

Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism

Partnership between the European Union and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



European Union



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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Suggested citation: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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Printed on recycled paper
2015

Cover photo: Mogadishu maritime police unit engaging with local fishermen and receiving coxswain training from UNODC mentors.

Photo: UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme.

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| Foreword



Photo: European Union

International criminal networks constitute a major threat to peace and security worldwide. They provide weapons and resources to terrorist groups. They foster the market of illegal drugs in our countries. They exploit the suffering of men and women fleeing their own countries, and are responsible for the death of thousands. In ten years of partnership between the

European Union and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), we have achieved significant progress in the fight against organised crime, corruption, drugs, terrorism and piracy.

This brochure shows a variety of UNODC projects supported by the European Union. Together we provide development alternatives to communities that rely economically on the cultivation of illegal drug crops. Our cooperation has been crucial to guarantee the success of our anti-piracy efforts off the Horn of Africa: while the European naval mission Atalanta has brought almost to zero the number of piracy attacks, together with UNODC we have helped establish the conditions for fair and efficient piracy trials in the region. And our most recent joint project, which is just about to kick off, is going to support criminal justice responses to the issue of foreign

terrorist fighters for countries in the Middle East, North Africa and the Balkans. All these joint initiatives demonstrate the added value of pooling resources. Together we are more efficient, more effective, and stronger.

Building on these achievements we look forward to expanding our cooperation to new areas, such as tackling wildlife trafficking, and to the implementation of the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular, the Sustainable Development Goal 16 aims to strengthen the rule of law, to reduce conflicts and the flow of illicit arms, to promote human rights and a broader participation of countries all over the world in the institutions of global governance. We will support those partner countries most in need, to make sure that we leave no one behind in implementing the new Agenda. A new multilateral effort and a good cooperation with key partner institutions such as UNODC are fundamental, especially on those goals related to rule of law, peace and justice. Together we can aim high: let us do our best to achieve our common objectives, and to make possible that we will not need a post-2030 Agenda.

Ms. Federica Mogherini

High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
Vice-President of the European Commission

| Foreword



Photo: European Union

The European Union is committed to eradicating poverty, ensuring sustainable development and promoting respect for human rights, democracy, rule of law and good governance. These core objectives are enshrined in the Union's founding treaties and form the basis of the EU's external action.

The 2005 European Consensus on Development recognised that there can be no development without security and vice versa. As we have seen, extreme poverty, weak social and economic infrastructure and weak governance

can lead to human insecurity and conflict. They are also sources of global and trans-regional threats such as terrorism, organised crime and irregular migration. Similarly, these threats to human security can undermine prospects for development by rendering development activities impossible and undermining any progress made.

The landmark 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the international community in September 2015, marks a paradigm shift in the way the international community addresses global challenges as a closely interlinked set of economic, social and

environmental issues that need to be tackled all together within a universal agenda applying to all countries in the world. This new Agenda also seeks to strengthen peace and security and notably foresees “a world where every child grows free from violence and exploitation” and recognises the need to “build peaceful, just and inclusive societies”. It is imperative that we also address this need, both as an objective in itself and to help create conditions conducive to achieving the other sustainable development goals.

The UNODC has been a valuable partner of the EU over the past years in implementing a number of programmes. Together we have been addressing a wide range of global threats, such as trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, organised crime and illicit trafficking of drugs, small arms and light weapons, and violence against women. This brochure outlines our achievements across the world in building peaceful and inclusive societies. I look forward to continuing our partnership with the UNODC and achieving the ambitious 2030 Agenda.

Mr. Neven Mimica
Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development
European Commission

EEAS SEAE

European External Action Service Service Européen pour l'Action extérieure



UNODC Executive Director, Mr. Yury Fedotov, with High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Ms. Federica Mogherini. Brussels, Belgium. Photo: The European Union.

| Foreword

A decade ago, the formal partnership between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the European Union was established with an exchange of letters between the two bodies.

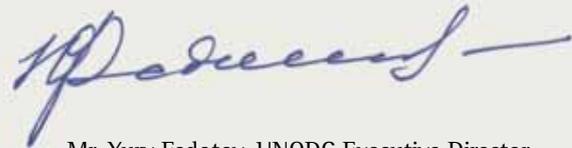
Our collaboration, however, goes back much further; in 1987, UNODC – in the form of its predecessors, the *International Drug Control Programme* and the *Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division* – entered into its first joint project with the EU.

Since then, we have developed a solid partnership and can proudly report the results of our collaboration across UNODC's mandate addressing drugs, organized crime, corruption, terrorism, justice reform, and the promotion of human rights.

In celebration of the last ten years, and in recognition of this important milestone, I am proud to present this brochure. Our partnership has delivered joint projects across the world that assist Governments in addressing transnational challenges. The results show that joining forces is not only an imperative, but in view of the magnitude of the challenges, absolutely critical.

For all these reasons, the EU is a key strategic partner for UNODC, both in terms of policy development and at the operational level. The EU is also a central stakeholder in policy setting and in providing substantive expertise to develop standards rooted in the Conventions. UNODC also views the EU as one of its most highly valued partners. Indeed, in 2014, the European Commission represented the largest non-national donor to UNODC's work, providing 15 per cent of all voluntary contributions received by the Office.

Addressing global challenges requires a pooling of resources, a point stressed within the framework of the new Sustainable Development Goals which are ambitious, bold and far-reaching. As we continue this crucial partnership, I look forward to further enhancing UNODC's relationship with the EU to achieve our important mandates.



Mr. Yury Fedotov, UNODC Executive Director

Funding by topic

- Total amount (1987-2015)
 - Amount in ongoing portfolio

Violence against women
 total: 1 project, \$23.4 mio (6.3%)

Maritime crime and piracy
 total: 5 projects, \$12.3 mio (3.3%)
 ongoing: 1 project, \$6.8 mio (3.1%)

Terrorism prevention
 total: 3 projects, \$8.6 mio (2.3%)
 ongoing: 2 projects, \$6.5 mio (3.0%)

Crime prevention and criminal justice reform
 total: 10 projects, \$49.2 mio (13.1%)
 ongoing: 3 projects, \$40.3 mio (18.7%)

