is part of a broader effort among the United Nations in Peru to prevent drug use and risky behaviour. Other elements being implemented are the promotion of alternatives to youth incarceration, including community service for non-violent offenders, and the enhancement of vocational and entrepreneurial programmes in poor and crime-stricken areas, particularly for women and adolescents.



Evidence-based Families and Schools Together (FAST) Programme in Central Asia.  
Photo: UNODC.

effective and cost-effective in preventing drug use, substance abuse, and other risky behaviours including violence.

While drug use prevention is effective when based on scientific evidence, too many prevention activities are, unfortunately, improvised and not evaluated. In this context, UNODC continued the dissemination of the International Standards on Prevention of Drug Use initiated in 2013 and 2014. More than 280 policy makers and other national stakeholders from more than 30 countries discussed and planned how to improve and how to evaluate the national drug prevention systems of their countries in keeping with the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, so that they become an effective and cost-effective investment in the well-being of children, youth, their families and communities. The Standards were used to improve the knowledge and understanding of evidence-based prevention of over 280 policy makers in 30 countries, as well as to guide them in planning an improved drug prevention response.

In coordination with the Colombian Ministry of Justice, UNODC supported the launch of a new National Campaign to Prevent Drug Abuse (*'Las drogas pueden cambiar tus planes. Métele mente y decide'*) during 2015. The campaign

was launched in the city of Medellín with the participation of national counterparts, 300 local prevention leaders, and coverage by national and local media. The campaign reached close to one million people through nationwide television and radio.

In Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, UNODC continued supporting capacity building in the area of prevention through the *Familias Fuertes* ("Strong Families") programme. This has been carried out with success also in Central America, namely in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama, with the active participation of officials from national institutions, NGO workers and local communities.

In addition, in Bolivia and Ecuador, training for local communities and professionals was carried out, with the aim of strengthening the work done in drug use prevention. These activities also helped to reinforce networks, foster the collaboration between civil society and specialized public entities, and promote the involvement of local communities in prevention initiatives (such as the "Andean Youth Initiative").

A tripartite cooperation between UNODC, the Government of Cabo Verde, and the Portuguese General-Directorate for



# Promoting evidence-based drug prevention

Since 2010, UNODC has been piloting evidence-based programmes across the globe. In 2015 alone, the work of the Office reached 2,500 parents and children in 13 countries from Central Asia, South East Europe, Central America and the Caribbean and South America, positively strengthening the attachment between parents and children, as well as their behaviour in the family and in school. These are protective not only against drug use and substance abuse, but also against child maltreatment and youth violence. In line with this, over 330 facilitators and trainers were trained in 2015 to allow countries to sustain this work in the future.

Similarly, the piloting of evidence-based school-based prevention for early adolescents continued in five countries. Serbia completed the piloting of Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence (LQSFA) to the benefit of around 1,600 students and the preliminary analysis of the post test results indicated a significant impact at the level of strengthening substance use refusal skills and perception of harm of alcohol among these students. The programme has also been launched in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro.

19

Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies (SICAD), aims to strengthen drug prevention in schools. Within this, in 2015 UNODC provided the technical assistance in the initial phase of adapting the “Me and the Others” programme applied by Portugal into the Cabo Verdean context. In Togo, UNODC supported the integration of drug prevention into the national curriculum.

In Nigeria, “UNPLUGGED”, an evidence-based drug prevention programme in schools, was implemented. Following this initial training, data was collected across the five participating schools showing improved teacher-student relations and school administrations reporting improved ability of teachers to identify possible drug use.

In Madagascar, UNODC supported the implementation of training on drug use prevention based on the UN International Standards. This activity targeted both Government officials and CSOs.

UNODC also conducted drug use research in schools reaching over 1,800 youth aged 14–18 in 10 schools.

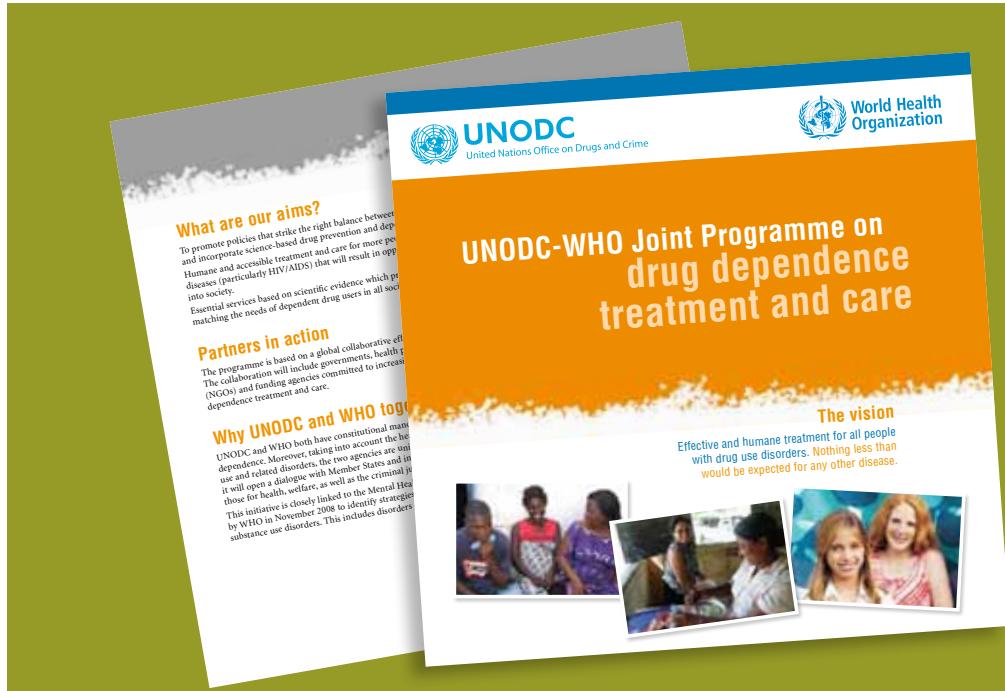
In the Caribbean, UNODC supported rapid assessments on the situation of drugs in the British Virgin Islands, and on

the situation of HIV and AIDS in Prisons in Barbados as well as in Trinidad and Tobago. The Office also supported the participation of officials from Trinidad and Tobago as well as the Dominican Republic in an Evaluation Methodology workshop aimed to facilitate training on evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes in the region.

## Drug dependence treatment and care for all

According to the 2015 World Drug Report, around 27 million were problem drug users in 2013, with only a minority being able to access treatment and care services.

In 2015, several major milestones were set in different parts of the world to meet this challenge. In Senegal, UNODC supported the opening of the first specialized drug treatment service; in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Cambodia pilots of community-based treatment as an alternative to compulsory detention were successfully concluded; Viet Nam saw the establishment of peer recovery support groups for patients in methadone



Brochure of the UNODC-WHO joint programme.

maintenance therapy; while in four countries in West Africa, as well as in Lao PDR and Mozambique, guidelines were developed.

Since the initiation of the programme, UNODC's Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section (PTRS) delivered training and treatment and social protection interventions in six countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Liberia, and Pakistan), with the programme active in two countries during 2015. In addition, this year the capacity of 140 practitioners (including medical doctors, psychologists, counsellors and health workers) in delivering basic counselling and/or the psychosocial protocols for children and adolescents was increased in the Herat, Kabul, Balkh, Badakhshan and Nangarhar provinces of Afghanistan with the improvement documented through a pre- and post-test questionnaire.

In the State of Palestine, UNODC organized a series of trainings to support an evidence-based drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation system for the National Rehabilitation Centre and facilitated the establishment of the first national rehabilitation and treatment centre for drug addiction treatment in Bethlehem.

In Ecuador and Bolivia, through the PREDEM project (Focus: Demand Reduction in Andean Countries), personnel from the social, mental and health sections of prisons in Quito, Santa Cruz and La Paz, received specialized training to strengthen the provision of treatment services in prisons. In addition, in Bolivia UNODC worked with a Hospital in La Paz in strengthening the delivery of specialized treatment services, and supported the exchange of successful practices related to treatment between public entities and the local community.

Two treatment units – a psychosocial support space and a drug-free unit – have been established in Cabo Verde at the Central Prison in Praia and initiated its operation.

In 2015 UNODC organized several different capacity building sessions using the Treatnet Training package on drug dependence treatment in Benin, Togo, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire (with a dedicated Master trainers team. 191 professionals in West Africa were trained).

In Nigeria, a training course on how to provide community-based treatment for people with drug problems was organized in Lagos in October 2015. Representatives from five CSOs attended the course.



# Promoting comprehensive multidisciplinary approaches

Jointly with WHO, UNODC runs a programme on drug dependence treatment and care, which aims to provide humane and accessible support to greater numbers of people with drug dependence and drug-related health problems in low- and middle-income countries, resulting in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Rooted in an evidence-based understanding of drug dependence as a health issue rather than a crime, the programme places treatment and care of drug use disorders within mainstream health-care systems. The best results are achieved when a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach, which includes diversified pharmacological and psychosocial interventions, is available to respond to the different needs of the patient.

In 2015, the programme successfully trained more than 1,100 practitioners in 17 countries. Thanks to these trainings, the project potentially delivered improved treatment, and care and rehabilitation services to almost 20,000 people. During the year, UNODC-WHO lead the development of the 'International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders – A draft for field testing' which will be finalized and launched in 2016.

21

In Cabo Verde, three training Sessions on Drug Community-Based Treatment and Care Services for Drug Users and on the One Stop Shop approach took place for around 70 representatives from civil society.

## HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs and people in prisons and other closed settings

Sharing injection equipment is the main driver of HIV epidemics among the population of people who inject drugs. People who inject drugs are 24 times more likely to acquire new HIV infections than adults in the general population. An estimated 13 per cent of the people who inject drugs live with HIV and more than 50 per cent with hepatitis C.

Access to sterile needles and syringes and opioid substitution therapy are the two most effective measures to prevent HIV and hepatitis C among people who inject drugs. However laws, stigma, discrimination and incarceration are often the main barriers for people who inject drugs to access these services.

People in prisons typically come from socially and educationally disadvantaged groups with poor access to prevention and health care in the community. The populations at highest risk for HIV, TB, hepatitis B and C infections in the community, such as people who inject drugs and sex workers, are over-represented in prison populations. In the absence of preventive measures, transmission occurs in prisons.

Over the course of the year, UNODC assisted Member States, civil society organizations and other partners to develop, adopt and implement strategies and programmes on HIV and AIDS in line with the "WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users" in 24 countries and the UNODC/ILO/UNDP/WHO/UNAIDS Policy Brief on "HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions" in 33 countries.

During 2015, the key results achieved by UNODC in its 24 high priority countries for injecting drug use and HIV included: adopted and implemented strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS; enhanced collaboration between law enforcement authorities and civil society; increased ca-



Participants at a meeting of the Asian Network of People who Use Drugs (ANPUD).  
Photo: ANPUD.

pacity to advocate for and implement the comprehensive package of HIV interventions; and strengthened dialogue on HIV, drug policies and human rights.

UNODC assisted in expanding opium substitution therapies; strengthening national rehabilitation and drug treatment and drop-in centres and programmes; and HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care services for people who inject drugs (PWIDs). For example in Kenya, UNODC handed over to respective county governments three new or refurbished, fully equipped OST clinics in the coast region (Malindi, Mombasa) that can provide services to over 2,000 people who inject drugs annually. To date, over 300 clients have been enrolled in the programme in the coast region, and another 500 in Nairobi. In addition, the Office supported the development of National and County Standard Operating Procedures for Medically Assisted Treatment (methadone). In order to support service delivery, UNODC enhanced the capacities, through workshops, mentorship and study tours for over 150 services providers, including clinical officers, policy makers and civil society. In supporting life-changing service implementation and addressing stigma and discrimination towards people who use and inject drugs, UNODC has also supported numerous sensiti-

zations and advocacy initiatives to ensure that service implementation is supported in the community. Great efforts have also been put in the development of a national real-time monitoring system for HIV service provision for people who inject drugs.

#### ► Sub-Saharan Africa

UNODC's HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Prisons Settings in sub-Saharan Africa Project is being implemented in 10 Sub-Saharan countries: Angola, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania (including Zanzibar), Zambia and Zimbabwe. The project aims at putting better policies and strategies in place together with the resources needed to support them, so that prisoners' needs related to HIV and AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support are addressed. In pursuance of these objectives, the project also aims at generating strategic information and building capacities as well as developing and enhancing partnerships with relevant regional bodies.

During 2015, HIV and AIDS related assessments and reviews including in prisons were conducted in Ethiopia, Nigeria,



# Working with civil society

During 2015, financial support was also provided to seven civil society organizations enabling them to address HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among people who use drugs. For example, the Asian Network of People who Use Drugs (ANPUD) increased awareness and treatment literacy level among the community of people who inject drugs in

India, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Nepal and increased demand for diagnosis and access to treatment for Viral Hepatitis C (HCV). UNODC provided technical support to the many national CSOs working on drug prevention and care in Nigeria by sharing lessons and best practices to implement HIV prevention activities targeted at people who inject drugs.

23

South Africa and Zambia. In South Africa, UNODC continued to support the process for programmatic mapping and size estimation of key populations (sex workers, men having sex with men, people who inject drugs and transgender people), to estimate the number of people who should be reached with services. The formative assessment has been finalized. A study on people who inject drugs in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia was first of its kind in the country and was subject to great interest.

UNODC supported the Zambia Prison Service and the Prison Care and Counselling Association (PRISSCA), to convene a meeting for 21 High Court Justices. The meeting objectives were to sensitize the judiciary on current prison health conditions and HIV Prevention in Prison Settings and develop a roadmap to promote non-custodial sentencing for minor offences based on current evidence on prison conditions and prison health in line with recommendations of the legal and policy framework review and the SADC Minimum Standards.

The Office also supported the review of penal codes in a number of countries supporting the issues pertaining to rights of people living with HIV and/or rules pertaining to

HIV and AIDS in prisons in Tanzania, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, as well as in Viet Nam. Meanwhile in Mauritius, UNODC supported capacity building activities for 40 prison staff on psychosocial support and counselling for people who use drugs for which the UNODC TreatNet package was used. In terms of assessing and improving the health services in prison settings, UNODC assisted several countries, including Ethiopia, Lesotho, Tanzania, and Malawi. The assessments helped discern good practices and recommend additional effective, human rights, evidence-based and gender sensitive responses, to assess the availability, accessibility, quality and sustainability of HIV and AIDS services as well as the health infrastructures, including water and sanitation, and establish the extent of support that UNODC could provide.

In Namibia the Office assisted in the development of the Health in Correctional Institutions Policy and Strategic Plan and the development of a draft M&E plan, to assist in the tracking of milestones towards achievement of priorities and indicators identified in the Strategic Plan.

During 2015, the Office also provided substantive inputs in the development of the Road Map to prevent and treat HIV

among people who use drugs, process led by the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) to outline the dual epidemics of drug use and HIV. The document will be used by the Government to initiate discussion about an HIV and AIDS Strategy addressing people who inject drugs in South Africa.

#### ► The Middle East and North Africa

In close partnership with civil society organizations, UNODC continued to provide comprehensive HIV services for people who inject drugs through drop-in centres and outreach programmes in the West Bank and Gaza. Following the Methadone maintenance treatment pilot intervention, which was initiated in May 2014, the Ministry of Health opened an OST clinic in Ramallah: a psychiatrist, a general practitioner, a social worker, a psychologist, a nurse, and a pharmacist are currently posted at the clinic. In 2015, 456 people who inject drugs benefitted from these services. In Egypt, these services were scaled up and their coverage increased through two civil society organizations. At present, five outreach teams comprising social workers and former drug users are providing free anonymous HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who inject drugs, people living with HIV and their partners and caregivers at three locations in Alexandria and in 12 locations in Luxor. Around 433 people (422 males and 11 females) have visited the drop-in centres. During the reporting period, 813 clients were screened for HIV, 384 clients were tested for hepatitis B, and a total of 375 clients were screened for hepatitis C.

During 2015, the Office also actively advocated for HIV, TB, hepatitis B and C, voluntary counselling and testing, and peer education services in prisons in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. UNODC additionally provided technical support to an important campaign on HIV issues in Libya, which was launched in October 2015. One of the objectives of this campaign was to introduce HIV counselling and testing services to people living in prisons.

#### ► South Asia

In Central and South Asia, UNODC continued to increase capacity to reduce the spread of drug related HIV and AIDS among high risk populations in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. In Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan, UNODC

enhanced the capacity of Governments, NGOs, and CBOs to deliver a comprehensive package of HIV and AIDS services for women who use drugs (including sex workers and spouses of male drug users), female prisoners and women living with HIV and AIDS. The main goal was to improve access of women to existing harm reduction services for HIV prevention and develop new female-specific services and effective referral systems to female health service providers.

The Office also continued to support Drop-in-Centres (DICs) in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. In Afghanistan, comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who inject drugs were provided to Afghan returnees in Herat province through two NGOs, WADAN and KOR. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, services were sustained through two DICs in Mashhad City. Three new DICs were identified for expansion of services. In Pakistan, provision of services at Kot Chandna in Mianwali was continued. Also in the region, UNODC enhanced national capacities for the development and implementation of strategies on HIV among people who use drugs – including the deployment of an international HIV and AIDS advisor.

#### ► Latin America

Over the course of 2015, UNODC participated in specialized working groups in Latin America, focusing on specific thematic aspects, such as HIV in prisons, and police institutions' awareness. UNODC also supported UNAIDS virtual consultation to define its 2016-2020 strategy, and provided recommendations to local authorities on prevention of HIV transmission among persons deprived of liberty.

In Brazil, UNODC worked with prisoners and prison staff to raise awareness on the risks associated to prisons. This work was presented during the 10th HIV/AIDS National Congress in November 2015, which was attended by representatives from health services, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders in the country.

An educational campaign in the country was implemented in three sites: the Central Prison of Porto Alegre; the State Jacuí Penitentiary, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul; and the Bangú Complex, in Rio de Janeiro. This campaign aimed to strengthen the understanding and awareness



about important barriers to the access by prison populations to TB and HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care services and will contribute to improve the existing workflow of prevention, treatment and care of TB and TB/HIV in prison settings.

In Bolivia three pilot models on selective and indicative drug prevention and treatment of drug addiction, tailored to the specific needs of young prisoners were implemented with the support of UNODC. The models aimed mainly at supporting vulnerable populations and risk groups (adolescents, youth involved in gangs, juvenile offenders, women, families, and so forth).

#### ► Southeast Asia

In Viet Nam, training was provided to law enforcement agencies and CSOs on building partnerships between local police and authorities and care and support for people who use drugs. The HIV and AIDS epidemic remains concentrated primarily among three populations: PWIDs, sex workers (SW) and men who have sex with men (MSM). As a result of the above and other efforts by relevant partners, the epidemic has begun to stabilize, and there is evidence of a decrease in new infections.

UNODC further enhanced technical skills of Government and civil society staff, strengthened national monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who inject drugs, and improved availability and quality of data on injecting drug use and HIV. Studies and assessments on drug use and HIV and AIDS risk groups supported by UNODC promoted development and advocacy for evidence-informed strategies, policies and programmes, and helped prioritization and costing of harm reduction activities in partnership with civil society.

The Office also promoted the implementation of the comprehensive package of interventions of HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings in all high priority countries for prisons and HIV. For example, UNODC is working with the Government of Viet Nam to provide OST as part of the comprehensive HIV service package for people who are living and working in prisons. The

first prison-based Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT) Service Unit in Phu Son Prison was launched in September 2015 with a plan to scale up this service to cover more prisons in 2016.

#### **Supporting policy and legislative work and access to justice and human rights**

In countries such as Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Viet Nam, the Office worked with Governments to develop domestic laws and procedures, policies and action plans as well as training on drug use and drug dependence treatment in line with international standards and to apply internationally harmonized indicators and tools in the assessment of interventions.

In Nigeria, for example, a National Drug Control Master Plan (NDCMP) for 2015-2019 was approved; in Côte d'Ivoire, the country's drug control law was finalized by national experts, shifting the approach towards promoting education, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration as opportunities and alternatives to prison for drug users and drug dependent individuals. Meanwhile in the Philippines, a national strategy for guidance for community-based treatment and care services for people affected by drug use and dependence was launched. In Myanmar, UNODC contributed to the successful effort to remove sections from new legislations limiting access to HIV services for people who use drugs. UNODC also continues to facilitate and advise consultations on an amendment to previous legislation on drugs and drug use.

Meanwhile in South America, UNODC worked with Colombian national authorities in the development of work-sessions, in different regions of the country, focusing on the design and implementation of the national policy and related measures against drugs. The sessions facilitated the participation of local stakeholders and the identification of key areas to be addressed, including access to treatment services and the development of local plans on drug use and drug dependence treatment. In Paraguay, UNODC started work with national authorities to support the development of a National Drug Policy.

With a focus on Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and through the PREDEM project (aimed at promoting demand reduction in the Andean countries), UNODC also continued to support the development of treatment centres in South America (24 in total). The Office also supported research on the use of drugs at universities.

To support collaboration between law enforcement sector and civil society organizations in the context of HIV and drug use, a UNODC training programme reached over 2,100 law enforcement officers, representatives of civil society and community-based organizations (CBO), health, social, educational, and justice sectors in 21 countries.

At the regional level, UNODC provided technical assistance for research and assessments across South Asia. Noteworthy among these were a study on women drug use in eight states of Northeast India, and Risk and HIV vulnerability assessments of women drug users completed in four districts of Nepal.

Ahead of the United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the world drug problem, UNODC facilitated seven regional dialogues in order to provide technical support, including on drug policies and their impact on HIV.

In Central Asia an assessment of drug treatment services in countries within the region was finalized, an international study on alternatives to incarceration was conducted and the management, networking and coordination in the drug treatment field were reinforced. Amongst several trainings, one was held on the treatment of female drug users in Astana with participants from four countries from the region.

In the Arab region, UNODC supported studies and assessments to provide information on drug use and drug situation, in Egypt, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates. The Office further supported Governments with Arabic language material on the standards and raised awareness. In the United Arab Emirates, UNODC supported the establishment of a national task force on drug demand reduction to oversee the development, implementation, and evaluation of a national drug demand reduction strategy and to serve as data provider for the National Drug Observatory. Fur-

thermore, UNODC provided an in-depth technical review of the upcoming national drug control strategy of Bahrain, in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and the National Committee for Combating Drugs.

In Indonesia UNODC trained legal aid organizations to identify needs and opportunities to provide legal assistance to people who use drugs. Paralegal capacities of outreach workers and community representatives were strengthened by training on basic knowledge of narcotics law and regulations, appropriate advocating techniques, mechanisms for reporting human rights violations to the National Commission of Human Rights, and opportunities to observe a court process. Public awareness of alternatives to imprisonment for people who use drugs was enhanced through a strategic media campaign based on cartoons in daily newspapers and a series of education sessions for youth in Makassar with participation of nearly 400 students from two universities and two schools. Hospital contributions to the provision of rehabilitation services for people who use drugs were strengthened through a hospital coordination meeting in Makassar. The aim of the meeting was to build commitment among hospital policy makers to harmonize and provide more effective responses to rehabilitation of drug users.

## Access to controlled substances for medical purposes

A Joint Global Programme between UNODC, WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) addresses this unique aspect of the Conventions dealing with the disparity between access to controlled drugs for medical purposes in a small percentage of countries at a very high level, whilst for greater than 85 per cent of the countries in the world access to this medication is inadequate.

Concretely, the Joint Global Program started an initial pilot in Ghana with the active support of all three implementing partners and the existing networks at the national level in 2014. In 2015, during a mission to the country additional stakeholders were engaged and the efforts in Ghana once again moved ahead. An action plan was created and the Department of Health initiated training to be cascaded to the



community health providers in order to identify and correctly diagnose the level of pain patients are experiencing.

## Alternative development and sustainable livelihoods

Alternative development works when initiatives are informed by a long-term vision and integrated into broader national development strategies. Properly implemented, alternative development and sustainable livelihoods can ensure that crop-cultivating communities have access to viable licit income alternatives and basic social services.

It is increasingly clear that drug crops are grown in areas where poverty and isolation prevail.

Inability to obtain sufficient income from legal activities due to lack of markets, conflict, marginal land and absence of basic infrastructures are push factors for farmers lacking meaningful employment to start or revert to illicit drugs for survival. Although growing illicit crops like coca or opium often helps small rural farmers cope with food shortages and the unpredictability of agricultural markets, economic dependence on illicit crops is not sustainable in the long term.

Forming an enclave in the national economy and excluded from mainstream development, the illicit cultivation of coca bush and opium poppy leaves farmers in the hands of unscrupulous middlemen or mere employees of large commercial farms owned by drug traffickers. Moreover, farmers are continuously confronted with the threat of forced eradication of their illicit crops by the Government, which exacerbates their precarious socio-economic condition.

Alternative development aims to provide sustainable livelihoods to communities that cultivate illicit drug crops, including communities that have stopped illicit cultivation but which used to cultivate illicit drug crops in the past or are vulnerable to starting illicit cultivation in the future. It is an important pillar of UNODC's development oriented drug control work which sees the Office help Member States to implement alternative development with projects in Afghanistan, the Plurinational State of

Bolivia, Colombia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru.

Given that alternative development is part of a wider drug-control strategy, it is important that due consideration is granted to proper sequencing between providing licit livelihood opportunities and eradication. Prior to undertaking eradication measures, it is essential to ensure that small-farmer households have adopted viable and sustainable livelihoods.

The Office works to create licit income-generating activities, provide vocational training, and improve social development. Efforts hinge on the improvement of health, education, basic infrastructure, land tenure, sustainable tourism, and community development and food security, among other areas. Special attention is also given to environmental protection, gender advancement and improving access to markets for alternative development products.

### ► Changing the landscape and products

One example of UNODC's positive alternative development work is in Peru, where new initiatives to strengthen farmers' organizations and the commercialization of alternative development products were undertaken in 2015. Specifically, work with farmers' organizations began in the Alto Huallaga and Ucayali regions. Farmers from the latter signed a 10 year agreement to export aromatic cocoa beans to France, and began to commercialize organic cocoa beans. Consultations with partners in Peru aim to strengthen alternative development in Peru in the long-run including by monitoring alternative development crops and further researching alternative development.

Forestry conservation work in Peru contributed to the launch of sustainable and environmentally friendly housing models in Huánuco engaging local communities in the safeguarding of natural resources while developing local housing projects. This work complements initiatives towards sustainable forestry management.

In Afghanistan, meanwhile, UNODC improved farm and non-farm livelihoods for communities, especially women, by decreasing land ablation and surface runoff. Altogether, some

7,000 hectares of land were placed under protection and 720 hectares under cultivation with the active participation from the communities in undertaking land stabilization and livelihoods activities. By supporting people and institutions in farming licit crops such as pistachios or grapes, a viable alternative to poppy production can become sustainable. In Afghanistan, UNODC contributed to an enabling environment that supported the agricultural producers in Kandahar in adopting licit production. A total of 650 households and five agricultural institutions were involved.

By distributing planting materials (such as seeds and seedlings) and technical assistance in sustainable production practices, UNODC enhanced the food safety and forestry activities for 766 new families in Bolivia, raising the total number of families/beneficiaries of UNODC Alternative Development assistance in the country to nearly 7,000. The increased forestry plantations and food security crops generated \$117,000 in sales revenues and created 448 jobs in 2015.

In Colombia, UNODC continued working with local organizations/producers in the production and commercialization of products. This included work with local producers of fish, avocado, rubber, cocoa, plantain, coffee, pepper and beans, representing over \$ 1 million. Local organizations received support, through training activities on production and commercialization, and through the donation of specialized equipment (i.e. boats to support fishing organizations; and coffee packaging machines to support local coffee producers). Additionally, UNODC worked with local authorities and communities in the development of forest-pasture systems, the application of Cattle and Agriculture Good Practices, the production of eggs and chicken meat.

In Myanmar UNODC supported the establishment of a coffee cooperative. All beneficiary farmers are shareholders, and efforts are currently on-going to strengthen the commercial and technical capacities of the cooperative. It is expected that the cooperative will export the first high-quality coffee in December 2016. UNODC also ensured the provision of 350 Land Use Certificates for participating farmers. Approximately 750 former poppy farmers have started implementation of high quality coffee and tea plantations under the programme and 550

hectares of former opium fields have now been converted to coffee plantation.

#### ▷ Manoeuvring the markets and working with the communities

One way of strengthening licit livelihoods is to increase productivity of selected agri-based value chains, in order to further economic returns for high potential value chains in target areas, while simultaneously offering vulnerable communities affected by drug use or other drug-related activities sustainable livelihoods. The Office has studied the opportunities in Afghanistan and supported key value chains in 11 target districts in three provinces, with a particular focus of supporting the participation of women in high-value economic activities in target value chains.

In its alternative development work UNODC has enforced the concept of a 'social contract' with communities whereby they agree not to cultivate poppy and discourage youth from participating in poppy activities (in particular harvesting) in the targeted districts and provinces. Over 400 individual social contracts have been signed with project beneficiaries and all have been endorsed by community representatives and elders.

In Colombia, the Office promoted competitiveness, good management, and sustainability of alternative development organizations while fostering the social inclusion of productive units.

207 productive projects in affected areas by illicit crops lead to benefiting 50,300 families grouped in 154 small producer organizations in 22 departments and 102 municipalities. In this regard, UNODC's assistance included work with 30 local organizations and/or micro-enterprises on how to improve sales of Alternative Development products in national and international markets; advertising AD products through national fairs; the launch of a cook book giving visibility to the use of the products; and support to local cacao producers to export high quality cacao to Austria, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Further assistance was provided to coffee producer associations to obtain financial resources from other programmes



that support production as part of capacity-building activities and trained farmers to obtain certifications for their production. Two women's organizations were trained which obtained substantial financial resources from other partners.

In 2015, over 300 women were trained during the implementation of various economic development activities. A group of professional Afghan women representing governmental institutions, the private sector and women-led agro-enterprises were sent to Isfahan, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, to receive training on food technology and ISO certification. The trainees will in turn serve as trainers and provide training to women entrepreneurs.

#### ▷ Enhancing the knowledge and capacity of authorities

In order to bolster the capacity of ministries to monitor and report on illicit cultivation, production and seizures, UNODC provided a range of services in 2015. For example, the Office facilitated the sharing of best practices and south-south cooperation on alternative development by enabling the participation of relevant officials from numerous Member States at the International Seminar Workshop on the Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and the Second International Conference on Alternative Development. Held in preparation for the 2016 UNGASS, the meeting brought together over 150 policy makers, experts, development practitioners, members of international organizations and civil society from 27 countries to exchange ideas, discuss lessons learned and to examine alternative development in the context of the global development agenda. UNODC also facilitated missions of Afghan officials to the regional meetings where linkages were made with the regional counterparts and best practices were shared.

### Tackling drug supply

#### ▷ Regional responses reinforced

Afghanistan remains the largest producer of illicit opium in the world and is a significant producer of cannabis resin. The country's illicit drug problem has been spilling over

to neighbouring countries and beyond and to tackle the supply side of the equation, and disrupt criminal networks, a commensurate response is required – one that is coordinated, integrated and transnational.

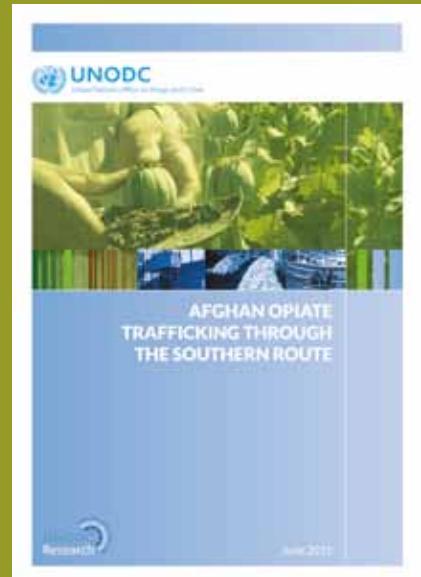
In 2015, UNODC continued to foster the regional alliance in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries in its combat against opium poppy cultivation and opiate trafficking and production by strengthening the cooperation of the actors and increasing their capacity. The efforts to promote regional cooperation culminated in a number of joint operations along with several seizures. This include 30 litres of precursors, 320 kg's of opium, 85 kg's of heroin and 117 kg's of hashish, which were based on information sharing between Drug Liaison Officers (DLOs) and application of advanced investigation measures in the region. Further to these seizures, the countries continued to work on back tracking investigations on 10 major precursor investigation cases, which included seizures of 167 tons of precursor chemicals within the last two years.