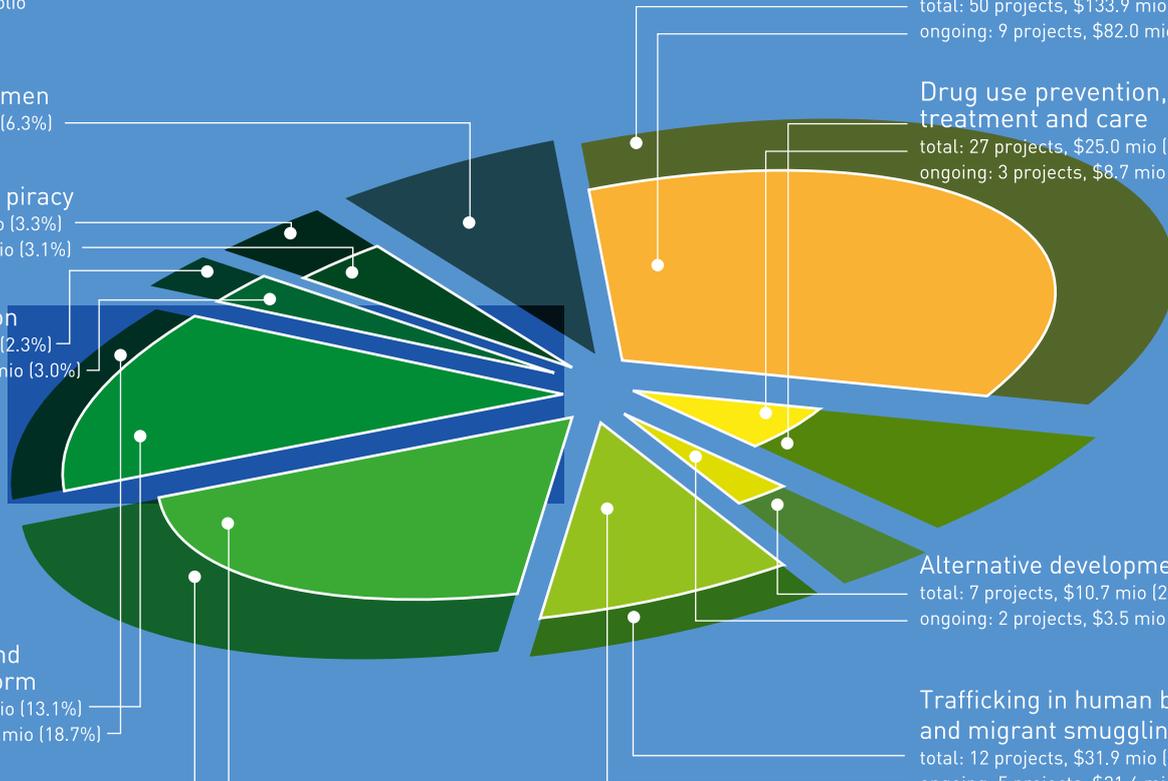
Corruption, money laundering, asset recovery
 total: 6 projects, \$82.3 mio (21.8%)
 ongoing: 2 projects, \$46.5 mio (21.5%)

Organized crime and illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors and firearms
 total: 50 projects, \$133.9 mio (35.5%)
 ongoing: 9 projects, \$82.0 mio (38.0%)

Drug use prevention, treatment and care
 total: 27 projects, \$25.0 mio (6.6%)
 ongoing: 3 projects, \$8.7 mio (4.0%)

Alternative development
 total: 7 projects, \$10.7 mio (2.8%)
 ongoing: 2 projects, \$3.5 mio (1.6%)

Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling
 total: 12 projects, \$31.9 mio (8.5%)
 ongoing: 5 projects, \$21.6 mio (10.0%)



Total amount: \$377 million
 Amount in ongoing portfolio: \$216 million

Introduction

The European Union (EU) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) enjoy a long-standing and solid partnership, both in policy development and standard-setting work and in assisting countries to address key challenges related to drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism through projects pooling EU funding and UNODC's expertise.

This brochure aims to highlight the achievements of the joint operational work – covering a range of areas related to drugs and transnational organized crime – since its beginning in 1987, when UNODC's predecessor at the time, the United Nations Drug Control Programme, received funding for the first joint project in the Plurinational State of Bolivia supporting health services and community development in coca producing areas. Since then, **121 joint projects** have been implemented, **of which 26 are currently ongoing**. In total the **EU has provided funding to the amount of \$377.3 million, representing some €351 million** at the current exchange rate, of which \$216 million, or €200 million, are being implemented in the ongoing portfolio.

In the initial years, individual projects and the overall portfolio remained small, focussing on drug demand reduction, alternative development and tackling drug trafficking. Support was provided to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (predominantly covering drug demand reduction, alternative

development and crop monitoring), while some assistance was provided to various countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and Asia (in support of drug demand reduction and some law enforcement and legal assistance). Support for Afghanistan and countries along the heroin trafficking routes began towards the end of the 1990s, focusing on counter narcotics law enforcement, precursor control, and border control and cross border cooperation.

The thematic diversification of the portfolio, however, truly began in the mid-2000s with a marked increase of EU support to UNODC's work. This has continued to increase considerably in recent years as the complex – and often intertwined – challenges presented by illicit drugs, transnational organized crime and terrorism affect evermore countries and regions. Additionally, as the EU and its Member States collectively became the world's largest aid donor, and the single largest financial contributor to the United Nations system, with it grew the size of the portfolio implemented together with UNODC.

Reflecting this, 2005 marked the first project on criminal justice reform and support to trials of suspected Somali pirates arrested in the West Indian region, leading to a series of subsequent follow-up projects. The major breakthrough of 2005 was the beginning of a large scale project supporting the Government of Nigeria in

Funding by region

- Total amount (1987-2015)

- Amount in ongoing portfolio

South-, East- and South-East Asia and the Pacific

overall: 17 projects, \$26.5 mio (7.0%)

ongoing: 3 projects, \$6.1 mio (2.8%)

Latin America and the Caribbean

overall: 28 projects, \$42.7 mio (11.3%)

ongoing: 7 projects, \$27.6 mio (12.8%)

Western Balkans and Eastern Europe

overall: 13 projects, \$16.4 mio (4.4%)

ongoing: 1 project, \$2.2 mio (1.0%)

West and Central Asia

overall: 13 projects, \$19.9 mio (5.3%)

ongoing: 1 project, \$6.0 mio (2.8%)

Middle East and North Africa

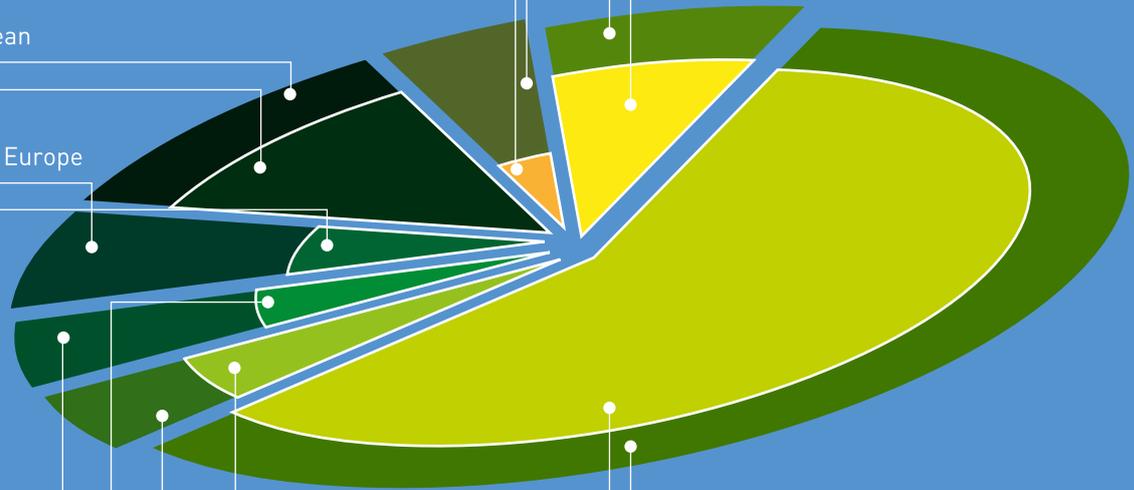
overall: 12 projects, \$19.5 mio (5.2%)

ongoing: 3 projects, \$9.7 mio (4.5%)

Global and inter-regional

overall: 11 projects, \$31.2 mio (8.3%)

ongoing: 3 projects, \$18.3 mio (8.5%)



Sub-Saharan Africa:

overall: 27 projects, \$221.1 mio (58.6%)

ongoing: 8 projects, \$145.8 mio (67.5%)

Total amount: \$377 million
Amount in ongoing portfolio: \$216 million

its anti-corruption efforts. The positive results of this project laid the foundation for the signing of three large scale projects in 2011 and 2012 to address the inter-connected challenges related to drugs, organized crime, corruption and justice reform.