In Central Asia UNODC has actively been involved in improving the capacities of the relevant law enforcement agencies in combating illicit drugs and trafficking and continued promoting inter-agency cooperation and agreements as well as regional cooperation since it is vital for combating the threat of illicit drugs coming from Afghanistan.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC) and the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) member countries was drafted to establish means of communication and a legal basis for exchange of information between the two so as to develop regional law enforcement cooperation in countering narcotics in West and Central Asia. Signature phase of this MOU is planned to be held in the third quarter of 2016.

In South-East Asia, UNODC continued to support the six States signatories to the 1993 MoU on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. 2015 saw the adoption of the ninth Sub-regional Action Plan under the MoU which, among others, led to the development of Standard Operating Procedures for joint operations. In cooperation with the

## Afghan heroin now also being trafficked through Africa: new UNODC report



UNODC Global SMART Programme, the capacity of Member States to better detect and interdict illicit drug trafficking was bolstered. Data collection and analysis capacities of ASEAN countries and China have also been supported.

In South America, UNODC continued to support Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, with data to strengthen precursor control measures in the region. This work was carried out through the Prevention of the Diversion of Drugs Precursors Project (PRELAC), which also helped these countries to develop and update specialized research on the chemical substances that are mostly used to produce cocaine in these countries.

### ► Understanding the changing patterns and volumes of drugs

For years Afghanistan has been at the epicentre of the global illicit opiate trade, accounting for well over 80 per cent of production. In 2015, as highlighted in the Afghanistan Opium Survey, poppy cultivation decreased by 19 per cent to 183,000 hectares planted (from the previous record high of 224,000 hectares) resulting in a potential production of 3,300 tons of opium (down by 48 per cent from 6,400 tons in 2014). Although these decreases are greatly welcomed,

the magnitude of Afghanistan's opium economy continues to presents a serious challenge.

While the trafficking of opiates out of Afghanistan – as well as that of precursors into the country – occurs in all directions, they are focused on three major routes: the Southern, Northern and Balkan routes. In 2015, a report on "Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route" was launched, showcasing new analysis on the trend of opiate trafficking to and through parts of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region along the southern route and its correlation with global trade.

Technical assistance was provided in particular to the Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) and those in North Africa, where UNODC co-facilitated international expert group meetings and conferences with a view to analyse illicit drug and precursor trafficking trends and challenges, exchange experiences, identify best practices, and promote multilateral cooperation in addressing illicit trafficking and organized crime.

UNODC continued working with Bolivia, Colombia and Peru to monitor the extent and evolution of coca cultivation. As



In 2015, UNODC produced the first ever report on the trafficking of Afghan heroin through the 'southern route'. Some of its findings indicate that a significant portion of opiates originating in Afghanistan are transiting Africa before being trafficked onwards to Europe, North America and other consumer markets. Although Afghanistan is the largest producer of opium in the world and the 'Balkan route' has traditionally been the primary route for trafficking heroin out of Afghanistan, the Afghan Opiate Trafficking/Southern Route report notes that the 'southern route' is gaining ground in the supply of some European markets. Other findings point to large opiate seizures further out in the Indian Ocean, which highlight the potential for traffickers to send sizeable shipments using boats departing from unofficial ports and jetties along the coast of Iran and Pakistan. During 2014 alone, a

multinational naval partnership in the region, the Combined Maritime Forces, intercepted almost 3.4 tons of heroin on 18 different vessels in the Indian Ocean.

The prominence of African sub-regions as potentially important consumption and transit zones for the trafficking of Afghan heroin along the southern route is another major finding of this report. The wide array of cargo and air links having Africa as a destination or transit point offer many opportunities for traffickers. The report also warns on how Iran and Pakistan face a tremendous challenge in dealing with the large flows of opiates originating from Afghanistan to feed their domestic heroin markets. The location of these neighbouring countries also makes them a major transit point for the trafficking of Afghan opiates along the southern route.

31

done in previous years, this work is part of a Coca Survey (expected to be published in 2016) showing if the coca crop area decreased (or increased) compared to previous years, local territory affected by coca crops, and estimates on potential cocaine production. In addition, this monitoring work also helps the identification of aspects with a negative impact on the environment.

The Office also detected and quantified how many hectares are being grown with poppy and cannabis crops in Mexico, as result of the second monitoring survey carried out from July 2014 to June 2015 under the project "Monitoring system for illicit crops in Mexico". To obtain this information, UNODC collected satellite and aerial images and carried out field overflights to verify the interpretation of the location images.

In 2015, UNODC participated as observer in 58 acts of destruction/incineration of the seized illegal drugs in Bolivia and verified the destruction of 1,424 kg's of cocaine base, 555 kg's of cocaine hydrochloride and 9,788 kg's of marijuana. Based on these activities, UNODC developed the Report on Validation of Information on the Destruction/Incineration of the Seized Illegal Drugs in Bolivia for 2015.

UNODC also worked with local authorities in Colombia in the development of a specialized study on micro-trafficking dynamics in six cities in the country. Data from this study, and research carried out in 2015 helped local authorities in the evaluation and design of relevant policies and plans. In addition, the regional characterization of the problems associated with illicit drugs in various regions of the country was updated, and a technical report was launched on chemical substances linked to illicit drugs production.

#### ► Strengthening drug control

While new routes, innovative techniques and the use of varying precursors make the tracking and seizing of illicit drugs a constant challenge, flexible and mobile technology and techniques are increasingly being used to counter this.

In Central and South America, UNODC continued to work on various control initiatives, including the installation of a low cost IT solution to register chemical substances operators, and training to relevant entities involved in counter narcotics, including on countering precursors diversion (i.e. good practices for the prosecution of cases linked to precursors diversion).

In Afghanistan, UNODC assisted information exchanges between different authorities by supporting the Tactical Operations Centre (TOC) which receives regular reports from all provincial CNPA offices and other agencies involved in counter narcotics interdiction. Of the reports released by the TOC in 2015, 37 related to seizures of precursor chemicals which were used by the Precursor Control Unit (PCU) to launch 14 regional backtracking investigations into cases involving acetic anhydride, ammonium chloride, hydrochloric acid, sodium carbonate and other diverse chemicals in several provinces.

Work also continued with the introduction of a database and analytical tool by UNODC for Mobile Detection Teams (MDT) along with Border Liaison Offices (BLO) and Mobile Interdiction Teams (MIT). Mobile Detection Teams are the operational arm of the Afghan Police Counter Narcotics. Intelligence capacity has continued to be enhanced through the internationally mentored Intelligence Investigations Unit (IIU). During 2015, MDT Badakhshan, Herat and Kabul seized a total of 2,280 kg's of heroin, 3,494 kg's of opium, 3,162 kg's of hashish, 30 kg's of methamphetamine, 151 kg's of solid chemicals and 422 litres of liquid precursor chemicals.

In Afghanistan, law enforcement capacity in addressing cross border drug crimes was strengthened by introducing Mobile Training Teams (MTT), which were also supplemented by training by instructors from the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC).

The interdiction and operational capacities of the Iranian law enforcement were enhanced by training and provision of opportunities for participation in international exchange of practices and policies. In 2015, 2,497 national operations were conducted, leading to the seizure of almost 620,000 kg's of different types of drugs, and the dismantling of 2,885 gangs and 216 methamphetamine labs.

Within the Joint Planning Cell (JPC), the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan conducted 39 intelligence and information exchanges and conducted five simultaneous operations during 2015. In order to enhance operational capacity of field staff in Pakistan, UNODC

distributed 200 drug and precursor identification kits and 200 pocket size kits to law enforcement agencies at various locations in the country. The Office supported the UAE in the creation of a joint team of experts on drug control and profiling and promoted the reliance of the criminal justice system on quality forensic evidence and practices in line with international standards. In addition, UNODC facilitated the Arab region countries to explore ways of improving collaboration between law enforcement and forensic institutions at the national and regional levels.

#### ► Stopping the drugs at the borders

In mid-2015, Border Liaison Offices (BLO) were opened in the Hairatan and Ishkashim in Afghanistan. UNODC also supported the organization of the fourth BLO cross-border meeting between Afghanistan (Islam-Qala) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (Taybad) in September 2015 at Islam-Qala border crossing point. Meanwhile in Southeast Asia efforts to strengthen border control capacities continued by supporting a regional Border Liaison Officer network in the region, consisting currently of 57 BLOs. The frontline law enforcement officers and police officials took part in trainings and information exchange activities, as well as comprehensive steering committee meetings fostering commitment to and cooperation within the network. Trainings included inter-agency and cross-border elements, and employed e-learning capabilities where available.

Meanwhile the Airport Communications Project – or AIRCOP – continued to grow during 2015. Aimed at building drug-interdiction capacity at 30 selected international airports in 26 countries in Africa, Latina America and the Caribbean, the project has resulted in the establishment of a series of Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs). These are connected to international law enforcement databases and communication systems to enable the transmission in real time of operational information aimed at intercepting illicit shipments to other international airports. The project also promotes intelligence and information sharing between services at a national and international level, as well as an intelligence-led approach to countering drug trafficking.



## Identifying precursors on the go



33

Destruction of precursor chemicals and narcotics.

Photo: U.S. State Department.

In Afghanistan, the Precursor Control Unit (PCU) enables officers to instantly test and identify chemicals upon seizure. Recently, the PCU has extended its activities to include the collection of information on the investigation of illicit manufacture and trafficking in methamphetamine, as well as identification of sources of methamphetamine precursors. These activities, supported under the so-called 'Operation Crystal', include analysis of past imports and domestic distribution of bulk ephedrine and pseudoephedrine as well as pharmaceutical preparations containing these substances. These operational activities are conducted in cooperation with other relevant national precursor control agencies.

In 2015, the PCU actively participated in 39 operations. Following the precursor seizures, the PCU initiated backtracking investigations into 14 cases involving acetic anhydride (23 metric tonnes), hydrochloric acid (3 metric tonnes) and ammonium chloride (10 metric tonnes). The interim results of the

investigations have been shared, through Afghan liaison officers, with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) in order to enable further regional investigations. As a result of the intelligence disseminated by PCU, the Chinese counter-narcotics agency identified and prosecuted a company involved in the illicit distribution of acetic anhydride in Afghanistan and several other countries in the region.

Throughout 2015, the PCU has conducted regular inspections of 79 companies involved in the legal import of precursor chemicals. The inspection teams collected consumption reports and verified the industrial use of imported chemicals. PCU shared 29 reports of precursor seizures through the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS). These reports have added increased publicity to PCU activities and have enabled a wider base of regional and international backtracking investigations on target cases.

During 2015, seven JAITS became operational, across Panama, Cameroun, Niger (two), the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica (two). These add to the already-existing 17 JAITS which have come on board since the start of the project in 2011.

The year 2015 recorded the highest figures in terms of seizures, arrests and quantity of confiscated drugs. 239 people were arrested and a total of 192 seizures were made covering 689 kg's of cocaine, 463 kg's of cannabis, 52 kg's of heroine, and 525 kg's of methamphetamine, among other illicit items.

Looking ahead, the AIRCOP project will be extended to an additional five countries in the MENA region – Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia – as well as Turkey. The project will strengthen capacities at international airports in the detection, interdiction and investigation of illicit trafficking and suspicious travellers (which include foreign terrorist fighters, travellers using fraudulent documents, smuggled migrants, and others).

Compared to the year before, trafficking of illicit drugs, in particular heroin, through Afghanistan international airports significantly increased in 2015. In Afghanistan, 36 interceptions of drugs were reported at Herat, Kabul and Kandahar international airports reported, involving a total of 98 kg's of heroin, hashish and methamphetamine, the figure being six times higher than last year.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, AIRCOP JAITS seized cocaine (i.e. 58 kg's in Panama and 85 kg's in Dominican Republic), cannabis, and counterfeit goods, including computers. Consultations started with countries in Central and South America (i.e. El Salvador and Argentina) interested in joining AIRCOP in 2016.

Another key initiative is the joint UNODC-WCO Global Container Control Programme, which continues to strengthen capacities to detect illicit container flows by supporting Port Control Units globally. In 2015 a Port Control Unit was opened in Hai Phong in Viet Nam, complementing the regional presence which now spans Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam and Malaysia.

The CCP continued to successfully operate elsewhere. In the Caribbean, six Joint Port Control Units (JPCUs) are now

operational: the Dominican Republic (two), Guyana (one), Jamaica (two) and Suriname (two).

The expansion of the CCP to Nepal and Bhutan and the signing of framework agreements with them for the air cargo programme has further laid a solid basis for tackling not only drug trafficking but also other types of illicit trafficking. During 2015, seizures of suspicious goods and incorrect classification of items were reported from the Port Control Units of the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

The CCP continued to expand and to build capacities in the MENA region to improve trade security and facilitation standards and controls at borders. The CCP is currently operational in Jordan, where the Aqaba Unit made important illicit drug seizures. Risk analysis and container profiling capacity-building was also provided to Units at the largest seaports in Morocco.

In the course of the implementation of the Container Control Programme in South East Europe, UNODC further strengthened the national capacities of the three countries of the region to counter all forms of trafficking through tailored assistance in three ports (Bar, Montenegro; Bjiaca, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Durres, Albania). Concrete examples of CCP drug seizures in the region included 33 kg's of cocaine (Bar); 11 kg's of heroin (Durres); and over 1.2 tonnes of marijuana and cannabis (Bar and Durres). An example of gender activity was the new CCP Women's Network initiative launched in the region.

Transnational Crime Units (TCUs) in Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone are fully operational, reporting very good results translated into large quantities of drugs seized and cases handled.

#### ► E-learning

Heightened interest, in combination with cost-effectiveness, saw a marked increase in UNODC's eLearning capacity building activities for law enforcement officials during 2015. Over the course of the year, the programme saw strong results in contributing to the Office's work of illicit drugs and drug prevention:



# Central Asia: new regional cooperation platform against organized crime, illicit drugs



35

Opening of two Border Liaison Offices at the Uzbek-Kyrgyz border.  
Photo: UNODC Central Asia.

Transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, in particular, represent a threat to national, regional and international peace, security and stability. Opiates production and drug trafficking are at the centre of a multi-billion dollar illicit business which affects the rule of law, human rights, as well as sustainable development.

The recent transition of the security responsibilities to Afghan authorities and record Afghan opium crop harvests present two distinct but inter-related challenges to the neighbouring region and beyond. These require enhanced cooperation and comprehensive measures at regional and international levels to counter drug trafficking and the smuggling of precursor chemicals necessary for the production of drugs.

In this context, UNODC developed an integrated and harmonized strategy that includes a global, regional and national response. In 2015 UNODC and five countries of Central Asia – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan – signed a new Programme of Partnership for the period 2015–2019. The agreement represents the key strategic framework under which UNODC provides technical assistance and advisory services in the sub-region.

As an example of this sub-regional approach, in 2015 a new UNODC-supported Border Liaison Office (BLO) was opened between Afghanistan and Tajikistan at the Nizhny Panj checkpoint. The facility will allow for direct communication between the countries' border control agencies and is aimed at stemming the flow of illegal drugs. In total, there are 13 BLOs operating in this

area: Kyrgyz-Tajik border (four BLOs); Uzbek-Kyrgyz border (two BLOs); Uzbek-Tajik border (four BLOs); Tajik-Afghan border (two BLOs) and Uzbek-Afghan border (one BLO).

In 2015, three joint operations were conducted by BLO officers in Tajikistan in collaboration with the Afghan law enforcement officers at the Tajik-Afghan border. These resulted in the seizure of more than 150 kg's of drugs, and the shutting down of two organized criminal syndicates. At the Bor-Dobo and Karamyk border points in Kyrgyzstan, Border Liaison Officers jointly conducted four operations, which resulted in seizures of 83 kg's of drugs, alongside bringing down three organized criminal syndicates. And along the Uzbek-Afghan border (at the Ayrитом point) and the Uzbek-Tajik border (at both the Sarosyo and Oybек crossings), illegal drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors were seized during 2015 by the Uzbek Border Liaison Officers.

In sum, the UNODC Programme for Central Asia, while supporting national capacity building, actively contributes to a regional response to address drugs and crime challenges and better achieve the sustainable development goals, especially in regard to good governance and rule of law. It builds on previous UNODC assistance efforts and aims to deliver an integrated, comprehensive programme to address transnational organized crime, drugs and terrorism. The border management activities in the sub-region are supported by the Governments of Japan, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Norway and the United States.

- 3,600 online registered users reached;
- 1,257 Member States' officials trained through off-line, stand-alone platforms (National Training Facilities or Mobile Training Units); and
- 70,000 hours of training delivered.

Furthermore, the scope of work was expanded to Africa with the first Mobile eLearning Unit delivered to the Liberian Drugs Enforcement Agency (DEA). Immediately after the delivery of the eLearning Unit, the first group of 18 Liberian trainers received a specialized training session that will ensure the continuation of the roll-out of training courses in the country. The Mobile Training Unit was delivered jointly with 10 mobile working stations, which grant access to anti-drugs courses like "Drug Identification and Testing" and "Investigating Drug Organized Crime" as well as to the UNAIDS eLearning modules on HIV and AIDS prevention

and treatment, all together strengthening the capacity of local and national authorities in tackling various drug related challenges. The equipment is enabling the role-out of training courses on a standardized basis, including the possibility to easily move the whole equipment to alternative learning locations due to its "mobile" architecture.

The programme also established an eLearning centre in Male, Maldives. The eLearning centre hosts 90 training modules, and will provide training to drug law enforcement officers of the Maldives Customs Service, Police Service, National Defence Force and the Department of Immigration and Emigration.

Another highlight in 2015 was the setup of a "public learning environment" within the UNODC Learning Management System, giving free-of-charge access to the public to the UNAIDS eLearning modules on HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/hiv-aids/new/addressing\\_HIV\\_and\\_AIDS.html](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/hiv-aids/new/addressing_HIV_and_AIDS.html)

<sup>2</sup> WHO/UNODC/UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2009)

<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of the present report, harm reduction is understood to refer to the set of measures defined by WHO, UNODC and UN-

AIDS to prevent HIV and other blood-borne infections among people who inject drugs (also referred to in the Commission for Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/6) for the provision of comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services among people who inject drugs. WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users: 2012 Revision, available at [http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77969/1/9789241504379\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77969/1/9789241504379_eng.pdf?ua=1)



# UNODC delivers first mobile eLearning unit in Africa to tackle illicit drugs



Global eLearning in Liberia. Photo: UNODC Liberia.

UNODC's Global eLearning Programme is a knowledge platform available to Member States' law enforcement officials across the world and which has been designed to reach public officials operating in areas with little or no internet connection.

The Programme's courses address current security threats such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, human trafficking, and migrant smuggling, as well as border and container control, forensics, and human rights, among other subjects. Trainings are offered through a variety of ways: online with an internet connection; at national training facilities such as police training academies; or off-site through a mobile training unit, which consists of a mobile laptop server to which up to 100 devices can be connected at a time via a local network.

An example of the Programme's activities is in Liberia, where, together with UNODC's office in the region, the first mobile eLearning unit in Africa was delivered to the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA). LDEA Director General, Antony Souh, recognized the added value of having this flexible and engaging learning tool that will support efforts of his staff in countering transnational drug trafficking. Following the delivery of the eLearning Unit, a first group of 18 LDEA trainers received a specialized course that will enable the continued roll-out of training to subsequent groups of users. Together with the mobile unit, 10 working stations were included, which will allow access to courses developed by UNODC and which will help enhance knowledge and technical skills in the West African country, in order to tackle organized crime and drug trafficking.

# Transnational organized crime

38

## UNODC helps States strengthen their capacity to confront threats from transnational organized crime and trafficking

For organized crime, the world has no borders. The focus of transnational criminal networks is increasingly overlapping, particularly in the world's most vulnerable regions. Their illegal enterprises traffic illicit drugs, weapons, wildlife and other natural resources and human beings across borders and between continents for the enrichment of criminals, insurgents and corrupt officials. In some regions, the economic profits they generate support terrorist groups.

Organized crime feeds on instability and the weak rule of law, sows violence, and grows strong with help from corruption and money-laundering. It threatens the safety and security of communities, violates human rights and undermines economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world.

In today's inter-connected world, national approaches alone to combat organized crime are not sufficient. Organized crime has diversified, is global and reached macro-economic proportions. The transnational nature of organized crime means that criminal networks forge bonds across borders, overcoming cultural and linguistic differences in the commission of their crime. Organized crime is not static. It adapts as new crimes emerge, opportunities arise and is maintained through flexible, expanding and sophisticated relationships between criminal networks on a global level.

Disrupting criminal networks and the links between them requires a response that is coordinated, integrated and transnational.

## WHAT WE DO

UNODC builds national, regional and transnational initiatives to confront and halt organized crime. The Office's capacity building and technical assistance is geared towards all aspects of strengthening the rule of law, working with law enforcement authorities, prosecutors, judges and other related actors in countries and across regions where the convergence of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism threatens stability and security.

Working with States around the world, the aim of UNODC is to foster good governance, robust criminal justice systems, security sector reform and, indirectly, socio-economic development through strengthening capacity to confront and defeat transnational organized crime. In short, the Office:

- Supports States in building their capacities to prosecute organized crime by providing legal and technical **assistance** to encourage crime prevention strategies, investigation and prosecution, as well as training of staff of the law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial offices, financial intelligence units and other related officials;
- Promotes and strengthens **international cooperation and coordination** between law enforcement, judicial



## MANDATE

The United Nations Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime is the main international instrument to counter organized crime and a critical force underpinning coordinated international cooperation to that end. Adopted by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly in 2000, it is supplemented by three protocols that target trafficking in persons, especially women and children; smuggling of migrants; and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms.

As the Secretariat to the Convention, which now enjoys near-universal adoption, UNODC is mandated to help Governments create the domestic legal framework needed to investigate criminal offences and adopt new frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and international law enforcement cooperation. Further mandates come from General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, as well as Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution. UNODC's work enables States to tackle organized crime, prosecute and convict offenders, and assist and protect victims and witnesses.

Airport underground checking.  
Photo: INTERPOL.

practitioners and other relevant actors through a variety of mechanisms, including through regional and inter-region networks and anti-organized crime units, and the development of software tools and databases to share information. This includes providing support for the proper collection and analysis of criminal intelligence, and assisting in training programmes, such as the redeveloped Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool, which includes new modalities of international cooperation and a separate electronic evidence module; and

40

- Provides a range of **tools and resources** to assist Member States in their efforts to prevent and combat organized crime, helping relevant officials to more effectively and efficiently do their work, with better understanding of the issues in light of international good practice and applicable human rights standards. This includes providing support for the proper collection and analysis of criminal intelligence, assisting in training programmes, expanding the SHERLOC knowledge management portal, and developing a practical assistance tool on criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property.

## 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

### Strengthening international cooperation to combat organized crime

In 2015, UNODC launched the Global Programme on Building Effective Networks Against Transnational Organized Crime – or BENATOC – which includes four main components:

- “Networking the Networks” which looks to improve intelligence-sharing and exchange, and the capacity to collect, analyse, use and disseminate data for the implementation of joint and coordinated actions against organized crime at regional and interregional levels. This is through enhanced networking of the existing relevant regional and international law enforcement organisations such as INTERPOL, EUROPOL, the World Customs Organisation, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Southeast Euro-

pean Law Enforcement Center, ASEANAPOL, AMERIPOL, AFRIPOL, the Joint Planning Cell, Gulf Cooperation Council Criminal Information Center to Combat Drugs and others. The “Networking the Networks” initiative aims to improve coordination and cooperation between existing regional and international criminal intelligence centres in support of exchange of criminal intelligence and potentially for coordinating joint/parallel operations targeting all forms of organized crime and illicit financial flows originating from it;

- “LE TrainNet – Law Enforcement Training Network” aims to promote a network of law enforcement training and educational institutions for more systematized, sustainable and inclusive regional and interregional cooperation between law enforcement training institutions. This will allow them to share best practices, training materials, training methodologies and trainers and potentially developing jointly new training materials;
- Strengthening capacities to target illicit financial flows and ‘dirty money’ through, among others, the facilitation of working contacts among financial intelligence and financial investigation entities using the platform of Networking the Networks; and

- Enhancing maritime cooperation through the promotion of coordinated action among specialized law enforcement bodies and operational units, utilizing the proposed network of regional and international law enforcement organizations.

In November 2015 the meeting under “Networking the Networks” initiative in New Delhi, India brought together the experts in the field of law enforcement, anti-money laundering as well as asset recovery to explore how this platform could be used for countering and disrupting illicit financial flows originating from the organised crime. More than 80 representatives of the law enforcement training institutions met in April 2015 in Baku, Azerbaijan to discuss the idea of “LE TrainNet – Law Enforcement Training Network”. They agreed that this platform can be perfectly used for cooperation between this type of institutions which will allow saving a lot of efforts and resources in developing and adapting existing training



# Tackling human trafficking in West Africa: UNODC and the story of Anna and Precious



41

Precious escaped from traffickers and was taken to safety. Photo: UNODC.

Traffickers deceive women, men and children from all corners of the world and exploit them in a number of ways, including for sexual exploitation and forced labour. UNODC figures show that women and girls make up 70 per cent of detected victims, with girls constituting two out of every three child victims.

A few years ago, Anna, now aged 24, and her friend Precious (not their real names), now 19, were brought from Nigeria to Okah, in northern Côte d'Ivoire, under the pretence of attractive jobs. Unfortunately, both soon found themselves being trafficked, and were moved illegally across several national borders. Afterwards, they were forced to have sex with multiple men in order to pay a \$2,600 travel expense 'debt' for their trip. Having no choice, the girls had sex with at least 11 men each night for as little as \$2 per client over a period of two years.

UNODC was alerted about a suspected case of human trafficking, having been previous reports of girls and women being sexually exploited around the mining fields in the north of the country. The girls managed to meet a UN police officer after escaping from the traffickers and were taken to safety. "I could not imagine how one human being could exploit another as we were," Precious recounted. "We were used as a money machine."

The traffickers were caught and eventually sentenced to five years in prison for their crimes, as well as fined \$2,000. After the trial, the two friends were first taken to a shelter and then repatriated to their country with the support of UNODC and its partners, where they were later assisted through a social reintegration programme supported by a regional NGO network in West Africa to help them restart their lives.

materials and tools. It was also agreed that this platform would be used to address training challenges in the area of emerging crimes, where significant lack of training tools and materials is observed.

International cooperation in criminal matters for the purpose of mutual legal assistance (MLA), extradition and confiscation of proceeds of crime is an important tool for prosecutions for all types of organized and serious crime when effectively and efficiently undertaken. This specialized area of law continues to challenge and burden countries with time and resources spent, often without obtaining the desired results. In fact, the lack of capacity in regards to international judicial cooperation in criminal matters and to use the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for this purpose is one reason states fail to make successful prosecution. UNODC provides technical assistance in this area, including through the establishment of regional networks aimed at supporting more effective prosecutions, each tailored to the specific needs of the region.

For example, in 2015, UNODC continued to provide support to the West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors (WACAP). In West Africa, differences in legal systems, institutions and languages hinder cooperation efforts thereby limiting the scope of effective complex transnational prosecutions. A WACAP Plenary and Ministerial meeting, held in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of Ghana, resulted in the agreement on a Charter for the network detailing its objectives, as well as a Declaration on Strengthening International Cooperation against Transnational Organized Crime in West Africa (the Accra Declaration). The Accra Declaration sets forth what the States of the region should do to promote and strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters generally, and particularly through the establishment and strengthening of central authorities.

Additionally, a fifth WACAP plenary meeting addressing organized crime and links with terrorism was organized jointly with the Asset Recovery Interagency Network for West Africa (ARIN-WA), led by the Global Programme against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (GPML) and the Sahel Platform for Judicial Cooperation,

under the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch. Some 50 focal points of the three networks and other experts had discussions covering asset recovery and asset management, terrorism in the region, and challenges related to mutual legal assistance and the role of central authorities. Outcomes of the meeting were better understanding of each network, areas for joint collaboration as well as stronger engagement by the ECOWAS Commission and Court. Additionally, five national pilot trainings on international cooperation in criminal matters using adult learning techniques were organised in Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger and Senegal with over 250 judicial, prosecutor and law enforcement practitioners receiving training and providing valuable evaluation information for use to develop and launch a comprehensive train the trainer programme in 2016.

Achievements in 2015 include, among others, supporting focal points to better understand the role and functions of the central authority; supporting the creation of central authorities in Ghana and Niger and strengthening of a new central authority in Nigeria; focal points reported cases where WACAP countries have undertaken a successful extradition or provided MLA to countries within and outside the region for the first time; training and tools were provided that support a greater efficiency of the focal points in handling incoming and outgoing requests for MLA due to a better understanding of the requirements for drafting requests.

UNODC also continued to support the *Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus (CASC Network)*. For example, the CASC Network's second plenary meeting, which addressed issues of seizing and confiscating proceeds from organized crime, facilitated exchange of practices, contacts and execution of MLA requests among Central Authorities and senior prosecutors from 13 countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan as well as Germany, Latvia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Russian Federation and the USA). In 2015, the Network produced a practical tool entitled *Basic Tips For Investigators and Prosecutors For Requesting Electronic Evidence From Foreign Jurisdictions*.



# Young journalist training in South Asia: Helping develop reporting skills on drugs, human trafficking and migration



43

Photo: ICFJ.

In 2015, a UNODC-supported workshop on investigative journalism and responsible reporting on the part of young journalists was held in South Asia. The event covered issues such as human trafficking, migration and illicit drug activities in the region, and brought together a number of journalists aged 21-30 from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan using a combination of online discussions and in-person training.

The programme, entitled 'Roadblocks along the new Silk Road: A multimedia training programme to tell the stories of youth, women and migration in South Asia', was organized through a partnership between UNODC and the US-based International Center for Journalists (ICFJ). The workshop forms part of a wider project which, since being launched in

2013, has helped develop a range of articles. These have included the story 'Nightmare journey to Malaysia: One man's journey across one of the deadliest stretches of water' which recounted how hundreds of labourers from Bangladesh died crossing the Bay of Bengal as victims of human trafficking, and the piece 'Increasing opium use rips the social fabric in Chitral', chronicling the plight of women addicted to drugs in a remote mountainous region in Pakistan.

Explaining the benefit of the partnership with UNODC, Lucinda Fleeson, training director at ICFJ, notes: "Because of the involvement of UNODC, the young journalists have had access to high-level experts they normally would not have. They also got the latest statistics, and could refer to tools and publications developed by UNODC."

Under the CASC Network, UNODC – jointly with the US Drug Enforcement Agency and Regional Programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries – also delivered a training course for prosecutors, financial investigators, FIU officials and trainers of national training institutions of eight countries of Central Asia and Southern Caucasus on Investigation of the Laundering of Crime Proceeds Committed Through the Use of Virtual Currencies. A national training course on Informal and Formal International Cooperation For the Purpose of Recovery of Proceeds From Organized Crime was also given to prosecutors, FIU officials and trainers of the prosecutors' training institute of Kazakhstan. These two training courses, apart from enriching knowledge of criminal justice practitioners of very technical and complicated subjects, led to the development and/or delivery relevant programmes by national training institutions as reported by trainees.

Furthermore, an inter-regional workshop on “Harmonization of Legislative Frameworks and Legal Practices to Enable International and Regional Cooperation in Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition” was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Judicial and law enforcement practitioners from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan discussed the key findings of the draft report that reviewed compliance of national legal frameworks and practices with the requirements of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the UNTOC and the UNCAC. The participants also reported on a series of challenges encountered in practice in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters.

In the Americas, the Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime (REFCO), led by the Council of Central American Prosecution Offices, facilitates the exchange of good practices through training and exchanges and operational information between prosecutors in a region where serious crime is largely transnational and therefore requires ongoing communications and trust. It complements the Iber-Red Network of central authorities and prosecutors aimed at strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters.

Another key initiative is the joint UNODC-WCO Global Container Control Programme, which continues to strengthen national border management capacities to deter and detect the use of cargo containers for illicit purposes by establishing and supporting Port Control Units (PCUs).