In 2007, the first small contribution to address migrant smuggling was received; the project was implemented initially in Senegal, followed by regional projects in West, North and Southern Africa, and later on in Central Asia, Central America and finally at a global level, to address both migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings. In 2010, after a decade's break, alternative development projects began receiving support again, this time for the countries in the former 'golden triangle' in Asia, specifically in Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR). Most recently, cooperation has grown to include counter-terrorism, which was initiated in 2012 with a regional project supporting countries in Southeast Asia, followed by a project in Nigeria and one for the Maghreb region, to assist in terrorism prevention and rule of law-based investigations and prosecutions.

The distribution of the ongoing portfolio by geography and theme is illustrated by the graphs in this introductory chapter. Today, the EU and UNODC work together to support countries across the globe, covering the range of UNODC's mandated areas. Predominantly as a result of the large scale portfolio being implemented in Nigeria, most of the overall funding implemented focuses on drugs and addressing drug related organized crime, corruption and justice reform. Smaller shares of the portfolio address trafficking in human beings and migrant

smuggling, drug demand reduction, maritime security, terrorism prevention and alternative development.

In terms of geographic distribution of funds, Sub-Saharan Africa constitutes the largest areas in the ongoing portfolio¹ – predominantly due to large scale projects being implemented in Nigeria – followed by Latin America and the Caribbean. Projects with a global scale have become the third largest group in terms of investment, with the remaining amount being implemented in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and the Western Balkans regions. This distribution is also a reflection of the funding instruments under which EU contributions are provided, with the European Development Fund being the largest source of funding, followed by the Development Cooperation Instrument (geographic and thematic programmes), the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, the European Neighbourhood Instrument, and, to a very small extent, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.

This brochure provides an overview of past and present EU-UNODC cooperation across a range of areas. This includes: organized crime and illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors and firearms; drug use prevention, treatment and care; alternative development; trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling; terrorism prevention; corruption, money laundering and asset recovery; crime prevention and criminal justice reform; violence against women; and maritime crime and piracy. To offer a look into areas of future work which might come on board in response to global and regional challenges, an 'Outlook' chapter concludes the brochure.



AIRCOP participation at the annual exhibit for the burning of seized drugs held by the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Badagry, Nigeria, May 2015. Photo: UNODC West and Central Africa / AIRCOP / Daouda Gadiaga.

1 | Organized crime and illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors and firearms

Organized crime fuels violence and instability, threatening hard-won progress on peace, development, respect for human rights and the rule of law as well as national economies as a whole. Drug trafficking meanwhile continues to be a very lucrative form of business for criminals. UNODC's work on the issue of drug prevention is rooted in the three drug related international conventions as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, all of which UNODC is guardian of. The EU – as one of the main drug destination regions – has invested considerable resources to tackle organized crime, and in particular drug trafficking. A dedicated 'European pact to combat international drug trafficking – disrupting cocaine and heroin routes' was adopted in June 2010, building on existing EU programmes to address organized crime along the major cocaine and heroin trafficking routes.

Recognizing that illicit trafficking is transnational in nature and can only be fought effectively through strengthened networks of cooperation, it is a key area of partnership between the EU and UNODC. So far the **EU has contributed \$133.9 million** towards the implementation of **50 joint projects**, 11 of which are currently ongoing. Joint work in this area has focused on strengthening law enforcement and interdiction capacities, and building up the institutional capacity for cooperation among national agencies and across borders, mainly in Latin America, West Africa, and Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

The current ongoing portfolio of more recent work includes comprehensive projects which address the issue more holistically, such as those which support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States

AIRCOP: Establishment of real-time operational communication between international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

2010 – 2016. EU contribution: €7.8 million in three phases.

The overall objective of the project, which is implemented as part of the EU's 'Cocaine Route Programme', and in partnership with INTERPOL and the WCO is to build drug-interdiction capacities at international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean by establishing Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITF). These are connected to international law enforcement databases and communication networks to enable the transmission of operational information to other international airports in real time in order to intercept illicit shipments. The project also promotes intelligence and information sharing between services at national

and international levels as well as an intelligence-led approach to countering drug trafficking. So far the project is operational in 11 countries in West Africa, as well as in the Dominican Republic and Panama, with plans to expand to five more countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as to Morocco. Since its creation, AIRCOP has established 16 JAITF's and worked with more than 1,000 officials, through training and mentoring activities as well as joint operations. This has enabled the JAITFs to seize large amounts of drugs and counterfeit goods and has resulted in 420 arrests.

(ECOWAS) Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa, and a project implemented in Nigeria providing a comprehensive response to drugs and related organized crime, including the formulation of national anti-drug policies and a national drug control master plan and support to its implementation. Also, in geographic terms, projects such as the joint UNODC / ICPO-INTERPOL / WCO Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP) (see box) are designed to link cocaine producing and transit countries in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean in order to approach drug trafficking with a wider scope. The results of selected key projects are presented here.

Drug trafficking

Within the framework of the EU's trans-regional 'Heroin Route Programme', UNODC was responsible for the development of a functioning transnational cooperation network of specialized border control cooperation units at land and seaports of entry within the region of the Economic Cooperation Organization. The programme, which foresees an integrated response to the challenges presented by both or-

ganized crime and drug trafficking in the countries along the different trajectories of the so-called 'Heroin Route' both to and from Afghanistan, also looks to ensure compliance with human rights and the rule of law. This component focused particularly on establishing and strengthening the capacities of Port Control Units in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan to profile, target and examine containers being used for the transport of illicit goods. With the established container profiling units, the project contributed to improving the capacity to interdict drugs, as well as precursor chemicals in the respective countries of Central and West Asia. In a second phase the activities were extended to the Black Sea Region, with a well-established unit in Georgia, while activities also involved relevant authorities in Armenia, Moldova and Ukraine.

Precursor chemicals

Another angle in tackling the production and trafficking of drugs is through controlling the flow of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs into producing countries. This is a central part of the PRELAC project – or the Prevention of the Diversion of Drugs Pre-



Destruction of illegal firearms in Guatemala. Photo: UNODC.

cursors in Latin America and the Caribbean – which is run under the EU’s Cocaine Route Programme. PRELAC has contributed to enhancing and strengthening precursor administrative controls in 17 countries through reshaping control bodies and promoting enhanced cooperation between private sector operators and control authorities to harmonize controls. Since its inception, PRELAC has contributed to positively amending the manner in which precursors are controlled in Latin America and the Caribbean; most countries have now aligned their control structures and the Governments have allocated more resources to it. Additionally, collaboration at local, national and international levels has improved.

Firearms trafficking

As the first of its nature for UNODC, a joint project with the EU was launched in 2011 to promote the process of ratification and implementation of the Firearms Protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. This project was implemented

in 15 countries in West Africa, the Sahel region and South America with the objective of assisting the national and regional structures in countering the illicit trafficking in firearms, and addressing the transnational dimension and links to organized crime. It provided legislative and technical assistance, developed practical tools, and built capacity in particular in the areas of record keeping, marking, collection, management and disposal of firearms. Also, support for investigation and prosecution was offered, and for effective international cooperation and information exchange on firearms related matters. The action contributed to the increased knowledge of transnational firearms trafficking patterns through enhanced data collection and analysis at national, regional and international level and related studies was greatly enhanced. While the project has resulted in increasing the level of accession to the Firearms Protocol, it also contributed to the implementation of other complementary global and regional instruments on firearms, including the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) which was adopted in 2013.



Launch of the Andean Youth Initiative, El Rimac, Lima, Peru. Photo: David Fernandez.

2 | Drug use prevention, treatment and care

Drug use, drug-related crime, and the social and health problems that go with these are a serious threat to society. In response, the EU has developed a comprehensive approach to addressing drugs which is laid out in the EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020, and which is based on the fundamental principles of EU law and values and on international law, as well as the United Nations drug control conventions which UNODC are the guardian of. Both, the EU and the United Nations drug control treaties call for a balanced approach to drug demand, supply reduction and evidence-based policies which fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

UNODC's 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. Additionally, as the guardian of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, UNODC also helps States implement international standards

and United Nations resolutions that call for universal access to health care for inmates. UNODC, as a co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), is the lead United Nations organization for protecting people who use drugs from becoming infected with HIV and ensuring access to comprehensive HIV services for people in prisons and other closed settings.

The collaboration with the EU in the area of drug use prevention, treatment and care initiatives spans almost 30 years. During this time, some **27 joint projects** have been implemented, three of which are still ongoing, with a contribution of **\$25 million** from the EU. In addition, a large scale project in Nigeria is currently being implemented, through a **\$42.9 million** contribution from the EU, addressing both drug demand and drug trafficking as well as related organized crime.

Projects focussed on capacity building to provide evidence-based drug prevention and treatment services – many of

Nigeria: Response to drugs and related organized crime.

2013 - 2017. EU contribution of €34.5 million.

This multi-year project seeks to support national efforts to fight illicit drug production, trafficking and use, as well as curb organized crime, through strengthening policy formulation, legislation and coordination, enhancing law enforcement capacity and inter-agency coordination as well as supporting relevant bodies to provide enhanced drug prevention, treatment and care services. To date, the main achievements have included: the formulation of the National Drug Control Master Plan 2015-2019, which provides an integrated and comprehensive roadmap for multi-sectoral interventions on a wide array of drug related issues and pulls together the efforts of 34 ministries, departments and agencies in Nigeria; the revision of the legal framework for drugs and related organized crime; the introduction of an institutional change management programme for the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA); the implementation of a law enforcement training programme on a range of subjects.

To address drug demand, national minimum standards of drug dependence treatment were formulated. 17 drug treatment facilities were assessed, while 11 Model Drug Treatment Centres and seven Regional Training Hubs were built up. Drug treatment training was meanwhile delivered to more than 1,000 health practitioners from the model drug treatment centres alongside counselling training to drug demand reduction staff of the NDLEA. A pilot school-based drug prevention programme called 'Unplugged' was also rolled out. Additionally, a drug treatment information system was established, with data being collected from drug treatment hospitals which will be analysed and the results published. Training of doctors, data collectors, and those from other sectors providing drug treatment and counselling services, was lastly undertaken to ensure that this type of data is being routinely collected and reported on.

which are following models emanating from the EU – have also been rolled-out in Latin America, Central and East Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe, and West, South East and Central Asia. On drug use prevention, the most prominent success is the adaptation of the EU Drug Abuse Prevention (EU-Dap) life skills education programme named ‘Unplugged’. This is presently being rolled out in schools to students in Nigeria as well as in the Middle East and North Africa. Given its strong evidence of impact, the programme is now being replicated in Brazil and Pakistan with funding from other donors.

To ensure high quality treatment and care services for people with drug use disorders, joint projects have provided training on the UNODC ‘Treatnet’ modules as well as built capacities of many drug treatment resource centres in various countries. Through a project in the Middle East and North Africa, opioid substitution therapy was introduced for the first time in the region. Another pioneering breakthrough success which resulted from a joint project is the introduction of the Confidential

Voluntary Counselling centres for drug use and HIV in prison settings in Egypt.

In addition to the implementation of joint initiatives, countries have benefited from access to EU expertise through inter-governmental processes steered by UNODC. A concrete example of the value of this is the development of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention which were inspired by standards applied in Europe. A similar instance can be seen with regard to the International Standards on Drug Use Treatment, which has benefited largely from expertise generated within the EU.

The collaboration has also benefited the development of data collection tools and techniques to establish drug information monitoring systems. Aimed at guiding strategic responses for drug demand reduction, the tools which have been developed through the UNODC Global Assessment Programme and informed by the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addictions (EMCDDA) are now implemented in many States.



Alternative Development in the Yungas, Bolivia: different types of trees grow in the communal nursery. Photo: UNODC.

3 | Alternative Development

The growing of drug crops – such as opium poppy and coca bush – mostly take place in areas where isolation and poverty are inherent and where farmers cultivate illicit crops because they find it difficult to obtain sufficient income from legal activities. ‘Alternative development’ therefore aims to provide sustainable, legal livelihoods to communities that cultivate illicit drug crops and is a fundamental pillar of a comprehensive development oriented drug control strategy. Besides income generation, efforts also centre on health, education, basic infrastructure, community development, food security, environmental protection and improved markets for alternative development products.

Since 1988, the EU and UNODC have partnered in supporting alternative development projects in the Bolivia and Colombia, working with coca cultivating farmers, and in Lao PDR and Myanmar in opium poppy growing areas. Overall, the EU has contributed **\$10.7 million** to **seven projects**, two of which are still ongoing in Myanmar.

Coca farmers in the tropics of Cochabamba and the Yungas of La Paz in Bolivia were the beneficiaries of an alternative development project which focused on integrated natural

resource management. As a result of the project more than 750 families were able to diversify their agricultural production with the establishment of forest plantations and the introduction of agro-forestry systems to contribute to the families’ food security and for the production of organic coffee as a cash crop for export. Farm income increased and off-farm jobs were created.

In Myanmar, the projects target farmers affected by opium poppy eradication as well as landless former opium wage labourers. These projects have made significant achievements in providing rural opium producing families with a real and sustainable economic alternative to poppy cultivation, as well as improving food security and access to valuable resources. A first-of-its-kind farmer cooperative for coffee called the ‘Green Gold’ coffee cooperative was established, which has already benefited 700 families. In the project area in the Shan State, opium poppy cultivation also provides income to fund insurgent and other non-state armed groups. By providing alternative development assistance to the farming communities in the ceasefire areas of Shan State the project has significantly supported the peace building process.



A greenhouse in Lao PDR as part of an Alternative Development project to increase food security, promote licit crop production and small farmer enterprise development, Houaphan province, Lao PDR. Photo: UNODC.

Lao PDR: Increasing food security, promoting licit crop production and small farmer enterprise development in Houaphan province.

January 2011 – March 2015. EU contribution of EURO 1.9 million.