In 2015, new PCUs were established in Chittagong, Bangladesh; Tbilisi, Georgia; Hai Phong, Viet Nam, Tanjung Priok, Indonesia; Laem Chabang, Thailand; Ashgabat, Turkmenistan; Aqaba, Jordan; Bijaca, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Port Klang, Malaysia; and Jalalabad, Afghanistan.

The PCU in Jordan is the first unit to be operational in the North African and Middle Eastern region. Eastern Africa also became an active member of CCP in 2015, with Uganda being the first country in the region to formally join with signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in December.

Another major development in 2015 was the launch of the CCP's air cargo segment (CCP-AIR) which took place in Karachi, Pakistan with a first theoretical training for customs and law enforcement officers at Jinnah International Airport. As with the PCUs in sea ports and dry ports (land borders), CCP-AIR will follow the inter-agency approach.

In total, more than 1,600 people participated in technical training activities and events during the year. Furthermore, in 2015 alone, the CCP PCUs detected an impressive range of illicit goods, including: 26,173 kg's of cocaine; 440 kg's of heroin; 3,679 kg's of cannabis; 58,360 kg's of precursor chemicals (drugs and weapons); 48,702 kg's of tramadol; more than 100 million cigarettes; 4,000 kg's of pangolin scales; 1,023 kg's of elephant ivory; in addition to numerous containers of counterfeit goods, environmentally dangerous goods, weapons and strategic (dual-use) goods.

Since the Programme's inception in 2004, the total drug seizures amount to approximately 130 metric tons (mt) of cocaine, 3.4 mt of heroin, 64 mt of cannabis, and 1,331 mt of precursors (drugs and explosives). Noticeable drug seizures have been carried out in the Latin American region, where there have been several seizures of more than 3,000 kg's and 4,000 kg's of cocaine. In West Africa,



# Women's participation boosted in port control activities



45

Officer of the Thai Customs Department during Practical Training. Photo: PCU Laem Chabang, Thailand.

In 2015, the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) launched its Women's Network Initiative in Vienna in order to enhance the professionalism and core leadership of female officials at the country level, and thus to increase women's participation in the Programme. The meeting brought together CCP staff – including two national female officers from the CCP Port Control Unit in Durres, Albania, and women CCP Coordinators for South Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North and West Africa – to discuss how to implement the Women's Network within a culturally sensitive framework.

Traditionally, law enforcement agencies, including customs, are male dominated professions and this new initiative aims to address gender stereotypes that limit women and deprive

programmes such as the CCP of valuable talent. In this context, women account for approximately 11 per cent of the CCP's Port Control Unit (PCU) officers. In some countries there are no women PCU officials while, for example, in West Africa 22 per cent of PCU members are women.

The initiative encourages CCP partners to include female law enforcement in the PCUs by introducing a number of measures including establishing a support network to build the capacity of women members through specific mentoring initiatives and the development of information/resource sharing initiatives; introducing a gender sensitization module to the standard CCP training package for all PCU members; and encouraging administrations to adopt flexible working arrangements conducive to women PCU officers.

recent major detections include several seizures of over 12,000 kg's of tramadol. Intellectual property rights violations and counterfeit goods is another dominant category in PCU detections. In 2014 and 2015 alone, 179 separate seizures were done on the global level.

## Wildlife and Forest Crime

Wildlife and forest crime is today one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities, alongside the trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings. Using the same routes and techniques as for smuggling of other illicit commodities, criminal networks exploit gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems.

Each year billions of dollars are generated from wildlife and forest crime, with the money often being used to further other serious criminal activities. The crimes are also closely interlinked with money laundering, corruption, murder and extreme violence; in some cases the illegal sale of wildlife and timber might even be used to finance terrorism and contribute to instability. Wildlife and forest crime not only threatens biodiversity and endangered species, but also impacts the livelihoods of people, and damages social and economic development.

In 2015, UNODC continued to support Member States in strengthening their capacity to more effectively prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate wildlife and forest crime. Activities implemented included reviewing legislation, providing law enforcement and prosecutorial capacity building, strengthening regional and international cooperation, and improving data gathering and analysis. During the course of the year, UNODC provided specialized training to over 800 law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners in Africa, Asia and Latin America and provided mentorship support in Gabon, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

UNODC assisted countries in adopting appropriate national legislation to effectively investigate, prosecute and convict wildlife criminals. For example, in Viet Nam UNODC, together with other organizations, worked to provide support to the Government and strengthen the legis-

lative framework with regard to wildlife crime: in this, the penal code now includes penalties, criminal responsibility for legal persons and improved definitions. Meanwhile in Kenya, a *"Rapid Reference Guide for the Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife Related Offences"* was developed. Wildlife and timber trafficking was included as one of the priority areas in the list of security threats to ASEAN, meaning security institutions will step up efforts to fight wildlife trafficking networks. This success was triggered by a dialogue led by UNODC, INL and other partners.

Over the course of the year UNODC strengthened the capacity of Member States to effectively investigate and prosecute wildlife offenders, and raise awareness of the importance and effects of recognizing wildlife crime as a serious transnational organized crime, as well as in the recovery of proceeds of wildlife crime. Specialized training was given for law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners in Benin, Cameroon, Colombia, the Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Viet Nam and the Caribbean region. In Gabon, two mentors were embedded in the National Parks Agency to assist, on a daily basis, in investigation and intelligence gathering and analysis of wildlife crime cases. In Lao PDR and Kenya mentorship support was provided on investigation and anti-corruption issues, respectively. In Mexico, UNODC, in partnership with the Federal Prosecutor Office for the Protection of the Environment, undertook work to identify critical measures aimed at strengthening the country's capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes related to illegal exploitation of wildlife and timber. The importance of "following the money" and tracing the proceeds from wildlife crime was raised and specialized skills training for prosecutors and investigators was delivered in Africa and Asia, including in the recovery of the proceeds of wildlife crime.

UNODC supported efforts to increase international cooperation and intelligence exchange on wildlife crime through regional, sub-regional and local networks. For example, UNODC organized the first *"Regional workshop of Central African States on strengthening border controls to address illicit wildlife and forest crime"*, where countries unanimously reaffirmed their commitment to establishing a new re-



# World Wildlife Day 2015: It's time to get serious about wildlife crime!



47

Photo taken at a high-level stakeholder dialogue on illegal wildlife trade.  
Photo: Fabrice Grover.

The second World Wildlife Day, themed 'It's time to get serious about wildlife crime' was observed globally in March 2015. Once an emerging threat, wildlife and forest crime has now transformed into one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities alongside trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings. Beyond the immediate impact on the world's fauna and flora, the illegal trade in natural resources is depriving developing economies of billions of dollars in lost revenue and can impact state security.

In his statement for the day, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon highlighted that: "Illegal wildlife trade undermines the rule of law and threatens national security; it degrades ecosystems and is a major obstacle to the efforts of rural communities and indigenous peoples striving to sustainably manage their natural resources. Combating this crime is not only essential for conservation efforts and sustainable development, it will contribute to achieving peace and security in troubled regions where conflicts are fuelled by these illegal activities."

On that occasion, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov stated that as a serious form of transnational organ-

ized crime, wildlife crime generates billions of dollars for criminal networks while at the same time undermining development. "This is also an inter-generational crime that can permanently scar the world through the loss of some of our most beautiful creatures," he noted. "To stop this, we must act now." As the offences committed today are denying the heritage of future generations, Mr. Fedotov added, "to confront this crime we need to join a global partnership united by the same belief: it's time to get serious about wildlife crime."

In addition to a UN General Assembly session on 4 March, World Wildlife Day was marked by events around the world. In New York, the WCS Central Park Zoo featured a high-level expert panel discussion on the links between wildlife trafficking, organized crime and sustainable development. Other observances were held around the world, including in Berlin, Cairo, Chaiyaphum Province (Thailand), Geneva, Kruger National Park (South Africa), Lima, Nairobi, Seoul and Vienna. Additionally, two Spix's macaws arrived in Sao Paulo, Brazil, as part of a programme to return this species to their original habitat.

gional platform to share and exchange information including intelligence and evidence on wildlife crime. The Office also organized the first “*Regional conference on wildlife and forest crime: law enforcement in the Americas*”, attended by over 15 countries, and the first technical level meeting on wildlife and forest crime under the newly established Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime.

UNODC improved data gathering and analysis efforts, notably by implementing the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* in 18 requesting countries. The Toolkit is a technical resource that assists Member States in reviewing the effectiveness of their criminal justice and preventive responses to wildlife and forest crime. Implementation has been completed in Bangladesh, Botswana, Gabon, Nepal, Peru and Viet Nam, and is at various stages of implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of the Congo, Mexico, Tanzania and Togo. Meanwhile, Angola, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guyana Kenya, Madagascar and Mozambique have formally requested UNODC’s assistance for the implementation of the Toolkit.

Furthermore, UNODC had a number of successes in the field of wildlife forensics in 2015. The Office supported the DNA analysis of ten large ivory seizures and cooperated with ICCWC partners to develop an ivory sampling training video, which provides practical guidance to seizing authorities who wish to send samples for analysis.

UNODC assessed wildlife forensic capacity and needs in five countries and began work to foster an African Wildlife Forensics Network to improve communication and coordination between wildlife forensics actors and institutions, and to provide training required to utilise forensic tools to fight wildlife crime.

Additionally, UNODC undertook the first comprehensive attempt to survey global wildlife forensic capacity to support the implementation and enforcement of CITES. The database of laboratory responses resulting from this work provides a resource to identify forensic service providers capable of assisting in enforcement activities, which has been called for by the international community.

## Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants are global concerns, with the former in particular affecting virtually every country in the world as a place of origin, transit or destination. Trafficking in persons affects the lives of millions of people across the globe, with criminals robbing them of their dignity and forcing them into exploitative situations every day. Smuggled migrants are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation: profit-seeking criminals smuggle migrants across borders and between continents and take advantage of the large number of people willing to take risks in search of a better life when they cannot access legal channels of migration.

To tackle the criminal groups responsible, and protect and assist victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants, the challenge for all countries is to target the networks that profit from the exploitation of desperate people, many of whom endure unimaginable hardships in their bid for a better life.

During this year, UNODC helped to keep both of these issues high on the international agenda though amongst others, the support it provided to the 13th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the first-ever meeting of the United Nations Security Council on human trafficking in conflict areas that took place in December 2015. The Presidential Statement issued after the meeting called for the continued support of UNODC in “providing technical assistance upon request”. A Security Council follow-up meeting, on the same subject matter, is planned for December 2016, and UNODC is leading the preparations and drafting of a Secretary-General’s report for this meeting.

In 2015 UNODC continued to coordinate the work of the Inter-Agency Coordination group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT). In 2016, UNODC will also hold the Chair of ICAT.

During the year, under UNODC’s coordination and the chairmanship of the UN High Commission for Refugees, ICAT held three Working Group meetings in New York (January 2015), Geneva (July 2015) and Vienna (December 2015). The Working Group meeting in New York was



combined with consultative briefing for Permanent Missions in New York on ICAT's work and priorities.

ICAT also continued working on a series of policy papers during the year which had been initiated in 2012 with funding from Sweden, each examining one key issue that has been identified by the members of the Group as a critical in addressing trafficking in persons. One paper ('Providing Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons') was finalized in 2015, and another ('Evaluation of Anti-trafficking Responses') initiated in 2015 is expected to be launched in 2016.

ICAT also marked the World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 30 July 2015 with an advocacy video<sup>1</sup> prepared by ICAT member agencies. For this special day, the Principals of eight of the world's key organizations working to tackle this crime came together to issue a joint statement on the need for Governments to do more to help the millions of women, men and children who fall victim to one of today's most brutal crimes.

#### ► Technical Assistance to Member States

Over the course of the year, UNODC's global programmes against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants organized or substantively contributed to 23 major technical assistance activities, including legislative assistance and capacity building activities, assisting 16 countries and training more than 600 criminal justice practitioners and government officials in effectively investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. In addition, specific country and regional programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean implemented anti-smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons activities and provided mentoring and tailor-made technical assistance to Member States.

In 2015, UNODC continued to help States develop effective domestic legislation to target trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants in line with the two associated Protocols. UNODC also launched a joint EU-UNODC four-year Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in 13 selected countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

In Africa, highlights include the adoption of new legislation against trafficking in persons by Cabo Verde and against the smuggling of migrants by Niger, with both countries recipients of UNODC assistance. UNODC legislative assistance also contributed to the development of new legislation against trafficking in persons by Chad.

Moreover, UNODC has implemented a significant number of activities under its Global and Regional Programmes against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants in order to support the efforts of Mediterranean States to fight these crimes. For example, the Office held training workshops in Algeria, Egypt, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Morocco and Tunisia to strengthen national capacities in investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling while upholding the rights of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.

In Central America and the Dominican Republic, UNODC – with the support of Canada – worked with local authorities on the development of an MoU establishing intra-regional cooperation in matters related to trafficking in persons.

In Ethiopia and Somalia, UNODC assisted the respective Governments to develop national legislation against trafficking in persons. Following this, the Ethiopian Parliament passed a new law entitled "A Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants". Meanwhile in Djibouti, the Office provided legislative drafting trainings, and in Kenya supported the revision of the country's existing law in compliance with the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

Legislative assistance was provided to Côte d'Ivoire, Benin and Togo. In Togo, amendments to the penal code on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants were drafted and approved as part of new penal code adopted in November 2015. In addition, UNODC provided support to the development of implementing regulations establishing a national committee against trafficking in persons. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNODC conducted a legislative analysis on the draft law on trafficking in persons and submitted this analysis to the Ministry of Solidarity.

In Nigeria, significant achievements were made in 2015 in updating existing laws. The former National Agency for the Pro-

hibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) Act was repealed, and a new Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act 2015 was enacted. The new law establishes the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). A Smuggling of Migrants law was also passed as part of the Immigration Amendment Act 2015. This aims to establish a legal framework that reflects existing modern migration management and border management, while establishing provisions and strict penalties for SOM. UNODC supported the adoption of these two new laws on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants in Nigeria, and is working with NAPTIP and the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) to operationalize these legislations.

Furthermore, UNODC supported the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation unit for NAPTIP, which had been absent. A series of templates and tools to collect, collate and analyse data were also developed jointly with NAPTIP, and training was provided for pioneer staff of the unit on the tools. The Office also commenced the support for NAPTIP in the development and production of the Guidelines on National Referral Mechanism for the Protection and Assistance of Trafficked Persons in Nigeria (NRM), to be launched on the World Day against Trafficking in Persons in 2016.

Technical assistance was provided to Namibia and Swaziland to finalize draft trafficking in persons legislation, while Lesotho's Implementing Regulations have been finalized with UNODC support and are awaiting publication. Technical assistance was also provided to Zimbabwe to draft and validate the National Strategic Framework and Action Plan on human trafficking. With UNODC support, the Seychelles and Swaziland launched standard operating procedures/guidelines and referral mechanisms for assistance to victims of trafficking. In Kenya, UNODC provided technical support to the Advisory Committee on Human trafficking. This included developing tools and guidelines for a National Referral Mechanism, Standard Operating Procedures for creating a trafficking in persons case file, and regulations to support the implementation of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act.

In Asia, UNODC provided support to the revision of the Viet Nam penal code, under which perpetrators of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants will

now be punished more severely and the scope of offences has also been broadened. Legislative assistance was also provided to Afghanistan, which is in the process of amending its Penal Code, to cover both crimes.

#### ► Evidence-based strategies and responses to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants

In Africa, Namibia – with assistance from UNODC (which provided required expertise in support of a trial process) – recorded its first trafficking in persons conviction in 2015. Required expertise was also provided to South African authorities on a child trafficking case, which was being prosecuted in 2015.

UNODC was also invited to be a member of Ethiopia's National Taskforce against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants which was reinforced through a new law against these crimes. The Office also trained criminal justice professionals on the application of the new legislation as well as on investigative techniques.

UNODC drafted a strategy against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants in West and Central Africa as well as a strategy to address the smuggling of migrants in the Mediterranean, helping to address trafficking across a key transit region for movements from the Middle East and from Africa. In Senegal specifically, UNODC has been supporting the Government in developing a new national plan of action in trafficking in persons. In addition, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire officially adopted a National Strategy and Plan of Action on trafficking in persons, developed with support from UNODC. Elsewhere, UNODC supported Sudan in the drafting of a national anti-human trafficking strategy and action plan during 2015. In other countries in the MENA region, similar support is being rendered with strategy drafts developed during the year and which will likely be finalized in 2016.

In Niger, authorities dismantled a baby trafficking ring involving four countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria), leading to the indictment of 30 individuals in 2015. This followed requests for mutual legal assistance which were made through the UNODC-led 'Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized



Crime' (WACAP). This initiative looks to strengthen capacities to prevent and combat organized crime by fostering cooperation between West African authorities, and ultimately assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

In Asia, in June 2015, Indonesian Port Intelligence Unit (PIU) officers put their UNODC-delivered Intelligence Analysis training into practice during a field visit to Medan, North Sumatra and Langsa, Aceh when the officers conducted interviews with stranded Bangladeshi and Rohingya migrants. These interviews revealed the routes traversed by the migrants and indicated the presence of smugglers within the groups of migrants who may be connected to a larger smuggling network in Southeast Asia and South Asia. In addition, the Chief of Police in Myanmar formally requested UNODC to support capacities of the Maritime Police to combat the smuggling of migrants by sea. Port Intelligence Units are multi-disciplinary law enforcement teams located in ports identified to be hubs for migrant smuggling at sea.

In an effort to support a coordinated response on migrant smuggling within the wider Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, UNODC organized activities with authorities from Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia, as well as other neighbouring States, to review state jurisdiction, identify legislative and training gaps, enhance compliance with international protection and assistance obligations, and promote regional law enforcement cooperation.

In South Eastern Europe, UNODC promoted national and regional cooperation for improving regional criminal justice responses to trafficking in children in the South Eastern Europe. Building on a previous joint initiative between UNODC, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the three organizations held a training workshop in Belgrade, Serbia, aimed at strengthening the cooperation between criminal justice actors and other relevant public and private parties, in addressing the smuggling of migrants through the Western Balkans.

In Mexico, UNODC continued the implementation of a project, financed by the European Union, to prevent and combat the

smuggling of migrants in Mexico and Central America. Specialized training of trainers sessions, at the national and regional level, were carried out to further strengthen the knowledge of law enforcement and migration authorities for the detection, investigation and prosecution crimes. The Office also organized bilateral meetings to promote Mutual Legal Assistance and international cooperation. Furthermore, 170 criminal justice practitioners working in border areas of all Central American countries benefitted from training initiatives offered by UNODC on trafficking in persons.

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons was established to provide on-the-ground humanitarian, legal and financial aid. The Trust Fund supports efforts around the world that ensure that women, children and men who have been exploited by traffickers are identified, treated humanely as victims of this crime, and provided with the assistance, protection and support necessary for their physical, psychological and social recovery and reintegration into their communities. The Trust Fund also seeks to prevent trafficking in persons, and to reduce the vulnerability of victims to being discriminated, re-victimized and re-trafficked.

In 2015, grants were disbursed to 19 new projects that will continue to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking and improve upon the achievements of the first grant cycle. The call for proposals launched in 2014 was open to all eligible NGOs to apply for grants of up to \$20,000 per year for up to 36 months through an open and competitive process. More than 100 applications were received by NGOs from all over the world. Following a stringent selection process and recommendations from the Board of Trustees, 19 projects were selected for funding. Around 50 projects remain on a reserve list should more funding be received before December 2016.

In all, since it became operational in November 2010, the Trust Fund has received just over \$2.28 million from 19 countries and more than 30 private sector donors. The Trust Fund has supported 30 NGO projects in 26 countries around the world.

An essential component of the Trust Fund has been the legal support that has been provided to victims of trafficking in persons. Some of the few examples which have been



made possible due to the support from the Trust Fund to specialized NGOs providing assistance to victims include:

- In Mexico, with the grant received from the Trust Fund, the NGO JPNH successfully concluded a trial on behalf of the families of four deceased female victims. In a historic ruling for Mexico, on 14 April 2015, five traffickers were each sentenced to 697 years in prison and fined \$839,274 in damages;
- In India, the NGO Bachpan Bachao Andolan rescued 40 children from two operations in Delhi. With the NGO advocating on their behalf, 21 children received INR 227,948 (\$3,393), and two factories were closed down which used child labour.
- In Romania, the NGO ADPARE provided legal assistance for victims trafficked to Denmark for the purpose of forced criminality. The victims' case is part of the Wasp Nest investigation, in what is being called the biggest case of human trafficking in Danish history.
- In Canada, the NGO Covenant House advocated on behalf of a victim whose trafficker was deemed a dangerous

offender: a rare designation reserved for Canada's most notorious criminals, such as murderers and rapists. The historic ruling in a Toronto court opened the door to designating human traffickers as dangerous offenders.

► Increased knowledge and awareness about networks and trends in the field of TIP and SOM

UNODC is in the midst of great substantive expansion of research activities on smuggling of migrants, including additional qualitative research initiatives and the continuation of efforts to produce methodologically sound estimates of victim prevalence to respond to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Office has also been examining more closely the involvement of organized crime groups and corruption of public officials in cases of trafficking in persons.

In July 2015, UNODC and the Brazilian Government launched a national report on trafficking in persons. The report contained information from several law enforcement and other government institutions, including Brazilian consulates abroad. The report was launched during



# Private sector partnerships provide funding for UN anti-trafficking Trust Fund

In February 2015, the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons benefitted from its partnership with Austrian private foundation PeopleShare, a major donor to the Trust Fund. Receiving the proceeds from a private sector fundraiser held at the 2015 Real Estate Ball at the Hofburg

in Vienna, the money from the sales of nearly 3,000 tickets plus individual contributions from Raiffeisen Bank, Bezirk Baden and PeopleShare Foundation totalled € 25,000. This contribution enabled the provision of a grant to the previously selected project of the NGO Casa Alianza in Nicaragua.

53

Pictured from left: Reinhard Einwaller (Organizer of the Real Estate Ball), Erwin Atzmüller (Raiffeisen Bank Bezirk Baden), Herman Rauter (Founder of Herztraum Initiative and the PeopleShare Foundation), Monica Belalcazar (UNVTF Trust Fund Manager), Samira Rauter (Board Member, PeopleShare Foundation), and Claudia Arthur-Flatz (Private Sector Focal Point, UNODC) at the 2015 Real Estate Ball in Vienna. Photo: Jana Madzigon.

the week of 30 July, in order to coincide with the annual World Day against Trafficking in Persons. UNODC also conducted the first training programme of federal public defenders, with a special focus on legal aid provision to victims of trafficking in persons.

Additionally within the context of the World Day, the Chilean Government launched the Blue Heart Campaign in the country. Participation from high level authorities, including President Michelle Bachelet, as well as artists and local personalities, also marked the Government's advocacy approach on the week of 30 July.

In Mexico, together with the Ministry of the Interior, UNODC is building an electronic information platform to systematize all available data on trafficking in persons in the country and input new data related to the crime, such as national statistics, public policies and programmes and victims' information. The electronic system will be launched in 2016.

With support from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and in close collaboration with the Mexican Government, UNODC is developing a new awareness raising campaign that aims

at preventing trafficking in persons among the most vulnerable sectors of the community. Additionally, a communication campaign '*Migrant smuggling: a #DeadlyBusiness*' was launched by UNODC in Mexico, with support from the European Union and the endorsement of the Government. Radio and video spots, posters, infographics and an information set were developed and are being widely disseminated. The campaign is set to be launched in other countries as well.

A large-scale awareness raising campaign was conducted in Côte d'Ivoire jointly with an NGO that had been issued a small grant to conduct sensitization activities. The main target groups of the sensitization campaign were customers that buy services from potential victims of trafficking (especially those buying sexual services). Young girls, the general public and community leaders were also targeted with the aim to inform, sensitize and change the behaviour of the target groups. During 2015, over 10,000 people were informed and sensitized on trafficking in persons through face-to face sensitization events. In addition, ten local radios were used to sensitize over 100,000 people via broadcasting of radio spots translated in local languages as well as via radio broadcasts/debates organized at grass-roots



Launch of the Asset Recovery Interagency Network for West Africa (ARIN-WA) in Ghana. Photo: UNODC West and Central Africa.

levels. Nationally, the sensitization was held to reach around a million people by broadcasting the spots and a short film on trafficking in persons on national radio and television.

In Senegal sensitization activities were organized, including two television programmes: a live debate in the framework of the commemoration of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, which was watched by more than one million people; and another television debate in August during the semi-finals of the youth programme, followed by more than 500,000 people.

## Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms

The problems associated with criminality and firearms are particularly complex and curtailing them requires specific approaches. This includes involving criminal justice responses related to prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes. In light of this, UNODC's Global Firearms Programme was created to assist States in building criminal justice systems to effectively respond to the challenges posed by organized criminality specifically related to trafficking in firearms. Through this Programme, a

multipronged approach is utilised to tackle the issue, including raising visibility and awareness of the problem of firearms trafficking, highlighting its links to transnational organized crime, and working with States to deliver appropriate responses.

During 2015, the Office continued its work in helping counter illicit arms through the implementation of the Firearms Protocol, aimed at tackling illicit firearms manufacturing, trafficking and firearms related criminality through a holistic and multi-pronged approach, which encompasses areas such as legislative assistance, technical support, and strengthening data collection and criminal justice systems.

During the year, the Office published the 2015 UNODC Study on Firearms, which focused on the trafficking of firearms addressing questions related to seized firearms, trafficking routes, actors, and modus operandi: essential data to understand the dynamics of arms flows. By developing this study, UNODC not only supported the creation of structures for systematic data analysis and collection, but also the strengthening of long term national data collection capacities.

In 2015, two States (Denmark and the Republic of Korea) acceded to the Firearms Protocol while six countries received leg-



# Money launderers convicted in West Africa

UNODC, through its Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML), supports efforts in West Africa against this criminal activity. Recently, Ghana and Niger took a strategic step in combating criminal activities by securing their first convictions for money laundering.

In two cases in Ghana and one in Niger, judicial authorities ordered the confiscation of the laundered proceeds of crime, consisting mostly of real estate and some vehicles. In the case ruled in Niger the Court confiscated an equivalent of \$843,000 which will be executed on real estate owned by the convicted person. Four individuals were convicted to terms of imprisonment between five and ten years for cyber-

crime, fraud and robbery, illicit enrichment and embezzlement of public funds, and for laundering the proceeds from these crimes.

These new conviction cases were echoed at the launch meeting of the Asset Recovery Interagency Network for West Africa (ARIN-WA), organized by UNODC's GPML. The ARIN-WA network consists of money laundering and asset recovery practitioners from all West African countries. It aims to increase the effectiveness of anti-money laundering efforts, in particular of criminal asset confiscation. Several countries in the region are introducing legislation that will enhance their capacity to manage seized assets and improve mechanisms to execute decisions of confiscation.

55

islative and technical assistance for the ratification and implementation of the Protocol. In Mauritania and Senegal, UNODC provided technical assistance for the drafting of a new law on firearms, and in Bolivia advice was given for the development of a regulatory framework to implement a new firearms law. UNODC also provided technical assistance and support to Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger to conduct in-depth legislative assessments and gaps analyses and to establish drafting committees for the revision of the laws on firearms.

Also during the year, a comprehensive comparative analysis of international instruments on firearms control was developed, funded by the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation.

During 2015 capacity building efforts focused on the marking and registration of firearms. Almost 100 law enforcement officers from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo benefitted from the trainings.

As a result of equipment and training provided, Burkina Faso and Mali have been able to mark thousands of firearms – a step towards improved application of measures to reduce the proliferation and illicit trafficking of firearms.

Comprehensive training modules were also developed on investigative techniques, intelligence, and on border control and risk assessment. Additional courses for civil society involvement in firearms control and for border control offices were delivered in 2015.

Over the course of the year, UNODC also supported regional and cross-regional information sharing and learning, including through a meeting of 27 Member States from Africa and Latin America.

## Money Laundering

Criminal groups go to great lengths to conceal the source of their wealth, the location of their assets and the transfer of their illicitly generated funds. Money laundering – which is estimated to amount to between two and five per cent of global GDP – poses a number of threats, including:

- **Fuelling corruption and organized crime**, with corrupt public officials, for example, needing to be able to launder bribes and kick-backs, and organized criminal groups having to launder the proceeds of drug trafficking and other crimes;

- **Facilitating terrorism**, such as where terrorist groups use money laundering channels to get the cash needed to buy arms;
- **Damaging the reputation of banks**, which in turns can harm legitimate financial institutions; and
- **Harming the long term prospects of developing countries**, given that 'dirty money' can have a serious impact on attracting the kind of solid long-term foreign direct investment that is based on stable conditions and good governance.

56

These threats make the task of combating money laundering more urgent than ever, and taking the proceeds of crimes from corrupt public officials, traffickers and organized crime groups is one of the best ways to stop criminals in their tracks. To address this, UNODC works to tackle the laundering of illicit proceeds through a range of areas, including supporting regional networks, providing technical assistance and capacity building programmes, and deploying in-country mentors to directly assist States.

In 2015, UNODC's money laundering programme provided tailor-made training to address the needs of national agencies and to train national trainers. As a result, the number of annually trained professionals increased dramatically from approximately 1,000 in the previous years to 4,000 in 2015. Proceeds of different predicate offences remains a cross-cutting issue, and UNODC's experts in money laundering continue to cooperate with initiatives in other thematic areas. As an example, the money laundering programme has also worked on disruption of the illicit financial flows stemming from the trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

UNODC provided support to Member States in their legislative frameworks against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. For instance, in 2015, Somalia adopted its anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) Law with the assistance of UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), while Viet Nam and Lao PDR also updated AML/CFT policies and provisions. In Colombia, a regulatory model was designed in order to facilitate the inclusion of AML/CFT risk management standards to all sectors of the economy, as well as providing supervisory authorities with better prevention and detecting

tools. In addition, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) laws on AML/CFT were revised with UNODC support. The Office also facilitated the signing of an MOU on AML/CFT between Afghanistan and Tajikistan, which will allow the sharing of information on Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) between the two countries.

Member States in the Middle East continued to strengthen the capacity of their specialized AML Units, in full compliance with obligations from the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Countries have adopted a number of money laundering preventive measures and have made efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the investigative and prosecutorial roles of their national institutions. All the countries are now members of the Financial Task Force in the region (MENA FATF) and the Egmont Group, which provides them with increased access to data, intelligence and efficient exchange of information. UNODC encouraged the engagement of FIUs from the GCC countries with the Networking-the-Networks Initiative and the sharing and the identification among their peers of best practices in combating illicit financial flows. UNODC technical assistance provided during 2015 also focussed in particular on the introduction and effective application of electronic case management systems. GoAML, an integrated intelligence, investigation and prosecution case management and criminal database system, developed by UNODC, allows faster processing of information, intelligence and data in complex criminal and money laundering cases. The system is currently in use in Egypt, Morocco, and the State of Palestine, and has been initiated in Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

During 2015, UNODC launched the first of a kind new report *"Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route"*. The report has become the most important basis for the development of the UNODC work in the area of AML/CFT in South Eastern Europe.

## Cybercrime

In response to the complex nature of cybercrime, UNODC works to promote long-term, sustainable responses through supporting national authorities. The Office



draws upon its specialized expertise on criminal justice systems response to provide technical assistance in capacity building, prevention and awareness raising, international cooperation, and data collection, research and analysis.

During 2015, UNODC began mainstreaming its cybercrime-related issues into all relevant aspects of its work in order to bolster cooperation. They year saw continued cooperation with key anti-cybercrime players such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Commonwealth Secretariat, OSCE, INTERPOL, and Europol in the delivery of its technical assistance.

In 2015, a cybercrime repository was developed and integrated as part of the UNODC SHERLOC portal. It was officially launched in May 2015, during a side event at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. It is the first available global tool containing laws, cases and lessons learned on cybercrime and electronic evidence, based on information provided and updated by Member States. The aim of the repository is multifaceted and includes: enabling lawmakers to draw upon the database of legislation when drafting laws on cybercrime or electronic evidence; facilitating international cooperation by helping law enforcement and prosecutors to identify cybercrime legislative provisions applicable in other Member States; and providing users with examples of good practices in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime.

UNODC is working to help Member States understand their own cybercrime needs. For instance, the Office has developed Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkits that allow for the in-depth assessment of national capacities to carry out cybercrime investigations, handle digital forensics and electronic evidence. UNODC also conducted rapid national cybercrime assessments in Central America to provide baseline information for the planning and organization of future cybercrime capacity building activities in the region. In Southeast Asia, national assessments commenced of the whole-of-government response to cybercrime, in-

cluding analysis of capacities and capabilities to prevent and combat cybercrime, and handling of electronic evidence for eight countries in the region.