ALTERNATIVE
DEVELOPMENT

The target groups of the project included a total of around 17,000 villagers (half of whom are women) in 35 villages in Houaphan province, which were supported to overcome food insecurity, opium production and addiction through community-based drug demand reduction activities. In addition, five agencies (Agriculture and Livestock, Drug Control, Lao Women's Union, Health, and Environment) at three different levels (district, provincial and national) benefited from the project. As a result of the project's assistance, food production significantly increased (for example, rice and

vegetable production increased by 86 per cent, and livestock by 18 per cent) while the number of food insecure-families dropped by 60 per cent. Due to the rise in food and cash crop production, as well as the trading of weaving products and handicrafts (including traditional Hmong flutes), the average annual household income was increased by 77 per cent. Consequently, poverty rates were drastically reduced. Moreover, 276 opium dependent persons (including 34 women) were provided treatment. 13 villages were declared drug free in 2014.



A boat carrying migrants in the Mediterranean, July 2015. Photo: European Union / Francesco Malavolta.

4 | Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling

Trafficking in human beings is a grave violation of human rights and a heinous crime. Victims, particularly women and children, suffer coercion and exploitative treatment, including for sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. It is a severe violation of individual freedom and dignity. Migrant smuggling meanwhile takes advantages of people's vulnerabilities and desire for a better and safer future, escaping from poverty, natural disasters, violence, armed conflict or persecution. Among those who may become the object of smuggling are persons who are particularly vulnerable to severe human rights abuses and life-threatening risks and who have special needs such as refugees and asylum seekers, unaccompanied and separated migrant children, women and girls at risk and victims of trafficking. The recklessness of migrant smugglers too often endangers the lives and safety of the migrants, thousands of whom have perished during their journey. Within the context of the current refugee crisis and the mass movement of people from conflict affected areas, this is a crucial area of work for both the EU and UNODC.

Whether as a place of origin, transit or destination, virtually every country in the world is affected by trafficking in

human beings and migrant smuggling and the profit-seeking organizations behind these crimes. Although in recent years considerable work has been undertaken by the international community, non-governmental organizations and States to prevent and address trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, a number of key challenges and gaps in the response to those crimes still persist. As party to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, with its supplementing Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols, the EU has been very actively engaged in this area, particularly in the fight against trafficking in human beings. It has built a comprehensive legal and policy framework, guided by the EU Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims (2011) and the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016), as well as Directive 2004/81 which grants temporary residence permits to trafficking victims or those which have been subjects of migrant smuggling. These instruments focus on prevention, protection, support of victims and prosecution of the traffickers as well as partnerships. With regard to migrant smuggling, the EU has had a legal framework in place since 2002, which is currently being revised to improve its capacity



Commemoration of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, Botswana, July 2015. Photo: UNODC.

to effectively address the increasing challenges of this crime. Moreover, the EU adopted an Action Plan against migrant smuggling (2015–2020) which sets out a number of concrete measures addressing all forms, routes and modalities of the crime towards and inside the EU.

The EU and UNODC have worked together in addressing trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling since 2007, with the first project financed by the European Commission. Since then **12 projects** have been implemented, to which **the EU contributed \$31.9 million**. These projects, of which five are on-going, have covered all regions of Africa, Central America and Central Asia, while two were of a global nature. The projects have, to varying degrees, provided assistance to States in one or more of the following areas: gaps and needs assessment; the review of national legislation, development of new legislation, or the revision of legal instruments to address trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling with a focus on protecting the rights of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants; capacity building for practitioners such as law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors to support the implementation of the legal provisions and increase investigations, prosecutions and convictions; and awareness raising to prevent vulnerable persons falling prey to traffickers or smugglers.

Some of the select projects in recent years aimed at tackling trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling have included:

In Ethiopia, which is both a country of origin and transit to three migration routes in the African continent: northern, southern and eastern. With thousands of migrants smuggled every year, many suffer serious human rights violations, physical, sexual violence and torture during their journey or become victims of trafficking. A joint EU-UNODC project contributed to the development of new and comprehensive legislation which is expected to increase Ethiopia's capacity to fight traffickers and smugglers and dismantle organized crime groups in the region. The new text transposes the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime into national law, strengthens law enforcement measures against these crimes, and contains international cooperation mechanisms. With the new legislation, protection and assistance to victims of trafficking will also improve, including through the creation of a Victim Fund.

A project implemented in South Africa focused on strengthening the law enforcement capacity at national borders and criminal justice responses to trafficking in human

Promoting the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants.

2009-2013. EU contribution of €3 million.

The objective of the project was to promote the ratification and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (the Trafficking in Persons Protocol), and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol), which supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. To this end, the project provided assistance to selected countries to strengthen their legal frameworks against trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, offered national and regional training on criminal justice responses, set up initiatives to improve support for victims, and supported awareness raising activities. Training and guidance tools on migrant smuggling

to complement existing tools on trafficking in human beings were also developed.

The project applied an innovative approach, allowing a flexible project design to be able to respond to countries' requests for assistance as they were received during the implementation period. Activities in more than 50 countries were conducted to develop national-level responses. The project also contributed significantly to the development and consolidation of knowledge surrounding trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling as well as effective legislative and criminal justice strategies for combating these crimes. A number of self-sustaining tools and resources were developed, including e-learning tools.

beings and migrant smuggling. Through the project, the existing procedures and policies to respond to these crimes were reviewed and revised and training on how to use the provided document verification equipment at selected ports of entry to detect fraudulent documentation was offered. A national study on the involvement of organized criminal groups and their modus operandi was also produced.

In Colombia, the EU and UNODC are supporting the Government to strengthen the institutional capacity for the identification of, and response to trafficking in human beings cases occurring in particular between Colombian regions with high rates of migration to destinations in Central America and Europe. Through this support, Colombia has implemented a toolkit for criminal justice practitioners on how to investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in human beings.

A regional project to promote cooperation between Mexico and Central America in order to prevent and combat migrant smuggling initiated a fruitful dialogue among Government authorities, and civil society and human rights organizations to identify operational solutions to tackle this crime and to protect the rights of smuggled migrants. Law enforcement officials and migration authorities were trained in the

investigation and prosecution of migrant smuggling cases. An awareness raising campaign was launched to inform the public of the risks of using the services of smugglers and the links with organized crime.

A global project, which started in mid-2015, aims to prevent and address trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling by assisting up to 15 countries in developing regions. This will be done through implementing comprehensive national counter-trafficking and smuggling responses and strengthening country capacities to efficiently address these crimes and the inter-linkages between them, including at a transnational level and in cooperation with civil society. The project will be implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), who will cover specific aspects on protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants. It will address trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling within the scope of different sectors such as criminal law, migration, labour and social policies. A victim and migrant-centred, rights-based, child-sensitive and gender-specific approach will be pursued, ensuring the respect of the human rights of the victims and smuggled migrants.



Training workshop undertaken as part of the projects: 'Nigeria-EU-UNODC-CTED Partnership on Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses for Multidimensional Security (Terrorism).' Photo: UNODC.

5 | Terrorism prevention

Terrorism continues to pose a major threat to international peace and security and UNODC is working on strengthening the legal regime against this crime by offering countries legal and technical assistance for the ratification, legislative incorporation and implementation of the universal legal framework against terrorism. As it combines a range of expertise in the related areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, prison reform, rule of law, drug control, transnational organized crime, money-laundering, corruption and related international cooperation in criminal matters with operational field-level capacity, UNODC offers a comprehensive response to terrorism.

In February 2015, the EU Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions on Counter-terrorism recognized “the need to promote international cooperation by continuing to support cooperation with the United Nations on counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives in the MENA region.” Moreover, the Conclusions give a clear mandate to strengthen partnerships with key countries by, “Mainstreaming counter-terrorism in the EU’s political dialogue with third countries to promote international cooperation and implementation of relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions.”

The EU-UNODC cooperation to address terrorism started in 2012; since then **three projects** have been implemented to which **the EU has contributed \$8.6 million**. These are based in Southeast Asia, the Maghreb region and in Nigeria; the latter project is already completed and a joint follow-up is under consideration. A fourth project will start shortly, with a focus on **criminal justice responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF)** for countries in the Middle East, North Africa and the Balkans to which the **EU is contributing \$5.6 million**.

The project in Southeast Asia aims to strength national legal frameworks and improving the capacity of national criminal justice officials to address terrorism, including in international cooperation in five countries of the region (see box for more details). In Nigeria, the focus of the project ‘EU-UNODC-CTED Partnership on Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses for Multidimensional Security’ was implemented from 2013 to 2015. This looked to build the capacity of Nigeria’s criminal justice system entities to undertake rule of law- and human rights-based compliant investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases and more than 700 officials from 33 agencies

Southeast Asia: Joint EU-UNODC initiative for supporting Southeast Asian countries to counter terrorism.

2012-2016. EU contribution of €2 million.

Through the project UNODC and the EU have engaged in a long-term partnership with Southeast Asian countries to enhance the region's terrorism prevention capabilities. Since 2012, more than 70 technical assistance activities have been delivered assisting countries in the region to bolster their criminal justice preparedness against terrorism, while enhancing their abilities to cooperate more effectively through the adoption of inter-agency collaboration protocols and the ratification of international legal instruments against terrorism.

The project has resulted in strengthened legal frameworks against terrorism, with new counter-terrorism laws drafted or enacted, including technical support for the adoption of anti-terrorist financing laws in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines. In parallel, capacity-building programmes for effective

detection and suppression of terrorist financing in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam were delivered. In Indonesia, the project further helped authorities develop an inter-agency cooperation framework to enable the freezing of terrorists' assets in line with international requirements. In the Philippines, all relevant counter-terrorism agencies are involved in a long-term training initiative to foster inter-agency collaboration in the whole cycle of terrorism prevention including intelligence gathering, investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases. Recognizing the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, the project has engaged in a joint research project with the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) to better understand the root causes fuelling violent extremism in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

received criminal justice training on terrorism specific matters. Additionally, UNODC, in partnership with the Nigerian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, developed a series of training modules on human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism tailor-made for Nigeria, helping to establish a sustainable, national capacity to provide human rights-specific training.

The project in the Maghreb region meanwhile was launched in June 2014 to enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice officials in five countries of the region for rule of law compliant investigations and prosecutions. The project focuses on supporting the rule of law-based implementation of counter-terrorism legislation and on strengthening regional cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. The initiative includes a set of regional and national specialized capacity building activities focusing on the use of the internet for terrorist purposes; victims of terrorism; special

investigation techniques; supervision, control and oversight of security and investigative bodies; countering the appeal of terrorism; and international cooperation in criminal matters.

In March 2015, UNODC launched phase one of an initiative for which the EU is funding a second phase starting end of 2015. This will support criminal justice responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) for countries in the Middle East, North Africa and the Balkan regions. The project is implemented in partnership with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law. The main objectives of the project are to strengthen national legal frameworks against FTFs and to train the criminal justice and law enforcement officials to deal with specific legal aspects related to this. While phase one focuses on regional and international perspectives, phase two will focus on national and sub-regional aspects.



Anti-corruption initiative with university students in Bandung, Indonesia. Photo: Ikhlusus Amal.

6 | Corruption, money laundering and asset recovery

Corruption is a key obstacle to development, progress and prosperity, disproportionately affecting poor people. It is also a crime which destabilizes democracy and undermines the rule of law, allowing human rights violations and a climate of impunity fostering organized crime and terrorism. As the guardian of the United Nations Convention on Corruption, to which the EU is a party, UNODC helps States, in particular those with vulnerable developing or transitional economies, to effectively implement the provisions of the Convention, by providing practical legal and technical assistance and building the institutional capacity needed to develop effective anti-corruption measures.

The EU sees corruption as one of the particularly serious offences with a cross-border dimension which needs to be addressed and has joined forces with UNODC in **six projects** during the past 10 years, providing **\$82.3 million** for two successive large-scale projects in Nigeria, of which one is still ongoing; two projects in the Western Balkans; one in Indonesia; and one in Egypt.

To support the Nigerian Government in its fight against corruption, a first joint project to strengthen one of the country's key institutions – the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission – was implemented (see box). Building on the successes of this initiative, a second project, which is ongoing since 2012, focuses on strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of all core anti-corruption bodies as well as the coordination and cooperation between them. Among the key results achieved so far are the signing of seven Memoranda of Understanding among 14 agencies, leading to the establishment of five working groups on prevention, anti-corruption research and policy, investigation and prosecution, asset recovery and safe reporting. The project has also provided training to staff of anti-corruption bodies and support for legislative amendments and the review of the draft National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

The project in Indonesia supported the Government in the implementation of its National Action Plan for Eradicating Corruption. By strengthening the country's Corruption

Nigeria: Support to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and Judiciary.

2006 – 2010. EU contribution of € 24.7 million.

In 2003, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was established in Nigeria to help tackle, among others, corruption in the country. As part of the EU-UNODC support, a project was established in 2006 to assist in strengthening the operational capacities of the EFCC through specialized training for staff and management, the delivery of basic equipment including state of the art IT equipment, the strengthening of the Commission's Training and Research Institute, and the creation of a forensic laboratory and the mentoring of its staff. The project also assisted the EFCC in its policy, advocacy, and outreach work, for example by establishing and supporting a national network of civil society organizations advocating against corruption.

In addition, the Nigerian Judiciary and other justice sector stakeholders received support for enhancing integrity of the justice system at the federal level and within 10 Nigerian states, in particular to improve public access to justice and to increase accountability, integrity, impartiality and independence of the courts.

During the project implementation period, the EFCC received more than 5,000 petitions and its investigations led to over 400 convictions, while some \$6.5 billion of criminal proceeds were recovered. A national anti-corruption strategy and draft legislation on asset forfeiture was also developed.

Eradication Commission, it enhanced coordination and supervision functions, building investigation and prosecution capacity through specialised trainings to the anti-corruption agencies, and increasing public awareness. The project achieved multiple outputs, legislative reform, procedural reform, institutional reform, professional training, research and advocacy. It has established a lively and productive national anti-corruption forum, in turn creating a platform for constructive relationships between Indonesia's anti-corruption NGOs and law enforcement.