In terms of national capacity building, UNODC has provided training in the areas of cybercrime investigations and digital forensics to law enforcement authorities in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam and Singapore. It also provided training to prosecutors in Kenya and Uganda in the use of electronic evidence, following their respective national needs assessments. In El Salvador, with the purpose of supporting the Policia Nacional Civil (PNC) in its efforts of preventing cybercrime, UNODC mentored, assisted and supported the PNC National Cybercrime Unit. In addition to aiding the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial aspects, UNODC has supported the delivery of preventive education with a particular focus on protecting children from online child sexual exploitation and abuse.

In addition, UNODC is currently implementing a project on “Strengthening the Capacity of Competent Authorities, including Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Authorities, to Prevent and Combat Cybercrime and Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) in Central America”. This project is intended to upgrade national capacities in Central America, with a specific focus on Guatemala, to prevent and combat cybercrime and to address the effects and impact of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children. This is pursued through law enforcement-oriented technical assistance at the national level for the development and improvement of strategic (both legal and operational) frameworks, as well as through targeted training activities at both the national and sub-regional levels.

In 2015, UNODC also supported the establishment of the Eastern African Criminal Justice Network on Cybercrime and Electronic Evidence.

<sup>1</sup> <https://youtu.be/2ophRrKvRBY>

# Crime prevention and criminal justice reform

58

## Helping build effective criminal justice system to boost development and respect for the rule of law and human rights

Crime and violence are impediments to human, social and economic development, disproportionately affecting the poor and vulnerable. Crime challenges the rule of law, especially in low-income and war-torn countries. It flourishes where justice is weak and lawlessness is rife. When countries cannot render justice – such as through robust criminal legislation, reliable and professional law enforcement, a fair judiciary and a humane prison system – criminals find opportunities to profit.

A malfunctioning criminal justice system fails to protect human rights, allows crime and violence to prevail, encourages corrupt practices and ignites political unrest. Ultimately, service delivery by the State can be hampered. Moreover, an ineffective justice system cannot address the heightened threats to international peace and security, including terrorism and the trafficking in drugs, people, weapons and natural resources.

The United Nations has developed more than 50 standards and norms covering a wide variety of issues including crime prevention and the protection of victims; juvenile justice; the treatment of prisoners and non-custodial sanctions; police reform, good governance and the independence of the judiciary. These instruments represent internationally agreed benchmarks, or ‘soft law’ that provide a collective

vision of how a criminal justice system should function and, as such, form the basis of UNODC’s technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. The Office promotes a holistic, comprehensive and integrated approach in this regard, paying particular attention to the protection of vulnerable groups.

An effective criminal justice system spurs development and is an essential tool for addressing and preventing human rights violations. This is closely linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which recognizes that sustainable development and the protection of human rights depend on legal frameworks that promote equality, and on governance that upholds those laws. Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals, for example, seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective and accountable institutions at all levels. UNODC works to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice into that agenda and has provided support to Member States in the identification of indicators to gauge the effectiveness of justice- and security-related targets.

Strengthening criminal justice institutions bolsters the rule of law, helps to counteract the spread of crime and enhances security for countries and regions, as well as for individuals and communities. Not least, a solid rule of law and criminal justice system can create the enabling frameworks for business to prosper. As private sector confidence increases, investors flock and, by extension, contribute to growth and development.



Hall of Justice in Abuja, Nigeria.  
Photo: Stefanie Tholand.

59

## MANDATE

UNODC promotes the practical application of the UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as an essential component of the UN-wide effort to promote human rights and the rule of law globally. These standards and norms represent the agreed benchmarks on a wide variety of issues, including the treatment of prisoners, access to justice and legal aid, non-custodial sanctions, crime prevention, juvenile justice, violence against women and children, support to victims, as well as the independent judiciary and integrity of criminal justice personnel.



## WHAT WE DO

UNODC assists States, particularly developing countries and countries emerging from conflict, to prevent, investigate and prosecute crime in an effective, fair and humane manner.

Key components of UNODC's work in crime prevention and criminal justice reform include police reform; strengthening prosecution services, the judiciary and courts; access to legal aid; prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment as well as cross-cutting areas such as women in the criminal justice system; justice for children and the protection of victims and witnesses.

New tools, such as, manuals, teaching materials and model laws, continued to be produced in 2015. These resources help policymakers and practitioners to deliver juvenile justice, curb violence against women, children and migrants, and train prosecutors and judges.

## 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

Countries across the world use the UN standards and norms to conduct assessments, develop crime prevention strategies and policies, and carry out criminal justice system reforms in line with international good practice. The following are highlights of work from the main focus areas during 2015:

### Reinforcing justice efforts

The judiciary has a key responsibility in protecting human rights and delivering fair trials. UNODC supports States to develop legislation and policies that will allow the judiciary to function independently, impartially, and with integrity.

In line with this, during 2015 UNODC advised the Ministry of Justice of Bahrain on the establishment of a National Criminal Justice Board to lead the strategic reform of the criminal justice system. Elsewhere in Kyrgyzstan, the Office

provided expert advice to support the development of new criminal legislation.

UNODC also develops guides and monitors technical projects aimed at strengthening judicial integrity and capacity. In Afghanistan, more than 200 law professionals from the Bamyan, Herat and Nangarhar provinces were trained on the Criminal Procedure Code, codes of conduct for prosecutors and the police, the elimination of violence against women, human rights-related issues and on effective investigative principles. These training programmes were designed to enhance practitioners' skills and capacity to handle criminal cases in full consideration of the rule of law and suspects' right to a fair trial. UNODC also more broadly raised awareness on the rule of law and the right to a fair trial in Afghanistan, as many Afghans are still unaware of these issues.

Transparency is an integral part of the integrity of justice systems. The Supreme Court of Paraguay was the first institution that officially adopted an access to information measure, through a ruling ordering a response to a request for information a citizen made. This led other public institutions to publish relevant data and answer requests for information about its management, finances and public employees' salaries.

UNODC has also supported on-going efforts to build judicial facilities in Afghanistan, such as the construction of the Justice Departments in Panjshir and Kapisa provinces and the Dehdadi district court in Balk province.

Legal aid is also an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system, as a functioning legal aid system may shorten the time period for which suspects are held in police stations and detention centres; reduce the overall prison population; alleviate congestion in courts; and decrease re-offending and re-victimization rates. It protects and safeguards not only the rights of alleged offenders, but also of victims and witnesses. To assist in this field, UNODC organized and hosted an international workshop in China on lessons learned in the implementation of United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. In Viet Nam, the Office facilitated a national conference on the Principles and Guidelines to provide sup-



# Mogadishu looks to future with ground breaking of new prison and court complex



61

Ground breaking ceremony for the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex in Somalia in 2015. Photo: UNODC Eastern Africa.

The ground breaking of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) was held in the Somali capital in 2015. This constituted a significant step towards providing the Somali justice system with the infrastructure and resources to conduct trials in a safe and secure environment for both defendants and judicial staff. When completed, the MPCC will also allow for justice to be administered in Mogadishu to high-risk detainees. Moreover, the facility will include a 1,000 bed prison that meets international standards and is human rights compliant.

The MPCC project is being undertaken in partnership with the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), which produced designs for the facility and provided tendering and construction oversight on behalf of UNODC. Having a substantial project cost, this is perhaps the largest infrastructure development project ever undertaken in the country, and follows on from UNODC's success in the rehabilitation of Hargeisa Prison and the opening of a new 500-bed prison in Garowe in April 2014.

Under UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), which was launched in 2009 to support the trials of piracy suspects in Eastern Africa, the MPCC resulted from the programme expanding to cover the need for prison development and mentoring in order to provide humane detention facilities for pirates convicted in third-party countries and transferred to Somalia to serve sentences in their home country, an effort which is part of the GMCP Piracy Prosecution Model.

In this regard, the Mogadishu Complex will be the most advanced and secure facility in the region. It is specifically designed to cater to Somalia's need to hold a significant medium to high risk prisoner population near a civilian, secure court to reduce the need for prisoner transportation through the city which exposes both prisoners and custodial corps staff to risks of attack. The facility also needed secure accommodation for judicial staff as these have been subject to targeted attacks in the city.



62

port to the Government's ongoing efforts to amend the Law on Legal Aid and organized training courses for legal aid providers serving victims of domestic violence.

UNODC also continued its support to the Public Defense Office of Liberia. By providing a series of training workshops on the essential skills in trial advocacy, child-friendly legal aid and professional standards and ethics for public defenders, UNODC aimed to strengthen the ability of the Public Defense Office to provide legal aid services to indigent clients.

### Prison reform: Towards humane penal systems

In many countries, the overuse of imprisonment as a response to crime leads to a variety of challenges, in particular prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions. Indeed, many national prison systems are in a state of crisis, characterized not only by seriously overcrowded facilities, but also by deficiencies in catering for the basic needs of prisoners, including poor health services; insufficiently trained

prison staff and inadequate staffing; few meaningful social reintegration programmes, if any; a lack of inspection and monitoring mechanisms; and insufficient attention to the special needs of vulnerable groups in prisons, in particular women and children.

During 2015, UNODC provided technical assistance to reform prison systems in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Somalia, Tajikistan and the United Arab Emirates.

In Afghanistan, prison superintendents were trained in managing the security of prisons and prison staff. In Pakistan, subsequent to a successful implementation of a pilot on Prison Management Information System (PMIS) in the District Jail of Lahore, the system has been replicated in another 12 prisons of Punjab and two prisons of Balochistan. The sustainable management of the system has been supported by a training laboratory and an online platform where regular updates from Pakistani prisons are shared. In 2015, UNODC provided support to the Prison Service of Kyrgyzstan on the development of an instruction on prison

High-level presentation of the Nelson Mandela Rules – the Draft Revised Standard Minimum Rules on the Treatment of Prisoners.  
Photo: UN Photo/Amanda Voisard.



# The Nelson Mandela Rules: An updated blueprint for prison management in the 21st century

UNODC seeks to help States manage their prison systems in accordance with the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), which were adopted by the General Assembly in December 2015. As the custodian of these rules, UNODC offers technical advice and support to both policymakers and prison practitioners. Next to its long-standing support

in strengthening prison management practices aimed to ensure the secure, safe and humane custody of offenders, it also supports efforts aimed to reduce prison overcrowding, including through more effective crime prevention, better access to justice, the promotion of alternatives to imprisonment; and enhanced rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes for offenders.

63

security providing common minimum standards of security across all prisons.

In the Sahel region, UNODC provided training to senior prison officials from Burkina Faso and Mali to enhance their capacity to properly register, evaluate and classify high-risk prisoners. In Chad, in June 2015, the Office held a capacity-building workshop for 40 prison managers and 10 prosecutors from all regions of the country, in collaboration with the Directorate-General of Corrections. In Niger, in April 2015, UNODC held a workshop for representatives of national ministries and members of civil society to discuss security concerns in prisons. The topic was particularly relevant in light of the recent increase in the number of alleged Boko Haram members held in prisons. The participants discussed the draft social reintegration plan and debated the need for the establishment of a comprehensive social reintegration programme in Niger. Meanwhile in Nigeria, UNODC finalized assessments of criminal justice institutions, including of prisons, for the development of future technical assistance.

UNODC also supported prison reform in several countries of Latin America. In Bolivia, support was given to the drafting

of a plan to reduce prison overcrowding, a plan for women prisoners and a national prison reform strategy. The Office facilitated the creation of technical reform committees and trained approximately 100 public officials on relevant international standards. In Brazil, UNODC continued the implementation of a project entitled “Freedom to look”, which is aimed at developing an awareness-raising methodology on the protection of human rights in prisons. In Panama, UNODC implemented two projects to strengthen the capacity of prison staff and increase the quality and quantity of social integration activities for detainees.

In the Middle East and North African region, UNODC supported the Tunisian prison administration in developing a new code of conduct for prison officials and conducted training sessions and provided technical advice on prison reform to counterparts in Libya. In Lebanon, UNODC launched a new project on improving detention conditions, which builds on previous achievements and aims at enhancing food management, hygiene and safety in prisons and to provide facilities and services for mentally ill prisoners and targeted services for child refugees from Syria deprived of their liberty.

## Rehabilitation and social reintegration

In Afghanistan, the Office has devised ways to help newly released prisoners, including by reuniting them with their families; referring them to support services; encouraging vocational training and educational opportunities offered by Afghanistan's Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Education; and directing them to local businesses for apprenticeships and employment. During 2015, UNODC continued in-prison training and rehabilitation support in Balkh and Herat prisons. 200 prisoners received training on literacy and 30 prisoners on carpet weaving. In Egypt, UNODC worked with the NGO "New Horizons Association for Social Development" to sustain the implementation of reintegration and rehabilitation programmes in cooperation with probation officers working under the Ministry of Social Solidarity. Approximately 100 children benefitted from general legal services provided by a lawyer recruited by UNODC for this purpose. Furthermore, the medical clinic at the El Marg Institution was upgraded to provide improved health services to children, and 13 social workers were trained on teenagers' health, including sessions on HIV and AIDS, other sexually-transmitted diseases, and drug prevention. UNODC expanded this type of work to four additional semi-closed institutions within Alexandria, Cairo and Dakahlia, three for boys and one for girls.

The Paraguayan Government has included some new social reintegration programmes for inmates, including those related to social activities, learning skills and working skills. As overcrowding is still a major problem, the Government is exploring possibilities related to the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment, in particular at the (pre-) trial stage, as well as negotiating the construction of new and improved prison facilities.

The main achievements in Ethiopia during 2015 included the launch of a new initiative which supported the Government in providing rehabilitation and reintegration services to more than 50 vulnerable children annually. Training of social workers involved in rehabilitation of young offenders; the development and endorsement of the training cur-

riculum for prison staff and the subsequent training of 35 prison staff in prison management; and the finalization of a legal aid manual were also achieved in the year.

## Justice for children: Ensuring the law does not fail the vulnerable

The United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in December 2014, provide the benchmark for action to prevent and respond to violence against children. For too many children, however, a safe and peaceful environment remains an elusive hope. Despite considerable progress made by a number of Member States, challenges remain in protecting children who come into contact with the justice system, be it as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders. In some countries, children may be treated like adults and meted out harsh sentences or they may be subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence at the hands of staff and adult detainees.

UNODC helps States to implement legal, regulatory and policy frameworks and to foster practices to prevent youth crime, strengthen juvenile justice systems and promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of young people in conflict with the law. In Jordan, UNODC supported the juvenile justice system including providing legislative expertise on the juvenile law, which was adopted in January 2015, and in Tunisia, provided extensive support to judicial institutions.

In partnership with the Government of Thailand, the International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO) and UNICEF, the Office delivered training activities to 240 criminal justice officials, including judges, prosecutors and police officers, from 17 countries from the Asia-Pacific region specifically addressing prevention and responses to violence against children who are in conflict with the law, diversion and alternatives measures to detention, and restorative justice for children. In addition, UNODC dedicated specific capacity-building activities to support criminal justice officials from Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria in providing appropriate treatment to children associated with Boko Haram as victims, witnesses or as alleged offenders.



# Children's restorative justice activities support peacebuilding in Colombia



Restorative justice for children in Colombia. Photo: UNODC Colombia.

Restorative justice for children seeks to repair the damage caused by child offenders through alternative mechanisms of conflict resolution such as mediation and community service involving the offender, the victim and the community. It recognizes the central role of the victim while at the same time promotes the reintegration and rehabilitation of the child offender.

In this context, UNODC – together with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute – implemented restorative justice practices and peacebuilding activities for children in detention in several regions of the South American country in 2015. Drawing on the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice together with international standards and norms recently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the activities fall under the umbrella of the UNODC/UNICEF Global Programme on Violence against Children regarding crime prevention and criminal justice.

UNODC juvenile justice experts applied restorative justice practices focused on fostering peace between groups of children in detention facilities, some of which show problems of cohabitation stemming from regionalism, neighbourhood violence and rivalry. Aiming to achieve a non-violent atmosphere for all children in those facilities, UNODC carried out peacebuilding workshops and related activities, including awareness raising, forging peace agreements and engaging in cross-intercultural activities.

In the Mekong sub-region, the Office resumed its efforts to combat child sex offences by addressing in particular travelling child sex offenders. Efforts in Asia to enhance the delivery of justice in a fair and equitable manner have focused on supporting access to justice and criminal procedures in cases of violence against children, with activities taking place both on the national level in Thailand as well as regionally.

UNODC also continued its rehabilitation and reintegration project for young male offenders in Egypt in the course of 2015, including by upgrading the vocational training workshops at the Institution for Young Male Offenders in El Marg to include vocational training on carpentry, sewing, welding, shoe-making and agriculture. Next to the development of training curricula and material support, a strategy to more closely link these workshops to the outside markets was developed in order to further increase participants' prospects of their successful social reintegration upon release. UNODC also worked on the establishment of a new classification policy and reviewed existing inspection mechanisms to enhance monitoring of children's rights. In Mexico, UNODC initiated the implementation of a project in the State of Coahuila, aimed at designing an effective, integrity-based prison management regime for juvenile offenders in line with relevant United Nations standards and norms as well as good practices to reduce recidivism and the risk of human rights violations.

During 2015, UNODC made significant progress in effectively protecting children who are in contact with the justice system in Colombia. Through alliances with national counterparts, such as the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), UNODC implemented restorative justice practices and peacebuilding activities for children in detention facilities. The work focused on fostering peace between groups of children in detention facilities, some of which show problems of cohabitation stemming from regionalism, neighbourhood violence and rivalry; specialised juvenile justice seminars for approximately 150 justice professionals in four regions of the country on the prevention of and responses to violence against children; and the elaboration of a baseline study on the application of non-custodial measures for children including respective workshops for justice professionals in three regions of the country.

UNODC equally partnered with the Government of the City of Bogotá to strengthen restorative justice for children, including through the use of discretion, as well as in fostering formal education and resilience-building programmes for approximately 200 children deprived of liberty. A similar partnership with the Government of the Department of Tolima led to benefits for 70 families whose children are deprived of liberty, creating sustainable livelihoods through entrepreneurship programmes and thereby contributing to a safe and non-violent environment.

### Promoting gender-sensitive justice systems to end discrimination and violence against women

UNODC provides assistance to Member States in addressing the specific needs of women in the criminal justice system and in adopting crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women. Focus areas include strengthening access to justice by women and girls; developing criminal laws, policies and strategies that remove gender-bias and protect the rights of women and girls; and conducting training programmes for criminal justice officials on effective responses to violence against women and girls, alternatives to imprisonment for female offenders or the treatment of women prisoners, in line with international and regional standards and norms.

Legal frameworks must be in place to guarantee more effective protection. In Viet Nam, UNODC supported the revision of both the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Codes in 2015 through technical assistance and recommendations to ensure alignment with international standards, including from a gender perspective. In addition, support to the review and revision of the Law on Legal Aid was provided, in particular with a view to better protecting the rights of victims of gender-based violence. UNODC also supported the establishment of 18 domestic violence rapid response teams and trained 150 law enforcement officers and legal aid providers.

In Mexico, UNODC contributed to the mainstreaming of gender and human rights perspectives into laws and public



policies to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women. In particular, UNODC provided legislative assistance to strengthen the Expenditure Budget Act and the new bill on violence against women of the State of Coahuila and the gender-labelled budget proposal from the State of Durango. UNODC built capacity of municipal law enforcement, electoral, labour and educational local authorities from both states in the areas of gender equality, women's political participation, and media campaigns to prevent gender violence at the workplace, human rights, gender perspective and policing protocols to assist gender violence victims, and prevention of risks behaviours on children and adolescents. The Office also prepared an assessment of the situation of women deprived of their liberty in the state of Durango, which included a number of recommendations to state-level government, prison system, judiciary, prosecution service and human rights commission.

During 2015, UNODC continued to support Egypt in strengthening its response to violence against women and girls and started the development of training and procedural manuals on the appropriate handling of cases by the police, as well as the prosecutors in cooperation with the Prosecutor General's Office. In addition, working with the Forensic Authority under the Ministry of Justice, UNODC provided equipment to enhance the capacity of forensic doctors dealing with cases of such violence.

In Southern Africa, UNODC continued to support regional efforts to ensure an efficient criminal justice response for addressing gender-based violence. UNODC provided training sessions to criminal justice practitioners in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of domestic violence cases, in providing legal support and in giving victims of gender-based violence access to justice. In 2015, the Office co-hosted a round-table discussion with the secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and SADC Member States. Based on recommendations made at that meeting, UNODC and the SADC secretariat are currently formulating a regional strategy to address gender-based violence.

Elsewhere, in Panama, UNODC supported the Government in making significant progress in the treatment of women prisoners. In the past years, UNODC enhanced vocational

training by partnering with the University of Panama to establish the first ever university programme at the Women's Rehabilitation Centre offering three technical careers. This experience is being replicated in other prisons. The Office also contributed to the creation of adequate space, increased numbers of family visits (visits with children) and intimate visits including women deprived of freedom. A Care Programme for women deprived of liberty was initiated in September 2012, an inter-agency initiative with the aim of creating a space for participation and joint construction between the institutions linked to the problems of women deprived of liberty to improve the conditions of detention of these women in line with national and international regulations. In 2015, UNODC conducted a campaign to raise awareness of the special needs of women deprived of liberty.

And in the State of Palestine, UNODC delivered several workshops for judges, public prosecutors, police, forensic medical practitioners and civil society organizations to improve awareness and increase gender-sensitization among key stakeholders. Moreover, UNODC published a manual for forensic medical practitioners and a code of practice to aid health-care practitioners in examining victims of sexual and gender-based violence in accordance with international best practices. UNODC also delivered training to the judiciary on stereotypes regarding sexual violence to help judges better evaluate forensic medical evidence and to increase awareness of international standards.

## Crime prevention, focusing on youth

There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to sustainable development of countries. Most of those who become involved in crime, whether organized, gang-related or street crime, are young and male. In low- and middle-income countries, children and young people form the predominant age group, growing up without access to good healthcare, schooling or decent employment prospects. These factors all increase their risk and vulnerability to exploitation, victimization, and

criminalization. At the same time, by virtue of their age, energies and learning abilities, young people offer great potential for change. Experience has shown that carefully targeted projects to actively involve youth living in the most vulnerable communities in education, skills training, entrepreneurship and job creation, can build resilience by encouraging pro-social behaviour and providing them with alternative lifestyles to drug and gang involvement. Since the roots of the risk factors associated with crime and victimization are local and effective crime prevention requires strong involvement of local communities and state actors, UNODC works closely with UN-HABITAT to develop technical tools and promote their implementation in the field of crime prevention. In 2015, both organizations worked together to develop joint programmes on urban crime prevention in Colombia, Mexico and South Africa.

Since the impact of youth crime and violence not only affects local communities, but can also have a negative influence on the economy and social system of a State, UNODC offers technical assistance to enable countries to protect youth at risk from crime and making communities safer. During 2015, UNODC undertook several important field-based activities to support Member States in preventing crime.

In Central Asia, UNODC finalised the development of local crime prevention plans in 14 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan. The Government of Kyrgyzstan adopted a new policy on cooperation between the police and civil society, which includes provisions on the development of local crime prevention plans, as well as a Statute for the functioning of Local Crime Prevention Centres. UNODC developed a methodological tool that guided stakeholders during the preparation of crime prevention plans.

In Mexico, UNODC assembled a Crime Prevention Expert Group in the State of Chiapas, in order to provide technical support to the State Attorney General's Office. The Expert Group is committed to share their experiences with the state law enforcement authorities, through training, meetings and conferences. Also in Mexico, civil society was strengthened through workshops on prevention of violence and risk behaviours among youth, conflict resolution skills, and

prevention of dating violence, sexual violence and teenage pregnancies from 10 to 14 years.

In 2015 UNODC started a project to strengthen local capacities of criminal justice officials to prevent crime by adolescents in the city of Armenia, Colombia, including by applying restorative justice. Approximately 120 children benefited from restorative justice practices and three abandoned public spaces in the city of Armenia were redesigned with the aim of symbolically repairing the damage caused by crime to the community. Furthermore, UNODC supported activities aimed at promoting non-violent behaviour among young football fans, including through a video message from a famous football player.

## **Police reform: Upholding integrity, accountability and human rights**

As a key component of law enforcement, the police are entrusted with maintaining law and order, preventing crime and protecting the security of people and the rule of law. Police powers are designed to protect the fundamental liberty and rights of people. However, in some environments, including post-conflict situations, the police cannot perform these tasks, and may even engage in human rights violations due to a lack of adequate capacity, integrity programmes and effective oversight mechanisms. UNODC provides technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of police officers to investigate and prevent crime through effective policing strategies and to improve police oversight and accountability mechanisms to strengthen public trust in the authorities.

In Myanmar UNODC completed its comprehensive study on the Myanmar Police Force and a road map for policy reform entitled 'An Overview of Policing in Myanmar and Recommendations for reform'. The report has been validated by the Chief of the Myanmar Police Force, and contains 23 recommendations for police reform.

Elsewhere, in Mexico, UNODC developed the 'Assessment on Violence and Crime Prevention Programs and Needs for the Municipality of Acapulco'. In line with its find-



ings, the Office trained police officers, community leaders and municipal staff on conflict and peace building skills, human rights and gender perspective. Personnel from the Municipal Family Integrated System and Community Development Centres were the main beneficiaries of the trainings. Finally, UNODC is providing technical assistance and sharing international best practices regarding tactical and operational training on the accusatory criminal system for police forces of the State of Chiapas with experts from Asia and Africa.

Awareness-raising plays an important part in getting buy-in from the various stakeholders. In Kenya, UNODC has continued to support the Government in its efforts to transform the police into an efficient and effective institution. The Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) received support to undertake outreach campaigns in each county. The campaigns were aimed at broadening awareness among both the police and the public of IPOA's mandate. UNODC further supported the National Police Service (NPS) in undertaking preparatory work to roll-out the Reforms Roadmap to the region. The Roadmap is the transformation strategy and mechanism through which the NPS will cascade police reforms down from the headquarters level, via the counties, to the frontline of policing. Major achievements include: development and endorsement of the Gender Mainstreaming Policy for NPS; finalization and endorsement of the NPS strategic plan which is currently being implemented; and development of a Human Rights Handbook and training curriculum for IPOA that has subsequently been used for a series of sensitization programmes and trainings.

An accountable police force abides by human rights standards. In 2015, UNODC also started a project with the government of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, aimed at monitoring the use of force in the context of the Community Policing programme of that state. The government of the State received a loan from the Inter-American Development bank to implement a programme on Juvenile Justice and Violence Prevention. LPOBRA will work with the government of the State and IDB in order to build a culture of integrity among the police officers working in the territories benefiting from the loan.

## Building capacity to combat maritime crime: Making the seas safer

Piracy off the coast of East Africa and in the Indian Ocean has played havoc with maritime security and the movement of international freight. Regional piracy prosecutions have now ensured there is an end to impunity. The UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme has been assisting countries in the region fighting piracy in assessing their domestic legal frameworks in responding to piracy, armed robbery and maritime crime more broadly, as well as conducting capacity building for maritime law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges and facilitating coordination among the countries involved in tackling maritime crime. Parallel programming has been implemented in support of the Somali prison sector and maritime law enforcement.

The reduced number of successful piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia has allowed enlarging the Programme to respond to other forms of crime occurring at sea, including drug trafficking, migrant smuggling and fisheries crime, as well as looking into new geographical areas where piracy is on the rise. The Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime conducted several meetings for the different sub-groups established, including narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, fisheries crime, wildlife and forestry crime, and Somali charcoal trade.

In the Gulf of Guinea, the Office has supported Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Togo on maritime law reform including by conducting legal assessments, awareness raising workshops for prosecutors and judges, and coordination meetings, all in support of the implementation of the agreed Code of Conduct Concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery against Ships, and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa, concluded in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in June 2013.

Moreover, a maritime law enforcement programme has been piloted in Ghana and São Tomé and Príncipe, through mentors being embedded within the Ghana Marine Police and the STP coastguard.

# Corruption

70

## UNODC promotes good governance, integrity and transparency in both the public and the private sectors for sustainable development

Corruption threatens security, development and democratic institutions, particularly in the world's most vulnerable regions. Corruption undermines the ability of Governments to serve their people by corroding the rule of law, public institutions and trust in leaders. And corruption enables illegal practices that can harm the environment and public health.

The international community has recognized the damaging effects of corruption on development in an unprecedented manner in its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and has included Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 which requires States to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels", through reducing illicit financial flows, strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets, substantially reducing bribery and corruption, and developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. Moreover, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (adopted in July 2015) includes commitments related to the recovery of stolen assets in the context of advancing the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

UNODC can help countries achieve the SDGs by promoting good governance, integrity and transparency. The far-reaching provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption – the first and only global instrument designed to prevent and combat corruption – can help

jumpstart development, lift countries out of poverty and build fairer, more just societies.

With a view to building an effective global regime against corruption, UNODC works to advance the ratification of the Convention, facilitate the review of States parties efforts to implement it and assist States in strengthening their legal, policy and institutional frameworks and operational capacities to effectively implement the Convention.

As a global ill, corruption can only be fought through international cooperation. UNODC has been contributing to the United Nations family's wider efforts for the past decade, for example, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in mainstreaming anti-corruption as part of training on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, supporting countries in their active participation in the Implementation Review Mechanism as well as in addressing the recommendations emanating from the reviews, and engaging with civil society partners.

Additionally, the World Bank and UNODC work together through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) to help developing countries recover stolen assets and to assist the developed world – particularly financial centres – to prevent illicit financial flows as well as to eliminate barriers in ensuring their return. Billions of dollars restored to their rightful owners could represent a windfall for cash-strapped countries.

UNODC continues to cooperate and coordinate work with a number of international and regional organizations, including the Group of 20's (G-20) Anti-Corruption Working Group, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation



## MANDATE

UNODC is the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The Convention obliges States parties to prevent and criminalize corruption, promote international cooperation, work together for the recovery of stolen assets and enhance technical assistance and information exchange. It addresses the public and private sectors, as well as civil society and provides all national, regional and multinational anti-corruption efforts with a single set of agreed-upon anti-corruption obligations and guidelines.

UNODC facilitates the ratification and implementation of the Convention and supports States in devising coherent responses to prevent and combat corruption in accordance with the Convention. In 2009, the States parties to the Convention agreed to establish a peer review mechanism, through which States parties mutually assess their progress towards effectively implementing the Convention. UNODC acts as the secretariat to this Review Mechanism.



Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in November 2015, St. Petersburg.  
Photo: United Nations Information Service Vienna.

and Development (OECD), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

## WHAT WE DO

UNODC provides technical assistance to States by helping them improve legislation, share best practices, develop strategies to fight corruption effectively and to strengthen integrity and accountability in the justice sector and public service. UNODC also urges businesses to comply with the Convention and supports civil society organizations in their role as public watchdogs and promoters of transparency and ethical behaviour. In this, UNODC:

- Supports countries in their effective preparation for, participation in and follow up to their **country reviews**;
- Develops, manages, implements and coordinates technical cooperation activities related to **preventing and combating** corruption;
- Assists States to strengthen their **legislation and policies** to counter corruption;
- Helps States to develop and implement programmes aimed at effective **institution-building** and **skills development** to strengthen their capacity to counteract corruption;

- Collects data and develops **statistical indicators** to provide benchmarks for assessing and monitoring corruption; and
- Conducts **research and analysis** to increase knowledge and understanding of corruption issues and expand the evidence base for normative, policy and operational decisions.

## 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

### Implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The world has a single, comprehensive platform for fighting corruption. The Convention can help ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to fighting corruption – but it will need to be effectively implemented and used. This means taking steps to prevent and combat corruption through criminalizing corruption-related offences, strengthening the law enforcement capability to detect, investigate and prosecute them, developing mechanisms to cooperate internationally in bringing offenders to justice and in depriving them of the ill-gotten gains which should be returned to the rightful owners.

UNODC assists States to implement the Convention, and to ensure that there is effective review of implementation. During 2015, there were four accessions and one ratification to the Convention: South Sudan (January); Grenada (April);

#### ► Countries which completed their reviews in 2015:

|                        |                  |                  |                                |                    |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Armenia                | Ethiopia         | Liberia          | Palau                          | Solomon Islands    |
| Bahrain                | FYR of Macedonia | Liechtenstein    | Plurinational State of Bolivia | Sri Lanka          |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Ghana            | Luxemburg        | Poland                         | State of Palestine |
| Canada                 | Greece           | Marshall Islands | Qatar                          | Timor Leste        |
| Cook Islands           | Ireland          | Namibia          | Saudi Arabia                   | Tunisia            |
| Dominica               | Italy            | Nauru            | Sierra Leone                   |                    |
| Egypt                  | Kenya            | Nicaragua        | Slovenia                       |                    |
|                        | Kiribati         | Oman             |                                |                    |



# More than a game: Combating corruption through mobile apps



73

A free mobile application comprising seven games aimed at promoting a culture of transparency and integrity among children was launched by UNODC and Bolivia's anti-corruption and transparency ministry in 2015. The newly released games, which are available on both the Apple and Android platforms, are called Play Fair (or Juega Limpio in Spanish) and provide children and teenagers with information on corruption, transparency and integrity. The app was developed based on existing games designed for public spaces such as parks, squares, and fairs, and is part of an initiative launched in 2011 where players can learn about issues of corruption through dynamic and fun tools.

The first four games – Transparency against corruption; Discovering crimes; The anti-corruption mouse; and Fighting corruption: a right and an obligation – cover the basic

concepts of corruption, present the institutions involved in anti-corruption efforts, and teach users about the crimes associated with corruption together with the duties and responsibilities of society in combating this scourge. The additional games, which are designed to be used by multiple players at once, are titled Against corruption, our participation; The wheel of access to information; and BINGO! Let's eliminate corruption. These three games promote the concept of transparency and access to information, the ways in which society can take part in solving corruption issues, and review and test the knowledge acquired.

As innovative educational tools, the apps can help teachers and mentors raise awareness on integrity, transparency and the rule of law among children and teenagers, thereby strengthening civic values as a means of preventing corruption.

the Gambia (July); and Tuvalu (September). New Zealand ratified the Convention in December. This means that as of end-2015, with 178 States parties, the Convention continues to move quickly toward universal participation. But ratification is only a commitment: it must be followed by concrete steps for the implementation of the Convention if Governments are to achieve meaningful change.

## Review Mechanism: Translating the Convention into reality

The driving force behind the Convention is its Mechanism for the Review of Implementation. The Mechanism is an inclusive instrument: irrespective of their wealth or size, countries participate as peers. It is a powerful instrument which has generated reforms, dialogue and cooperation, both domestically and internationally. Six years into its implementation there can be no doubt that States parties have created a truly global mechanism to provide an effective response to one of the greatest challenges faced by all countries. It has helped create a global picture of trends, challenges and good practices in the implementation of the Convention. This process is contributing to a growing global dialogue on the impact of corruption and momentum towards implementation.

Countries have to meet certain requirements under the three-part review process, comprising:

- **Self-assessment:** This requires States to analyse how their national laws and institutions comply with the Convention. In 2015, UNODC supported the completion of 13 self-assessment checklists and two revised checklists. This brings the overall number of States having submitted their responses to the self-assessment checklist to 166, with only three States from the original 144 parties at the launch of the Mechanism left to submit self-assessment checklists;
- **Peer review and active dialogue:** The implementation of the Convention in one State party is reviewed by two other States parties. The reviewing States carry out a desk review of the responses provided to the self-assessment

checklist and discuss the implementation of the Convention with the reviewing State party. Upon request by the State party under review, this stage can involve a country visit or a joint meeting of all three States parties involved in the review. The vast majority of States parties under review have decided to avail themselves of this option;

- **Country review reports:** During 2015, 44 executive summaries and 35 country review reports were finalized, and 19 countries agreed to make their full country review reports public, bringing the overall total of published full reports to 53. The executive summaries contain the main findings and observations of the full reports on the implementation of Chapters III and IV of the Convention, highlighting successes, good practices, challenges, recommendations and technical assistance needs. This signifies an important step for promoting trust and transparency as countries move towards greater accountability, good governance and integrity.

The review process can help spark anti-corruption reforms and build action plans. In Paraguay, for example, the outcomes of the Review Mechanism are informing the development of a national anti-corruption strategy. Meanwhile, Mauritius has begun to prioritize action plans to implement the recommendations from the country reviews. So far, recommendations on how to improve compliance with the Convention have been made to every country reviewed.

Following the completion of reviews, the majority of States are using the findings emanating from the reviews to further strengthen their anti-corruption measures, and many have created action plans to address the specific recommendations made during their country review. The findings of the country reviews have helped States parties enhance domestic coordination across agencies tasked with preventing, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating corruption offences as well as those mandated to cooperate internationally for these purposes. Countries also used the experience of participating in the reviews as an opportunity to strengthen their domestic data collection and data management systems as well as to initiate or expand the national policy dialogue related to preventing and combatting corruption, including the design, adoption and implementation of specific anti-corruption strategies.



# Tackling corruption in Nigeria



An event in Abuja, Nigeria, to mark the 2015 International Anti-Corruption Day, 9 December.  
Photo: UNODC Nigeria.

In West Africa, UNODC is running a multi-year project entitled "Support to Anti-Corruption in Nigeria", funded by the European Union. Running through to 2017, the project aims to: Strengthen anti-corruption policy-making, coordination, research, monitoring and legislation, in line with the UN Convention against Corruption; enhance institutional and operational capacity of anti-corruption agencies and improve inter-agency cooperation; and empower civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in anti-corruption.

This project builds on UNODC's earlier work in the country, such as the 2005-2011 "Support to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the Nigerian Judiciary", also funded by the EU. This latest initiative offers a particularly comprehensive approach to anti-corruption, thematically and institutionally, targeting both supply and demand sides. It supports 14 government entities, with mandates ranging from prevention to investigation, prosecution, and adjudication, plus a series of CSOs in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, in the spirit of the UN's Delivering as One.

As of the end of 2015, the project had achieved a number of successes, including:

- Boosting public sensitization, in particular through a weekly "anti-Corruption hour" programme on Nigeria's only nationwide radio station which reaches up to 40 million listeners, and where anti-corruption agencies present their activities live;
- Developing over 15 legislative bills, regulations, and other instruments to bring consistency to the country's legal framework and efficiency to institutions implementing them, for example on sentencing, procurement, asset declaration and ethics. One of major achievements was the signing of the Extradition Act (Modification) Order which clarifies jurisdiction to adjudicate over extradition proceedings and thus reduces potential delays; and
- Training some 1,430 civil servants and CSO staff (including 475 female staff) covering topics such as legislative drafting; integrity; investigation and prosecution of money laundering; forensic skills; administration; and survey implementation.

Finally, country reviews in many instances have helped countries to take the lead in identifying technical assistance needs and coordinate the assistance provided by international development partners.

### Support for the detection, seizure, confiscation and recovery and return of stolen assets

UNODC and the World Bank launched the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative in 2007 with the objective of encouraging and facilitating the timely and systematic return of assets that are the proceeds of corruption, under the framework of the Convention. StAR's work focuses on the following areas: country engagements; policy influence; partnerships; knowledge and innovation; and, advocacy and communications.

During 2015, StAR continued to provide demand-driven, country-specific assistance to 22 jurisdictions in their asset recovery efforts. Country engagements are designed as multi-year programmes and cover a range of diverse activities including tactical analysis and establishment of asset recovery strategies, financial investigation techniques, asset disclosure, forensic audit preparatory to cases, case management advice and the facilitation of contacts and consultations with other jurisdictions. StAR continued to support countries in achieving concrete asset recovery results, including the freezing of more than \$11 million in one financial centre, subsequent to the advisory services provided by a StAR mentor to the jurisdiction pursuing the recovery of these proceeds in 2014. In another jurisdiction, StAR assistance helped the Department of Public Prosecution to apply for more than 30 court orders leading to the freezing of assets domestically in excess of \$5 million.

Such assistance entails both generic capacity-building activities as well as targeted, case-related engagements. StAR methodologies include more traditional training workshops as well as the placement of mentors, and the practical facilitation of coordination and cooperation both domestically and internationally.

The Initiative continued to facilitate the return of assets and to advocate for the lowering of barriers for asset recovery,

for example in the context of the G-20, the Arab Forum for Asset Recovery, the Conference of the States Parties (COSP) to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its Working Group on Asset Recovery as well as various regional and global networks of asset recovery practitioners. These networks are at different stages of development and have been effectively used for exchange of information and experiences by practitioners. For example, six criminal investigations were initiated based on information received through the secure information exchange platform established by the asset recovery practitioners' network for the Latin America region (Red de Recuperación de Activos de Gafisud – RRAG) which led to the identification of assets such as vehicles and property valued at around \$900,000.

UNODC also continued its work in support of the development of cumulative knowledge and for that purpose conducted an international expert meeting focusing on the management, use and disposal of seized and confiscated assets. The meeting highlighted challenges confronting countries when developing and implementing systems for the management of seized and confiscated assets and helped to identify a range of highly diverse approaches and good practices adopted by countries in this context.

### Strengthening laws, policies and operational capacities

The Convention has established a common framework as the backbone for global anti-corruption efforts.

UNODC provides technical assistance to countries to support the effective implementation of the Convention to ensure a consistent approach to preventing and combating corruption. UNODC therefore works to:

- Strengthen legal, policy and institutional frameworks and operational capacities in the areas of prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption; and
- Assist Member States in enhancing the integrity, accountability and oversight of their criminal justice institutions (including police, prosecution and the judiciary).



To address institutional deficiencies and strengthen the prevention of corruption, the Office supports the development of national anti-corruption strategies and action plans, codes of conduct, asset declaration systems, conflict of interest policies and effective, transparent and objective human resource management systems.

In 2015, UNODC contributed to the design, implementation and strengthening of national anti-corruption strategies in a number of countries, including the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Viet Nam. Somalia was provided with policy recommendations made to strengthen the accountability framework.

UNODC provided support to a number of countries to strengthen their legal framework. While many of the laws addressed corruption in a comprehensive manner, several laws covered specific aspects such as the establishment of a specialized anti-corruption body, codes of conduct, income and asset declarations, whistle-blower protection, and access to information, or were on cross-cutting issues such as mutual legal assistance, extradition, and the management, use and disposal of seized and confiscated assets.

The Office also provided extensive training to build the capacity of specialized institutions to successfully investigate and prosecute corruption. Workshops and training sessions, covering topics such as investigation management, search and seizure operations, document analysis, financial investigations, audits, special investigation techniques, interview techniques, forensic accounting, trial advocacy skills and case management were delivered in Albania, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Jordan, Kiribati, Lebanon, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, the State of Palestine, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu.

UNODC further provided support to strengthen integrity and accountability in specialized anti-corruption bodies and criminal justice institutions such as in Kosovo and

in several countries in the Middle East and North Africa; South East Asia; and sub-Saharan Africa.

In providing such assistance UNODC's seven field-based anti-corruption advisers, play a pivotal role. The advisers, who have regional responsibilities, cover several countries, which request assistance but do not require continuous presence. To complement the work of regional advisers, national advisers are placed in countries which request dedicated assistance with a considerable volume of specialized activities.

#### ► Example: Strengthening judicial integrity in Kosovo<sup>1</sup>

Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Convention requires States parties to the Convention to "take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary". In support of the implementation of Article 11 and as part of the UNDP project, 'Support to Anti-Corruption Efforts in Kosovo' (SAEK), UNODC delivered a series of training activities in Kosovo which seek to enhance the internal capacities and mechanisms of the judiciary for investigating internal cases of corruption and disciplining judges and prosecutors with regard to corruption offences; and increase the ability of the judiciary to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption externally (i.e. outside the judiciary).

During 2015, 316 practitioners participated in 14 national workshops that aimed to build the capacity of the judiciary. The workshops covered topics such as international best practices in the disciplinary functions of judicial bodies; enhancing reporting mechanisms in relation to judicial misconduct; application of the Kosovo Judicial Code of Ethics and Conduct; the role of disciplinary investigators; the drafting of investigative reports; and the presentation of disciplinary proceedings.

#### ► Example: Developing an anti-corruption strategy in Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, the Office received a request from the High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption (HOOC) for technical assistance in development of a new National Anti-corruption Strategy. In initial steps, UNODC helped

## Building public-private partnerships to promote the business community's engagement in preventing corruption

Developing countries seek to attract capital inflows but foreign investors need confidence in their legal frameworks, stability and predictability. The threat of corruption could delegitimize the regulatory framework of developing markets, prompting business leaders, entrepreneurs and investors around the world to turn their backs on unsafe bets.

Long-term economic growth will depend on a country's ability to follow high standards of doing business. The Convention can help companies to build oversight and curb financial crime such as bribery, procurement fraud, money-laundering, embezzlement and tax evasion.

During 2015, the Office in Colombia launched the implementation of a three-year project funded by the Siemens Integrity Initiative, to support the private sector to strengthen its efforts in preventing and combating corruption and to join forces with the public sector to promote a more competitive and transparent market.

UNODC works closely with a number of private sector initiatives to fight corruption, including the United Nations Global Compact, the World Economic Forum's Partnering against Corruption Initiative and Business 20 which provides input to the G-20. Also of note were partnerships with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), whom the Office helped to develop an anti-corruption framework and recommendations to combat foreign bribery in the ASEAN economic community. UNODC, in partnership with

the ASEAN Corporate Social Responsibility Network, also facilitated the creation of a Regional Working Group on Business Integrity in Responsibility.

## Prevention and awareness-raising

Outreach efforts continue to grow exponentially as public awareness increases and civil society actors become indispensable partners in tackling corruption.

### ▷ 9 December campaign: Anti-Corruption Day reaches over 8 million across the globe

International Anti-Corruption Day is held annually on 9 December. In 2015, an unprecedented level of participation worldwide was witnessed as community groups, Governments, international organizations and individuals carried out numerous activities to raise awareness around the damaging effects of corruption. Reaching more than 8 million people through social media and other campaign activities, a joint UNODC/UNDP global **campaign** entitled '*Break the Corruption Chain*' informed people about how corruption affects education, health, justice, democracy, prosperity and development. UNODC's field office network also held a series of national initiatives across the globe, bringing together key political, business and civil society leaders for a range of events to discuss how to better tackle corruption.

### ▷ Awareness through Education

Through its Anti-Corruption Academic (ACAD) initiative, which brings together professors from around the world, UNODC promotes research and teaching on anti-corruption in universities and other higher level academic institutions. In 2015, the Office organized an academic symposium, bringing over 100 academics from around the world to discuss related issues, and two regional expert group meetings for over 70 academics from South Eastern Europe and Central and West Africa. Four new model courses for academics were also developed and the content of ACAD's menu of topics was expanded to include over 1,800 resources. During the year, the Office also signed a number of agreements in relation to anti-corruption education, including with the



# Anti-corruption advisers: Making an impact through the UN Convention against Corruption



Left: Workshop in Saint-George, Grenada: Representatives from various government institutions, private sector, academia and civil society were trained by UNODC and ARAC. Photo: UNODC Central America and the Caribbean. Right: Peer-review of the anti-corruption body of Burkina Faso conducted by experts from UNODC and sister organizations in the region. Photo: UNODC West and Central Africa.

UNODC field-based anti-corruption advisers have served as focal points for the provision of anti-corruption technical assistance at the regional and country levels. Through this network of advisers, UNODC is able to provide rapidly deployable professional expertise to facilitate the delivery of on-site guidance and advice to States parties requesting assistance in strengthening legislation, institutions and national capacity in furtherance of their implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

In 2015, UNODC had regional advisers for South and South-East Asia, West and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pacific region, and Small Island Developing States. In addition to these regional advisers, national advisers were located in Mozambique and El Salvador to provide dedicated advice and support.

The work of these anti-corruption advisers has proven highly fruitful. For instance, in Viet Nam, they have provided technical assistance for the revision of the country's penal code in line with the recommendations produced by the review mechanism. In Panama, a Mutual Legal Assistance Law and an Executive Decree of the Financial Intelligence Unit entered into force

following support from UNODC to the drafting process. While in Eastern and Southern Africa, prosecutors reported improved results, including in having evidence admitted in trials, following a broad range of support that has included capacity building on investigative interviewing skills in Botswana, Tanzania and Uganda, and on trial techniques for prosecutors and magistrates in Tanzania and Uganda.

The advisors have also played an important role in strengthening regional coordination and facilitating the exchange of good practices, thereby creating lasting bilateral, multilateral and regional exchanges of knowledge and expertise. An emphasis has been given to South-South cooperation. For example, in the Pacific, the financial intelligence units of Fiji mentored the financial intelligence units from six other South Pacific States to strengthen their capacity to combat money-laundering. In Afghanistan, UNODC delivered a workshop with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy to support the revision of the Penal Code. In Burkina Faso, UNODC facilitated a peer-review of the national anti-corruption body by Niger and Senegal, which led to the enactment of a new anti-corruption law and the inclusion of the anti-corruption body in the new Constitution of the country.

National Council for Anti-Corruption Policies of the Republic of Bulgaria, the European Public Law Organization (EPL) and Washington & Lee University.

In close cooperation with the Santa María La Antigua University in Panama, the second edition of the Post-graduate University Diploma Course on measures to prevent and fight against corruption was delivered. Students were taught about the Convention, best practices in preventing and fighting corruption, and how the Convention's provisions were implemented in Panama and the region.

In Mexico, UNODC and the Ministry of Public Administration signed a new project under which 19 national primary school anti-corruption educational programmes were reviewed and a methodology for designing and implementing similar preventive initiatives was designed. The final product was handed over to the Minister of Public Administration and the Permanent Commission of State Federation Comptrollers. The implementation allowed the Office to expand its technical cooperation relations to the majority of state anti-corruption institutions. With the project's positive results, the Minister of Public Administration engaged in advocating anti-corruption prevention to be included in federal primary school curricula with the Minister of Education. Similar initiatives would be launched by individual state Comptrollers in their states with their respective Education Ministries.

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, a free mobile app comprising seven games aimed at promoting a culture of transparency and integrity among children was launched by UNODC and Bolivia's Ministry for Institutional Transparency and the Fight against Corruption. The initiative has been joined by three major public institutions: the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy, and the National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL). The games have been widely disseminated through communication campaigns that aim to reach around five million people: i.e. half of Bolivia's total population.

## Development of knowledge products and tools

During 2015, UNODC continued to develop knowledge products and tools in areas where a global need has been

identified through the Review Mechanism or other requests. Three new handbooks were launched and further knowledge products developed (computer-based training modules on anti-corruption as well as guides on the prevention of corruption in prisons, the investigation of match-fixing and on the criminalization of match-fixing).

The Office launched a Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons. This important tool explains why encouraging and protecting those persons who report information about alleged cases of corrupt conduct are a key element in tackling this crime. It is intended to serve as a resource for States parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention in relation to assisting and protecting persons, whether members of the public or "whistle-blowers" – typically understood to be persons working within an organization (public or private) or industry where wrongdoing occurs.

Meanwhile the publication National Anti-Corruption Strategies: A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation offers recommendations for countries considering drafting or revising a national anti-corruption strategy. The tool outlines the key stages in the development of a national anti-corruption strategy and provides a methodological framework to be followed by national authorities; explains the role that different stakeholders can play in the development and implementation of national strategies and emphasizes the importance of robust coordination, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms to ensure transparency and effectiveness of the implementation process.

UNODC also published a Digest on Asset Recovery Cases. This provides factual examples of how the mechanisms for asset recovery and international cooperation have been applied and how well they have functioned in actual situations over past decades. The Digest intends to supplement the various valuable resources available through UNODC's "Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge" (TRACK) platform.

In addition, the Office sought to integrate anti-corruption into the broader United Nations development and criminal justice assistance area. To strengthen cooperation and coordination of technical assistance to combat corruption, UNDP



# 2015 global conference reinforces message that eliminating corruption is essential to the sustainable development agenda



81

Sixth Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption, St. Petersburg, Russia.  
Photo: United Nations Information Service Vienna.

In 2015, the Sixth Session of the Conference of States Parties (CoSP6) to the UN Convention against Corruption was held in St. Petersburg, Russia. Over the course of five days, a total of ten resolutions were passed on the prevention of corruption, building public private partnerships, tackling the recovery and return of stolen assets, strengthening international cooperation and addressing the specific needs of Small Island Developing States in the fight against corruption. A total of 153 States parties, four signatory/observer States, 16 inter-governmental organizations (including UN agencies), and 43 NGOs, with a total of nearly 2,300 delegates attended the Conference.

Most notably, the Conference launched the second cycle of the implementation review mechanism for the Convention, which, over the next five years starting in 2016, will assess States parties effective implementation of the important chapters on prevention and asset recovery.

At the start of this biennial meeting, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in his first-ever message to the Conference called on participants to take bold decisions and act decisively to strengthen the global fight against corruption and bribery. Acknowledging corruption's devastating impact, he noted that, "to achieve the new development agenda, we must end corruption and bribery. Our ultimate goal must be to turn hands thrust out in hope of payment into hands joined together against this pernicious crime. Let us forcefully convey the message that when bribes are paid, everyone counts the cost."

UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov reinforced this message, pointing to the role that corruption plays in abetting criminals who exploit poverty and the disadvantaged: "We need to ensure that public resources go where they are supposed to go". He also underscored the Convention's strength as "a solid platform for engaging the private sector as a key partner in the fight against corruption and in global action to achieve sustainable development outcomes".

and UNODC, together with the UN System Staff College (UNSSC), developed an inter-agency training package on the integration of anti-corruption programming into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This training was delivered to United Nations country teams at the global, regional and national levels which has led, in a number of cases, to the identification of anti-corruption as a core programming principle for the next UNDAF cycle. This work will become increasingly important within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## Civil society gets involved

UNODC facilitated the effective outreach and active participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) at the 6th session of the Conference of the State Parties to the Convention. NGO representatives participated and contributed meaningfully to advancing the implementation of the Convention, and the need to facilitate the participation of CSOs in its review mechanism was advocated during a special event on “Making the review of the Convention more effective”.

Multi-stakeholder workshops on the Convention and its review mechanism, including civil society, Government focal points, and private sector representatives were organized. In 2015, nine workshops were organized during which 248 CSOs from 96 countries were equipped with substantive expertise. In February 2015, the multi-stakeholder workshop organized in Ethiopia and hosted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) successfully brought some 60 participants from 23 African countries. The Workshop served as a platform to exchange best practices and to build a good working relationship between CSOs and governmental focal points, allowing, for example, NGOs to contribute effectively to the actual review of Ethiopia the week after. Today, CSOs have contributed to the process at the national level for more than 84 per cent of the countries that underwent a review.

In addition, through the Grants Scheme Initiative, the Office financially supported nine CSOs’ innovative projects in Africa involving the private sector, in particular medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to contribute to the Review Mechanism and combat corruption.

<sup>1</sup> All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

# Preventing and Combating Terrorism

84

## UNODC supports Member States to enhance their criminal justice responses to terrorism

Terrorism threatens security at every level: it endangers the physical security of individuals and communities, sowing fear and panic; it undermines the rule of law, destabilizing countries and regions and jeopardizing sustainable peace; and it can have a devastating impact on trade and other economic activities, which in turn harms development.

As an indiscriminate global scourge, terrorism affects people everywhere, irrespective of geography or affiliation. Even United Nations' personnel working to improve lives or bring urgent relief to those in need have been victims of terrorist acts.

Given the global nature of terrorism, concerted and resolute international action is required to tackle it. To this end, Member States, through the United Nations, have created a body of law to mount a collective response to this threat within the framework of international law.

As with all the Office's activities, UNODC's counter-terrorism work is carried out with full respect for human rights, and aims to be in line with international human rights law and related policies of the United Nations. In doing so, UNODC has increasingly been focusing on the issue of victims of terrorism. A technical tool released by UNODC for instance offers advice on how to strengthen national criminal justice systems so that they are more sensitive to the needs of victims of terrorism and their families. A module on human rights in the criminal justice response to terrorism was published with the aim of strengthen-

ing the capacity of national authorities to respect human rights in the criminalization of terrorism-related offences. UNODC has now incorporated these human rights and rule of law aspects in its legislative advice to, and capacity building for, Member States.

For over a decade, UNODC has offered technical assistance and legislative expertise in terrorism prevention and combines this with cross-cutting areas of work such as transnational organized crime, juvenile justice, anti-money laundering, prison management and rehabilitation and social reintegration. Efforts are also made to tackle the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism in order to help cut off the terrorists' source of income. Emerging phenomena in terrorism, notably foreign terrorist fighters, terrorists benefiting from transnational organized crime, the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorists and children associated with violent extremist groups, including terrorist groups, and managing violent extremist prisoners and preventing radicalization are among the new areas of concern that the Office is working to tackle.

## WHAT WE DO

To assist in countering the threat posed by terrorism, UNODC provides States with legal and technical assistance. In response to the needs of Member States, the Office combines counter-terrorism work with other core thematic areas. This allows for the development of long-term, customized assistance for criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences and crimes linked to terrorism.



## MANDATE

UNODC began to focus on counter-terrorism issues in 1999. Following a strengthened programme of activities in 2002, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have reiterated and further reinforced UNODC's mandate in terrorism prevention calling upon the Office to strengthen its provision of technical assistance to Member States and encouraging Member States to utilize the services offered by UNODC.

Most recently, UNODC's mandate in terrorism prevention was reiterated in General Assembly resolution 70/177 on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism. The resolution adopted on 17 December 2015 requests UNODC to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of the international legal instruments related to terrorism and to redouble its efforts to support Member States in addressing criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism. This includes emerging challenges pertaining to international cooperation in criminal matters, foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, the growing nexus between transnational organized crime and terrorism, and the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorists, in addition to ongoing work on transport-related terrorism offences, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism and human rights while countering terrorism, to name a few.



Simulated investigation.  
Photo: UNODC Colombia.

In brief, UNODC's work in preventing and countering terrorism entails:

- Helping Member States to achieve **ratification and implementation** of the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism;
- Providing **legal assistance** for the review and drafting of domestic counter-terrorism legislation;
- **Building the capacity** of national criminal justice systems to more effectively respond to terrorist threat; and
- Promoting **international cooperation** in criminal matters related to terrorism.

UNODC, often in cooperation with Member States and other international bodies, develops technical tools and publications aimed at providing policy advice and assistance to criminal justice officials in investigating, adjudicating and prosecuting terrorist cases as well as to policy makers. Throughout the years, several such products have been developed, including content dealing with:

- The investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related cases;
- International cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism;
- Countering the financing of terrorism;
- The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;
- Transport-related terrorism offences;
- Respect for human rights while countering terrorism;
- Support and assistance to victims of acts of terrorism; and
- Tackling chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

All of these are available online via  
[www.unodc.org/terrorism](http://www.unodc.org/terrorism).

## 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

In 2015, UNODC continued to enhance the provision of technical assistance to Member States in order to further support their criminal justice systems to efficiently respond to terrorism with respect for the rule of law and human rights. Beneficiary Governments were provided with in-depth knowledge and skills required to apply counter-terrorism legislation in their daily work and investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases more effectively, as well as to cooperate regionally and internationally. Overall, the Office assisted 91 Member States and carried out 111 national and regional workshops through which 3,500 criminal justice officials were trained.

Despite the political and security challenges in some countries and regions, UNODC remained engaged in the Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, South and Central Asia, as well as Central America. In particular, new technical assistance programmes have been developed for Algeria, Bahrain, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nigeria and Yemen.

▷ Promoting the ratification of the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and assisting Member States with the incorporation of the provisions of those instruments into national legislation

Events in 2015 demonstrated the need for the international community and the UN system to find comprehensive solutions to issues related to terrorism. Harmonizing national legislation with the international legal framework against terrorism is an important part of the integrated and holistic approach against terrorism. Linked to this, the Office works with officials across the globe to find comprehensive, legal-based good practices to issues related to terrorism. Ensuring that policy makers, criminal justice officials and relevant stakeholders understand how new legislation can serve the interests of their national systems and citizens is a similarly critical job. To this end, in 2015, UNODC continued to support Member States in preventing and countering terrorism contributing to 20 additional ratifications of the international legal instruments against terrorism and 20 pieces of counter-terrorism revised or draft legislation.



# UNODC supports Nigeria to strengthen rule of law-based and human rights compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism

87



Prosecutorial Training  
on Terrorism Cases in  
Abuja, Nigeria.  
Photo: UNODC.

UNODC has partnered with Nigeria to provide in-depth, practical training programmes for investigators, legal advisors, prosecutors, defence attorneys and judges to strengthen their ability to effectively conduct rule of law-based investigations, prosecutions, and adjudication of terrorism cases. Ensuring respect for human rights standards is an essential element in all aspects of UNODC's counter-terrorism related capacity-building work in Nigeria, as it is world-wide.

The Office's training programme for Nigerian defence lawyers is an example of the on-going assistance that it is providing to support rule of law-based and human-rights compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism. In 2015, a group of Nigerian advocates met for an intensive workshop in Abuja, where they were joined by defence lawyers with experience in defending terrorism suspects from Kenya and the United

Kingdom, as well as by Nigerian and UNODC experts. The participants covered a range of complex issues regarding the arrest and detention of terrorism suspects, their right to consult with a legal practitioner, and the use of statements obtained in violation of rights as admissible evidence.

In addition to technical legal questions, participants grappled with ethical issues arising in the defence of terrorism suspects. They discussed how to reconcile loyalty to their country under attack from terrorist organizations with the right of all persons accused of a crime, including terrorism suspects, to be assisted by legal counsel, as enshrined in national and international law, and culminated in a mock hearing before a Nigerian Federal Appeal Court judge, in which participants argued the prosecution and defence sides of a terrorism case.

Legislative advisory services were provided to several countries, including Bhutan, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia and Turkmenistan. UNODC finalized the work on Nigeria's terrorism-related legislation and commenced legislative assistance for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Timely responses to requests by several Member States for legislative support were essential, including on aspects related to foreign terrorist fighters and countering the financing of terrorism.

During the year, UNODC also assisted Burkina Faso in reviewing their counter-terrorism provisions, with the modified law adopted in December 2015. The Office worked closely with Burkina Faso to enhance their national capacities to tackle terrorism, by providing legislative advisory services on setting up specialized units on counter-terrorism (judicial and police/gendarmerie), as well as on the Criminal Procedure Code to include special investigation techniques in countering terrorism.

Also instrumental was legislative assistance rendered to Niger, resulting in the approval of counter terrorism provisions by the National Assembly in March 2016. UNODC has been further working with Niger to support the judicial police officers to conduct effective investigations of terrorism-related cases, in close cooperation with the specialized judicial unit.

Responding to Djibouti's request, in 2015 UNODC assisted the Government in incorporating the provisions on counter-terrorism, the financing of terrorism, extradition and mutual legal assistance into the Criminal and the Criminal Procedure Codes. This assistance was requested by the Government on the basis of the recommendations made as a result of a visit of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee to Djibouti in 2012.

### **Building specialized expertise and expanding the legal knowledge base among criminal justice officials dealing with counter-terrorism issues**

In response to the relevant United Nations resolutions on terrorism, as well as increasing requests by Member States, in 2015 UNODC's capacity building training focused on a

broad range of specialized areas pertaining to counter terrorism. This included suppressing the financing of terrorism, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, support and assistance to victims of acts of terrorism; addressing transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences; and promoting and protecting human rights while countering terrorism. Furthermore, the Office initiated work on emerging terrorist challenges, such as foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, children allegedly involved with Boko Haram, illicit sale of cultural heritage items for the purposes of terrorist financing and preventing terrorists from acquiring chemical materials with dual use.

The year also saw the completion of several projects including one for mock trials training on countering the financing of terrorism in Colombia and a programme for eight South Asian countries on effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions, which included two train-the-trainer initiatives for India and Pakistan.

On the issue of foreign terrorist fighters, UNODC, in partnership with the European Union and other donors, launched a five-year technical assistance initiative aimed at Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the MENA and South-East Europe. Similar assistance was also provided for Central Asia and the Sahel. For example, in order to explore how international legal and operational frameworks can be used to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters while aligning with human rights norms, UNODC organized two workshops in Dakar over the course of the year. The workshops brought together representatives from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal to establish a preliminary assessment of the situation and identify the main challenges in criminal justice responses to foreign terrorist fighters. The meetings allowed for the identification of gaps in the current national legal systems of participating states in respect of international conventions against terrorism, and more particularly with regard to Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) dealing with the criminalization of foreign terrorist fighters.