In Egypt activities have aimed to rationalize the legal and institutional set-up for countering and preventing corruption in a systematic and effective manner, under the umbrella of a national anti-corruption strategy, and to increase the State's capacity to detect and prosecute corruption cases. Moreover, in close coordination with the joint UNODC-World Bank 'Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative', the project supports capacity building to authorities tasked with pursuing the recovery of assets allegedly stolen by former leaders and their associates. In addition, activities for raising public awareness on the risks and consequences

of corruption, creating tools for corruption reporting and empowering civil society to prevent and combat corruption are implemented. In addition to extensive assistance provided in drafting laws and specialized capacity building, one of the most significant project impacts thus far has been in keeping the various components of anti-corruption at the forefront of Government consciousness during a period of political change and upheaval.

The projects in the Western Balkans focused on research to provide an evidence-based assessment of corruption patterns in the region and in each of the countries, and on strengthening national capacity to conduct regular and region and comparable assessments. The first project provided an assessment of the forms of corruption that the general population are confronted with, and pointed out the population segments most vulnerable to this crime. A large-scale household survey was conducted in each country/territory, with a focus on experience, as victims, of various forms of corruption and related offences. The second project investigated the patterns and nature of corruption and crime affecting the business sector.



A sewing workshop to generate income in a women's prison, Kyrgyz Republic. Photo: UNODC / Maksim Shubovich.

7 | Crime prevention and criminal justice reform

Effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems constitute a cornerstone of rule of law, and an essential foundation for the efforts of UNODC and the EU to counter illicit drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism.

Acting as the custodian of the international standards in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC assists countries in strengthening this foundation in full respect for the rule of law and human rights standards. Focus areas include crime prevention, access to legal aid, justice for children, gender in the criminal justice system, prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment.

Since 2009, the EU and UNODC have partnered in **10 projects** – three of which are ongoing – to which the **EU has contributed \$49.2 million**. These projects have addressed both holistic criminal justice reform initiatives as well as targeted programmes in the fields of prison reform, justice for

children, violence against women and victim empowerment. Currently, EU funded programmes are being implemented in Jordan, Nigeria and Panama.

In Jordan, the EU and UNODC have been working towards to strengthening the criminal justice system since 2011 in partnership with law enforcement agencies and different national Institutions dealing with criminal justice. Since its inception, the project has succeeded in establishing a child-friendly environment at the courts and in police stations, and strengthening the institutional capacities in criminal investigation, particularly related to organized crime. In addition, interagency coordination on criminal matters between law enforcement agencies in line with international human rights standards has been enhanced.

In Nigeria meanwhile, a project has been rolled out to support the Government to improve justice delivery through

Kyrgyz Republic: Supporting prison reform.

2009-2013. EU contribution of €2.5 million.

To strengthen the rule of law in the Kyrgyz Republic, a number of challenges in prisons were addressed, such as poor prison conditions, difficulties in separating and controlling the prison population, a breakdown of prison industries and a lack of tailored prison staff training.

The project consisted of the following mutually reinforcing components: reforming the legal basis for prison reform; building the management capacity of the prison service; improving sanitary conditions in prisons; initiating prison income generating activities and promoting the social reintegration of prisoners; and developing policies and strategies for prison reform. In addition to prisoners and the general public as the ultimate beneficiaries of the project, the specific target groups included the State Service for the Execution of Punishments, the Prison Service Training Centre and the Agency for Vocational Training.

Project achievements included the development of normative and legal documents related to the prison system, skills enhancement of prison staff on key issues of prison management, development of and training curricula for the Prison Service's Training Centre, the refurbishment of four prisons, and the establishment of production facilities in four prisons. In addition, a cooperation agreement was signed with other relevant state bodies, in particular the State Service on Drug Control, including subsequent joint training and coordination of activities.

The project received a very positive independent evaluation, and was praised by relevant stakeholders as a success story with regard to both the successful delivery of technical assistance in line with priority needs and an effective partnership between the EU and UNODC.

coordinated, unified and integrated reform across the justice sector. So far, the project has contributed to the development of state-level reform action plans as well as the adoption and implementation of merit-based guidelines for appointment of judges. Some of the additional achievements witnessed thus far include the enhancement of basic IT skills through the training over 150 justice personnel, as well as the enactment of key laws by the past legislative Assembly, (notably the Administration of Criminal Justice Act and the Prohibition of Violence Against Persons Act, which consolidated the past criminal justice reform initiatives.

The project 'SECOPA', currently being implemented in Panama, has contributed to the strengthening of the national justice and security sectors. It has reinforced the capacity to generate and analyse crime statistics and has contributed to the establishment of a criminal intelligence platform in the country. SECOPA has also supported the gradual implementation of the adversarial system, which is a legal system used in the common law countries, contributing to a more transparent and effective administration of justice.

The project has also contributed to capacity building of the prison system staff and the development of new reinsertion opportunities for persons deprived of liberty.

In terms of inter-governmental processes for the further development of international standards and norms, for which UNODC acts as the Secretariat, consistent policy coordination with the EU is ensured. The recently finalised revision process of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, for example, benefited from relevant expertise and regional frameworks from within the EU and the Council of Europe, such as the European Prison Rules. The EU equally contributed to the development of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. With regards to research and data collection, UNODC has further worked with the EU by providing substantive advice as a member of the Steering Group for the EU study to collect data on children's involvement in administrative, civil and criminal judicial proceedings in the 28 EU Member States.



8 | Violence against women

Violence against women, as a brutal form of gender-based discrimination and violation of fundamental human rights is an area of great concern to the EU, both within its member states as well as outside, and zero tolerance against this is called for. Although it is a crime, some countries lack laws that criminalize violence and others fail to implement them, though states have the responsibility to protect women from gender-based violence.

UNODC addresses violence against women through its work on crime prevention and criminal justice, by offering

assistance for strengthening women and girls' access to justice and legal aid; supporting the development of legislation that protects the rights of women and girls and reflects international law and human rights standards; training programmes on the application of laws to enhance states capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish related crimes and to protect and support victims and survivors, and by building the capacity of women to serve at all levels of the criminal justice system, including positions of authority.



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Victim Empowerment Programme comic book series, South Africa. Copyright: Jive Media Africa.

South Africa: Victim Empowerment Programme.

2008-2012. EU contribution of €18.6 million.

To address gender-based violence in South Africa, the EU and UNODC joined forces in a large scale project entitled the Victim Empowerment Programme which was implemented from 2008 to 2012 with a contribution of \$23.4 million from the EU. The project was designed to contribute to safe and peaceful communities by improving the implementation of Government victim empowerment policies through building capacity, improving coordination and strengthening relations between government and civil society organisations, thereby improving services to victims of violence, especially vulnerable women and children. The project ensured a wide geographical coverage as assistance was delivered in all the nine provinces of the country.

The project has improved awareness of victim empowerment policies and victim's rights among policy makers, civil society organizations (CSO) and the public at large. It made significant progress in building the capacity of CSOs, especially emerging organizations, which has resulted in increased geographical coverage of services as most of these emerging CSOs are in marginalized rural communities. The project has also been

effective in improving coordination among service providers: it strengthened Victim Empowerment Forums which bring together Government departments with a mandate on victim empowerment and CSOs working in the field. A Victim Empowerment Programme leadership training curriculum for official accreditation was also developed, which allowed the course to be recognized as a professional qualification. Participating CSOs received extensive capacity-building on integrated trauma counselling, mentorship and project proposal writing. One fully functional One-Stop-Centre was launched which is recognized as a best practice in supporting victims of violence, providing them with a range of multi-disciplinary professional services.