UNODC continued to assist Member States to set up the necessary legal and administrative framework to criminalize the appeal of terrorism and terrorist propaganda, including



# UNODC launches new global initiative to boost criminal justice responses to foreign terrorist fighters



89

Side event on "Strengthening criminal justice responses to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters" at the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, April 2015. Photo: UNODC.

The growing involvement of individuals as Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) in various conflicts and terrorist activities has resulted in an increasingly dangerous threat to international peace and security. In response, UNODC launched a new, five-year initiative in 2015, aimed at bolstering countries' criminal justice responses to this phenomenon and which provides support to countries in criminalizing the FTF phenomenon in areas such as terrorist recruitment, incitement to terrorism, terrorism financing and terrorist training, among others.

While not a new occurrence, the extent of the involvement of FTF in conflicts and acts of terrorism in these times is unparalleled. With terrorist groups such as Al-Qaida, the Al-Nusra Front and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL (Da'esh)), all recruiting foreign nationals, the threat posed by terrorism encapsulates not just end-target countries, but also countries of origin and transit. The threat of individu-

als travelling to conflict zones, becoming further radicalized, receiving combat training, and then returning to their home countries with the aim of carrying out terrorist acts is more serious than ever.

During international fora addressing these issues, UNODC has been highlighting the urgent need to combat terrorism and bring perpetrators to justice before they launch terrorist attacks, while pointing to the threat posed by individuals involved as FTF. In this regard, the Office's global initiative covers both foreign cooperation and domestic assistance: the former is critical given the transnational dimension of FTF which makes a purely national approach insufficient; the latter meanwhile is central to efforts needed to strengthen national legislation against this emerging trend in terrorist operations and to enhance domestic capacities of criminal justice and law enforcement officials.

on the Internet. To this end, UNODC, for example, delivered advanced training to law enforcement practitioners in Bahrain, resulting in increased capabilities to use special investigative techniques in criminal investigation of digital communication channels. Capitalizing on this activity, both partners are now looking at a joint programme to build sustainable counter-terrorism capacities and legal frameworks in the country. UNODC also worked together with the Hidayah Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism towards strengthening criminal justice responses to radicalization and violent extremism, and supporting the adoption of action plans for the implementation of national counter-terrorism strategies.

Furthermore, in pursuit of the objective of Security Council Resolution 2272 (2015) to support peace agreements in Mali, UNODC has been working closely with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to assist the Government to undertake effective measures to strengthen security services and tackle terrorism, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

In 2015, responding to the request from the Chief of Justice and the Attorney General of Somalia to assist in national capacity building, UNODC conducted a training workshop for a select group of Somali prosecutors and judges on rule of law-based investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offenses. This was undertaken within the framework of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and in close partnership with the United Kingdom.

The Office also continued to develop specialized legal knowledge in areas pertinent to counter-terrorism and finalized the development of three new publications, increasing the total number of technical assistance tools launched to 38. The new tools developed in 2015 includes the Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework and training materials for Nigeria based on the training module on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism.

The UNODC Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform remained an important delivery method. By the end of 2015, a total of 24 online training courses were delivered, the majority jointly with INTERPOL. Through these, some 595

criminal justice and law enforcement officials were trained. In addition, 86 real-time discussions were carried out on various counter-terrorism issues. UNODC also continued strengthening its online platform through developing new courses on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and on respect for human rights while countering terrorism that will be delivered for the first time in 2016.

The Observatory of Jurisprudence for the Americas has also demonstrated its efficiency and relevance for the judiciary, criminal justice, law enforcement and academic community. The database contains judicial decisions adjudicated at difference instances (from the first to second instance, as well as High Courts) and brings a guiding criteria for those, who based on their functions, need to analyze case law of terrorism-related and other serious crimes. Currently the observatory contains more than 400 sentences on terrorism issues, as well as 110 judicial decisions related to money laundering.

### **Building capacity for effective international cooperation to tackle terrorism**

In line with Member States' requests, strengthening cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism remained one of the priorities in 2015. The Office has been supporting cooperation mechanisms and facilitating requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition at bilateral, regional and international levels. Through its workshops and cooperation platforms, such as the Regional Judicial Platform for the Sahel, UNODC provided networking opportunities for formal and informal cooperation among criminal justice practitioners and facilitated the exchange of counter-terrorism related good practices and experiences among Member States. Aspects of effective coordination among all entities that deal with terrorism at the domestic level were also integral elements of the technical assistance activities.

To further facilitate regional cooperation, a Compendium on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, including Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition in South Asia was produced in the context of the UNODC-CTED project for South Asia on the effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law.



# Strengthening legal systems to tackle terrorism



91

National workshop on the promotion and implementation of the transport related counter-terrorism international legal instruments jointly organized by UNODC and the Government of Bangladesh, in Dhaka, Bangladesh, April 2015. Photo: UNODC.

To counter the threat of terrorism, there are many important steps that States need to take, with establishing a strong legal system against terrorism key among them. In light of this, two UNODC-developed handbooks – one on human rights and another on air and sea terrorism prevention – were unveiled in 2015 to assist countries in strengthening their efforts against terrorist activities.

The guides are part of UNODC's ongoing Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum, a knowledge-sharing platform designed to build capacity among national criminal justice officials to enhance their legal efforts against terrorism. The Curriculum integrates training materials on related topics, such as money laundering and organized crime, thus addressing terrorism in a holistic manner. This helps the target

audience – including law enforcement officials such as police, prosecutors and judges; policymakers; and officials from departments such as Foreign Affairs, Justice and Interior – to better draft relevant laws and apply international treaties.

The two new handbooks in the series – 'Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism' and 'Transport related (Civil Aviation and Maritime) Terrorism Offences' – joined two previous pieces related to the universal legal framework and international cooperation against terrorism. Developed with input from experts in each field, the collection of specialized manuals act as a guide for capacity-building activities, and as practical handbooks that can be used by local authorities on criminal justice workshops employing the 'train the trainer' method.

UNODC also worked to bring together relevant officials from the ASEAN region to exchange best practices and enhance their understanding on countering specific forms of terrorism, such as the implementation of transport-related counter-terrorism international legal instruments. With the phenomenon of returning foreign terrorist fighters increasingly gaining in prominence – and with it a perception of an increased threat of terrorist attacks – the urgency to cover this issue within the region has grown. On this basis, UNODC organized a regional conference on ‘Effective Responses to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Situation in Southeast Asia’, bringing together more than 90 participants from all countries in the region to examine existing legislative provisions to detect and address foreign terrorist fighters.

### Enhancing cooperation and joint projects with multilateral bodies within and outside the United Nations system

The Office further enhanced its cooperation and coordination with the United Nations entities and sub-regional, regional and international organizations, including through joint implementation of projects, when appropriate.

In particular, UNODC actively participated in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and cooperated with the Task Force entities, including through the CTITF

working groups and the CTITF Initiative on Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism for Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria. The Office continued to closely work with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the Security Council’s 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee. UNODC and CTED, in their respective capacities, have been working together to implement a European Union-funded project on effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law in the Maghreb and in South Asia, as well as a partnership of Nigeria, the European Union, UNODC and CTED on strengthening criminal justice responses for multidimensional security (terrorism). The Office also worked together with the Committee established pursuant resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts, and in this respect expanded its work related to CBRN terrorism and initiated assistance on preventing terrorists from acquiring dual-use chemical materials, in collaboration with the World Customs Organization. UNODC was also engaged in a regular dialogue with the European Union, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Global Counterterrorism Forum, INTERPOL, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to name a few.

In 2015, in the area of terrorism prevention, UNODC closely worked in total with 45 partners, including UN entities and other international and regional organizations.

# Policy support and public affairs

94

## Raising awareness, promoting policy support and enhancing organizational and civil society cooperation to better tackle drugs, crime and terrorism

In recent years there has been an increasing international recognition of the importance of rule of law and human security to sustainable development. As many of UNODC's mandated areas address key aspects concerning these, there has been growing interest in expanding related programming among bilateral and multilateral donors, and the development community as a whole.

In order to help define and establish its own position within the changing development framework – and ultimately better serve Member States – it is important for UNODC to maintain coherence both in the ways that it engages with the United Nations System, international institutions, civil society and the public, as well as in the development of clearly aligned programmes, plans and strategies for the fulfilment of its mandates.

To this end, UNODC undertakes policy support and external relationship management, and enhances the Office's presence in international networks and fora in order to facilitate and develop internal and external partnerships concerning tackling drugs, crime and terrorism.

The three cross-cutting functions related to this, covering co-financing and partnerships, advocacy, and strategic planning and interagency affairs, are closely interlinked and mutually reinforce UNODC's engagement with key stakeholders, including Member States, UN partners, other international organizations, the media, civil society and the public.

## WHAT WE DO

UNODC's work in public affairs and policy support address several core areas, among others:

- Aligning normative and operational work;
- Supporting integrated programming and results-based management;
- Developing and maintaining strategic operational and funding partnerships;
- Ensuring sustainable funding for UNODC activities;
- Communicating information on international drugs, crime and terrorism issues and the work of UNODC through key platforms and channels; and
- Engaging with civil society in key areas of UNODC mandates.

To achieve this UNODC undertakes outreach and policy support through:

- Developing **normative instruments** (such as programme documents and reporting formats) for programming, fundraising and advocacy, as well as for linking strategic goals to measurable results of the Office;
- Conducting **policy dialogues** with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilise resources;



MANDATE

THEME: **WORLD DAY AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
COMMEMORATION**

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS REAL: DO NOT BECOME A VICTIM**

**GO GWEBKA BATHO GO A DIRAGALA, SE NNE MOTSWASETE**

Working in partnership with entities both within and outside of the UN System and facilitating civil society participation are two key areas that are mentioned in every Strategic Framework document that lays the foundation for UNODC's budget and operations. Emphasis is also placed on results-based management and promoting an integrated approach to programme development that bridges the normative and operational parts of the Office's mandate.

Commemoration of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons 2015, Botswana. Photo: UNODC Southern Africa.

- Reaching out to Civil Society Organizations to strengthen their capacity and implement joint activities, along with Member States and other key stakeholders, to build on their knowledge of on-the-ground realities;
- Carrying out targeted media, advocacy and communications activities, with emphasis on key stakeholders in the substantive areas such as corruption, illicit drugs and transnational organized crime, and developing communications' interventions with a view to building public support for UNODC's work; and
- Coordinating with other United Nations offices on issues related to the rule of law and drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

## 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

### Advocacy and Public Outreach

Advocacy and public outreach is a cross-cutting function that seeks to raise the profile of UNODC as a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism, and to increase knowledge and understanding among key constituencies about these issues. To mobilize action among policy makers, Governments, NGOs and the general public, the Office carries out a range of outreach activities. These include communication strategies for the launch of key research products, liaising with the media, and producing public awareness campaigns and materials for online and offline use for the general public and other stakeholders.

In 2015, efforts to raise awareness on topics concerning UNODC continued. Through public outreach, the goals and objectives of the Office's substantive areas were supported, and key audiences were targeted to boost visibility and support the understanding of UNODC's work. Several campaigns contributed to outreach activities during the year, some of which are directly related to international days for which UNODC serves as their main promoter globally: World Wildlife Day in March, World Drug Day in June, the World Day against Trafficking in Persons in July, and International Anti-Corruption Day in December. For all of these, on its own or jointly with its international partners, UNODC produced or continued the promotion of campaign materials and online messages to raise their awareness globally.

Reflecting the core importance of digital communications in reaching the public – in particularly youth – UNODC's social media presence grew audience grew month to month and reached its highest levels so far on most of the major platforms. UNODC's corporate Twitter account grew by around 25 per cent, while the numbers of Facebook followers by 40 per cent. In addition, social media was used extensively to reach a global audience during campaign outreach, including through the use of Thunderclaps: coordinated social media messages launched collectively across Twitter, Facebook and Tumblr at a predetermined time. The campaign for the 2015 World Day against Trafficking in Persons reached more than 5.5 million people through a Thunderclap; a UNODC-led social media campaign on the World Wildlife Day reached over 3.5 million people online; and International Anti-Corruption Day activities, including an extensive social media campaign, reached more than six million. Promotion for the Sustainable Development Goals and the 70th anniversary of the UN as related to UNODC's areas of work featured prominently on social media and web channels, bringing important attention to these themes.

### Civil Society Engagement

In dealing with the complex issues of drugs and crime, there is a strong need to promote solid partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) across the globe. To this end, UNODC works with several partner umbrella organizations in policy development and the implementation of its global, regional and country-level programmes and projects. In particular, UNODC collaborates closely with the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs (VNGOC), network comprising over 200 CSOs working on drug-related issues and development of global drug policies; the NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (the Alliance), consisting of 60 members who work to promote effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and practices; and the UNCAC Coalition, global network of some 360 CSOs committed to promoting the ratification, implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and anti-corruption practices.

In its work with civil society, UNODC:

- Facilitates the active participation of CSOs in open-ended intergovernmental meetings and other events organized



# Ozark Henry appointed UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for Belgium against human trafficking



UNODC Goodwill Ambassador Ozark Henry with the Blue Heart Campaign symbol.

97

as a National Goodwill Ambassador brings increased visibility in Belgium to support actions related to the UNODC-managed Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking.

On his appointment, Ozark Henry explained one of the reasons why he decided to work with UNODC on its anti-human trafficking work: "Many victims of human trafficking are out there. We just don't see them or want to see them. From the kids being forced to beg on the streets to those being forced or coerced to be sex workers or work illegally in sweatshops. We live happily in our own little worlds, going on with our own daily business. I felt it was time to act and to try and do something about this and make a difference in raising awareness and supporting organisations working to combat this crime."

United Nations Goodwill Ambassadors are prominent individuals from the world of arts, science, literature, entertainment, sport or other fields of public life who help to raise awareness on the aims, objectives and priorities of the United Nations, to convey messages about its activities and to extend its public outreach.

In 2015, UNODC appointed Ozark Henry as its National Goodwill Ambassador against human trafficking in Belgium. One of Belgium's foremost performing artists, Ozark Henry has achieved enormous popularity in Belgium since the mid-1990s as a singer, songwriter, composer and producer. He has also undertaken various philanthropic projects and promoted several awareness campaigns and his appointment

A few days after his nomination, a concert and ceremony was hosted by the General Representative of the Government of Flanders to the United States in New York to celebrate this appointment. This was followed up by an event in November where Ozark Henry, together with the 90 musicians from the Belgium National Orchestra, performed in front of more than 5,000 people in Antwerp. "I sing for the fight against Human Trafficking" said the newly appointed National Goodwill Ambassador.



## UNODC and World Days

Football match to commemorate World Drug Day in New Delhi, India, in 2015.  
Photo: UNODC South Asia.

by UNODC in order to improve dialogue with Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

- **Promotes the involvement of CSOs** in UNODC programmes and projects in the field, particularly through capacity building, awareness-raising and the provision of grants in order to enhance cooperation and benefit from their in-depth knowledge of the realities on the ground; and
- **Strengthens the capacity of CSOs to fight corruption** by means of multi-stakeholder workshops and training sessions to ensure their greater and effective participation in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its review mechanism.

In 2015, UNODC successfully facilitated active participation of CSOs in all major intergovernmental meetings. Specifically, CSOs participated in the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha; the 6th session of the Conference of State Parties to the UNCAC (COSP/UNCAC) in St. Petersburg; the 58th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in Vienna; special events ahead of the 2016 United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the world drug problem in various parts globally;

and the 24th session of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in Vienna. UNODC also organized jointly with its partner umbrella organizations a number of informal dialogues and bilateral meetings with UNODC management, side events, consultations and briefing sessions on the margins of the aforementioned intergovernmental meetings.

Furthermore, UNODC's work with CSOs led to active civil society engagement and coordination in the preparation for the UNGASS. The main activities of the Civil Society Task Force (CSTF) were supported, such as national and regional consultations as well as a Global Civil Society Survey. Additionally, UNODC and the VNGOC jointly launched a project called "*Marketplace*": an innovative online platform that gives non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on drug related issues worldwide the opportunity to present their work, exchange expertise, create and enhance networks, raise awareness and fundraise for drug related issues at all levels (more on this can be found at <http://mp.vngoc.org>).

Notable achievements were also attained in the anti-corruption realm. In February 2015, a multi-stakeholder workshop organized in Ethiopia and hosted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) successfully brought together 60 participants from 23 African countries. The workshop served



In addition to ongoing outreach and public information campaigns rolled out through the year, UNODC is mandated by the General Assembly to mark three specific international days on a set of key themes: drugs, trafficking in persons, and corruption. Through events and outreach initiatives, these look to raise awareness around these issues from both headquarters and field offices in order to reach audiences at all levels across the globe.

As in previous years, 26 June was marked by the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. In 2015, the International Day's theme was "Let's develop our lives, our communities, our identities, without drugs". The ongoing global campaign looked to raise awareness about the major challenges that illicit drugs represent to society as a whole, and especially to the young. It also pointed out that illicit drugs undermine the environment, security and development, and that countering their impact using a balanced and human rights based approach is vital to protect and promote the health and welfare of humankind.

Since 2014, each 30 July is recognized as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, which was established to raise awareness of the plight of trafficking victims, and promote and protect their rights. This year's campaign marking this day, UNODC made a call around the world to give hope to trafficking victims, and pledged to do its part to help end this crime through promoting Government and community-based initiatives and activities. It was also used as an opportunity to urge Governments, the private sector and individuals to support the UNODC-managed United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.

Finally, 9 December sees the commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day. The theme for 2015 was "Break the Corruption Chain". Together with the United Nations Development Programme, UNODC developed and managed a global campaign which focussed on how corruption affects education, health, justice, democracy, prosperity and development with specific examples of each.

99

as a platform to exchange best practices and build good professional relationships between CSOs and governmental focal points. One of the immediate outcomes was that NGOs contributed effectively to the UNCAC first cycle review process in Ethiopia, which was held one week after the workshop. In total, 84 per cent of all trained NGOs have participated in their countries' review process.

## Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs

Strategic planning is part of the core functions of UNODC. Planning helps maintain the relevance and responsiveness of the Office, allowing it to adapt to a changing environment while providing a basis for monitoring progress, assessing results and encouraging learning. Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs provides support for:

- Identifying ways that UNODC can maximize its contribution to the 2030 Agenda and to relevant national goals and targets;
- Partnerships between UNODC and other international organizations, as well as UN-wide initiatives such as the United Nations Development Group (UNDG);

- Maintaining a results-oriented approach throughout the programme cycle and in UNODC's integrated programmes (including promoting organizational learning);
- Identifying emerging issues and potential areas for cooperation with other agencies and organizations; and
- Mainstreaming of gender and human rights concerns into programme planning.

UNODC's close partnerships with United Nations partners and multilateral organizations allow it to deliver more sustainable results for the countries and communities we serve. These partnerships aim at collectively addressing some of the root causes of criminal activity and illicit drug use, as well as related issues such as support to victims of crime and violence. The Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs unit (SPIA) provides the coordinating hub for initiating and advancing priority partnerships within and outside the UN system. While the actual interagency activities are led by the relevant substantive sections, the unit maintains an overview of all ongoing collaborations and provides advice to senior managers on issues of strategic interest.



## African Governments and civil society come together to work against corruption

As part of this, 2015 saw a wide range of activities carried out in cooperation with a great number of departments and offices of the United Nations system. For example, through its Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, with the World Bank, the Office continues to provide capacity building support to countries in the recovery and return of the proceeds of corruption. UNODC has also continued to create synergies and amplify the impact of its work through cooperation with a number of international and regional organizations, such as with the OSCE. In other areas, UNODC was an integral part of the UN System Technical Support Team assisting the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and co-chaired the team following Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels of the 2030 Agenda.

Strategic planning and interagency affairs has been highly important for UNODC's response and inputs to the 2030 Agenda and will continue to be imperative moving forward. Starting in 2013, UNODC's strategic planning and interagency affairs unit, together UNODC experts in research and analysis, and crime prevention and criminal justice, have worked together in order to: firstly, help draw the connections between drugs and criminal justice issues and the

broader sustainable development agenda; and secondly, to try to support the inclusion of concrete measures in crime prevention and criminal justice in the new Agenda. In 2015, with the approval of the 2030 Agenda by Member States in the General Assembly (A/RES/70/1), SPIA has worked with thematic and regional sections of UNODC to define how the Office will support Member States in implementing the new Agenda. UNODC developed a comprehensive brochure explaining the linkages between its work and mandate areas, and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals that form part of the 2030 Agenda (available from [www.unodc.org/sdgs](http://www.unodc.org/sdgs)). SPIA also works to help thematic sections and field offices orient their country, regional and global programmes within the new set of goals and targets, including through its membership of the UNODC Programme Review Committee.

In 2015, UNODC also implemented a project funded by the United Nations Development Account, in cooperation with UNHABITAT and the University of Cape Town, South Africa. This project supported research into the relationship between transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, and urban security governance, with a focus on developing countries. Regional meetings were subsequently held to discuss the results with local government and police leaders in Panama, Thailand



In 2015, UNODC and the UNCAC Coalition, a global umbrella group of Civil Society Organizations (CSO), jointly organized a meeting which brought together some 60 participants from 23 African countries. The focus of the discussions, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was on cooperation between African Governments and CSOs in tackling corruption.

At the meeting's opening ceremony, Ethiopian Anti-corruption Commissioner, Ali Sulaiman, recalled an African Union report which found that over the past 50 years, Africa had lost \$1 trillion to corrupt practices.

The event was the first multi-stakeholder workshop to take place in Africa for CSOs and Governments working towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and its review mechanism. The meeting allowed CSOs and Governmental focal points

to meet – in some cases for the first time – and discuss how to best tackle corruption in their respective countries. It also served as a platform to exchange best practices regarding the UNCAC and its review mechanism, as well as to build a good working relationship between civil society and the Government.

The countries represented at the meeting had either completed the UNCAC review process or were going through it. There were 15 country pairings of Government and civil society representatives, a model which facilitated the dialogue between them. An example of this novel collaboration was the opportunity for the Government focal point from Côte d'Ivoire's recently created anti-corruption institution, the High Authority Council for Good Governance, to meet and initiate dialogue with the civil society representative from the Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI).

101

and South Africa. The results of this project will provide a basis for UNODC's contribution to the HABITAT III conference in October 2016.

Additionally, in 2015, several entities external to the United Nations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were partnered with to better deliver UNODC's mandate. One such external partner is the World Health Organization (WHO). In the area of health, the Office worked closely with WHO in the context of the 2016 United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the world drug problem. The Office also collaborates with WHO in the context of drug prevention as one of the core sponsors of the 'Listen First' campaign and is collaborating with UNODC and UNESCO in the development of guidelines on addressing substance use in the education sector. In addition, the Office, as part of the UN Action on Sexual Violence in Conflict network, began the pilot of a Medico-legal toolkit in Somaliland which was developed in coordination with WHO.

Partnerships where existing cooperation already existed were also strengthened. Working across the organization an enhanced framework was negotiated with INTERPOL to work more closely on areas of mutual interest in crime prevention.

A resulting Joint Action Plan was signed by the heads of both organizations to affirm the importance of the partnership.

## Emerging issues

As the international community reached consensus on the Sustainable Development Goals, the links between UNODC's mandates and enhanced human security have become fully recognized. UNODC has increased its investments in creating and participating multi-stakeholder partnerships around selected targets in the SDGs.

Whereas the Office has a central role in providing data on a number of key indicators to monitor the progress against the goal, it will be important also to leverage this recognition into expanded programmes assisting Member States in strengthening access to justice, enhancing the rule of law at the national and regional level, providing safer communities and ensuring access to drug and HIV prevention, treatment and care. SPIA has worked with thematic and regional sections of UNODC to define how the Office will support Member States in implementing the new Agenda also works to help thematic sections and field offices orient their programming within the new set of goals and targets.

# Research and trend analysis

102

**UNODC provides unbiased data, analysis, and forensic science services to inform drug and crime policymaking both nationally and internationally**

In order to be effective, drug and crime policies must be firmly based on evidence. Policymakers and experts need reliable data to identify and analyse trends in crime levels and in drug demand and supply, and to pinpoint areas where interventions are most likely to achieve positive results. Because drugs and crime are often tightly intertwined and have repercussions at the local, regional and transnational levels, research and analysis that take a crosscutting approach offer the firmest foundation for policy and operational responses to counteract these problems.

With this considered, UNODC's research, trend analysis, laboratory and forensics science work forms part of the Office's strategic mandate to assist Member States in their efforts to achieve global security, justice and health through the provision of knowledge. This supports the formulation of policy and programmes and can inform the international debate on drugs and crime issues. It also shapes and underpins the programme development of UNODC's own national, regional and international interventions: as research provides the evidence necessary to identify trends and threats that need to be tackled, this helps better target UNODC's activities to focus on those drug and crime problems that require more attention.

UNODC offers a number of advantages in relation to research and forensic science services concerning drugs and crime. One of these is the objectivity inherent in the work of

the United Nations and the high level of trust placed in the findings presented by the Organization. As data on drugs and crime can represent a sensitive and sometimes politically charged topic, this impartiality and objectivity is critical.

UNODC's research studies have become solid points of reference for a diverse number of groups, with stakeholders including:

- **Member States**, who require trustworthy data to undertake global comparisons of drug, crime and corruption trends and thereby inform their policy development;
- **Academic institutions**, whose own research is often dependent on reliable primary data;
- The **media**, which bring the evidence produced by the data to the attention of the global community;
- Other **international organizations**, to complement their work with information focusing on drug control and crime prevention; and
- **NGOs**, which monitor research and statistics that can most shape the political debate on drugs and crime.

## WHAT WE DO

Through research, UNODC provides a solid basis for the development of practical tools, manuals, training and other resources for legislators, policymakers and professionals. Because the expertise is evidence-based, the Office is able to offer impartial information for policy debates.



## MANDATE

With a view to ensuring effective international community responses to drugs and crime, intergovernmental bodies have requested UNODC to enhance the knowledge of thematic and cross-thematic trends and threats by undertaking evidence-based research. More specifically drug- and crime-related treaties and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have, over the years, mandated UNODC to monitor drug and crime trends and threats through regional and global analysis of the drug problem, transnational organized crime, corruption, and other forms of crime. The same bodies have also requested UNODC to carry out the collection, analysis and dissemination of drugs and crime statistics and to ensure that Member States have access to, and use quality forensic science services and tools in their efforts against drugs and crime.

UNODC is further mandated to develop methodological standards to strengthen national forensic capacity and capabilities to meet internationally accepted standards, and statistics on drugs and crime, which provide the framework for the research and analysis conducted by the Office and the support provided to Member States in these areas.



In this manner, UNODC:

- Provides States with **statistical, laboratory, scientific and forensic science expertise** that enables them to collect, process, analyse and disseminate data on drugs and crime and boost policy and trend analysis;
- Develops criteria and metrics for establishing baselines and **measuring and tracking trends**;
- Conducts national, regional and global **surveys** of illicit drug crop cultivation, drug use, organized crime, crime victimization and corruption; and
- Analyses quantitative and **qualitative trends**, undertakes **cross-sectoral studies** on emerging problems and priority topics, and performs **periodic reviews** of transnational drug and crime threats.

UNODC collects and analyses data within and across all areas of the Office's work, covering:

- Transnational organized crime (including smuggling of migrants, and trafficking in persons, firearms, and wild fauna and flora);
- Corruption;
- Crime prevention and criminal justice; and
- Drugs (including alternative development, drug production, trafficking, use and its health consequences, as well as prevention, treatment and reintegration).

## 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

UNODC's research and trend analysis work essentially covers two areas. On one side, the Office provides capacity building for Member States and assists in policy and strategy development through the use of evidence-based research. On the other, UNODC produces a series of authoritative drug and crime studies on national, regional and global trends which are used by a wide audience working in these areas.

### **Policy and strategy: Using research to develop evidence-based responses to drugs and crime**

As an organization with specialized areas of technical expertise, UNODC has committed itself to evidence-based operational and policy responses. One of the core roles of UNODC's research is therefore to help Member States formulate data-driven, evidence-based policies. In this regard, the Office's research has been instrumental in positively shaping responses to threats and placing these on the international agenda by providing the evidence necessary to step-up action. With this, research and information from data gathering provides the basis for trends analysis, which is used for priority setting.

As an illustration, in East and South-East Asia a number of countries were assisted during 2015 in making evidence-based decisions for designing response to counter the problem of synthetic drugs. This included in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The capacity of varying Member States to generate and analyse information on both traditional and emerging drugs was reinforced over the course of the year through the delivery of 16 hands-on drug analysis trainings and workshops for laboratory and law enforcement personnel across the globe.

### **Capacity building: Helping improve the availability and quality of information**

Developing national data collection capacities is critical not only for the sustainability of evidence-based policy responses, but also to improve overall data reporting feedback. In supporting this, UNODC helps boost the technical capacity of countries in collecting data on organized crime, drug trafficking, drug use, corruption, crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems through a number of means. This includes technical support to Governments on monitoring systems and surveys; the provision of expert technical assistance and advice to countries to enhance data collections; the organization of workshops to share



# Statistics and the SDGs



Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson at the 46th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission.  
Photo: UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe.

In September 2015 the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: as an essential part of it, the 2030 Agenda identified 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 Targets. Monitoring progress towards these targets and goals will be at the core of the international agenda for the next 15 years and the list of statistical indicators developed by the UN Statistical Commission will be the bedrock of international monitoring.

During the entire process to select the SDG indicators, UNODC's Research and Trends Analysis Branch shared expertise with Member States and other stakeholders on metrics under discussion – in topics related to security, justice, rule of law, corruption, illicit trafficking and drug treatment – and provided advice on their relevance and statistical feasibility. In the international framework for data collection and validation on the SDGs – which is currently taking shape – UNODC will play a leading role for at least 12 indica-

tors included in the targets of: Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages); Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls); Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable); Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems); and 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).

Methodological development and guidance, technical assistance and international data collection for the SDGs are activities that will fully involve UNODC in the years to come. For example, the work to review the current system of data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN-CTS) has already started – as requested by the global network of National UN-CTS Focal Points – and methodological guidance tools are under development for a number SDG indicators.

experiences and increase understanding of collection, dissemination and analysis of drugs and crime data; and the development of training materials.

UNODC also assists countries in developing improved scientific and forensic capacity. This enables the relevant agencies to meet the appropriate professional standards, including for the use of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making.

In 2015 UNODC's international collaborative exercises – a proficiency testing scheme which aims to assist drug testing laboratories worldwide in assessing their own performance and taking corrective actions, when appropriate – assisted 209 national laboratories in 66 countries, a 14 per cent increase in 12 months. Laboratories participating in the UNODC international quality assurance programme were provided with over 3,200 units of reference standards of controlled substances, and the direct assistance to support interdiction capacity included the provision of 379 drug and precursor field testing kits and related training to countries worldwide.

Following the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2015, UNODC supported implementation by Member States through the development and dissemination of recommended laboratory methods of analysis of the recently controlled substances, the provision of chemical reference materials, and the revision of the Multilingual Dictionary of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control and the Terminology and Information on Drugs.

#### ► Reinforcing research capacities on drugs

During 2015 UNODC worked with a number of countries to assist in these areas and build national research capacities.

In Nigeria, the National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC) was supported in improving narcotics and psychotropic substances estimates, control and availability. Within this technical area, two national guidelines for data collection and reporting were developed:

the National Quantification of Narcotics Guidelines and the National Estimation Guidelines for Psychotropic Substances and Precursors.

The Office facilitated the development of the Afghanistan Drug Report (ADR) 2015. The report includes situational analysis of efforts to Counter Narcotics in Afghanistan with regards to cultivation, eradication, pricing, arrests, seizures, prevalence of use, and treatment needs and capacity. With a thematic focus on Alternative Development, it looked at efforts in the country and international best practice in terms of policy coordination, delivery and monitoring and evaluation. Key to the drafting and publication of the report was the successful launch of the Afghanistan Drug Reporting System (ADRS) – the online repository for all Counter Narcotics-related data in Afghanistan.

Technical support related to illicit crop estimation was provided to Afghanistan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador (the report of Ecuador only refers to illicit crops indicators), Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria and Peru. This resulted in new data of a series of estimates on the extent of illicit crop cultivation and estimation of substances produced in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Lao PDR (all opium poppy); and Bolivia, Colombia and Peru (coca and derivatives). The results are essential for programming alternative development initiatives and for the analysis of regional and global drug flows such as in the flagship World Drug Report.

#### ► Supporting data collection and studies on crime

UNODC also assist in building the capacity of Member States to collect data and monitor trends on drugs and crime. In Nigeria, draft threat assessments on five priority areas were completed in 2015 (covering precursors; psychotropic substances; and air, sea and land border vulnerabilities).

Further, through various UNODC trainings in Latin America, Member States were helped to provide better data responses to the Annual Report Questionnaires (ARQ) and Crime Trends Surveys (CTS), as well to the victimization survey data collection analysis and reporting.



# The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

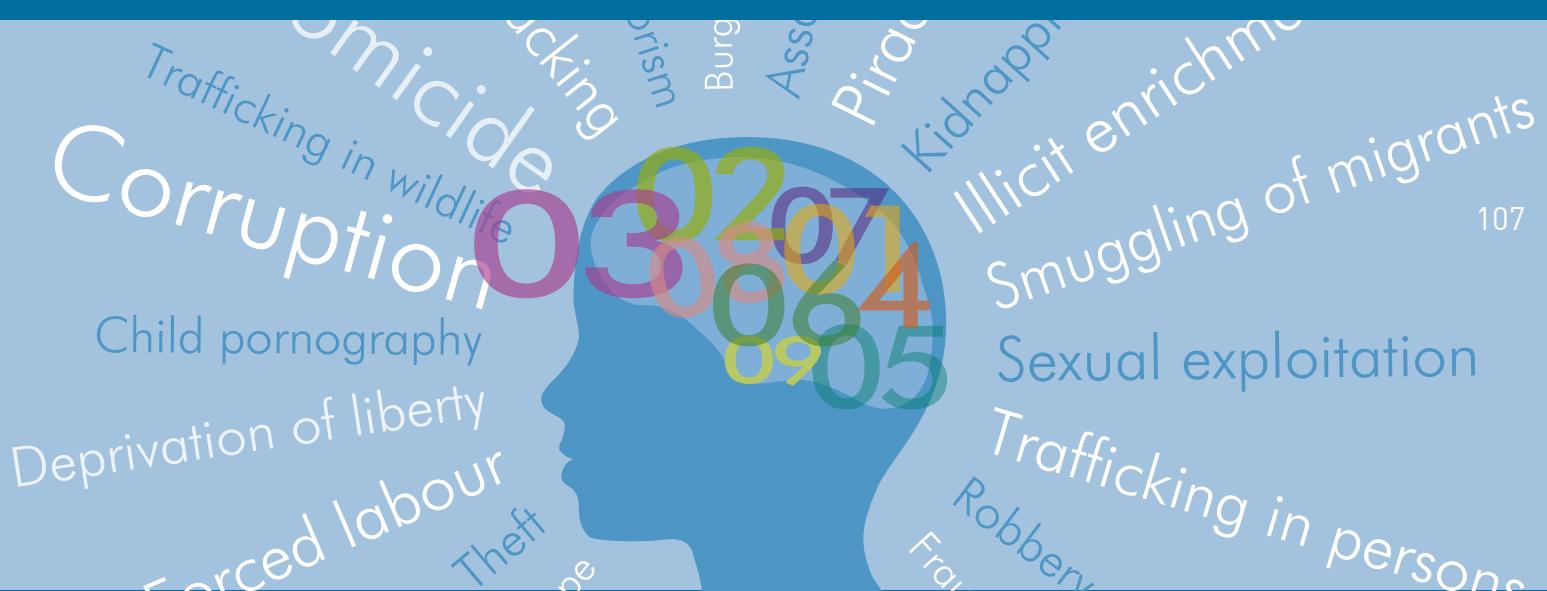


Illustration from the cover of the UNODC report "International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes".

107

One of the major challenges when compiling international statistics on crime and criminal justice (for example on the number of homicides, sexual assaults, as well as on financial crime or corruption) is that all these terms may refer to very different concepts across countries. For example, some countries include victims of terrorist attacks in the number of homicides, while others keep them separate from crime statistics. The lack of a common dictionary has always hampered the compilation of regional or global data, thus making it not only difficult to assess international patterns and trends, but also to conduct comparative criminological research.

Now, thanks to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), produced under UNODC leadership and endorsed in 2015 by the UN Statistical Commission and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, there is finally a tool which can be used

across and within countries to establish criminal statistics according to the same logic.

While implementing the ICCS can pose challenges to Member States as it requires them to adapt a number of statistical processes, it also represents a unique opportunity to harmonize crime data production across all interested stakeholders, such as the police, prosecution, judiciary, prison administration, statistical offices, and others. UNODC is fully committed to supporting countries in implementing the ICCS, including by providing ICCS translation in a number of UN languages, establishing the ICCS Technical Advisory Group and by producing methodological guidance. A number of countries, in all continents, have already started to implement the ICCS, while others will need technical assistance to adapt and upgrade their crime data production.

In Latin America, the Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice located in Mexico provided technical assistance to the Statistical Office of Ecuador for improving homicide and prison statistics in the country. In Bolivia the Office supported the planning of a comprehensive study on crime in the country, comprising six phases, including the organization of the third national survey on victimization; specific crime studies in border areas; and an analysis of Bolivia's needs in terms of crime prevention.

108

### Reports, surveys and analysis: Providing up-to-date, authoritative data on drug and crime trends

Each year, UNODC publishes a number of country, regional and global studies on key issues related to drugs and crime. These studies provide comprehensive, balanced information on trends and offer situational analyses on a range of areas. In particular, UNODC's research on emerging issues helps detect and, to the greatest possible extent, anticipate threats which in turns assists States to be better prepared to respond.

In line with this, some of the Office's pivotal publications released in 2015 included:

#### ▷ World Drug Report

The annual World Drug Report provides UNODC's assessment of the illicit drug situation, including comprehensive information on drug trends at the national, regional and global levels. Established to provide the type of comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem needed to make significant progress towards the control and supply of illicit drugs, the Report presents a comprehensive overview of the latest developments in drug markets, including amphetamine-type stimulants, cannabis, cocaine, and opioids. The Report covers both supply and demand, ranging from cultivation and production, to trafficking, consumption and health consequences.

The 2015 report noted the continued stabilization of drug use prevalence levels, with an estimated total of 246 million people – slightly over five per cent of those aged 15 to

64 years worldwide – having used an illicit drug in 2013. It also pointed to there being some 27 million problem drug users, almost half of whom are people who inject drugs (PWID). The World Drug Report also covers the topic of HIV and AIDS, and the 2015 edition provided data showing that in 2013 there was an estimated 1.65 million people who inject drugs living with HIV. Finally, the report provided a gender breakdown, with men three times more likely than women to use cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines, while women were seen to be more likely to misuse prescription opioids and tranquillizers. The thematic chapter of the Report focused on Alternative Development, a long-term strategy aimed at developing alternative sources of income for farmers dependent on illicit drug cultivation. It concluded that more than 40 years of experience had shown that this approach worked when there is a long-term vision, adequate funding, and the political support to integrate it into a broader development and governance agenda. Marketing licit products, land tenure and the sustainable management and use of land were crucial to the long-term success of alternative development interventions. The Report also found that widespread political support for Alternative Development had not been matched by funding and that funding allocated by OECD countries to support Alternative Development declined by 71 per cent between 2009 and 2013, amounting to only 0.1 per cent of global development assistance.

#### ▷ Opiate trafficking reports

A report on Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route was finalized and launched in 2015, analysing trends of opiates trafficking to and through parts of the MENA region along the southern route and its correlation with global trade. Furthermore, UNODC assisted Member States to improve data collection and analysis on drugs- and crime-related matters, as well as on organized crime and trafficking networks. In this regard, technical assistance was provided in particular to the North African countries and GCC countries, where UNODC co-facilitated international expert group meetings and conferences with a view to analyse illicit drug and precursor trafficking trends and challenges, exchange experiences, identify best practices, and promote multilateral cooperation in addressing illicit trafficking and organized crime.



# Multiple Systems Estimations: a way to measure progress towards SDG 16?



UNODC engaged members of the academic community to develop a sound methodology to estimate the total number of victims, including the hidden victims not detected by the authorities. Illustration: UNODC.

The global research community is still searching for a sound and practicable method for estimating how many victims of trafficking in persons there are across the world. This search received renewed impetus when the global number of trafficking victims was selected as an indicator (16.2.2) for Sustainable Development Goal 16.

During the course of 2015, UNODC engaged members of the academic community to develop a sound methodology to estimate the total number of victims, including the hidden victims not detected by the authorities. A new methodology, Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE), has been tested in the Netherlands, and the results are set to be published in a UNODC Research brief.

The MSE is a capture-recapture method applied to lists of victims detected and recorded by different local authorities. The analysis conducted on the combination of these different lists is used to estimate those victims that are never detected, and thus, the entire victim population in that country.

One key advantage of the MSE method is that it relies on information on victims of trafficking detected by national authorities. This is the same basis used by the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. The status of victims is determined by competent authorities able to verify the actual process of trafficking. The MSE can be applied in countries with the capacity to detect and keep reliable records of victims of trafficking.

There are only a limited number of countries with sufficient data and capacity for the MSE methodology to be applied at present. In order to enhance the method, UNODC is currently conducting MSE studies in other countries, as well as conducting a new MSE test in the Netherlands with more detailed data and using a more sophisticated application of the method. The outcomes may contribute to ongoing efforts to produce better global and regional estimates of human trafficking through a mixed method that combines survey results and analyses of official statistics on detected victims.

The report, "Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route", indicates how West and Central Africa is being used increasingly as a southern route for the Afghan opium trade. Though the consumption of heroin is still minor in the region, it is being used as a region of storage and transit.

Another UNODC report entitled Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route, published in 2015 showed that the total value of illicit heroin and opium trafficked from Afghanistan to Western Europe through the Balkans amounts to some \$28 billion every year. 65 per cent of this total (\$18 billion) is generated in Western and Central Europe. The report notes that the four largest European markets for heroin – France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy – account for nearly half of the gross profits, as the major heroin benefits are made by traffickers on the retail markets. It also shows that the total value generated by Afghan heroin and opium trafficked in Europe and through the Balkan route is one third bigger than the entire GDP of Afghanistan itself, which, in 2014, amounted to some \$21 billion. Other findings indicate that the negative economic impact of heroin and opium are actually greater in Europe and the Balkan route countries than in Afghanistan itself.

#### ► Opium and coca surveys

UNODC's Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, jointly with the countries concerned, conducts illicit crop cultivation surveys which provide updated statistics and information on some of the world's leading drug producing regions.

One such report – the Afghanistan Opium Survey – indicated a decrease in cultivation in the country during the year, with a drop of 19 per cent compared to 2014. The survey highlighted how the area under opium poppy cultivation in 2015 had decreased for the first time since 2009 from 224,000 ha in 2014 to 183,000 ha in 2015. It also noted that potential opium production in Afghanistan amounted to 3,300 tons, a decrease of 48 per cent from its 2014 level (6,400 tons) and the average opium yield meanwhile was at 18.3 kilograms per hectare (p/ha) – 36 per cent less than in 2014 (28.7 kilograms p/ha). Despite these noted decreases, the number of poppy-free provinces fell in 2015, specifically in the Northern region with Balkh losing that status which it had regained in 2014.

Meanwhile in Southeast Asia, opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle stabilized at 55,000 ha in Myanmar and 5,700 ha in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). The annual opium survey report showed that Myanmar remained Southeast Asia's top opium producer – and the world's second largest after Afghanistan. Together, Myanmar and Lao PDR produced between 731 metric tons (mt) and 823 mt of opium, most of which – using the smuggled precursor chemical acetic anhydride – was refined into the equivalent of roughly 73.1 mt to 82.3 mt of street-quality heroin for regional and international drug markets.

UNODC also monitors coca bush cultivation in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Bolivia's Coca Monitoring Report shows that in 2014, coca bush cultivation declined 11 per cent compared to the previous year. In this period the surface under cultivation declined from 23,000 ha to 20,400 ha. The surface under coca cultivation in 2014 was the lowest since UNODC began its monitoring survey in 2003. The regions of Los Yungas de La Paz and Trópico de Cochabamba together constitute 99 per cent of the areas under coca cultivation in the country. Between 2013 and 2014, these two areas reduced their surface under coca cultivation by 10 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, from 15,700 to 14,200 ha and from 7,100 to 6,100 ha. In the Norte de La Paz provinces the cultivation area decreased from 230 to 130 ha.

The annual Colombia Coca Survey, produced by UNODC jointly with the Colombian Government, showed that the country's cultivation area and cocaine production increased substantially in 2014 compared to the previous year. The net area under coca cultivation was up 44 per cent year-on-year from 48,000 ha in 2013 to 69,000 a year later, while the potential cocaine production, in turn, rose from 290 to 442 metric tons in the same period representing a 52 per cent increase.

Finally, in Peru, the country's crop monitoring survey showed that coca bush cultivation fell by almost 14 per cent between 2013 and 2014, from 49,800 ha to 42,900 ha. In 2014, the Peruvian Government eradicated around 31,200 ha, 30 per cent more than in 2013. The areas that were impacted the most by these actions were the regions of Aguaytía, High Huallaga (including Monzón), Pichis-Palcazú-Pachitea, Orellana, and Caballococha. Together, these saw a reduction of almost 60 per cent, from around 10,400 ha to some 4,200 ha.



# Science for health and justice: Testing for illicit drugs



UNODC drug testing kit. Photo: UNODC.



Forensic training workshop in Accra, Ghana. Photo: UNODC.

111

The detection and identification of drugs are critical to both supply reduction and health intervention strategies, and to the collection of accurate data for effective policymaking. Unfortunately, relevant institutions in several countries face challenges to detect and identify drugs in both seized materials and in clinical samples from affected users.

UNODC, through its laboratory and forensic services programme continues to assist Member States in several areas, including: developing and strengthening their capacity to detect and identify drugs by developing and disseminating recommended laboratory methods of analysis of recently controlled substances; providing chemical reference standards to aid laboratory analysis of drugs in seized materials and biological specimens; and providing technical capacity to support law enforcement activities related to synthetic drugs in different regions.

The production and movement of methamphetamine, coupled with the trafficking of precursor chemicals necessary to produce illicit drugs, present a major threat to the countries in West Africa. While law enforcement officers dealing with these issues have traditionally lacked the appropriate resources to swiftly and systematically identify seized

substances, this has started to change thanks to UNODC assistance. In September 2015, a regional forensic training workshop for law enforcement officers from selected West African countries on the use of drug and precursor test kits and advanced handheld drug testing devices was held in Accra, Ghana. The training brought together 45 law enforcement officers from 13 countries – Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Togo. Globally, UNODC provided approximately 400 drug and precursor field testing kits and related training to countries in the Gulf region, East Asia, South Asia, East Africa, Sahel, South America to help detect illicit drugs and the chemicals used in their manufacture.

During the year, UNODC also supported 200 national drug testing laboratories in over 60 countries under its International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) programme. This allows laboratories from both developing and developed countries to continuously monitor their performance in drug testing on a truly global scale, a 10 per cent increase from 2014. In a survey of the impact of UNODC assistance in 2015 in the forensic science sector, 98 per cent of respondents (169 institutions) rated the support received as either 'good' or 'very good'.

# Independent evaluation

112

## Evaluation: contributing to the establishment of a culture of accountability, transparency and efficiency

Accountability to stakeholders, transparency for citizens and the creation of public value are key concepts inherent to modern public policy and management. To provide these valuable services, organizations in the public arena rely on various means, among which evaluation has a prominent role. Meeting this, the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) in UNODC strives to provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful, and which in turn is aimed at promoting innovation, accountability, organizational learning and knowledge generation across the Office. In doing so, the IEU works to identify those factors which lead to either the success or failure of a particular activity, the results achieved and the possible wider application of those lessons. By promoting a well-established function to provide assurances on what does and does not work, evaluation increases certainty on the extent of return on investments, reduces the degree of discretionary decisions and allows for transparency and participation of voices from less represented sectors of society.

Evaluation provides an opportunity to share insight and knowledge and should be seen as a learning tool that empowers all stakeholders by expanding their knowledge base and enhancing their skills. Based on credible, independent, objective, evidence-based information, evaluation can be a powerful tool to make programmes and projects – and therefore UNODC – more effective and efficient.

The approach to evaluation adopted by UNODC is to encourage the wider participation and consultation of internal and external stakeholders during the planning, design

and conduct of evaluations as well as the follow-up while maintaining strict impartiality and independence in framing conclusions and recommendations. Evaluation assures accountability by reporting on UNODC activities to the Governing Bodies, and also aims to account for the use of resources and for the results produced to all UNODC stakeholders, including staff and management, Member States, target groups and implementing partners.

Given that evaluation is at the forefront of the international policy agenda, 2015 was declared the International Year of Evaluation. This significance has been recognized in a recent stand-alone United Nations General Assembly Resolution on “Capacity building for the evaluation of development activities at the country level” (UNGA Resolution A/RES/69/237). Moreover, evaluation is one of the ways in which international agents are contributing to fulfil Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals through target 16.6 by further enhancing the development of “effective, accountable and transparent institutions” in Member States’ respective ministries, ensuring that “responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making takes place at all levels” (16.7).

## WHAT WE DO

Since the reestablishment of the IEU, the unit has implemented an ambitious workplan extending the portfolio of independent evaluations to every single operation of UNODC’s portfolio. This includes evaluating the Office’s first generation of Regional Programmes and generating the first knowledge product encompassing an analysis of



## MANDATE

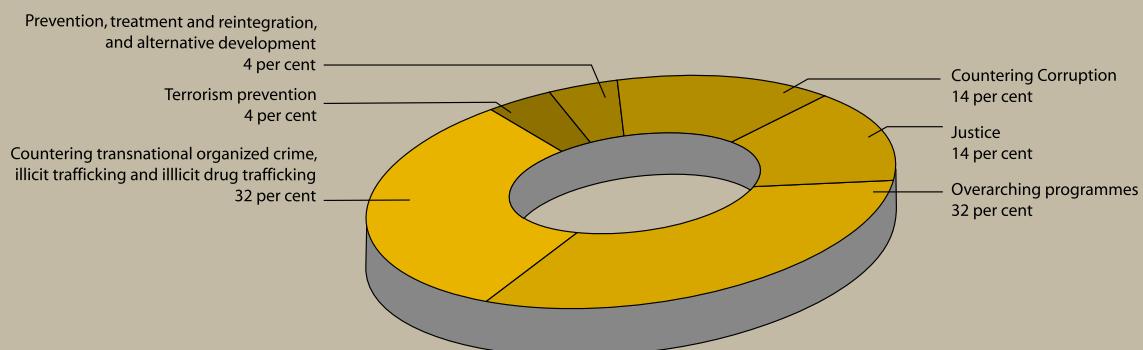
The IEU was established in 2003. However, it has operated as a stand-alone, independent unit (under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of UNODC) since 2010, in accordance with resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

To comply with the independence and impartiality inherent to the evaluation function in the United Nations, the Unit delivers systematic and objective assessments of ongoing or completed UNODC projects, programmes, policies and strategies, evaluating their design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives and the degree of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of interventions, as well as their adherence to human rights and gender principles.

The evaluation function at UNODC is a priority area of consideration as it is of primary importance for the Office to be able to measure and demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of its programme delivery and related programmes outcomes. In addition, the IEU has a role to play in many important areas such as accountability, learning mechanisms and enhanced project and programme designing within the Office.



### Finalized evaluations in 2015 (by topic)



114

Main categories in recommendations 2015.

compiled findings and recommendations from 100 independent evaluations conducted during 2011–2014.

The IEU contributes to the establishment of a culture of accountability and transparency within UNODC both at the field level and in headquarters by producing normative tools and frameworks to provide assurances of results achieved and challenges to address. In this sense, the IEU has influenced the Office by providing incentives to modernizing its practices and structures, introducing critical thinking and change through the use of follow-up plans to implement recommendations from independent evaluations.

The strategy of the IEU is based on three key outcomes:

1. Evaluation Capacity Building (including National Evaluation Capacity Building);
2. Evaluation results (project/programme evaluations and strategic evaluations); and
3. Evaluation Knowledge Products (strategic analyses; co-operation mechanisms).

Although there has been a considerable amount of progress in respect to evaluation, accountability and learning in UNODC, there is still a long path ahead to further improve.

In this light, the IEU has engaged in realigning its mandate with current priorities and anticipating to further demands. In 2015, UNODC produced a new evaluation policy<sup>1</sup> strengthening the role of the function and highlighting the shared responsibilities of all staff members of UNODC to make a sustainable evaluation culture as part of the everyday operations of the Office.

### 2015 ACHIEVEMENTS FRAMEWORK

During 2015, the IEU finalized 11 major, programmatic 'In-Depth Evaluations'<sup>1</sup> as well as 11 'Independent Project Evaluations'<sup>2</sup>, covering a wide range of UNODC's work. The major finalized evaluations in 2015 related to Regional Programmes (32 per cent); Countering transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and drug trafficking (32 per cent); Tackling corruption (14 per cent); and Justice (14 per cent).

### Investing in strengthening National Evaluation Capacity for country-led evaluations

National evaluation capacity can be further supported through the provision of technical assistance on evaluation by partners countries with the aim of contributing to



# How evaluation improves lives



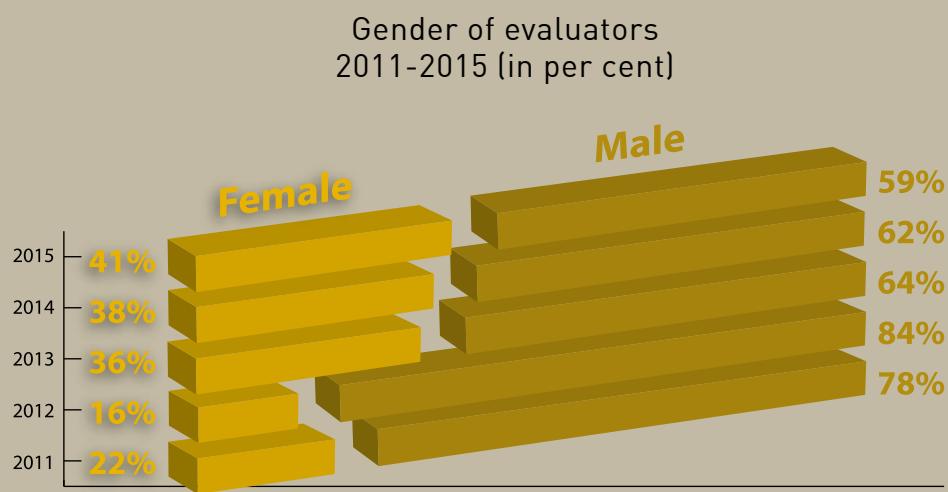
High-level panel discussion on the use of evaluation in evidence-based policy-making in Vienna, Austria, April 2015.

Independent evaluation positively and directly impacts how UNODC's services are delivered. Whether addressing the conditions endured by incarcerated HIV-positive individuals, recommending the expansion of their health services, or transforming a specific counter-piracy programme into a full-fledged maritime crime endeavour which can tackle a complex set of crimes committed at sea, evaluation brings change and improves the delivery of solutions on the ground.

The explicit connections between evaluation and policy were discussed in 2015 at an event in Vienna, under the title 'Accountability and Learning: Getting Results and Impact: The Use of Evaluation in Evidence-Based Policy Making'. In this discussion, participants showed how evaluation plays a

critical role in supporting efforts to build policies and programmes based on the evaluation's findings.

In this regard, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov noted: "Coordination and cooperation are essential, but are too often fragmented or inefficient. This high-level panel can help to address these key questions, and ensure that the full potential of evaluation is harnessed as a force for development and coordination, contributing to the improvement of peoples' lives everywhere." He further added that evaluation capacities needed to be strengthened so that a clear understanding of development outcomes could be promoted at the national and local level. These outcomes, in turn, would create effective policies and programmes that achieve the desired results and monitor progress.



improving good governance by increasing effectiveness, accountability and inclusiveness in national institutions. The IEU developed a strategic approach in follow up to the call that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) be evaluated from a national perspective and has liaised with respective evaluation functions within the UN system, contributing to, among others, the Bangkok declaration on strengthening Member States' capacity to evaluate public policies.

In line with the Bangkok Declaration 2015, the IEU designed a pilot exercise in supporting Member States in further strengthening national evaluation capacities. In order to strengthen accountability at large and contribute to SDG 16, the IEU provided a wide scope of technical assistance to strengthen evaluation capacities.

### Accountability of UNODC evaluation function through the OECD/UNEG Peer Review

A peer review of the evaluation function strives to answer the key question on who evaluates the evaluators. UNODC formally requested to be assessed by a panel of peers from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance

Committee (DAC) and the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). These two organizations maintain a Joint Task Force to support professional peer reviews of the evaluation functions of United Nations organizations and programmes.

The main objective of the review is to ensure that the evaluation function in UNODC is fully fit for purpose and matched to the Office's evolving approach. Furthermore, the UNODC Peer Review is intended to identify good practices and opportunities to further strengthen the evaluation function with a view to ultimately contributing to improved performance in international development and technical cooperation and assistance.

The Professional Peer Review is based on internationally recognized evaluation framework standards, and has been adapted and tailored to the specific context of UNODC. This framework lays emphasis on three key principles: independence, credibility, and usefulness of the evaluation function.

The primary audiences for the Peer Review are the Executive Director, Senior Management and Member States, as well as the evaluation function itself. In 2016, the Peer Review report will be formally presented for discussion and action on the recommendations coming from the report. The report will be also proactively discussed and disseminated beyond these constituencies in UNEG and OECD/DAC.



## Human Rights and Gender

Based on the guiding principles of the UNEG, human rights and gender are mainstreamed in all UNODC evaluations as key criteria (supplementing the OECD-DAC criteria), starting from the Terms of Reference to the Final Evaluation Report with both topics included since mid-2014. Therefore, 2015 is the first year that every evaluation report included findings regarding the implementation and mainstreaming of human rights as well as gender equality into project/programme development and implementation. The IEU will continue to invest systematically in this area throughout the evaluation

process, with a view to contributing to the concrete mainstreaming of HR and Gender equality in UNODC's work.

The IEU also started collecting data in this regard – on the one hand the rate of male and female evaluators and on the other hand the gender of evaluation stakeholders interviewed during the process. Regarding the former, 41 per cent of evaluation team members were female in 2015, thereby showing constantly an increasing percentage of women. Even though this is a major increase compared to 2012 (at 16 per cent), there is still more resources needed to invest in further strengthening this aspect of the work of the IEU.

<sup>1</sup> Available from [https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/IEUwebsite/Evaluation\\_Policy/UNODC\\_Evaluation\\_Policy.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/IEUwebsite/Evaluation_Policy/UNODC_Evaluation_Policy.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> In-Depth Evaluations entail one IEU Team Member being part of the Evaluation Team, which is not the case for Independent Project Evaluations, where IEU provides strong quality assurance. All In-Depth Evalu-

ations are published on the IEU website: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/indepth-evaluations-2015.html>

<sup>3</sup> All Independent Project Evaluations are available on the IEU website: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/independent-project-evaluations-2015.html>

# Finances and funding

118

## Stable levels of special purpose voluntary contributions in a year of transition to a new Enterprise Resource Planning System

UNODC's 2015 income continued to consist largely of earmarked voluntary contributions or Special Purpose Funds, confirming the trend of previous years. In 2015, voluntary contributions to Special Purpose (SP) Funds reached \$234.3 million, representing 90.3% of the total income to UNODC. In addition to this amount, by 31 December 2015, the Office had received \$153 million of SP pledges intended for future years (up to 2019). These current and future multi-year pledges, coming from traditional, emerging and national donors, highlight donor confidence in the current work of UNODC and assure the sustainability of the Office's technical assistance delivery in future annual budget cycles.

Despite this high level of SP contributions, the financial situation of UNODC remains vulnerable. The on-going trend towards lesser un-earmarked, General Purpose (GP) contributions has continued, reaching the alarmingly low level of \$4.3 million (1.6% of total 2015 income to UNODC), notwithstanding continuous efforts to stress the importance of these funds for quality assurance, accountability and strategic planning purposes. The decline of GP unquestionably hinders UNODC's ability to strategically manage its operations, improve management processes, exercise effective corporate oversight and launch new initiatives and programmes.

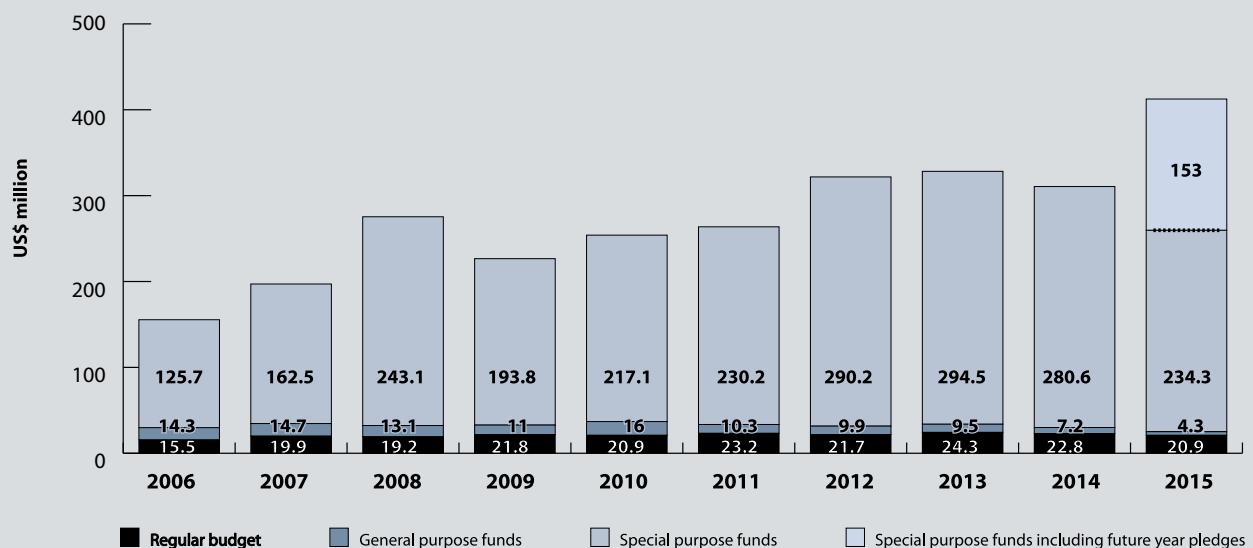
This chapter of the UNODC Annual Report focuses on UNODC's income and expenditure trends. The below table summarizes funding intended for 2015 according to the different sources of income and corresponding expenditures, that will be explained further in the next section.

**UNODC INCOME RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 2015 AND 2015 EXPENDITURE<sup>1</sup>**

| Type of income  | Voluntary contributions received for the year 2015 (Amount in US Dollars millions) | 2015 Expenditures (Amount in US Dollars millions) |
|---|--|---|
| Voluntary contributions to the Drug and Crime Funds             |  |   |
| General Purpose (GP)  | 4.3  | 7.4   |
| Special Purpose (SP) ( <i>excluding PSC</i> )                   | 234.3  | 205.3   |
| Programme Support Costs (PSC)                                   |  | 18.9  |
| Total Drug and Crime Funds                                      | 238.6  | 231.6   |
| Assessed contribution from the Regular Budget (RB) <sup>2</sup> | 20.9   | 20.9  |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>259.5</b>   | <b>252.5</b>                                      |



Chart 1: UNODC Funding 2004-2015<sup>6</sup>



In 2015, UNODC delivered technical assistance worth \$205.3 million covering its wide range of mandates in the fields of countering illegal drug demand and supply, strengthening criminal justice, and preventing and countering terrorism, corruption, organized crime and illicit trafficking under a series of global, regional and thematic programmes. The Office continued to enhance the alignment between the normative and operational pillars of its work through an integrated programming approach, stressing a results-based focus.

This year marked a major milestone in the history of the UN Secretariat management, with the final transition to the SAP-based enterprise resource planning system Umoja. UNODC transferred its entire administrative and financial management system to Umoja in November 2015, while continuing its ongoing operations and implementation of donor-funded projects and programmes.

## Sources of Income

UNODC is funded through two different sources of income: the UN Regular Budget (RB) and voluntary contributions. Vol-

untary contributions are, in turn, divided into unearmarked (GP) and earmarked (SP) funds. A fixed portion of the latter, called Programme Support cost (PSC), goes to finance the indirect support activities related to programme delivery.

**RB resources** resources are received from the biennial programme budget of the United Nations. These funds cover normative programme activities approved by the General Assembly under sections 16 and 23 of the United Nations programme budget. Despite the priority the international community places on UNODC's mandates, the General Assembly allocates less than one per cent of the United Nations regular budget to UNODC<sup>3</sup>. For 2015, this amounted to \$20.9 million, accounting for 8 per cent of total UNODC income. The UN Regular Budget does not fund UNODC's technical assistance programmes or its field network.

**GP funds** are un-earmarked voluntary contributions, allocated to finance *inter alia*: policy and strategic direction; strategic alignment programme shortfalls, corporate oversight and review; support to technical norms and standards for Member States; flagship publications and research; and for key elements of programme design, including results-based



# Unprecedented funding agreement with Qatar for a lasting Doha Declaration legacy



121

Representatives of UNODC and the Government of Qatar signed a funding agreement in Vienna in 2015. Photo: UNODC.

In 2015, a multi-million-dollar funding agreement was signed between Qatar and UNODC in support of a Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness. Totalalling more than \$49 million, the contribution is aimed at building a lasting legacy to the Doha Declaration, adopted by the 13th Crime Congress and endorsed by the UN General Assembly. It articulates a global commitment to crime prevention and criminal justice. It calls for fair criminal justice systems, upholding human rights, preventing corruption and enhancing transparency and promoting child and youth concerns within the criminal justice system, among others.

The Global Programme will run over four years and is intended to help countries achieve a positive and sustainable impact on criminal justice, corruption prevention and the rule of law in all regions of the world.

Upon its launch, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov labelled the agreement "unprecedented in the history of UNODC" and commended Qatar's support for the 13th Crime Congress and the leadership and commitment shown during

and after the event. He also noted that, "this generous funding will be used to continue to advance the Doha Declaration and to ensure that UNODC builds projects and programmes that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals."

The head of the 13th Crime Congress Organizing Committee and Legal Advisor to the Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of the State of Qatar, H.E. Dr. Abdullah Al-Mal, said that the agreement represents his country's commitment to fully implementing the Doha Declaration, and in doing so, helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The activities under the agreement make extensive use of UNODC's broad experience and in-depth expertise in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. It also leverages the organization's global network of criminal justice professionals. Programme components are focused on strengthening judicial integrity and the prevention of corruption; fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners; preventing youth crime through sports; and a major initiative on "Education for Justice".

management, stakeholder analysis and needs assessments. In 2015, General Purpose funds declined further to \$4.3 million, representing 1.8 per cent of total voluntary funding.

**SP funds** represent by far the largest portion of the UNODC budget. These are earmarked voluntary contributions provided to finance technical assistance activities at UNODC's headquarters in Vienna and in the approximately 60 programme and project offices in the field. In 2015, \$234.3 million or 98.2 per cent of total UNODC voluntary contributions stemmed from Special Purpose funds. These contributions were mostly tightly earmarked for specific projects and programmes<sup>4</sup>.

**PSC** are funds derived from expenditure of special purpose funds, and are used to cover indirect costs that cannot be readily and directly attributed to the activities conducted. PSC covers UNODC's indirect costs under the following categories: central administration; central programme/departmental administration; and over-arching programme/departmental programme services.<sup>5</sup> In 2015, in relation to special purpose-funded delivery, \$18.9 million was spent on PSC.

## ► Funding Trends

Chart 1 shows income to UNODC received over time. In this year of implementation of Umoja and IPSAS accounting principles, the column for SP contributions is represented to include both received contributions and future year pledges. The chart shows a trend towards stabilization of funding at a range between \$230 million and \$290 million, as seen over the last five years and also expected in the immediate future.

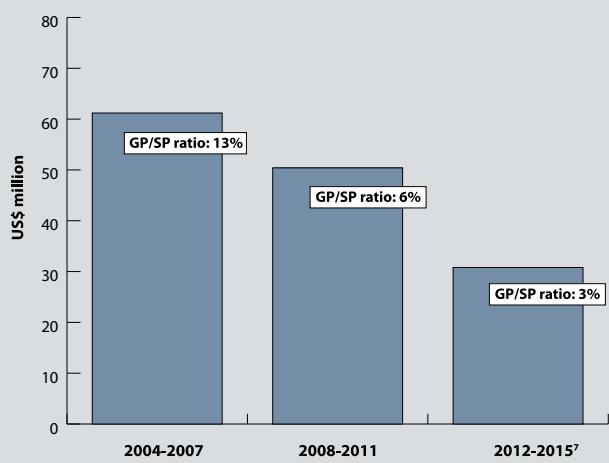
## Decline in General Purpose Funds

GP funds have been declining in both relative and absolute terms. Chart 2 provides an illustration of this trend.

The main donors providing GP funding in 2015 were Finland (\$871,460), the United States (\$850,000), Germany (\$776,944), Sweden (\$630,252) and China (\$350,000).

As per the definition of GP provided above, this funding is used to cover some key functions that directly provide

Chart 2: Ratio of general purpose funds to special purpose funds (2002-2015)



support to the executive management of UNODC, as well as ensure quality assurance, accountability, transparency and positioning of the Office in the wider United Nations Framework. GP funds have also contributed to ensuring that UNODC's 'trademark' is shaped and preserved, for example through research and issuance of flagship publications such as the World Drug Report.

A further decline in GP funding would be detrimental to the overall functioning of the Office.

## Current Trends within the Portfolio of Different Donor Groups

UNODC continues to be supported by a very broad donor base, whereby in particular the number of sub-donors within one Member State continues to increase. This points to an important trend of UNODC contributions being ever-more specialized for very specific technical assistance activities. Also, the origin of funds is increasingly stemming from parts of Member State budgets that



# EU and UNODC mark 10 years of formal partnership

2015 was an important year for the partnership between the European Union and UNODC as it marked the 10th anniversary of the partnership, which was formalized with an exchange of letters signed in 2005. This collaboration, however, went back much further with the first joint project having been implemented with funding received from the EU in 1987. The review of the partnership in 2015 showed that since the late 1980's, and after the formal agreement on cooperation in 2005, the EU and UNODC had jointly implemented 126 programmes worldwide with EU funding amounting to EUR 373 million. This joint operational work has addressed a range of challenges to assist countries and regions across the globe in the areas of organized crime and illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors and firearms; drug use prevention, treatment and care; alternative development; trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants; terrorism prevention; corruption, money laundering and asset recovery; crime prevention and criminal justice reform; violence against women; and maritime crime and piracy.

Whereas in the initial years individual projects and the overall portfolio remained small, the thematic diversification of the portfolio truly began in the mid-2000s with a marked increase of EU support to UNODC's work. The largest ongoing portfolio is being implemented in Nigeria to address the inter-connected challenges related to drugs, organised crime, corruption and justice reform, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants as well as terrorism.

The year 2015 was also remarkable for the EU – UNODC partnership as the first joint project was initiated with EU funding to address wildlife crime, by strengthening law enforcement and demand management of wildlife in Asia. Another very important and sizeable new joint initiative, which started implementation in 2015, is the project GloACT, which looks to prevent and address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants in 13 countries around the globe, in partnership with UNICEF and the International Organiza-



Brochure created to commemorate 10 years of EU-UNODC partnership.

tion for Migration. Also, a large scale project implemented with UNODC, Interpol and Transparency International to strengthen criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the 'cocaine route' was launched, in addition to new projects in Bolivia addressing drug production and trafficking, and in the Western Balkans to measure and assess organised crime for evidence-based policy making.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary, both organizations confirmed their resolve to work together to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. The joint work between the EU and UNODC over the next years will be important to integrate peace, justice and the rule of law as an integral element for sustainable development and meet some of the rapidly emerging threats, including in areas such as supporting criminal justice responses to the issue of foreign terrorist fighters; scaling up responses to trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling; continuing work to counter drug trafficking and boosting responses to fight wildlife crime.

were not originally providing Official Development Assistance, for example Ministries of Justice, Interior and Agriculture. In 2015, contributions were recorded from 167 different funding sources (compared to 102 different funding sources in 2007), of these, 32 were unique new funding sources.

Member State donors are divided into three different categories, based on the nature of their contributions: traditional donors; emerging donors; and national donors. The increase in funding from emerging and national donors represents an important factor for UNODC's modus operandi, as it shows the interest of middle-income countries in establishing a continuing partnership with the Office and acquiring specialized technical assistance in the areas covered by UNODC's mandates.

- The **traditional donors** have historically provided the largest contributions to UNODC. When taking into account pledges made for future years, the European Union is by far the largest donor to UNODC. While in 2015, the EU provided paid contributions of \$49.7 million, future year pledges amounted to an additional \$57.3 million. These pledges stem from various funding sources within the EU and constitute 27.3 per cent of total voluntary contributions, including future year pledges, received by the end of 2015. The EU has been among the top three donors to UNODC for the last four years, providing funding for nearly all of the Office's mandates, but mainly for transnational organized crime and trafficking, countering corruption and criminal justice.<sup>8</sup>

Other top traditional donors for 2015 and beyond include the United States with \$40.2 million (10.3 per cent of total voluntary contributions and pledges received), Canada with \$13.2 million (3.4 per cent), Japan with \$10.6 million (2.7 per cent), Denmark with \$8.8 million (2.2 per cent) and the United Kingdom with \$8.6 million (2.2 per cent).

- The **emerging donors** constitute a group of Member States that fairly recently have become multilateral donors providing funds for technical assistance used outside of their own country. This group is quite diverse and for 2015 includes 32 donors.

In 2015, the largest emerging donor was Qatar with \$50.1 million pledged for the period 2016-2019 (12.8 per cent of total voluntary contributions and future year pledges). Qatar's contribution is intended to support the implementation of the Doha Declaration adopted at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Other top emerging donors include the Russian Federation with \$2 million (0.5 per cent), and the United Arab Emirates with \$1.97 million (0.5 per cent).

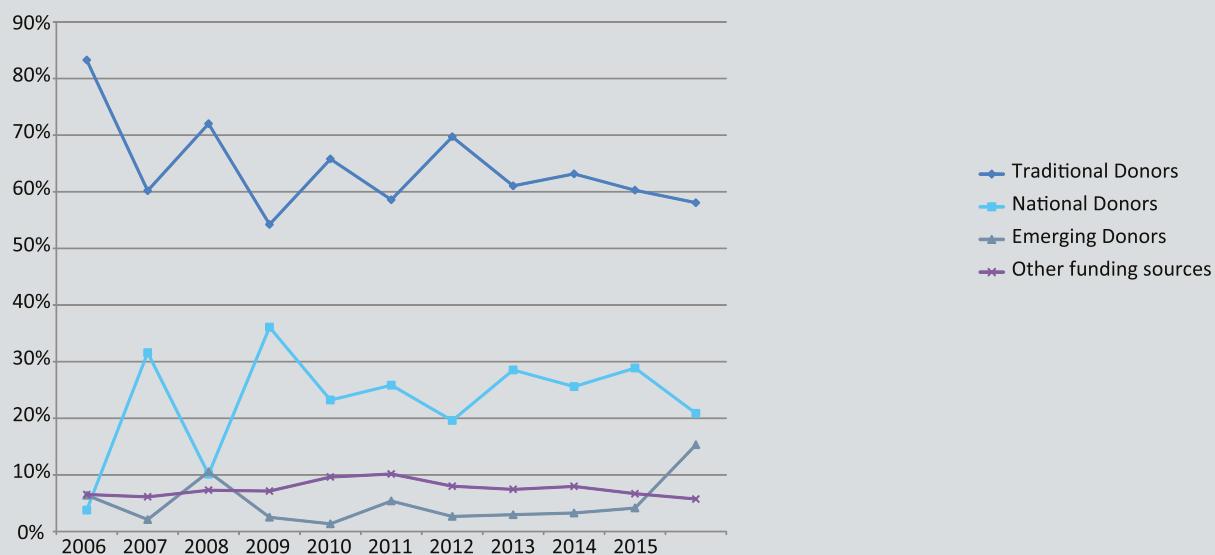
- The **national donors** constitute a group of Member States funding UNODC to conduct programmes and interventions in their own countries. In 2015, and taking into account future year pledges, the largest national donor was Panama with a multi-year contribution totalling \$41.7 million (10.6 per cent of total voluntary contributions). Panama's contribution is intended to support the consolidation of its reform of criminal procedures within its courts system. Having been among the top three donors to UNODC since 2008, Colombia's contribution in 2015 was somewhat lower than in previous years. Nevertheless, with a contribution of \$31.8 million, Colombia was the fifth largest donor to UNODC in 2015 (8.1 per cent). Colombia mainly supports UNODC's work on Alternative Development in the country, but has been increasing its contributions to other areas, notably on crime prevention and criminal justice. Another top national donor is Mexico with \$3.3 million (0.8 per cent of voluntary contributions) provided in 2015.

UNODC continues to rely on the strong support of all three donor groups in order to ensure the sustainability of its programmatic work and activities in HQ and in the field.

Finally, while the majority of voluntary contributions are provided by Member States, non-Member State donors such as UN agencies, international financial institutions, multi-partner trust funds, private foundations and other organizations also fund UNODC's activities. In 2015, these non-Member State donors together contributed \$22.5 million (5.7 per cent of total voluntary contributions including future year pledges). The three largest non-Member State donors in 2015 were the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) with \$10 million (2.6 per cent), the Inter-American Development Bank with \$1.8 million (0.5



Graph 1: The development of UNODC voluntary contributions – 2006-2015



per cent), and the One UN Fund (funds received for Albania, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Vietnam, and Tanzania) with \$1.0 million (0.3 per cent of voluntary contributions).

Graph 1 shows the development of UNODC voluntary contributions broken down by percentages provided by traditional donors, national donors, emerging donors and other

funding sources. While in the year 2000 the traditional donors accounted for 96 per cent of UNODC's voluntary contributions, in 2015 this share had dropped to 58.1 per cent.

A complete list of 2015 contributions, including a separate column for future year pledges is included at the end of this chapter.

## Expenditure by Thematic Area and Region

Chart 3: 2015 special purpose funds – expenditure by region (in US\$ million)

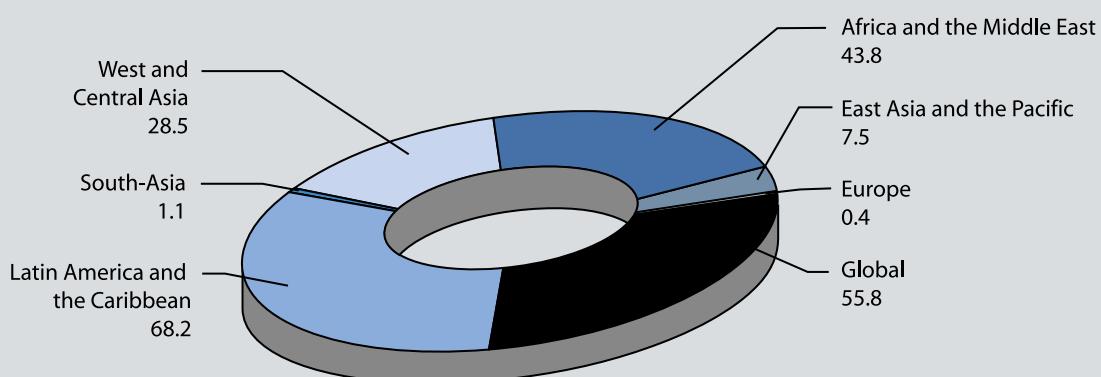
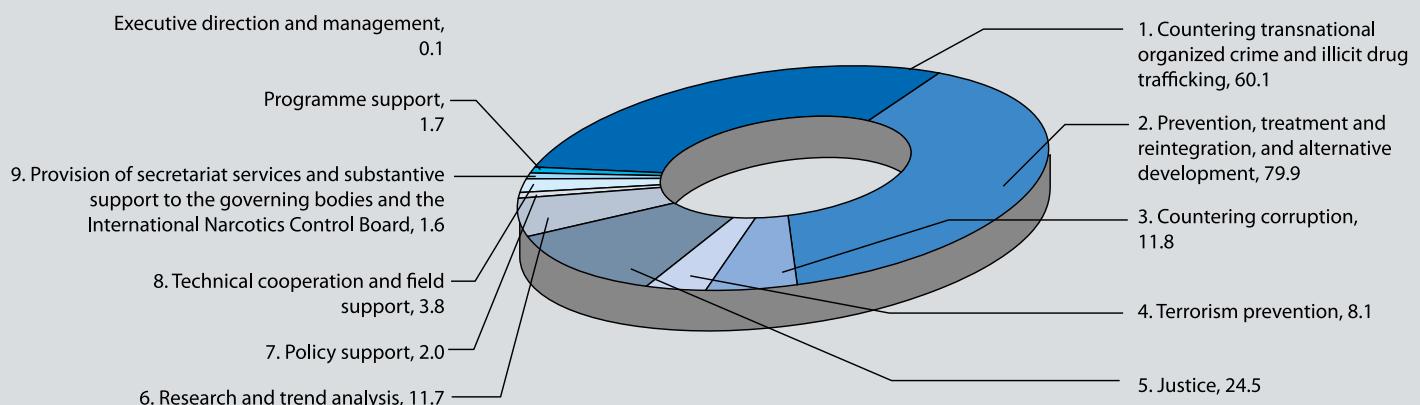


Chart 4: 2015 special purpose funds – expenditure by theme (in US\$ million)



## Progress Made in the Financial Management of the Office

UNODC continued its efforts to improve management responses, delivery and accountability in a year marked by the transition to Umoja.

In November 2015, the United Nations Secretariat-wide enterprise resource planning (ERP) system was rolled out across UNODC headquarters in Vienna and at all Field Offices. The Umoja implementation required immense planning and preparation efforts from the entire Office. In particular, UNODC decommissioned its fragmented administrative systems, cleansed and converted records, effected business process re-engineering, trained staff and, in the process, adopted best practices embedded in commercial ERPs. Post-go live, the Office managed help and support desks and intensified its change management efforts in order to ensure that the impact of changes on delivery was minimized. Within four months of the rollout, UNODC moved to the ERP stabilization phase. Efforts are now focused on improved internal and external reporting and planning for future Umoja releases. Through Umoja, UNODC is striving for improved programme and project management, effective administrative flows and increased visibility and accountability.

In addition to this major change, in 2015, UNODC continued to implement several overarching improvement measures that sustain operations while working to improve the delivery of high quality programmes. These include:

- **Full Cost Recovery (FCR)**, which applies a system of consistent policies used for financial planning and costing of UNODC programmes. This approach utilizes entrusted donor funds in a transparent, fair and predictable manner through proper classification on direct and indirect programme support efforts. Since 2014, with the introduction of FCR in the Consolidated Budget, direct programmatic functions previously covered by GP have now been properly costed as part of direct project or technical assistance implementation. Through FCR, UNODC openly provides key financial indicators by region to donors and reported savings through improved financial management. The move to FCR partially alleviated the burden on un-earmarked contributions. However, the need to sustain the ability of UNODC to carry out strategic, programme development, direction and management and oversight functions remains. For these reasons, the provision of GP funds is still crucial;
- **Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)**, which enables a corporate approach to risk management by identify-



ing key Office-wide risks and thereafter measuring and treating them at all stages of programme delivery. The UNOV/UNODC Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework launched in August 2014, became fully operational in 2015 informing many of the strategic and operational policy considerations of senior management;

- **International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)**, which provides transparent presentation of UNODC-level financial results to donors. The first set of IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements covering 2014 received an unqualified opinion. The 2015 IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements are at the final steps of issuance. UNODC is currently working to ensure IPSAS long-term sustainability through the embedding of IPSAS principles into key managerial and Umoja processes; and
- **Framework of Engagement of External Parties (FEEP)**, which provides a holistic framework to the interaction between UNODC and external actors working

with the Office and a series of procedures and processes that improve the transparency of selection and management of implementing partners and grantees. During the second full year of the FEEP's rollout, UNODC fully on-boarded its support and uses at large to the relevant Umoja processes.

UNODC will continue to improve its standards and results, through various reform processes taking place in the wider United Nations context, but also looks toward becoming fit for purpose to contribute its part in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The move to FCR partially alleviated the burden on un-earmarked contributions. However, the need to sustain the ability of UNODC to carry out strategic, programme development, direction and management and oversight functions remains. For these reasons, the provision of more flexible and predictable resources, GP included, is still crucial, for this strengthens UNODC's capacity to deliver effectively the technical assistance entrusted by its donors and provide the quality assurance seal and added value expected by partners worldwide.

<sup>1</sup> This table reflects only voluntary SP contributions intended for the year 2015 and not those intended for future years, which at the end of 2015 amounted to US\$153 million. With the transition to Umoja, and in accordance with IPSAS standards, UNODC has shifted its methodology of recording voluntary donor contributions that are intended for more than one calendar year, from a year-by-year breakdown, to the recording of the entire contribution on the year the funding agreement or pledge letter has been signed/received.

<sup>2</sup> Includes sections 16 and 23 of the programme budget of the United Nations

<sup>3</sup> Total UN regular budget for 2014–2015 biennium amounted to \$5.8 billion (A/RES/70/240 A-B)

<sup>4</sup> SP pledges made on or before 2015, but intended for future years, amount-

ed to \$153 million. If these future SP pledges are included, by 31 December 2015, UNODC recorded a total of \$391.6 million in SP funds.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Secretariat Rules and Regulations prescribe a 13 percent Programme Support Cost rate and a 7 per cent exception only for inter-agency and European Union contributions.

<sup>6</sup> Please note: In addition to the voluntary contributions intended for 2015, the contributions for future years amounted to \$153 million at the end of the year.

<sup>7</sup> Special purpose funds has been based on the total amount received for the period 01 January 2015 – 31 December 2015.

<sup>8</sup> Please see info-box on EU funding for more details.

## List of pledges for 2015 and future years

List of pledges for 2015 (Drugs and Crime) in US\$, broken down by donor groups. For Special Purpose funds, the first column is listing the available funds for 2015; the second column is displaying future year pledges made on or before 2015.

| MEMBER STATE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNODC |                       |                      |                       |                     |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Donor   | 2015 <sup>9</sup>     |                      | 2016-2019             | Total <sup>10</sup> |
|   | Special purpose funds | General purpose fund | Special purpose funds |                     |
| European Union                                | 49,652,036            |                      | 57,343,305            | 106,995,341         |
| Qatar   | 966,161               | -                    | 49,149,351            | 50,115,511          |
| Panama*                                       | 10,794,948            | 3,000                | 30,870,000            | 41,667,948          |
| United States of America                      | 36,694,819            | 850,000              | 2,678,586             | 40,223,405          |
| Colombia*                                     | 31,796,302            | -                    |                       | 31,796,302          |
| Canada  | 11,447,607            | -                    | 1,772,807             | 13,220,414          |
| Japan   | 10,532,435            | 112,600              |                       | 10,645,035          |
| Denmark                                       | 7,013,849             | -                    | 1,821,162             | 8,835,011           |
| United Kingdom                                | 8,299,386             | -                    | 294,365               | 8,593,751           |
| Sweden  | 6,422,503             | 630,252              | 69,247                | 7,122,002           |
| Netherlands                                   | 4,884,904             | -                    | 953,187               | 5,838,091           |
| Finland                                       | 4,351,074             | 871,460              |                       | 5,222,534           |
| Norway  | 3,569,206             | -                    | 1,240,124             | 4,809,330           |
| Australia                                     | 4,294,953             | -                    |                       | 4,294,953           |
| Germany                                       | 1,839,285             | 776,945              | 860,669               | 3,476,899           |
| Mexico*                                       | 2,398,850             | -                    | 900,000               | 3,298,850           |
| United Arab Emirates                          | 1,463,300             | 40,000               | 1,457,700             | 2,961,000           |
| France  | 2,425,979             | -                    | 55,762                | 2,481,741           |
| South Africa*                                 | 2,117,800             | -                    |                       | 2,117,800           |
| Russian Federation                            | 2,000,000             | -                    |                       | 2,000,000           |
| Austria                                       | 1,402,903             | 108,932              |                       | 1,511,835           |
| China   | 1,000,000             | 350,000              |                       | 1,350,000           |
| Switzerland                                   | 1,037,320             | -                    |                       | 1,037,320           |
| Italy   | 876,668               | -                    |                       | 876,668             |
| Spain   | 163,399               | -                    | 690,512               | 853,911             |
| India   | 715,046               | 103,000              |                       | 818,046             |
| Brazil*                                       | 793,286               | -                    |                       | 793,286             |
| Luxembourg                                    | 609,409               | 164,706              |                       | 774,115             |
| Thailand                                      | 614,475               | 99,206               |                       | 713,681             |
| Turkey  | 600,000               | -                    |                       | 600,000             |
| Namibia*                                      | 408,343               | -                    | 102,781               | 511,124             |



| Donor                      | 2015 <sup>9</sup>     |                      | 2016–2019<br>Special purpose funds | Total <sup>10</sup> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                            | Special purpose funds | General purpose fund |                                    |                     |
| Republic of Korea          | 268,728               | 139,600              |                                    | 408,328             |
| Zambia*                    | 197,149               | -                    | 206,138                            | 403,287             |
| Monaco                     | 160,644               | -                    | 214,375                            | 375,019             |
| Botswana*                  | 125,400               | -                    | 125,400                            | 250,800             |
| Bolivia*                   | 205,601               |                      |                                    | 205,601             |
| Zimbabwe*                  | 95,890                | -                    | 95,890                             | 191,780             |
| Nepal                      | 92,496                | -                    | 92,496                             | 184,992             |
| Mozambique                 | 121,400               | -                    | 60,700                             | 182,100             |
| New Zealand                | 145,847               | -                    |                                    | 145,847             |
| Brunei                     | 120,600               | -                    |                                    | 120,600             |
| Cyprus                     | 102,800               | -                    |                                    | 102,800             |
| Israel                     | 100,000               | -                    |                                    | 100,000             |
| Mauritius                  | 97,151                | -                    |                                    | 97,151              |
| Ecuador                    | 80,524                | -                    |                                    | 80,524              |
| Trinidad & Tobago          | 52,550                | -                    |                                    | 52,550              |
| Kazakhstan                 | 50,000                | -                    |                                    | 50,000              |
| Saudi Arabia               | 50,000                | -                    |                                    | 50,000              |
| Paraguay                   | 35,292                | -                    |                                    | 35,292              |
| Liechtenstein              |                       | 24,900               |                                    | 24,900              |
| Hong Kong SAR of China     | -                     | 13,132               |                                    | 13,132              |
| Chile                      | -                     | 10,000               |                                    | 10,000              |
| Oman                       | -                     | 10,000               |                                    | 10,000              |
| Portugal                   | 10,000                | -                    |                                    | 10,000              |
| Kuwait                     |                       | 5,000                |                                    | 5,000               |
| Morocco                    | 5,000                 | -                    |                                    | 5,000               |
| Afghanistan                |                       | 1,000                |                                    | 1,000               |
| Bangladesh                 |                       | 1,000                |                                    | 1,000               |
| Pakistan                   |                       | 976                  |                                    | 976                 |
| Total Member States donors | 213,788,283           | 4,315,709            | 151,054,557                        | 369,158,549         |

129

<sup>9</sup> Total amount received for the period 01 January 2015 – 31 December 2015.

pledges (Special Purpose).

<sup>10</sup> Total amount received for the period 2015–2019, including 2015 contributions (Special Purpose and General Purpose Funds) and future year

\* These Member States fund UNODC to conduct programmes and interventions in their own countries.

## FINANCES AND FUNDING

130

| UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES  |                       |                      |                       |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Donor  | 2015                  |                      | 2016–2019             |  | Total<br>(including future years) |
|  | Special purpose funds | General purpose fund | Special purpose funds |  |                                   |
| UNAIDS   | 10,062,500            | -                    |                       |  | 10,062,500                        |
| Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora | 572,892               | -                    |                       |  | 572,892                           |
| UNDP   | 525,249               | -                    | 44,923                |  | 570,172                           |
| UNMAS  | 232,100               | -                    | 232,100               |  | 464,200                           |
| UNDP Panama  | 393,352               | -                    |                       |  | 393,352                           |
| United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs UNODA – UNSCAR                                       | 199,662               | -                    |                       |  | 199,662                           |
| United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)  | 83,512                | -                    |                       |  | 83,512                            |
| Total United Nations agencies  | 12,069,267            | -                    | 277,023               |  | 12,346,290                        |

| INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (IFIS) AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ENTITIES |                       |                      |                       |                                   |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Donor  | 2015                  |                      | 2016–2019             |                                   |
|  | Special purpose funds | General purpose fund | Special purpose funds | Total<br>(including future years) |
| Inter-American Development Bank  | 1,805,292             | -                    |                       | 1,805,292                         |
| World Bank   | 750,000               | -                    |                       | 750,000                           |
| NATO-HQ  | 653,000               | -                    |                       | 653,000                           |
| Regional Anti Corruption Initiative- Bosnia and Herzegovina                                      | 527,437               | -                    |                       | 527,437                           |
| International Labor Organization   | 131,503               | -                    |                       | 131,503                           |
| International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)  | 10,000                | -                    |                       | 10,000                            |
| Sovereign Military Order of Malta  | 10,000                | -                    |                       | 10,000                            |
| Total IFIs and other inter-governmental organizations  | 3,887,232             | -                    |                       | 3,887,232                         |



| PRIVATE DONATIONS                        |                       |                      |                       |                                   |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Donor                                    | 2015                  |                      | 2016-2019             |                                   |
|  | Special purpose funds | General purpose fund | Special purpose funds | Total<br>(including future years) |
| Lions Clubs International Foundation     | 250,000               | -                    | 723,573               | 973,573                           |
| Drosos Foundation                        | 250,000               | -                    | 360,789               | 610,789                           |
| International Centre for Sports Security | 297,552               | -                    | 200,010               | 497,562                           |
| Siemens AG                               | 475,798               | -                    |                       | 475,798                           |
| Caixa Seguros (Caixa Seguradora S.A)     | 88,002                | -                    | 190,416               | 278,418                           |
| Palestine Monetary Authority             | 155,700               | -                    |                       | 155,700                           |
| DAPC-Japan                               | 131,937               | -                    |                       | 131,937                           |
| <b>Total private donations</b>           | <b>1,648,989</b>      | <b>-</b>             | <b>1,474,788</b>      | <b>3,123,777</b>                  |

131

| MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUNDS  |                       |                      |                       |                                   |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Donor  | 2015                  |                      | 2016-2019             |                                   |
|  | Special purpose funds | General purpose fund | Special purpose funds | Total<br>(including future years) |
| Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States to Counter Piracy off the Coast of Somalia       | 579,957               |                      |                       | 579,957                           |
| UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children | 481,798               |                      | 48,000                | 529,798                           |
| One UN - Cape Verde  | 524,700               |                      |                       | 524,700                           |
| Somalia Multi-Window Trust Fund  | 416,931               |                      |                       | 416,931                           |
| One UN - Vietnam   | 338,271               |                      |                       | 338,271                           |
| UN Trust Fund for Human Security   | 183,634               |                      | 109,289               | 292,923                           |
| Peacebuilding Fund Somalia   | 219,029               |                      |                       | 219,029                           |
| One UN - Albania   | 99,000                |                      |                       | 99,000                            |
| One UN - Ethiopia  | 71,000                |                      |                       | 71,000                            |
| One UN -Tanzania   | 26,306                |                      |                       | 26,306                            |
| Moldova Toward Unity in Action   | 7,637                 |                      |                       | 7,637                             |
| <b>Total Multi-Donor Trust Funds</b>   | <b>2,948,263</b>      | <b>-</b>             | <b>157,289</b>        | <b>3,105,552</b>                  |

|             |             |           |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| GRAND TOTAL | 234,342,034 | 4,315,709 | 152,963,656 | 391,621,399 |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2015 Annual Report has been developed by the Advocacy Section and the Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs Unit situated within the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. It was prepared under the supervision of Jean-Luc Lemahieu, Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, and the guidance of Gillian Murray, Deputy Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs and Chief of the Public Affairs and Policy Support Branch.

The authors wish to thank colleagues from the Division for Operations and its Field Offices, the Division for Treaty Affairs, the Division for Management and the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs for their invaluable inputs and comments.

The preparation of this Annual Report benefitted from the financial contribution of the Government of Sweden.



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