Almost all provinces reported increases in the number of reported cases of gender-based crime and in the number of victims visiting service providers for assistance. The involvement of men in the programme resulted in an increase in the number of functional men's forums and positive changes in behaviour with regard to gender-based violence. Coverage was also extended to other previously uncovered groups like Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Trans-gender and Inter-sexual persons (LGBTI).

VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN



Alleged Somali pirates on trial in Mombasa, Kenya, 2010. Photo: UNODC.

9 | Maritime crime and piracy

With the kidnapping of crews and ships for ransom as its business model, piracy is now understood as a form of organized crime. Indeed, since the mid-2000s, piracy in the Western Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia has been a growing threat to security, international shipping and development. To address this challenge, the EU developed a comprehensive approach, tackling both the symptoms and root causes of the problem, and assumed a key role in 2014 in support of international efforts by chairing the 'Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia' (CGPCS): an international cooperation mechanism created in 2009 serving as a point of contact among affected and contributing states, international organizations, and industries concerned, on all relevant aspects of combating piracy. The EU also launched the European Union Naval

Force ATALANTA (EU NAVFOR) in 2008 to deter, prevent and repress acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast.

To enable transfers for trial of apprehended piracy suspects from EU NAVFOR ships patrolling the Western Indian ocean, the EU and UNODC worked together to allow fair and efficient piracy trials in countries in the region which have signed transfer agreements with the EU and were ready to accept the piracy suspects for prosecution. To prepare the judicial systems of these countries – specifically Kenya, Mauritius and the Seychelles – joint EU/UNODC projects provide practical assistance to cope with the extra demands associated with the prosecution and detention of piracy suspects were implemented. Beginning in 2009, in Kenya,



Pirate boat intercepted off the Horn of Africa. Photo: UNODC.

and later on in the Seychelles and Mauritius, targeted support to national prosecution, police, judicial and prison services, with a particular focus on capacity and logistical needs associated with the trying and detaining of piracy suspects was provided. In addition, the legal frameworks to prosecute piracy offences were reviewed and piracy laws were drafted, or amended as needed.

While the well-coordinated international efforts during the past years showed success with a substantial decline in piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, the states along the coast of the Indian Ocean are increasingly threatened by wider maritime crime, such as trafficking of drugs, arms, people and illicit goods, migrant smuggling and illegal fishing. Therefore, as part of a larger EU Programme to Promote

Regional Maritime Security (the MASE programme) in the Western Indian Ocean, UNODC continues to support regional piracy prosecutions in Kenya, the Seychelles, Mauritius and United Republic of Tanzania since 2012, and in Tanzania to ensure the fair and efficient trials, and humane and secure detention, of individuals suspected or convicted of piracy and other forms of maritime crime, within a sound rule of law framework and in accordance with international human rights standards. In Somalia, UNODC also works closely with EUCAP Nestor in the field of counter-piracy.

Since 2009, **five joint projects** have been implemented, of which one is still ongoing, with a total contribution from the EU of **\$12.3 million**. More than 330 piracy trials have been concluded since then.



Elephant tusks shown in a training video. Photo: INTERPOL.

| Outlook

Respecting and promoting human rights is the underlying motto of all efforts of UNODC and these are explicitly or implicitly integrated into the Office's work. With the complex nature of transnational organized crime, a crosscutting approach is needed: this is key in linking together professional networks to offer a comprehensive and strategic response, thereby pooling expertise and resources from key partners, such as the EU and UNODC.

With the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals – which now include targets related to peace and security, justice and the rule of law, as well as healthy lives for all and gender equality – this cooperation between key partner institutions is needed to achieve the ambitious targets which the international community has set itself. Building on achievements so far, and the solid relationship which was put in place over the past years, several new joint EU-UNODC projects are already being developed. A number of other themes could also emerge as potential fields in which more structured cooperation might generate added value in the coming years.

In this, areas for which cooperation is already foreseen or for which joint work might emerge are the following:

- A new four year joint initiative addressing trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling by the EU and UNODC is being

implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from 2015–2019, and will be delivered in up to 15 strategically selected countries.

- Extension of the work to fight organized crime, particularly drug trafficking along the so-called cocaine route beyond strengthening law enforcement to also enhance criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation.
- Boosting responses to tackle wildlife crime which has evolved into one of the largest profit earners for organized criminal groups with links to other forms of organized crime and terrorism. To tackle, it is necessary to work with the countries of origin, transit and destination. The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/314, building on previous resolutions from the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, is an essential step to demonstrate political commitment on fighting wildlife crime nationally, regionally and globally. The resolution also recognizes UNODC's important role in this area, including as a member of the International Consortium against Wildlife Crime (ICWC) of which the EU is a major donor. Initial joint work of the EU and UNODC will focus on the growing international trade and demand for key African wildlife species in Asia, to continue working on the supply side in Africa in the future.
- Terrorism continues to represent one of the greatest challenges for the international community and new joint work to



Alternative Development project in southern Shan State, Myanmar. Photo: UNODC.

effectively prevent it will address factors contributing to radicalization and recruitment in the Middle East. For the future, joint work on prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons and addressing the links between transnational organized crime and terrorism could be considered.

- The central role of joint research will continue and allow better understanding of the degree of transnational organized crime and the networks and links to other crimes, as well as the impact on peace and security. It will also play a critical role in formulating more effective responses in areas such as wildlife crime, trafficking in human beings and drug related crimes and their links to development in Africa. For the Western Balkans, a statistical framework for quantifying and analysing organized crime to better monitor this area will be implemented.
- Building on the long standing partnership to tackle piracy in East Africa, UNODC continues to be a close partner with EUCAPNESTOR, developing joint training programmes for Somali Law Enforcement agencies. A close relationship is developing with UNODC's Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime which brings together 29 states around the Indian Ocean to address heroin trafficking, fisheries crime, people smuggling and the trade in Somali charcoal.
- Justice reform offers ample opportunities to strengthen the rule of law, and promote and protect human rights. With the recently endorsed United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), the need for prevention of radicalization to violence in

prisons, and the shared approach to the issue, prison reform offers opportunities for enhanced cooperation.

- To implement the new EU framework for 'Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020', it is suggested to jointly assist countries in addressing in particular violence against women by criminalising this, and enacting and implementing respective laws, as well as strengthening women and girls' access to justice.
- To address violence against children who are in contact with the justice system – as child victims and witnesses of crime as well as children who are alleged offenders, including children who are allegedly involved with armed extremist groups – the United Nations has adopted a new international normative instrument: the 'United Nations model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice', and joint support is suggested to countries for implementing the provisions of this instrument.
- With the United Nations special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (UNGASS) in 2016, and the strong policy support of the EU to the balanced health-centred approach to drug use and dependence, UNODC continues to rely on the EU to voice the need, importance and value of such strategic responses to the drug challenges within the framework of the International Treaties, and to avail the expertise needed to implement high standards of delivery of prevention and treatment of drug use disorders globally.

For more information please visit the following websites:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - Liaison Office Brussels

[unodc.org/brussels](https://www.unodc.org/brussels)

European External Action Service

eeas.europa.eu

European Commission - International Cooperation and Development

ec.europa.eu/europeaid



European Union



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime