



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2017 - 2020**

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**INDONESIA**

*“Making Indonesia  
safer from  
crime, drugs and  
terrorism”*

UNODC INDONESIA

**Country Programme 2017-2020**



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## **COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2017 - 2020**

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**INDONESIA**

*“Making Indonesia  
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## UNODC INDONESIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2017-2020

**Duration:** 2017-2020

**Start date:** January 2017

**Location:** Indonesia

**Strategic Sub-Programmes:** 1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking  
2. Anti-Corruption  
3. Criminal Justice  
4. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS

**Total proposed budget:** US\$ 16,740,900

### Brief Description

This Country Programme (CP) sets forth a strategic vision to address the challenges of transnational organized crime, corruption, drug use and terrorism in Indonesia with support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The programme has been developed in partnership with the Government of Indonesia (GoI), and relevant civil society organisations, development partners and United Nations (UN) agencies in Indonesia. The Programme will be implemented in partnership with them. The CP is linked to the Indonesian Government's National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN, Phases III and IV). UNODC's work also will be guided by the outcomes of the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework 2016-2020 (UNPDF) which was jointly signed by the GoI and the UN in Indonesia. Underpinning the CP also is a focus on supporting the GoI to achieving the 2030 Agenda and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which the GoI has demonstrated a commitment to making a priority. This Country Programme ensures consistent, coherent and effective partnership with the Government of Indonesia.

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# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Country Programme for Indonesia

2017-2020

<b>Programme</b>	Country Programme for Indonesia 2017-2020
<b>Duration</b>	4 years
<b>Estimated Starting Date</b>	1 January 2017
<b>Location</b>	Indonesia
<b>UNODC Indicative Budget (USD)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Year 1:</b> US\$ 3,675,795 <b>Year 2:</b> US\$ 4,396,682 <b>Year 3:</b> US\$ 4,323,045 <b>Year 4:</b> US\$ 4,343,378 <b>TOTAL:</b> US\$ 16,740,900

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<sup>1</sup> Needs and opportunities are likely to evolve during implementation. In line with the Programme's flexible framework, resource requirements are to be adapted accordingly.



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## **Message from the UNODC Regional Representative for Southeast Asia & the Pacific**

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is proud to present the Indonesia Country Programme (CP) for 2017-2020. The new CP builds on the successes of the preceding CP, which served as UNODC's first integrated programme in Indonesia. It has been designed and developed in close collaboration with the Government of Indonesia and other national stakeholders, and will serve as a tool to support the formulation of a country-led policy agenda, consistent with Indonesia's status as a middle-income, developing country.

Together with its Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-2018, UNODC's CP for Indonesia addresses the crime, drug and security-related challenges faced by the country. Through the new CP, UNODC continues to support Indonesia in providing justice to all and achieving a safer community, free from the threats posed by organized crime, corruption, terrorism and drug use.

**Bangkok, 15 November 2016**

**Jeremy Douglas**

**UNODC Regional Representative  
for Southeast Asia and the Pacific**

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## List of abbreviations

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AGO	Attorney General's Office
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BNPT	Indonesian Counter-terrorism Agency
BPHN	National Law Development Agency
BPS	National Bureau of Statistics
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLP	Core Learning Partners
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CP	Country Programme
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
Densus 88	Special Detachment 88
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DDR	Drug Demand and Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTF	Former Foreign Terrorist Fighters
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoI	Government of Indonesia
GP	Global Programme
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behavioural Study
ILO	International Labour Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
IWGFF	Indonesian Working Group on Forest Finance
JCLEC	Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement
Kemitraan	Partnership for Governance
KPK	Corruption Eradication Commission
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NASAP	National AIDS Strategy and Action Plan
NNB	National Narcotics Board
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NPIA	National Policing Improvement Agency
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OJK	Indonesian Financial Services Authority
PIU	Port Intelligence Unit
POIDN	Programme Office in Jakarta
PPATK	Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center
PGC	Programme Governance Committee
PWID	People who inject drugs
PWID	Persons who use drugs
RB	Regional Bureau
ROSEAP	Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific
RP	Regional Programme
RPJMN	Indonesian Government's National Medium Term Development Plan
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOM	Smuggling of migrants
SP	Sub-programme
STRANAS-PPK	National Strategy on Eradication and Prevention of Corruption
STRANAS-TPPU	National Strategy for Prevention and Combating Money Laundering
TIP	Trafficking in persons
Tipikor Court	Indonesian Court for Corruption Crimes
TNA	Training needs analysis
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNGASS	UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
UNSCR	UN Security Council Resolution
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VRS-MSRC	Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct
WB	World Bank
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## Executive summary

Indonesia has become the largest economy in Southeast Asia and the world's 10th largest economy (in terms of purchasing power parity) due to rapid economic progress over the past twenty years. This progress has been accompanied by an increase in gross national income per capita from US\$560 in 2000 to US\$3,630 in 2014. A diverse archipelago nation with more than 300 ethnic groups, Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country and a member of the G-20.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, the country continues to confront enduring threats posed by transnational organized crime, corruption, drug use and terrorism. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) response to this complex reality is an integrated approach, which aims at identifying and addressing all aspects of the drugs and crime situation in Indonesia through advocacy in the policy arena, and through technical assistance in the country and the region. This integrated approach is accomplished in coordination with UNODC's Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) in Bangkok, Thailand and Global Programmes in Vienna, Austria.

The partnership between Indonesia and UNODC has evolved since 2007 to become one of the most prominent country programmes for UNODC in Southeast Asia with its focus on corruption, environmental crime, and drug trafficking and use. UNODC's support has evolved towards supporting a country-led and owned policy agenda, consistent with Indonesia's status as a middle-income country.

This document outlines the second phase of the Country Programme (CP) for Indonesia, covers the period from 2017 to 2020 and builds on the initial phase. It has been designed and developed by consolidating recommendations endorsed at the annual Programme Governance Committee meetings, and through consultations with relevant national institutions, experts, civil society, development partners, donors and other UN agencies in Indonesia. Through this CP, UNODC – through its Programme Office in Indonesia (POIDN) – will continue its partnerships with the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to strengthen capacities in programme focused areas, assist with various policy frameworks and provide accurate data and information to counter the consequences of drugs and crime in the country in line with its national strategies. In its design and implementation, the CP is closely synergized to the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-2017 (RP) and is complemented by Global Programmes also delivering assistance in Indonesia.

The predecessor CP, 2012-2015 (extended to 2016) served as the first integrated programming tool for UNODC in Indonesia. Through the initial CP, UNODC was able to broaden its support in a

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, Country Overview, Last Updated 5 April 2016 <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview>

sustainable manner, institutionalise its relationships with GoI counterparts through governance arrangements and utilise an effective results-based management system. Through the new CP, UNODC will continue to advance the integrated approach, focus assistance to identified areas, and balance the need to support country challenges and capacity building needs and regional initiatives.

UNODC will implement the CP in partnership with the national counterparts, regional bodies, international partners and other stakeholders. The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) will remain the GoI focal point, and flexibility will be ensured to accommodate emerging needs through regular formal and informal reviews with national counterparts. The primary vehicle for formal reviews will be the Programme Governance Committee, chaired by BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNODC. An emphasis will be placed on supporting Indonesia's contribution to partnership mechanisms and frameworks such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other regional forums, including in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

The CP is linked to the Indonesian Government's National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), Phases III and IV. The outcomes of the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework 2016-2020 (UNPDF), jointly signed by the GoI and the United Nations (UN) in Indonesia and which will inform the implementation of UNODC's work. Underpinning the CP also is a focus on supporting the GoI to achieve the 2030 Agenda and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which the GoI has demonstrated a commitment to making a priority.

This CP document outlines the framework for delivering a coherent programme of work and serves three primary objectives:

- to serve as a guiding strategy for POIDN to support the efforts of the GoI in the areas of drugs and crime in line with the RPJMN and the wider SDGs;
- to function as a framework for implementation as well as a mobilising resources to support the implementation of the CP; and
- to broaden and increase the responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC's support to the country.

The proposed programme of work has been developed in close consultation with national partners, and took advantage of the expertise available in ROSEAP and UNODC HQ. This document includes: (i) a situation analysis of the main drugs and crime challenges faced by Indonesia; (ii) a summary of UNODC's work in the country; (iii) the proposed programmatic

response relating to the proposed scope and focus of UNODC's support; (iv) Resource requirements and financing; and (v) Programme governance and implementation arrangements.

The vision that this CP aims to contribute to is:

*'A safer community, free from the threats posed by organized crime, corruption, terrorism and drug use and a better criminal justice system capable of providing justice to all.'*

To support this vision, UNODC's support in the country will be focused on four interdependent sub-programmes which are in line with UNODC's global strategy. The CP is based on the integrated programme approach and aims at delivering outcomes and outputs through sub-programmes rather than through stand-alone projects and initiatives. UNODC's responsibility is to help provide high-quality outputs that support Indonesia to achieve the results of the CP, in line with its own policies and priorities.

1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking
2. Anti-Corruption
3. Criminal Justice
4. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS

Strategic oversight and direction for the CP will be provided by a Programme Governance Committee (PGC), which will be guided by a Technical Working Group (TWG) for each of the four sub-programmes. POIDN will be responsible for coordinating and managing the implementation of the CP in accordance with the annual work plan approved by the PGC and in line with UN administrative rules and regulations. This governance set-up will also function as a clearance house for any global programme that intends to carry out activities in Indonesia. Without PGC approval, no UNODC activities will take place in Indonesia. Also, UNODC will have on-going engagement with key national bodies and partners frameworks that are relevant to UNODC mandates and the scope of work proposed in this CP.

Human rights are at the core of all work of the UN system and – together with peace and security and development – represent one of the three, interlinked and mutually reinforcing, pillars of the United Nations. In Indonesia, UNODC is in the unique position of working across all three pillars in its efforts against crime, drugs, and terrorism. Bearing in mind the centrality of human rights to the aims of the United Nations and to the work of UNODC globally, human rights and gender perspectives are central to the CP.



## **1. Introduction**

### **Purpose**

The GoI and UNODC Indonesia are progressing from technical cooperation under the current CP for Indonesia to a new approach emphasizing focused assistance under the proposed UNODC CP for Indonesia (2017 – 2020). Since the first CP was launched, some developments have changed the context – a new integrated Regional Programme (RP) for Southeast Asia 2014-17 that redefined the structure and focus of assistance in the region has become operational. The pace of integration under ASEAN has been rapid, and the nature of drugs and crime challenges have changed both in Indonesia and the region. These will feed into the design of the new CP, which will adopt a more streamlined and focused approach in sync with regional efforts.

The primary objective of the CP is to support the enhancement of national capacities, policies, and programmes to respond to the pressing challenges of drugs and crime in Indonesia. This will be achieved through an integrated and balanced approach based on international cooperation and capacity-building. Furthermore, the CP will address Indonesia's national priorities while linking closely with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It will also support regional collaborative efforts and frameworks.

### **Parameters in the CP preparation**

Preparation of the CP has involved extensive consultation with relevant national partners, civil society, donors and other Indonesia based UN agencies. It takes into account key national policy priorities and strategic plans such as the RPJMN. In consideration of the wider UN approach, the CP is underpinned by the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda and linked to the UNPDF.

The CP will seek maximum synergy with existing programmes in the region, primarily the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-17 (RP) and the country programmes for Myanmar and Viet Nam to enable an integrated and concerted one UNODC response in Southeast Asia. It will also ensure consistency with UNODC Thematic and Global Programmes and the Strategic Framework 2016 – 2017. The CP will further build on the UNODC drug control and cooperation platform set-up through the Inter-regional Drug Control Approach and ensure effective linkages with other UNODC Regional Programmes operating in the regions affected by transnational organized crime.

Findings from corporate and regional research products such as the World Drug Reports, Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessments, Opium Surveys and ASEAN 2025 Agenda have been considered in the development of this document.

The UNODC strategic approach in Indonesia is also guided by the core principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action related to the evaluation of aid effectiveness. Assessments of UNODC experiences in delivering assistance in Indonesia and the region have also fed into CP design and development.

### **Structure of the CP**

The CP will be composed of the following four sub-programmes, with research and analysis as a cross-cutting issue:

Sub-programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

Sub-programme 2: Anti-Corruption

Sub-programme 3: Criminal Justice

Sub-programme 4: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS

In each of the four sub-programmes, the CP aims to support the enhancement and improvement of national capacities on countering drugs and crime, considering universally recognized UN standards and norms. It also aims to facilitate cooperation, dialogue, and exchange at the bilateral, regional and international levels.

The CP document outlines the proposed strategic framework for UNODC's partnership with Indonesia on drug and crime matters between 2017 and 2020. Following this introductory section, the document is comprised of five sections:

1. Situation analysis, which provides an assessment of (i) the broader development context, and (ii) the main drugs and crime challenges faced by Indonesia;
2. UNODC's work in the country, which covers the past and on-going initiatives, key partners and lessons learned;
3. Programmatic response, which outlines the proposed scope and focus of UNODC's support in the country from 2017-2020;
4. Resource requirements and financing, which outlines the estimated funds needed and fund-raising strategy; and
5. Programme governance and implementation arrangements, which profiles the way in which national partners and UNODC will collaborate to ensure effective programme coordination, resource mobilisation and financing, monitoring and evaluation, and risk management.

Annexed to the document is a 'Results and Monitoring Framework', which provides a set of proposed key indicators and information sources to monitor the implementation of CP outcomes.

In cooperation with the PGC, POIDN will review the progress against the work plans on a regular basis and revise them as required.

## 2. Situation analysis

### 2.1. UNODC global strategy, governing bodies and mandates

UNODC's assistance in the CP will be delivered in line with and informed by the Strategic Framework 2016 – 2017, which defines the overall strategic direction and scope of the Office's work and mandates. The CP is also in line with the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and by the Governing Bodies of UNODC which are guiding international action against drugs and crime, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).

The four sub-programmes of the CP are drafted in accordance with the four thematic areas of the UNODC Strategy so as to enable coordinated implementation of, and reporting on mandates.

### 2.2. National context

The Republic of Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago of 17,504 islands, comprised of 34 provinces, 416 regencies, 98 cities and 7024 sub-districts, highly diverse, consisting of multiple ethnic identities, cultures, and languages.<sup>2</sup> It has an estimated population of 252.2 million (2014 estimates) and is the fourth largest country in the world, the third most populous democracy and contains the world's largest Muslim population. As a former Dutch colony, it became officially independent in 1945. Since independence, the country was ruled by successive authoritarian regimes, which exercised centralized control. Decentralization and reforms began after the collapse of the military rule in 1998 during the Asian financial crisis. Having maintained political stability, Indonesia is one of the most vibrant democracies in Southeast Asia. The GoI follows the presidential system based on *Pancasila* (Five Principles) and the political system in Indonesia is based on *Trias Politica*, principle or separation of legislative, executive and judicative power.<sup>3</sup>

The country's gross national income per capita has steadily risen, from US\$560 in the year 2000 to US\$3,630 in 2014. Today, Indonesia is the world's 10th largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, and a member of the G-20.<sup>4</sup> Indonesia has shown remarkable progress over the past twenty years and has joined the ranks of the Middle-Income Countries (MICs) and emerged as the biggest economy in Southeast Asia.

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<sup>2</sup> Statistical Year Book of Indonesia, 2015, Page.9 and 39 accessed at [www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id) (National Statistics Board)

<sup>3</sup> Five principles – The Belief in One God, A just and civilized humanism, Unity of Indonesia, Democratic citizenship led by wise guidance born of representative consultation and Social just for all the people of Indonesia - Source: Statistical Year Book of Indonesia, 2015,Page.33 accessed at [www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id) (National Statistics Board)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview> accessed on 09 June 2016

Indonesia has made enormous gains in poverty reduction, more than halving the poverty rate since 1999, to 11.3 % in 2014.<sup>5</sup> The economic growth over the last decade has been accompanied by substantial improvements in the standards of living of an increasing number of the country's population. However the fuel for Indonesia's economic boom in the past decade – Indonesia's GDP growth has been slowing since 2013, and this has impacted job creation and rate of poverty reduction. The poverty rate declined by 1% annually from 2007 to 2011 but has fallen by an average of only 0.3 percentage points per year since 2012. Out of a population of 252 million, 28.6 million Indonesians still live below the poverty line and approximately 40% of all people remain clustered around the national poverty line set at 330,776 rupiahs per person per month (US\$22.60).<sup>6</sup> Public services remain inadequate by middle-income standards, and this has led to alarming indicators in health and education. For example, the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is 126 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, higher than the Millennium Development Goal of 102 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.<sup>7</sup> At the same time, Indonesia has realized the Millennium Development Goal 2 of universal basic education. Indonesia now has the opportunity to develop its human capital and a competitive workforce to create economic gains through investments in skills development, education and health.

### **2.3. Overview of the drugs and crime challenges in the country**

Indonesia has not traditionally been a major producer of illicit drugs but has long been used as a key transit country by transnational organized criminal groups for drug trafficking. There has been, however, for years, cannabis production in Indonesia, notably in Aceh province which is located in the northern parts of Sumatra island (western Indonesia). In 2014 the total area under cannabis cultivation after eradication (122 hectares) was estimated at around 400 hectares. For the year 2015 the authorities estimated 367 hectares under cannabis cultivation of which 132 hectares were reported to have been eradicated in that year.

In recent years, criminal groups have been manufacturing some quantities of methamphetamine and ecstasy in Indonesia for local consumption and the country is also emerging as a destination for the trafficking of synthetic drugs, notably methamphetamine, ecstasy and smaller amounts of amphetamine. In 2014, three methamphetamine labs and four MDMA tableting labs were dismantled and a further three methamphetamine laboratories were dismantled in 2015. Methamphetamine production seems to be mostly concentrated in the capital Jakarta as well as

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<sup>5</sup> World Bank data for Indonesia accessed at <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=IDN&series=&period=>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview> accessed on 09 June 2016

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview> accessed on 09 June 2016

in the provinces of North Sumatra and Aceh. Most of the methamphetamine found on the Indonesian market, however, continues to be from abroad. In 2014 most of the methamphetamine entered Indonesia from China, Iran and Malaysia. In 2015 most of the methamphetamine found in the domestic market (with seizures totaling 4.4 tons) originated in China and departed either directly from China or neighbouring Hong Kong, China. In half of all cases Malaysia was used by drug trafficking groups as the main transit country. Almost 80 per cent of all reported drug seizure cases in 2015 concerned seizures of methamphetamine (22,796), i.e. more than seizures of cannabis herb (4,457 cases or 15 per cent) or ecstasy (1,269 cases or 4 per cent of the total). Though some ecstasy production takes place within Indonesia, most of the ecstasy originates from countries abroad.<sup>8</sup>

Heroin found in Indonesia – traditionally – has originated in the Golden Triangle though in 2015 the 56 seizure cases, totaling 13.3 kilograms, appear to have been mostly shipped into the country via Tanzania, and are likely to have been of Afghan origin. The small amounts of cocaine found on the Indonesian market (2 seizure cases totaling 11 grams) originated in Mexico in 2015. The Indonesian authorities also reported the seizure of ketamine (13.4 kilograms in 2015) which – though not internationally controlled - is a problem across East and South-Asia. Most of the ketamine was shipped to Indonesia via Hong Kong, China and Taiwan province of China. In addition, seizures of MDPV (3.1 grams) were reported<sup>9</sup>, a synthetic cathinone which only in 2015 came under international control<sup>10</sup>.

Although overall drug use has remained stable at rather low levels over the last few years (0.6 per cent of the total population age 10-60 in 2015), use of amphetamine-type stimulants has expanded throughout Indonesia<sup>11</sup>, both geographically and demographically, especially prevalent among laborers, students and commercial sex workers.<sup>12</sup> Indonesia declared a “war on drugs” and over the last year executed drug offenders facing the death penalty, hoping that it will act as a deterrent and limit drug trafficking and use. Simultaneously the GoI initiated and enacted legislation and policies to provide alternatives to incarceration for drug users so that they undergo treatment and rehabilitation services instead of prosecution. Nevertheless, challenges remain in implementing the intent of these efforts. The prison population of approximately 200,000 prisoners continues to house a significant number of drug users. According to the latest available data (2012), persons sentenced for drug-related offences (drug trafficking and drug possession offences) accounted for 43% of all sentenced prisoners, more

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<sup>8</sup> UNODC, annual report questionnaire data for 2014 and 2015.

<sup>9</sup> UNODC, annual report questionnaire data for 2014 and 2015.

<sup>10</sup> UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Section, “March 2015 – Commission on Narcotic Drugs places 10 NPS under international control”. March 2015.

<sup>11</sup> UNODC, annual report questionnaire data for 2013 and 2014.

<sup>12</sup> Indonesia, Situation Assessment on ATS, 2013, UNODC

than double of those convicted for all violent offences together. The current policies to incarcerate drug users require further attention to ensure a balance between public safety and the application of sound criminal justice and public policy.

Some gaps in the availability of data on drugs and crime bring challenges in evaluating the situation in Indonesia. The quality and availability of data on drug use in Indonesia can benefit from the integration of internationally accepted standards of data collection and analysis and an effective strategy to disseminate this information to policy makers and communities. UNODC's ongoing partnership with the National Narcotics Board of Indonesia bodes well to undertake these enhancements.

Corruption in various forms and organized crime continue to hamper progress and development. Despite legislations, national strategies and motivated civil society bring corruption issues to limelight; corruption continue to thrive in the country primarily due to a need to strengthen the implementation of policies and enhance coordination between institutions mandated to combat corruption.

Other leading drugs and crime challenges faced in Indonesia with focus on areas relevant to UNODC's mandates, including:

- Forest and wildlife crimes;
- Terrorism;
- Radicalisation in prisons; and
- And illicit trafficking

### **2.3.1. Transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking**

#### **Fisheries crime**

Indonesia, an archipelagic country with two-third of its area or about 5.8 million square kilometres covered by seawaters, is also non-contiguous, maintaining numerous, provincial level administrative districts that are separated by bodies of water. This physical and geographic landscape drastically increases the volume of maritime traffic, which can quickly overwhelm and hinder police and regulatory functions. In addition, Indonesia's environment and abundant natural resources are severely under threat. Of particular concern has been the depletion of forest resources through over-exploitation and forest fires, which create serious health hazards within as well as in neighboring countries. Fisheries crime and its linkages with other forms of

organised crime such as the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons for forced labor in the fishing industry continue. However, recent efforts by government institutions responsible for maritime and fishery affairs have drawn attention to the issue of crimes being committed in these sectors.

Since assuming office, the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has been raising alarms about the threat caused by transnational crimes related to the fishing sector, and the need to more comprehensively address them. Specifically, she has highlighted that fisheries crime poses a threat to Indonesia by creating a gateway for criminal networks to remove natural resources from the country. Coupled with these activities are the attendant bribing of local officials, document fraud, and money laundering among others. In 2015, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries established a Task Force on the Prevention and Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. The task force will also focus on fisheries crime by including representatives from various law enforcement and criminal justice agencies UNODC and these institutions have begun to forge a partnership to bring further awareness and criminal justice responses to combat these crimes.

As the custodian for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), UNODC recognises the link between the fishing sector and transnational organised crime. Building on past UN efforts (e.g., UNGA Resolution 67/79), in 2011 UNODC produced the ***“Report on Transnational Organized Crime in the Fishing Industry.”*** This report created the framework for national and international responses. Since then, UNODC has been taking definite steps to raise the awareness of policymakers, government officials, and the public on the issue. Partnering with other international organisations. This has included the convening of two Expert Working Group meetings in 2016 where a number of experts examined and provided recommendations to combat fisheries crime. UNODC also has been leading efforts to encourage improvements in intelligence-led domestic and cross-border cooperative law enforcement efforts against fisheries crime. This is being done in cooperation with other organisations such as INTERPOL, FAO, WWF, and OECD. This has enhanced global efforts to improve information and intelligence sharing, and better coordinate international operations. These efforts are being coordinated with national governments with particular attention to Indonesia.

### **Wildlife and forest crimes**

Indonesia is challenged by rapid deforestation and forest degradation which constitutes a serious threat to the country’s unique flora and fauna and the sustainability of various species including endemic wildlife - species which can only be found in Indonesia. Deforestation and forest

degradation is a result of some legal and illegal activities related to logging, forest fires, the establishment of timber plantations and estate crops, and expansion of mining activities. The contribution of illegal activities – such as illegal logging, encroachment, and illicit trade in forest products - to deforestation is substantial. It is estimated that exports of illegal wood-based products from Indonesia amount to USD 6 bn annually.<sup>13</sup>

While the loss of natural habitat is the main menace to wildlife in Indonesia, wildlife trade poses another serious threat. Illegally sourced wildlife is often openly sold in otherwise legal market contexts, e.g. in Pramuka market in Jakarta which is one of the largest wildlife markets in Southeast Asia.<sup>14</sup> Trafficking of wildlife and forest products have all the hallmarks of organized and sophisticated crime, sharing many characteristics with other transnational criminal activities, frequently involving fraud, money-laundering, corruption, and counterfeiting.<sup>15</sup>

While the agencies and institutions involved in law enforcement in relation to forest and wildlife crime have made sustained efforts to detect and investigate crimes, and bring perpetrators to trial, institutional capacity is limited, particularly at provincial and district levels, and in the application of specialised investigation techniques relating to anti-corruption, and anti-money laundering. In addition, law enforcement is hampered by inadequate communication and coordination between the various agencies and institutions involved in combating forest and wildlife crime, including inadequate involvement of local communities holding valuable information on forest and wildlife crime in their respective areas.<sup>16</sup>

### **Smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons**

Indonesia is a major source country and, to a much lesser extent, destination and transit country for women, children, and men subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour. The Gol estimates 6.2 million Indonesians—many of whom are women— work abroad, mostly in domestic service, construction, factories, or on plantations or fishing vessels. A significant number of Indonesian migrant workers face conditions of forced labour, including through debt bondage, in Asia and the Middle East and on fishing vessels operating in international waters. However, Indonesian women are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation. It is estimated that between 69 to 75 % of all Indonesian overseas workers are female, the vast majority working as domestic workers.

According to the UNODC 2012 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (TIP), women trafficked for domestic servitude accounted for about 60% of the victims. Trafficking of Indonesians to

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<sup>13</sup> UNODC (2013): Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment.

<sup>14</sup> UNODC (2016): Protecting peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia: Synchronizing economic and security agendas.

<sup>15</sup> UNODC (2013): Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment.

<sup>16</sup> UNODC (2014): Assessment of Law Enforcement Capacity Needs to Tackle Forest Crimes in Indonesia.

mainland China, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Brunei Darussalam and Japan also have been reported by these countries for sexual exploitation, forced labour, and domestic servitude.<sup>17</sup>

Indonesia has served as a major transit point for the smuggling of migrants from South-west and South Asia to Australia, though this route has declined significantly in recent years. In particular, previous trends have shown smuggled migrants from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Sri Lanka frequently travelling through Malaysia to Indonesia before boarding boats destined for Australia. In 2015, Indonesia was also largely used as a transit country for migrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar, aiming to get to Malaysia.

Indonesia adopted their national anti-trafficking law in 2007 and ratified both the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the UNTOC in September 2009. It is also party to the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children adopted in November 2015. Indonesia has supported UNODC policy and research work, including through its participation in responding to requests for data, as well as contributions at expert meetings on *"The Role of Recruitment Fees and Abusive and Fraudulent Recruitment Practices of Recruitment Agencies in Trafficking in Persons"* (report published in June 2015).

### 2.3.2. Corruption

Corruption is a major impediment to economic and social development in Indonesia affecting all sectors. Further, corruption underlies and enables most other types of crime, including terrorism and drug trafficking, that pose particular threats in Indonesia. The Gol has addressed the problem of corruption through various reform efforts including development and revision of relevant legislation and regulatory frameworks, formulation of long and medium term national anti-corruption strategies and action plans, bureaucracy reforms, and the establishment of powerful national anti-corruption institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and anti-corruption courts. While the efforts to address corruption have improved the situation, overall progress has been slow, and significant challenges remain.<sup>18</sup>

One of these challenges includes administrative decentralization, where local governments are able to produce new local regulations, which are often not effectively. Also, given Indonesia's geography, it is challenging to ensure that anti-corruption policies and legislation are

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<sup>17</sup> Indonesia did not provide any data for the 2014 UNODC Global Report on TIP hence the use of 2012 data.

<sup>18</sup> U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (2012): Causes of Corruption in Indonesia.

implemented at the local level and can affect ordinary citizens, including in rural areas.<sup>19</sup> Another important challenge in the fight against corruption are the rising incentives for payment of bribery and “kickbacks” by private companies (foreign and national) in a growing economy with the need for strengthened oversight institutions. While Indonesia ranks 50th in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index with an economy worth US\$888.5 billion and is expected to grow 5.3% in 2016, the World Bank Enterprise Survey shows that bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request) is 30.6%, and bribery depth (% of public transactions where a gift or informal payment was requested) is 27.1%.<sup>20</sup>

Indonesia is a party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). In 2010 Indonesia was reviewed on the implementation of the UNCAC chapters on Criminalization and Law Enforcement and International Cooperation and will be subjected to review on the chapters on Preventive Measures and Asset Recovery in the first year of the second UNCAC review cycle (2016-2017). The UNCAC review identified primary needs and challenges and provided 32 recommendations for follow-up measures to strengthen UNCAC compliance.<sup>21</sup> By mid-2016, eight of these recommendations have been implemented, and 24 remain mainly related to legal revisions.

The implementation of the UNCAC and other national efforts to counter and prevent corruption are spearheaded by KPK in cooperation with other national stakeholders, including relevant ministries, law enforcement agencies, and civil society. Traditionally, KPK has focused mainly on law enforcement, in particular the investigation of high-profile corruption cases. However, KPK requires additional capacity to investigate and prosecute complex and transnational corruption cases requiring the use of anti-money laundering techniques, asset tracing, and advanced cooperation with other national and international law enforcement agencies. This is particularly so in the case of the private sector where their oversight is limited. Further, capacity development is needed in the area of asset recovery and management of recovered assets as well as for enhancing the corporate integrity and the engagement of private sector in the fight against corruption.

In its strategic map for 2015-2019, KPK has strengthened its focus on preventive measures including the promotion of e-governance and enhanced involvement of and governance within the private sector which is key to address corruption occurring at the interface between the public and private sectors, including with regard to public procurement. In addition, KPK is increasingly moving towards a sectoral approach to anti-corruption and has selected a number

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<sup>19</sup> U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (2009): Corruption Challenges at Sub-National Level in Indonesia

<sup>20</sup> World Bank Group (2015): Enterprise Survey

<sup>21</sup> Review report on the implementation of UNCAC in Indonesia

of priority sectors including forestry, mining, and energy. However, KPK recognises that more needs to be done and has requested further support for capacity development in these new strategic areas, including exposure to international best practices and lessons learned from other similar countries.<sup>22</sup>

### **2.3.3. Criminal justice**

Robust legal frameworks are key to a well-functioning criminal justice system and the rule of law. Indonesia is a State Party to a number of international instruments relating to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. While some of the provisions have been enacted in domestic laws, gaps continue to exist.

#### **Criminal justice responses to countering terrorism**

Indonesia has made significant achievements in strengthening its criminal justice responses to terrorism. The Bali Bombing in 2002 prompted the GoI to put into place two important legislations namely: 1) the Anti-Terrorism Law No. 15/2003 and; 2) the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorist Financing Law No. 9/2013, to enhance the country's abilities to prevent terrorism more effectively. The GoI has also made considerable progress in addressing the threats largely posed by former foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) who fought alongside Al-Qaeda during the Afghan war in the 1980s. Major terrorist groups and networks such Jemaah Islamiyah have been neutralised, and several terrorist attempts have been disrupted.

The global phenomenon of FTFs travelling to the conflict zones in the Middle East poses new challenges to the GoI especially given the prominent role of information and communication technology in facilitating a broad-range of terrorist activities. Terrorist groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have expanded their violent extremist ideology and campaigns to Southeast Asia, while increasingly having shifted their targeted recruits to a younger generation. Several hundred people, including from Indonesia, have been drawn to join ISIL, and to the lesser extent, other splinter groups in Syria and Iraq. Their combat expertise, access to funding, and acquired international terrorist nexus could enable FTFs to advance their violent extremist goal back in Indonesia and the whole Southeast Asian region.

In response to this emerging challenge, the GoI has played an active role both at the domestic and international levels in countering violent extremism (CVE) and mitigating security threats posed by FTFs. One of its international roles is its current co-chair of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum.

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<sup>22</sup> KPK Strategic Map for 2015-2019

Recognizing the need to strengthen the prevention of terrorism, the GoI has launched a broad range of initiatives to enhance the key aspects of criminal justice responses to terrorism, including in the areas of legislative reform, counter-terrorist financing, prevention of violent extremism, de-radicalisation, and prison management. Equally important, Indonesia is committed to regional and international efforts in countering terrorism particularly through cooperation within the ASEAN and UN frameworks.

### **Prison management and reforms**

Indonesia's prisons continue to experience unique challenges. Primary among these is the capacity to manage prisoners deemed to be "high risk" and who pose security threats to the prison and community. Media and other reports mention networks of violent extremist prisoners although they are declining.<sup>23</sup> Following the Islamic State's global call for jihad, evidence of allegiance ceremonies have been seen across various prisons in Indonesia. Although the number of these prisoners are small, their presence, ideology and connection to outside violent extremist groups can be intimidating to staff and other prisoners. This dynamic allows for the proliferation of their influence and allows them to operate with impunity. Overall, the failure to curtail their ability to conduct violent extremist activities outside the prisons threatens the safety and security of facilities, and presents a threat to the community. This was illustrated in the January 2016 terrorist attack in Central Jakarta where much of the planning was directed by a violent extremist leader who was in custody in one of the prisons.

Compounding these issues is significant overcrowding, which exists in the corrections system, absence of an effective classification system and lack of training for staff to properly manage and supervise prisoners. As of September 2016 2016, the Correction Directorate of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights housed approximately 200,000 prisoners in facilities with a total design capacity of 118,815. The Directorate of Prisons has recognised the need for addressing many of these issues and has been taking concrete steps to address them. For example, the Directorate General of Corrections (DGC) has developed a plan to reduce the number of prisoners through proposed regulatory and legislative reforms which will see low-level offenders released to community supervision. However, the DGC requires assistance to realise these goals and has requested UNODC to provide support to include the development and implementation of a "roadmap" to guide the implementation of targeted reforms within the prison system. This effort is critical to improving the overall management and operation of prisons and to neutralise the threat posed by these "high-risk prisoners."

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<sup>23</sup> Support for "Islamic State" in Indonesian Prisons, Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict, October 2015

Prison overcrowding also can be alleviated by ensuring an adequate and effective provision of legal aid. Access to legal aid<sup>24</sup>, which includes legal advice, assistance and representation, during criminal proceedings, is an effective way to reduce detention, unfair sentencing and imprisonment, and thus plays a crucial role in reducing prison overcrowding. Several other options are available to the GoI which would be explored as part of UNODC's support through this Country Programme.

#### **2.3.4. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS**

HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs (PWID) in Indonesia is currently at an alarmingly high rate. According to the Integrated Biological and Behavioural Study (IBBS) data, between 2009 and 2014 the HIV prevalence amongst PWID rose from 27% to 39.7%<sup>25</sup> placing Indonesia second in the region with highest HIV rate among this population group. Indonesia also continues to experience the highest rate of new HIV infections (per capita) with an annual increase of approximately 75,000 cases.<sup>26</sup> However, the GOI continues to explore and implement policies towards addressing the treatment of HIV/AIDS.

Drug use in Indonesia has increased steadily in recent years as well. Reliable data is a challenge but data from general population surveys indicate the annual prevalence of use of any drug among the general population stood at 0.63 per cent in 2010 and 0.59 per cent in 2015. Within this context, the reported number of drug users that received treatment for substance dependence totalled 8,168 in 2014.<sup>27</sup> In addition to heroin, the availability and use of synthetic drugs have increased significantly in recent years. Based on data reported by Indonesia in the Annual Report Questionnaire for 2015, of the approximately 1.1 million people who used drugs in 2015, some 170,000 used methamphetamine and 55,000 used "ecstasy"-type substances.

There are no specific data on the number of PWID in prisons, however, it is estimated that narcotics-related offenders account for approximately 35% of the total prison population, which totals around 188,000. UNODC studies<sup>28</sup> found that in the general prisons the HIV prevalence was 1.1% among male respondents and 6% among females, with higher prevalence rates in narcotics prisons. Among prisoners with a history of injecting drug use, the HIV prevalence was higher, from 8% in the general prisons to over 33% in narcotics prisons. In addition, the studies

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<sup>24</sup> "Legal aid" includes legal advice, assistance and representation for persons detained, arrested or imprisoned, suspected or accused of, or charged with a criminal offence and for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process that is provided at no cost for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require.

<sup>25</sup> ARQ, 2014

<sup>26</sup> UNAIDS, 2015

<sup>27</sup> BNN Journal of Data Year 2013, Edition 2014. Page 4

<sup>28</sup> In 2010, UNODC supported the Directorate General of Corrections to conduct the first national HIV and Syphilis Prevalence and Risk Behaviour Study in Indonesia's prison and detention centres. This was followed by a study that focussed specifically on HIV and HCV prevalence and risk behaviour in narcotics prisons in the country.

reported that 3.1% of prisoners had a history of injecting drugs while in prison, with around 1.9% still identifying as PWID at the time. Among the current PWID in the prison population, 73% admitted to sharing needles with others.

In response the Gol revised its narcotics law in 2009 in order to respond better to the challenges associated with drug dependence, focussing on improving access to drug treatment. The National Narcotics Board (NNB) worked with law enforcement, prosecutors, judicial officials and others to build support for the idea that those convicted of drug use be channelled towards rehabilitation programmes rather incarceration. As a result of these efforts, several Gol agencies, including the NNB, the Indonesian National Police, the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Ministry of Health, the Supreme Court and the Social Affairs Ministry, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote a legislative framework aimed at improving access to drug rehabilitation and treatment programmes to be implemented in all the provinces. Despite these efforts, there remain challenges to implementing the new policy.

Many drug users have limited access to treatment and services for drug dependence and HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support. This is due to several factors, the most prominent being social discrimination. Drug use is considered an illegal activity in Indonesia and a positive drug test and/or possession of drug paraphernalia (needles and syringes) can still attract attention from law enforcement. In addition, current regulations under the Indonesian health insurance system deny access to medical benefits for PWID.

The Gol has in place a National AIDS Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP) for 2015-2019. The main objective of the NASAP is to achieve "The Three Zeroes" – Zero New Infections, Zero Stigma, and Zero Discrimination – through preventing the transmission of HIV; expanding access to HIV treatment and increasing retention rates among those receiving treatment; increasing the quality of life of people living with HIV; and reducing the socio-economic impact of the AIDS epidemic on individuals, families, and society. One of the key strategic elements of the NASAP is the desire to strengthen the provision of care for HIV-related health promotion, prevention, and treatment in primary health care facilities and hospitals. In addition, the role of civil society is emphasized in the area of advocacy, prevention, and treatment.

Although the NASAP has defined targets and outlined strategies to achieve them, financial resources are not sufficient at the moment, especially at the district level, and there exist a number of challenges in monitoring its implementation.

### 3. UNODC in Indonesia

The UNODC Programme Office in Indonesia (POIDN) was established in 2007. The Office assists the GOI to adopt and implement legal and policy frameworks that are aligned with the UNTOC, UNCAC, and the International Drug Conventions and provides technical assistance to facilitate that process.

Between 2012 and 2016, the work of UNODC in Indonesia has been guided by a CP consisting of five sub-programmes: **1) Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking, 2) Anti-Corruption, 3) Terrorism Prevention, 4) Justice, and 5) Drugs and HIV**. Through the implementation of this CP, UNODC has pursued an integrated programme approach intending to better address the priorities and needs of GoI, and aligning some efforts with the UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The UNODC Indonesia Programme Office, Regional Office for Southeast Asia, and relevant HQ sections are collaborating across the CP sub-programmes.

Through the implementation of the CP, POIDN has included international human rights provisions and promoted gender equality. The Programme is implementing tools and manuals that specifically promote and protect human rights with law enforcement and justice officials, and that ensure gender mainstreaming. A good example is the assistance to the GoI in implementing its new decree providing alternatives to imprisonment for drug users under Sub-programme 5 on Drugs and HIV.

UNODC is an active Member of the United Nations Country Team and maintains close coordination with relevant UN agencies, particularly on CP elements relating to REDD+ implementation and HIV/AIDS. Further, the office enjoys a stable relationship with its national counterparts through the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Office also engages with more than 19 line ministries in the implementation of the CP.

#### 3.1. Past and current activities

##### **Transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking**

UNODC implemented a capacity-building project at Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement (JCLEC), Semarang in partnership with Charles Sturt University, National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) – UK, Partnership for Governance (Kemitraan), and the Indonesia National Police. A Trainers Development Programme was an integral component of this training project. Between 2009 and 2013 nearly half of the total personnel trained at JCLEC were under this project. A major component of the Centre was the establishment of an advanced computer-based training

programme and simulated learning space. As part of a cooperation with UNODC an e-Learning programme was established at JCLEC and has become a part of its core training which is used extensively to train law enforcement personnel.

UNODC has supported the GoI in countering illegal logging and linkages between forest crime and corruption since 2010 and has established strong partnerships with stakeholders at the national level, as well as the provincial and district levels in project target areas in Papua, West Papua, and Central Kalimantan. The support has primarily focused on the strengthening of law enforcement capacity in the forestry sector through a combination of programme outputs including the development of training modules and handbooks for front line officers, an assessment of institutional capacity gaps and training needs of law enforcement agencies, and a number of training activities for law enforcement officers involved in the detection and investigation of forest crime at provincial and district levels.

The main objective of the capacity development activities has been to support the GoI in the implementation of a “multi-door approach” to law enforcement in the forestry and wildlife sectors. This approach was introduced by the GoI in 2012 to establish coherence between the inquiry, investigation, and prosecution of natural resources and environment-related crimes through collaboration between criminal justice authorities, and regulatory agencies. Additionally, the programme has supported the involvement of community groups and civil society organisations engaged in the combat and prevention of forest and wildlife crimes at the local level with training on community patrol and workshops to develop civil society networks.

Fisheries crime is a relatively new area of focus for UNODC, but is consistent with its mandate to combat transnational organized crime. In April 2016, UNODC convened an Expert Group Meeting in Vienna during which the issue of fisheries crimes was discussed, and recommendations made to address it. As a follow-up in March 2016, during the 25th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC co-hosted a side event on fisheries crimes with Governments of Norway and Indonesia. The event served to further highlight the intersection between fisheries crimes and transnational organized crime, and identify strategies to strengthen criminal justice responses to include interdiction and prosecution.

In an effort to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM), the GoI has collaborated with UNODC during the Regional Coordination and Analysis Unit and Port Intelligence Unit (PIU) projects. Indonesian officials have received training on Strategic Analysis, Operational Analysis and CMIS in Support of Migrant Smuggling Investigations. The PIU in Indonesia was established at the Batam Immigration Office. The PIUs are centres for intelligence

production and dissemination on migrant maritime smuggling for respective countries. They coordinate and act on cross-border requests.

Furthermore, as the co-chair of the Bali Process since 2002, Indonesia has co-lead various network meetings, collaborated on the draft of two Policy Guides on identification, and protection for victims of human trafficking as well as partaking in the Joint Plan of Action to improve bilateral investigations.

Indonesia has played an active role in the UNODC initiative, the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC), participating in one national workshop, a regional workshop with other ASEAN member states, and the international Stakeholders workshop all held last year. The aim of these workshops was to enhance data collection, reporting and sharing between agencies to improve the data reported to the VRS-MSRC.

### **Anti-corruption**

UNODC has supported the GoI in combating and preventing corruption since 2009 and has established strong partnerships with key national stakeholders including BAPPENAS, KPK and other law enforcement agencies, as well as with civil society organisations. The support has focused on UNCAC implementation and development of key anti-corruption legal and policy framework including national anti-corruption strategies, action plans, and a draft bill on stolen asset recovery which is ongoing. To promote evidence-based policy making, UNODC has supported efforts to improve knowledge and measurement of corruption in Indonesia through research on the economic impact of corruption and support for the development of a corruption perception index, a corruption behavioural index, and a law enforcement index.

In addition, UNODC has supported the capacity building of, and cooperation between, law enforcement institutions in the area of anti-corruption through a combination of programme outputs including the development of training needs assessments and a training curriculum for KPK and the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), specialised training for law enforcement agencies on corruption and money laundering investigation techniques, and workshops to review and improve coordination mechanisms between KPK, the police, and the AGO.

More recently, UNODC has initiated engagement in supporting the development of relevant legal framework in relation to foreign bribery and of guidelines in the area of liability of legal persons. Engagement in supporting anti-corruption in strategic economic sectors such as fisheries and timber extraction proposed for expansion.

Further, UNODC has been involved in the organisation of anti-corruption forums, campaigns, and other awareness raising activities organized in partnership with the Government and civil society organisations. These efforts have contributed to the national anti-corruption momentum and fostered a multi-stakeholder approach to combating corruption in Indonesia.

### **Criminal justice**

Indonesia and UNODC have deepened the partnership on criminal justice responses to counter-terrorism in the recent years. The scope of collaboration has been expanded from support to the Gol's efforts in ratifying the international legal instruments against terrorism to long-term capacity-building programmes and targeted technical assistance, particularly in the area of countering the financing of terrorism. Through the PGC, co-chaired by the Indonesian Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) and UNODC, and participated by other agencies with counter-terrorism mandates, a CP for Indonesia has been implemented to address the needs identified by the Gol. While the PGC provides policy and strategic guidance to the CP, UNODC works closely with Gol agencies in implementing the technical assistance activities.

UNODC has provided extensive support to Gol's legal reform efforts to strengthen the integrity of the criminal justice system through three successive projects implemented from 2004-2013. Programme support was provided at national level to the Supreme Court and Judicial Commissions and at sub-national levels to law and justice agencies in selected provinces to enhance access to justice and strengthen efforts to prevent and adjudicate corruption cases.

At the national level, the programme supported the Supreme Court in monitoring the progress of policies related to information transparency by conducting an assessment of the implementation of court transparency at first instance courts in 11 provinces. In addition, the programme conducted a training needs analysis (TNA) and an integrity training programme curriculum. At sub-national levels, UNODC supported the development of action plans for strengthening judicial integrity and capacity and carried out numerous activities to support the implementation of these plans of action in selected project target provinces.

Much of UNODC's past and current work in Indonesia's prisons are related to drug demand reduction and HIV. In 2012, the United States funded a project to support the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment with attention to drug offenders who are assessed to be addicted. The programme is scheduled to end in December 2016.

### **Drugs and HIV/AIDS**

In recent years, UNODC has provided technical assistance in the area of Drug Demand Reduction (DDR), and HIV/AIDS to the GoI on several levels. For instance, UNODC worked with the National AIDS Commission and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the capacity of relevant agencies and organizations to provide effective integrated drug dependence treatment and HIV prevention, treatment and care services. As part of these efforts, it also supported the implementation of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation services in 5 provinces, including DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, and Bali.

In addition, UNODC provided support to the National AIDS Commission in carrying out a national review of the Needle Syringe Programme, helping to facilitate a civil society-Government National Dialogue on HIV/AIDS and drug dependence prevention, treatment, and care for people who use drugs.

UNODC also provided technical inputs and comments during the development of the National AIDS Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP) for 2015-2019, and worked with frontline law enforcement and judicial officials that focus on narcotic cases in 7 provinces, working to sensitize them to the issues of HIV/AIDS, drug dependency and drug treatment, the NASAP and harm reduction programmes.

In 2015 UNODC trained NNB district level workers on evidence-based drug use prevention. The specific focus of this training was on family-skills strengthening for drug use prevention in the communities. The outcomes yielded grass-roots level action plans to incorporate elements of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention into the local NNB work plans.

Furthermore, UNODC supported the GoI to operationalize the concept of alternatives to imprisonment for drug users in accordance with Act Number 35 year 2009 on Narcotics and the Joint Regulation that was signed by officials from the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Indonesian National Police, the AGO and the NNB. Two regions, Jakarta and Makassar, were selected as pilot areas for implementing the policy.

### **3.2. UNODC's key partners**

UNODC Indonesia shall pool all the resources available at its command, in addition to the support it would receive from advisers and subject matter experts based in the Regional office in Bangkok and Headquarters in Vienna to address the threats faced by the GoI in the field of drugs and transnational organized crime. UNODC shall share its knowledge, experience, and international

best practices adopted from other countries to promote successful implementation of policies in the country. Through partnerships with national counterparts, civil society, sister UN agencies, and development partners, UNODC seeks to maximize its impact in achieving the long-term results of this CP.

UNODC Indonesia office has nurtured and developed a strong working relationship over the past years with several government institutions, namely, KPK, Indonesian National Police, AGO, PPATK, and other institutions which have been conducive and it proposes to build upon them to the achievement of common objectives. The national counterpart institutions with which UNODC will partner under each of the four sub-programmes are listed with a brief on their mandates.

#### **National counterpart institutions**

*National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)* - Focal point and signatory to this CP on behalf of the Republic of Indonesia and Co-chair of the PGC. BAPPENAS is the author and custodian of the RPJMN and this CP seeks to achieve some of its targets and goals.

*The Ministry of Foreign Affairs* also co-chairs the PGC along with BAPPENAS and also coordinates on counter terrorism issues in Indonesia.

#### **Sub-programme 1: Transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking**

*Indonesian National Police* has been a national force, financed, directed, and organized by the central government. Its main duties are to maintain public order and security, and it is the primary investigating agency mandated to detect, investigate, and prosecute all forms of crime including transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, wildlife and forest crime, money laundering.

*Attorney General's Office (AGO)* has the primary duty to execute the state power in the field of prosecution and other duties based upon the regulations and laws including the development in the field of law. There are 27 High Prosecution Offices and 296 District Prosecution Offices functioning under the AGO.

*Directorate General of Customs* falls under the Ministry of Finance, and its duties are to facilitate trade and industry, maintain the borders and protect the people of Indonesia on smuggling and illegal trade, and optimize collection of revenue in the sectors of customs and excise.

*Directorate General of Immigration* falls under the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, and has the task of formulating and implementing policies in the field of immigration, preparation of

norms, standards, procedures and criteria, and technical standardization, as well as guidance and evaluation in the field of immigration.

*National Narcotics Board* is the nodal narcotics agency reporting directly to the President and is mandated to carry out the government duties in the field of prevention, combating abuse, and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors, and other addictive substances. It also monitors and controls the national policies related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

*Directorate General of Forestry (Law Enforcement)* falls under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and is responsible for managing and conserving the nation's forests.

*Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries* is primarily mandated to combating IUU Fishing, and manage marine and fisheries resources in a sovereign, independent, and sustainable way and strengthen Indonesia's identity as a maritime country/island.

*Presidential Task Force on IUU Fishing* is mandated to strengthen the enforcement capacity and effectiveness to combat IUU fishing by establishing joint enforcement task force which includes KKP, Navy, Police, Coast Guards and Public Prosecutors; utilize the existing forces including warship, airborne, and other appropriate technology for surveillance and enforcement purposes and regular patrol (including airborne surveillance) conducted by joint task force to detect IUU fishing activities.

*Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK)* is an independent institution in financial information intelligence area mandated in preventing and eradicating the crime of money laundering and financing of terrorism through regulatory and compliance by Reporting Party, effective information management and producing quality based analytical results, providing assistance, legal advice and recommendation to the Government, promoting national and international cooperation in combating money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation a campus for the delivery of law enforcement related courses to police and criminal justice organizations from the region. It has a strong administrative capability and a depth of experience in the running of programs which includes established protocols and accountability measures and effective relationships with the Indonesian National Police. UNODC and JCLEC have collaborated in the past to establish a state-of-the-art e-Learning Centre and related simulation rooms which serve as an effective platform for training law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners.

### **Sub-programme 2: Anti-corruption**

*Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)* is Indonesia's specialized institution mandated to prevent and eradicate corruption through coordination, supervision, prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of corruption cases.

*Directorate General of Taxes* is mandated to collect revenue based on high voluntary compliance and fair law enforcement for the State, and ensure compliance to the fulfilment of tax obligations.

*Supreme Audit Board* reports to the Parliament, and is the only external financial audit institution in the field of State Finance which has the power to audit all government institutions.

*Ministry of Law and Human Rights* administers laws and human rights. It is responsible to the President.

*National Bureau of Statistics (BPS)* is a governmental body mandated to provide quality statistical data through an integrated statistics according to national and international standards and strengthening the National Statistics System through guidance and coordination in the field of statistics.

*Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK)* regulates and supervises the financial services sector. The OJK is designed to be free from any interference, having functions, duties, and powers to regulate, supervise, inspect, and investigate business services. The OJK regulates and supervises the capital market and financial institutions, as well as that of Bank Indonesia which regulates and supervises banks, and to protect consumers of financial services industry.

*Indonesian National Police, Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK) and Attorney General's Office* are also national counterpart institutions under this Sub-programme.

*Supreme Court, the Indonesian Court for Corruption Crimes (Tipikor Court)* – The Supreme Court is the independent judicial. There are 33 Indonesian provinces<sup>29</sup> that have Tipikor Courts, which take on corruption cases (as well as involving money laundering and the underlying predicate offenses) from both the KPK and the public prosecution service.

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<sup>29</sup> At the time of writing, North Kalimantan had not yet established the Tipikor Court.

### **Sub-programme 3: Criminal justice**

*National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT)* reports to the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security in regards to its functions.

*Special Detachment 88 (Detasemen Khusus 88), Delta 88, or Densus 88*, is an Indonesian Special Forces counter-terrorism squad, and part of the Indonesian Police Force. Formed on 30 June 2003, after the 2002 Bali bombings, it is funded, equipped, and trained by the United States and Australia. The unit has worked with considerable success against the jihadi terrorist cells linked to Central Java.

*Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts* - The Supreme Court is the independent judicial arm of the state. It maintains a system of courts and has oversight over the high courts and district courts. There are about 68 high courts, 250 district courts with additional district courts being created from time to time. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal following appeals from the district courts to the high courts. Constitutional matters, however, fall within the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court of Indonesia.

*Directorate General of Corrections* is one of six directorate generals in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. It has 428<sup>30</sup> Correction Technical Operating Units in all regions (including prisons, detention centres, and branches of detention centres, parole and probation institutions, and the State of Confiscated Goods Institutions) and they are distributed at district or local level.

### **Sub-programme 4: Drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS**

*Ministry of Health* organises public health affairs within the Indonesian Government.

*National AIDS Commission (NAC)*, part of the Office of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare, is the principal agency responsible for the development and implementation of a National HIV/AIDS strategy in Indonesia in an integrated and co-ordinated manner ensuring coordination in the formulation and design of activities and programmes.

*National Narcotics Board* reports directly to the President and is mandated to carry out the government duties in the field of prevention, combating abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs including enhancing the capacity of medical and social rehabilitation institutions and

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<sup>30</sup> World Prisons Brief-Indonesia, 2014

narcotics precursors. It also monitors and controls the national policies related to narcotic and psychotropic substances..

*Ministry of Social Affairs* is assigned to administer social welfare for the people of Indonesia in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of every citizen, which includes social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment and social protection. In responses to drug problem Ministry of Social Affairs responsible for providing psychosocial rehabilitation for people who use drugs in Indonesia.

*Indonesian National Police, Attorney General's Office and Supreme Court* are also national counterpart institutions under this sub-programme

### **Civil society and private sector**

UNODC engaged with several civil society partners during the implementation of the previous CP. For example, Transparency International-Indonesia and Indonesian Corruption Watch were implementing partners under the Sub-programme on anti-corruption contributing to raising awareness on corruption issues and conducting research on various anti-corruption topics. Indonesian Working Group on Forest Finance (IWGFF) partnered with UNODC in developing a manual on illegal logging and imparting training for forest rangers and civil servant investigators. The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) partnered to train police officers. UNODC funded an NGO (LBH Surabaya) to work with nine complaint posts assisting the public to lodge complaints. Fifteen NGOs contributed to drug treatment and care services. Universities were involved in talk series on corruption issues with the participation of students, and the academia was involved in sensitization on UNCAC in universities and colleges.

This close relationship will be continued under the new CP as the civil society holds the key to raising awareness and conducting research. The civil society will be engaged in the monitoring and evaluation of national strategies on prevention and eradication of corruption, and combating money laundering; de-radicalization of prisoners as a preventive approach to address the terrorism problem; providing vocational and rehabilitation programmes to facilitate reintegration of prisoners after release; developing legal aid services for victims and child-friendly legal aid, and assist in establishing networks of paralegals; harm reduction programmes for HIV-affected populations, and voluntary drug dependence treatment for drug users.

Civil society engagement will be the key in fighting corruption in selected sectors. The private sector also has a strategic role to play, for example in relation to adopting and implementing their code of ethics, and compliance policies and programmes, and helping to combat corruption, money laundering, and illicit trafficking of natural resources.

### **UNODC and UNPDF**

The UN in Indonesia has signed the UNPDF, 2016-2020 with GoI and its outcomes will broadly guide UNODC work. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in particular SDGs relevant to the sub-programmes of this CP and the corresponding references to the GoI's RPJMN will also feed into the development process. The CP strives to accelerate achievements of specific targets of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 as well as assisting the GoI to address concerns related to security, justice and the rule of law within the emerging post-2015 development framework. UNODC has regularly been consulting with the UN Country Team (UNCT), specifically for the development of the CP during the last quarter of 2015. UNODC will collaborate with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in conducting research and implementing activities related to prisons, with FAO on fisheries crime, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on forest and wildlife crimes and the governance sector, including anti-corruption, and with UNAIDS on HIV/AIDS treatment and care services, especially in prison settings. UNODC is therefore committed to support the development work of the country. UNODC will expand its on-going cooperation with UNAIDS, and will work with other UN agencies such as UNDP, FAO, UNICRI among others for delivery of integrated assistance under its four sub-programmes. Below are some of the areas for cooperation mapped with other UN agencies.

1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

UNDP, UN Women, International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labour Organization (ILO), World Customs Organization (WCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICRI, FAO

2. Anti-Corruption

UNDP, World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

3. Criminal Justice

UNDP, UNICEF, WB, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR), UNICRI

4. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS

UNAIDS, World Health Organization (WHO)

### **Development partners**

With Indonesia's transformation from a low middle-income country to a high middle-income country, support from international development partners is steadily decreasing. With minor exemptions, the GoI has not provided funding to the UN agencies based in Indonesia. However POIDN has been liaising with the Embassy of Norway seeking their support in the areas of fighting

corruption and forest and wildlife crime. Additional outreach are being made the International Narcotics Law Enforcement of the US Department of State for their support on alternatives to incarceration for drug users as well as with various other Embassies such as Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Japan, China, European Commission and other development partners like DFAT, USAID, UK Department for International Development (DFID) seeking their support for probable funding of this CP. There are many other active development partners in Indonesia who are supporting initiatives relevant to UNODC mandates and planned programme of work such as the European Commission.

### **ASEAN and other regional frameworks**

ASEAN and UNODC signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2003, which recognised the importance and need for the two organisations to work together and support each other's efforts in addressing the challenges associated with drug control and crime prevention in Southeast Asia. As part of the MOU, both ASEAN and UNODC agreed to coordinate their efforts, in order to avoid duplication and ensure efficiency between their programmes of assistance in the region. In 2011, the United Nations and ASEAN signed a Comprehensive Partnership Agreement that takes account of all areas of on-going and possible collaboration between the UN and ASEAN, including UNODC mandates.

The establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 is a significant milestone in the regional economic integration agenda in ASEAN, offering opportunities in the form of a huge market of US\$2.6 trillion and over 622 million people. The first AEC characteristic seeks to create a single market and production base through the free flow of goods, services, investment, skilled labour and free flow of capital. However along with this come the issues of the threat to security, movement of counterfeit goods, exploitation of labour, people smuggling, illegal migration and other forms of transnational organized crime which have to be addressed collectively through ASEAN only. UNODC will partner with ASEAN to build the capacities of member states to meet these emerging challenges.

POIDN and the UNODC's Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific based in Bangkok (ROSEAP) also work with and support other regional or sub-regional partnership frameworks, such as the Bali process on migrant smuggling, the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, and the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative, among others. Such regional partnerships will continue to be further strengthened. Following the principle of shared international responsibility, UNODC is actively pursuing a widening of ownership within the region and beyond this.

### **3.3. Lessons learned from implementation of previous UNODC Country Programme**

Some valuable lessons have been learned during the implementation of the 2012-16 CP, which have informed the development and implementation of this CP.

The key strength of the programme has been the close cooperation with GoI counterparts, particularly BAPPENAS and Ministry of Foreign Affairs who have demonstrated great ownership for and helped facilitate UNODC's programming in Indonesia by co-chairing PGC meetings for various sub-programmes as well as a series of consultation meetings for the development of this CP. UNODC has also worked closely with various other state institutions including more than 19 line ministries which all participated actively and provided inputs to the development of this CP to ensure continued high relevance to the needs of GoI. The cooperation with GoI will be maintained and strengthened even further under this CP.

The main challenge was to secure funding for all sub-programmes and outcomes, and some areas remain unfunded. This is due to the inherent limitation of the CP that although all outcomes may represent important needs, ultimately programming is the result of Member States' interest and willingness to collaborate in specific areas. To avoid similar implementation challenges under this CP, extensive consultation has been carried out with the GoI, donors and relevant stakeholders and specific areas of interest have only been included if all relevant parties have demonstrated firm commitment. However, new areas can be added to the CP at a later stage if agreed with the PGC.

UNODC programming under the 2012-2016 CP has focused on the national level as well as selected provinces and districts at the sub-national level. While significant achievements have been made at both levels, it is apparent that UNODC programming at sub-national levels has been particularly effective as sub-national capacities to address drugs and crime related challenges are still limited. Consequently, the focus on sub-national levels will be increased under this CP, which will include a number of new target areas at provincial and district levels.

During the implementation of the 2012-2016 CP, the main priority has been to strengthen results-based management and improve the documentation of results and achievements. While much progress has been made already, the structures and processes for documenting short term and long term impact of UNODC programming in Indonesia will be strengthened even further under this CP, and the alignment with ROSEAP monitoring and evaluation systems. This corresponds well with the strengthened focus on sub-national levels where the impact of UNODC

programming is often easier to document due to the limited number of other influencing factors as compared to the national level.

Finally, while efforts have been made to explicitly incorporate gender and human rights dimensions, more needs to be done to fully integrate the approach. The new CP will mainstream gender and human rights throughout UNODC programming in Indonesia, in CP design as well as the implementation, monitoring and reporting on programme activities.

## **4. The way forward: programmatic response**

### **4.1. Strategic approach**

Based on the situation analysis, key elements of UNODC's strategic approach to supporting the country address its priority crime and drug challenges are as follows:

- Work in partnership with the national ministries and Government institutions and entities to help them implement their policy priorities and strategies such as RPJMN, in line with country commitments to international conventions, standards, and norms.
- Focus on supporting long-term institutional capacity development objectives, for example through helping Indonesia enhance its: (i) legislative and regulatory frameworks in line with relevant international conventions, standards, and norms; (ii) the knowledge and skills of key individuals and groups, (iii) institutional systems and procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness of operations; (iv) the information base on which stakeholders can design and implement evidence-based responses; and (v) enhanced inter-agency, as well as cross-border and international cooperation mechanisms. These represent the main areas of service that UNODC aims to provide.
- Promote and support the implementation of policies and strategies by Indonesia that help protect human rights and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including women and children, in line with international commitments.
- Promote and support the mobilisation of counterpart resources for implementation of initiatives in order to promote ownership and sustainability of benefits.
- Engage actively in promoting coordination mechanisms among relevant international development partners and which that support more harmonized support for addressing the region's crime and drug challenges.
- Remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs, including through conducting regular collaborative reviews (with national and international partners) of progress and performance in implementing CP initiatives.
- Continue to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC's support through strengthening POIDN's own resource management and monitoring systems

In all the work of UNODC, priority will be given to the promotion of human rights, gender, justice, equality and health. UNODC shall follow its internal rules and policies in regard to the day-to-day implementation especially on matters relating to administration, human resources, procurement and financial management. UNODC will strive to achieve the development goals set by GoI for the people of Indonesia. UNODC will pool all the resources – technical, advisory, co-partnerships,

resource mobilization, best practices from other parts of the world available at its disposal to complement the programmatic response and its implementation in Indonesia.

UNODC will support existing sector national strategies such as the National Strategy on Eradication and Prevention of Corruption (STRANAS-PPK), National Strategy for Prevention and Combating Money Laundering (STRANAS-TPPU), Indonesia's National AIDS Strategy and Action Plan and will provide advisory services with regard to their implementation and monitoring. UNODC will also extend support to other national policies and strategies in the areas of drugs and crime. UNODC will use three modalities where the GoI believes it has a comparative advantage, namely in the areas of *policy advocacy and advisory, capacity building and knowledge sharing* during the implementation of this CP. UNODC's work is in line with the concept of national ownership and commitment in delivering programmes.

The Programme is strategically linked to the UNODC Regional Programme and Global Programmes. During the implementation of the Programme, UNODC will seek to maximise synergies between programming at country, regional, and global level including through the involvement of relevant Indonesian authorities in training activities, operational seminars, and information exchange workshops with law enforcement authorities from other countries, particularly ASEAN.

Though this CP has been divided into four sub-programmes for ease of implementation, they are intertwined with one another and will be implemented as a comprehensive package in Indonesia. For examples, the work on fisheries and forest crime (Sub-programme 1) will have linkages with corruption and money laundering (Sub-programme 2).

#### **Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its targets**

On 25 September 2015, Member States formally adopted "*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*," with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Agenda is intended as "*a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom*." In particular, the 2030 Agenda affirms explicitly that "*there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development*". The Agenda draws together the strands of peace, rule of law, human rights, development and equality into a comprehensive and forward-looking framework. Reducing conflict, crime, violence, discrimination, and ensuring inclusion and good governance, are key elements of people's well-being and essential for securing sustainable development.

The SDGs relevant to the sub-programmes of this CP and the corresponding references to the RPJMN and how UNODC will contribute to achieving the respective targets of the SDGs have been

provided in a matrix in Annex 6. The CP strives to accelerate achievements of specific targets of the SDGs for 2030 as well as assisting the GoI to address concerns related to security, justice and the rule of law within the emerging post-2015 development framework. In particular, the SDGs will require the availability of information through improved systems for data collection, dissemination and analysis as well as monitoring tools.

UNODC's strategic approach is also guided by the 5 core principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, namely: (i) Ownership by national governments of their development policies and strategies; (ii) Alignment of external support with the systems and procedures of country institutions; (iii) Harmonisation/better coordination of donor support; (iv) Managing for development results; and (v) Mutual Accountability for development results.

## **4.2. Overview of programme scope**

The vision that this CP aims to contribute to is:

*'A safer community, free from the threats posed by organized crime, corruption, terrorism, and drug use and a better criminal justice system capable of providing justice to all.'*

To support this vision, it is proposed that UNODC's support be focused on four (interdependent) areas of work, namely:

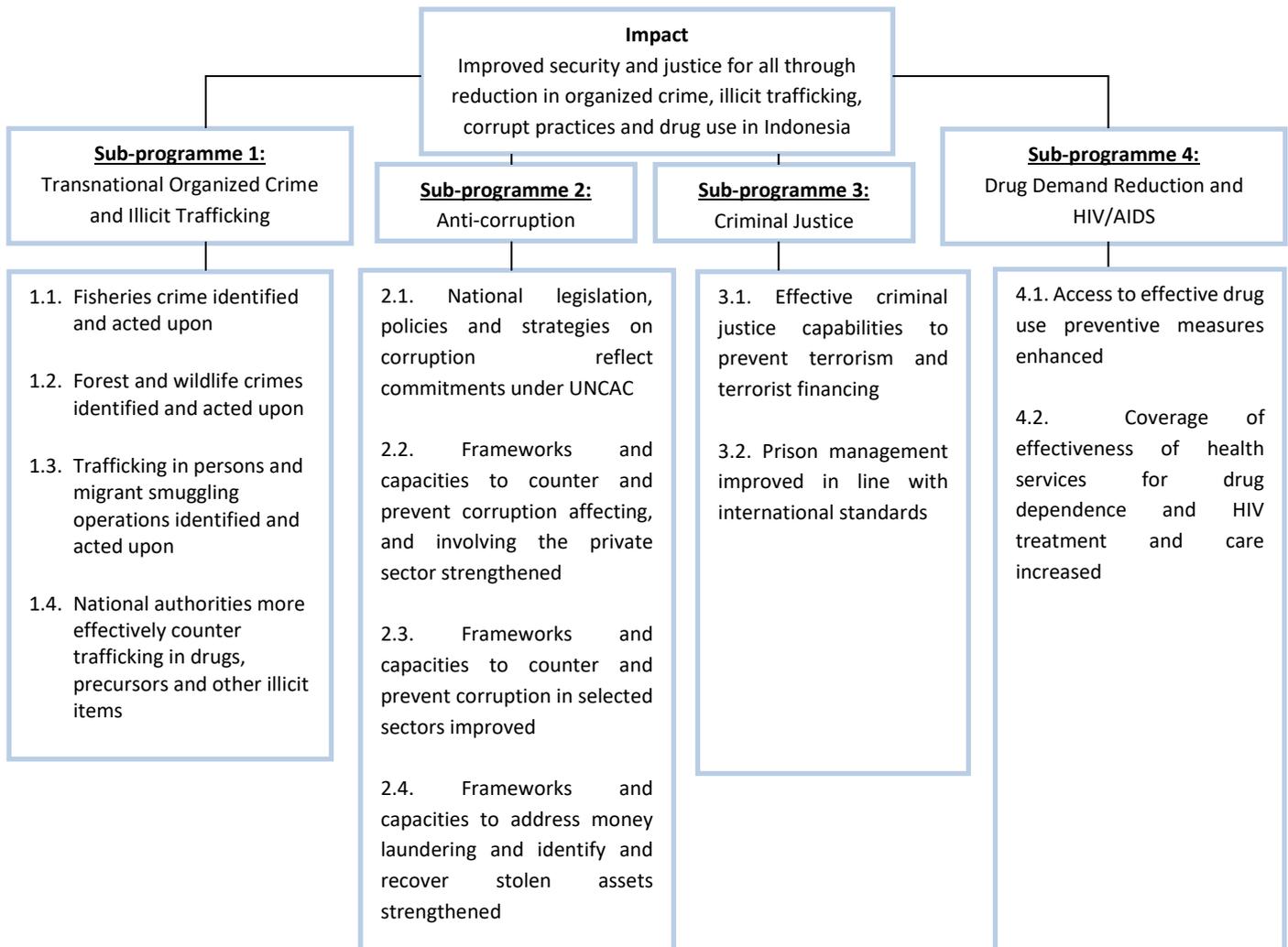
1. Transnational organized crime and trafficking
2. Anti-corruption
3. Criminal justice
4. Drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS

Figure 1 below provides a schematic overview of the broad scope of each of these 4 sub-programmes (SP). This profiles the expected outcomes that UNODC will contribute to in partnership with national level stakeholders. UNODC will prepare and begin implementing work plans in line with CP outcomes.

Achieving the outcomes presented in this CP primarily depends on the efforts of national counterparts and relevant institutions, working in partnership with all concerned stakeholders. UNODC's role is to support them in achieving these outcomes by helping to deliver a range of relevant and useful 'outputs' and activities. UNODC is thus responsible and accountable for the quality of its support services, and demonstrating that they contribute to agreed outcomes.

Annex 2 to this CP provides a Results and Monitoring Framework. This includes proposed performance indicators and information sources to help both regional partners and UNODC monitor and evaluate whether or not: (i) progress towards mutually agreed outcomes is being achieved, and (ii) UNODC support (activities and output delivery) remains relevant and is making an effective contribution to these outcomes. The following sub-sections of the CP provide a summary description of the scope of each proposed sub-programme.

**Figure 1 – Broad scope of CP**



### 4.3. Sub-programme 1: Transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking

UNODC, under the Sub-programme 1, will target to reduce smuggling and trafficking of people, and illicit natural resources. UNODC Indonesia will also receive support under this Sub-programme from the global and regional programmes implemented in these thematic areas. Sub-programme 1 is designed to support four main outcomes, namely in relation to:

1. Fisheries crime
2. Wildlife and forest crime
3. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants
4. Counter trafficking of drugs, precursors and other illicit items

A narrative description of the scope of work that POIDN plans to support for each outcome, based on a number of defined outputs, is provided below.

#### Outcome 1.1. – Fisheries crime

Outcome 1.1.	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4
<b>Fisheries crime identified and acted upon</b>	Interagency cooperation and operational strategies and support systems to counter fisheries crimes improved	Awareness of fisheries crimes and organized transnational nature strengthened	Capacity of law enforcement agencies to investigate, case preparation and prosecution of fisheries crime strengthened	Legislative frameworks and standard operating procedures improved

For the first time in Indonesia, UNODC proposes to implement a series of activities to support Indonesia to combat fisheries crime under this outcome. Primary among these is a need to develop awareness among the relevant agencies to understand the scope and nature of fisheries crime. UNODC also proposed to support interagency cooperation and operation across agencies and to ensure that appropriate mechanisms such as the UNTOC and UNCAC are reflected in national legislation and are effectively being used. In addition, UNODC will assist with the review of national legislation to ensure all potential fisheries crimes are adequately criminalised with penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crimes, including penalties of four or more years' imprisonment, and equivalent administrative penalties where possible.

UNODC will strengthen law enforcement capacity-building by developing practical manuals and Standard Operating Procedures to assist fisheries crime law enforcement officials, including in the criminal justice sphere, in addressing fisheries crime; to include at minimum a list of all potentially relevant laws, offences, agencies and investigation techniques, (particularly financial investigation) based on best practices. UNODC will also support the Task Force to build capacity and transfer technical skills in the criminal justice sector and law enforcement arena to address fisheries crime along the entire supply and value chains, including bringing together coastguard and port enforcement agencies with ‘traditional’ land based enforcement bodies, via comprehensive training and mentorship for all relevant agencies

**Outcome 1.2. – Wildlife and forest crimes**

<b>Outcome 1.2.</b>	<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Output 4</b>
<b>Forest and wildlife crimes identified and acted upon</b>	Legal framework, operational strategies, and support systems to counter forest and wildlife crimes improved	Inter-agency cooperation among law enforcement institutions mandated to combat forest and wildlife crimes strengthened	Capacity of law enforcement agencies to address forest and wildlife crimes strengthened	Involvement and capacity of community groups and civil society organisations in combating forest and wildlife crime strengthened

UNODC will continue its support to the GoI for combating forest and wildlife crime at the national level as well as in sub-national target areas particularly challenged by forest crime related to illegal logging and timber trafficking.

At the national level, UNODC will assist the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in strengthening the legal framework related to forest and wildlife crime as well as its operational strategies and support systems for law enforcement in the forestry sector with a particular focus on systems for timber analysis in support of law enforcement operations. In addition, the Programme will work with the Police, AGO, KPK, and other relevant law enforcement agencies to strengthen inter-agency law enforcement cooperation in the forestry sector in support of the Government’s “multi-door approach.”

At the sub-national level, UNODC will provide assistance for the capacity development of law enforcement officers for improved detection, investigation, and prosecution of forest and wildlife crime. The proposed capacity development activities build on achievements and lessons learned under the previous Indonesia CP (2012-1015), including the recommendations of a 2014 UNODC assessment report on law enforcement capacity in the Indonesian forestry sector. Further, the UNODC will support inter-agency cooperation at provincial and district levels through assistance to the establishment and activities of local inter-agency task forces for detection and investigation of forest and wildlife crime.

Additionally, work under this Outcome will provide support to capacity development of community groups and civil society organisations to strengthen their involvement in and ability to combat forest and wildlife crime drawing on their unique knowledge and insight in local conditions and challenges. The support will include community policing activities to increase trust building and flow of information between law enforcement institutions and local communities that can often provide priceless support to the detection and investigation of forest and wildlife crime.

**Outcome 1.3. - Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**

<b>Outcome 1.3.</b>	<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Output 3</b>
<b>Trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling operations identified and acted upon</b>	Strengthened data collection, reporting and analysis on migrant smuggling and human trafficking	Increased capacity to identify and investigate human trafficking in the fishing industry	National standards developed to identify and support victims of Trafficking in persons

While the GoI has made significant efforts to prevent and stop human trafficking and migrant smuggling from, to and through the region, the challenge persists. Building on the successful cooperation between UNODC and the GoI, this Outcome will strengthen the criminal justice response to human trafficking and migrant smuggling. In particular, the Outcome will aim to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials and judiciary to counterbalance the current low-risk, high-profit reality for criminal networks.

UNODC will strengthen data collection, in particular, focused on gathering evidence-based information on the assistance provided to migrants, fees paid and networks involved in the recruitment, transportation, harbouring, and receipt of persons. Focus will be placed on strengthening of capacities of law enforcement officials to identify and investigate human

trafficking in the fishing industry. National standards for victim identification with a particular focus on improving pro-active identification and support services will be developed.

**Outcome 1.4. - Counter trafficking of drugs, precursors and other illicit items**

<b>Outcome 1.4.</b>	<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Output 5</b>
<b>National authorities more effectively counter trafficking in drugs, precursors and other illicit items</b>	Strengthened the detection and interdiction capacities at airports and seaports	Increased support to national institutions with a counter-narcotics mandate	National standards developed in support of law enforcement training institutions	Increased the inter-agency cooperation and international cooperation	Increased capacity to collect data on drugs and improved quality and coverage of reporting

The country is exposed to numerous security threats ranging from the trafficking of illicit drugs, precursors, counterfeit medicines and money-laundering. Overall, transnational organized crimes, drug trafficking and major illicit flows in the region are not only creating security and health-related problems to the country, but also have a considerable financial weight damage, while threatening governance and the rule of law. The transnational nature of illicit trafficking and the multi-crime nature of criminal activities carried out by the different criminal networks operating in the region and the country underline the absolute necessity to enhance cooperation between national, regional and international authorities, as well as between national actors in each country. Special attention needs to be paid to the multi-crime portfolio of organized crime groups, which currently represents one of the main challenges for law enforcement agencies.

Under the CP, UNODC will proactively assist in increasing the efficiency of law enforcement agencies and promoting the inter-agency coordination on a national and regional levels. Using the different forums and networks will be of vital importance for adequate actions and priorities under the different components of the sub-programme.

Under this outcome UNODC will support government efforts in five main areas:

- Build detection and interdiction capacities at airports and seaports  
UNODC will also support Indonesia to enhance the capacities of the law enforcement entities to better prevent and address transnational organized crime and the trafficking of illicit drugs, precursors and counterfeit products. UNODC will assist national institutions

to build strong detection and interdiction capacities at the international airports and seaports.

- **Support national institutions with a counter-narcotics mandate**  
The efforts taken by Indonesia in professionalizing the law enforcement agencies with a counter narcotics mandate need to be sustained and supported. The strategy is to increase the professionalism of investigators by providing training on investigation techniques and the concept of intelligence-led policing while improving knowledge in database management and international collaboration in drug crime investigation. Besides the capacity-building component, tailor support at the equipment dimension is envisaged, upon the assessment of needs.
- **Support law enforcement training institutions**  
The existing current training system for law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in the country can be improved to adequately prepare its officers to fulfil the critical role they play in the criminal justice chain and in countering the trafficking of illicit drug and precursors. There is thus a need for improved training capacities in police institutions and other LEAs, as well as ensuring a regular system of continued learning for LEAs since limitations were identified in the regular delivery and outreach capacity in the country.

UNODC aims to support law enforcement training institutions in curriculum development and equipment support to improve the training capacities. Also under the context of the Networking of the Law Enforcement Training Institutions – “LE TrainNet” (launched by UNODC in April 2015) UNODC aims to support exchange of best practices amongst experts, trainers and managers of law enforcement training institutions.

The UNODC global eLearning training programme will also support the further development of this initiative in Indonesia to strengthen the training system for criminal justice agencies. UNODC will work with the GoI to ensure that eLearning modules are integrated with existing curriculum at the relevant training institutions ensuring compatibility and complementarity.

- **Stimulate inter-agency cooperation and international cooperation**  
Through a comprehensive approach, UNODC, in collaboration with other international partners will support Indonesia to streamline cooperation mechanisms.

At the country level, the cooperation mechanisms can be improved namely by facilitating institutional cooperation agreements, while also providing functioning and operational

training to officers and required equipment and infrastructure to carry out their operations.

At the regional level, the main outcome is to increase the exchange of information and intelligence among neighbouring Member States to counter illicit drug trafficking and organized crime in an international framework. To that effect the programme will support the appropriate information exchange and operational cooperation amongst law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in close cooperation with INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCB) in the region and INTERPOL Regional Bureau (RB).

At the international level, UNODC will support and facilitate regular exchanges regarding investigations, by supporting not only capacity-building training courses in international cooperation matters related to organized crime and illicit drug trafficking, but also promoting a regular plan of exchange visits. The regular plan of exchange visits will be based on the analysis of the investigative needs of the Member States' law enforcement obligations.

- Provide technical support to Indonesian authorities in gathering and reporting data on drugs  
There is a need to continue to improve the quality and the coverage of available data on drugs from Indonesia. UNODC will facilitate the improvement of capacity of Indonesian authorities to collect data on drug supply and demand, and will provide methodological guidance and technical support for the collection and analysis of data.

#### **4.4. Sub-programme 2: Anti-Corruption**

Under Sub-programme 2, UNODC will support the GoI to effectively counter corruption and economic crime. UNODC will continue to assist Indonesia in the UNCAC review process, strengthening anti-corruption institutions and provide assistance in formulating new national anti-corruption strategies and conducting a review of the implementation of existing strategies. Sub-programme 2 is designed to support four main outcomes, namely in relation to:

1. UNCAC implementation
2. Private sector corruption
3. Corruption in selected areas
4. Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and stolen assets

A narrative description of the scope of work that the POIDN plans to support for these outcomes based on a number of defined outputs is provided below.

**Outcome 2.1. Policies and strategies reflect commitments under UNCAC**

Outcome 2.1.	Output 1	Output 2
<b>National legislation, policies and strategies on corruption reflect commitments under UNCAC</b>	The legal and institutional framework for countering corruption improved in line with UNCAC review recommendations	Prevention of corruption policies, strategies in line with UNCAC and surveys on the experiences of corruption developed and implemented

Under this Outcome, UNODC will continue to support the GoI in the implementation of the UNCAC with a special focus on the recommendations provided by the first UNCAC review of chapters on Criminalization and Law Enforcement and International Cooperation. In addition, UNODC will support the GoI in preparing for the second review cycle of UNCAC chapters on Preventive Measures and Asset Recovery.

While previous UNODC support to anti-corruption in Indonesia has mainly focused on overarching strategy development, strengthening of law enforcement capacity, and awareness raising, limited attention has been given to prevention of corruption. In this CP, the focus on prevention will be strengthened through support to the development and implementation of prevention of corruption policies and strategies in line with UNCAC. This is aligned with the anticipated national anti-corruption agenda for the next four years where prevention of corruption is expected to be a priority area due to the upcoming review of UNCAC chapter II on Preventive Measures as well as KPK’s strengthened focus on prevention of corruption as per its strategic map for 2015-2019. UNODC continues to provide support to the government to develop the agenda.

As part of the overall effort to promote evidence-based policy making, UNODC will build on successful partnership with BPS, the national agency for official statistics, to support the implementation of surveys on the experience of corruption, both by the population and the business sector, also to support the production of indicators for monitoring SDG progress.

**Outcome 2.2. Frameworks and capacities to counter private sector corruption strengthened**

Outcome 2.2.	Output 1	Output 2
<b>Frameworks and capacities to counter and prevent corruption affecting and involving the private sector strengthened</b>	Public-private partnerships and coalitions for prevention of corruption within and involving the private sector strengthened	Transparency and access to information for businesses through e-government and open data improved.

UNODC supports the countering and prevention of corruption affecting and involving the private sector regionally in Southeast Asia, but so far little work has been done specifically focusing on Indonesia. This area will be strengthened under the CP in line with KPK's strategic map for 2015-2019, which points to anti-corruption in the private sector as a key priority.

The programme will support the development of the needed legal and regulatory framework, in particular with reference to foreign bribery and private sector corruption as well as the establishment of public-private partnerships and coalitions for prevention of corruption, in line with article 12 of UNCAC, through development and adoption of integrity pacts and codes of conduct committing all parties to certain minimum standards of integrity and transparency in relation to public procurement, licensing and permits and other types of transactions taking place at the interface between the public and the private sector. The support will be aligned with on-going efforts under the RP to promote business integrity in ASEAN through mainstreaming of private sector collective action against corruption.

In addition, the programme will support the GoI in improving standards for transparency, accountability and access to information through e-governance tools, open data, streamlining of processes and cutting red tape; in particular with reference to the interface between businesses and public services, addressing areas such as economic policy making, public procurement and licensing, with a view to mitigating corruption risks and improving fairness of economic competition among businesses. The programme will implement activities also at the district and local level.

**Outcome 2.3. Framework and Capacities improved in selected sectors to counter corruption**

<b>Outcome 2.3.</b>	<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Output 3</b>
<b>Frameworks and capacities to counter and prevent corruption in selected sectors improved</b>	Systems and mechanisms for the prevention of corruption in selected sectors strengthened	Knowledge and skills of criminal justice practitioners to detect and effectively address corruption in selected sectors enhanced	Capacity of civil society organisations and the private sector to promote anti-corruption measures in selected sectors strengthened

While previous UNODC anti-corruption programming in Indonesia has mostly focused on the development of key anti-corruption legal and policy frameworks and supporting anti-corruption institutions, support under this Outcome will also include sectoral anti-corruption programmes in selected areas and will strive to expand its reach at the local level. The specific priority sectors will be identified in consultation with the GoI and other relevant stakeholders, but it is expected that two focus sectors will be forestry and fishery which are also priority areas for KPK. Another possible focus could be the justice sector, particularly prisons.

For each selected priority sector, a comprehensive corruption risk mitigation strategy will be developed including preventive as well as repressive measures. Relevant preventive measures include the development and implementation of sector specific integrity mechanisms while repressive measures relate to strengthening frameworks and capacities for effective law enforcement including the capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate and prosecute sector related corruption through various specialised investigation techniques.

In addition, UNODC will support capacity development of civil society organisations and private companies in the selected focus sectors to promote and advocate for sector specific anti-corruption measures. This support will include training activities as well as assistance for network and collective action initiatives including development, and adoption of sector-wide and multi-stakeholder integrity pacts, and codes of conduct.

**Outcome 2.4. Anti-money laundering and stolen assets identified, recovered and acted upon**

<b>Outcome 2.4.</b>	<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Output 3</b>
<b>Frameworks and capacities to address money</b>	Legislation, policies and procedures on asset recovery	Knowledge and skills of criminal justice practitioners to	Mechanisms to manage recovered

<b>laundering and identify and recover stolen assets strengthened</b>	developed and implemented in line with UNCAC	investigate money laundering and trace and recover stolen assets strengthened	assets developed and implemented
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Recovering stolen assets and tracing laundered money act as deterrents and therefore constitute important preventive measures against corruption and other types of economic crime. UNODC will continue supporting the GoI in improving frameworks and capacities to address money laundering, and identify and recover assets amassed through corrupt means. The support will be aligned with the anticipated national anti-corruption agenda where recovery of stolen assets is expected to constitute a priority area in the coming years due to the upcoming review of UNCAC chapter V on Asset Recovery.

Since 2015, UNODC has provided technical assistance to the GoI on the on-going preparation of a draft bill on stolen asset recovery. This support will be continued under this Outcome until the Bill is finalised and adopted by Parliament. Subsequent support will be provided to the implementation of the Bill including the development of various guidelines and standard operating procedures.

In addition, work under this Outcome will support capacity development of law enforcement agencies for improved investigation and successful conviction of complex and transnational corruption cases. This will include training in the application of anti-money laundering and financial investigation techniques, asset tracking and recovery, and mutual legal assistance. Further, the programme will support the development and implementation of a strategy and mechanism for the management of recovered assets, which is currently not well regulated in Indonesia.

#### **4.5. Sub-programme 3: Criminal justice**

A holistic approach to the criminal justice reform will be ensured by stressing the right sequencing of actions, and by contributing to the national and international coordination of the reform. Alleged widespread corruption within the justice system should be addressed in conjunction with Sub-programme 2. Sub-programme 3 is designed to support two main outcomes, namely in relation to:

- Terrorism Prevention
- Prison management

A narrative description of the scope of work that the POIDN plans to support for each outcome, based on a number of defined outputs, is provided below.

**Outcome 3.1. – Terrorism prevention**

Outcome 3.1.	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4
<b>Effective criminal justice capabilities to prevent terrorism and terrorist financing</b>	Legislative frameworks on counter terrorism and counter terrorist financing, in line with the rule of law, human rights, and international standards	Law enforcement and criminal justice capacity to detect, prevent, and prosecute terrorist acts and other related offences, through strengthened professional skills and inter-agency collaboration	Criminal justice responses to violent extremism and FTFs, including countering the use of internet for terrorist purposes.	Enhanced capacity to cooperate with other countries in the prevention and fight against terrorism and terrorist financing, including through extradition, mutual legal assistance, information exchanges and sharing of technical expertise

Efforts under this Outcome will build upon the well-established partnership with the GoI, with a primary focus on strengthening the key aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice, in order to address the immediate challenges posed by FTFs and violent extremism.

UNODC will work towards strengthening Indonesia’s counter-terrorism legislative frameworks, in line with the rule of law, international human rights standards, objectives, and obligations under the universal legal instruments, and other UN frameworks including UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1373 and 2178. In addition, efforts will be made towards enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice officials in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases through enhanced technical and professional skills particularly in the areas of special investigation techniques; suppression of terrorist financing; inter-agency collaboration; and safeguarding human rights, and the rule of law while countering terrorism.

Work under this Outcome will also enhance Indonesia’s abilities to request and provide for timely international cooperation and informational sharing on terrorism-related cases including through effective implementation of extradition and mutual legal assistance; and developing criminal

justice responses to the emerging risks associated with the FTFs situation and violent extremism. Particular focus will be placed on addressing the use of internet for terrorist purposes.

There is a need to improve the quality and the coverage of available crime and criminal justice data from Indonesia. UNODC will facilitate the improvement of capacity of Indonesian authorities to collect crime and criminal justice data and will provide methodological guidance and technical support for the provision of data.

### Outcome 3.2. – Prison management

Outcome 3.2.	Output 1*	Output 2*	Output 3*	Output 4*
<b>Prison management improved in line with international standards</b>	Legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks relating to correctional systems strengthened	Knowledge and professional skills of prison leaders and staff upgraded	Prison management and operating systems and mechanisms improved to include attention to high risk prisoners	Prisoners vocational, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes enhanced with attention to radicalisation of prisoners

\* As appropriate, outputs may include dedicated components on how they should be applied in relation to high-risk prisoners, including violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalisation to violence in prisons

UNODC and the Directorate-General of Corrections have jointly signed a letter of intent, which formalises the proposed cooperation under this Outcome. UNODC will provide assistance to enhance legislative, regulatory, and policy reform mechanisms to promote international standards and norms on prison management and the safety and security of staff and prisoners. Ultimately, the challenges faced by the Directorate-General of Corrections in managing “high-risk” offenders will only be solved with attention to improving the overall management and operation of prison facilities.<sup>31</sup> UNODC has been requested to support the development of a “Roadmap” for the Directorate, and to support training of all staff to include those supervising “high risk” prisoners.”

Following the results of a planned assessment of the training infrastructure, tailored training curricula for prison staff from the frontline to executive level will be designed and implemented.

<sup>31</sup> also see the UNODC Handbook on the Management of High-Risk Prisoners and the UNODC Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalisation to Violence in Prisons.

Specific areas to be addressed will include security and supervision, leadership, and adherence to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). At the same time, UNODC will engage with the courts, prosecution office and the National Law Development Agency (BPHN: *Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*) to encourage the application of the Tokyo and Bangkok Rules, as well as the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.

The introduction and wider application of non-custodial measures and sanctions in line with these Rules, especially in the case of petty criminals and the most vulnerable categories of offenders will be encouraged in coordination with the correction system. The social reintegration prospects of prisoners will be increased by providing support to utilise education programmes, vocational training and work opportunities for prisoners, complemented by support services upon release in coordination with governmental actors and resources in the community.

#### 4.6. Sub-programme 4: Drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS

Sub-programme 4 focuses on reducing drug use and drug dependence, as well as reversing the HIV epidemic among PWIDs in the community, and in correctional facilities throughout Indonesia. It aims to achieve its objectives through the improvement of preventive measures, more effective treatment and reintegration services for drug dependent individuals, in addition to increased coverage of HIV prevention, treatment and care services for PWIDs and other drug users, including those in prison.

Sub-programme 4 is designed to support two main outcomes, namely in relation to:

1. Access to effective drug use preventive measures enhanced
2. Coverage of effective health services for drug dependence, and HIV treatment and care increased

A narrative description of the scope of work that the POIDN plans to support for each outcome, based on a number of defined outputs, is provided below.

##### Outcome 4.1. – Access to effective drug use preventive measures enhanced

Outcomes 4.1	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4
<b>Access to effective drug use preventive</b>	Quality data and information improved to inform effective	Capacity of key related institutions developed for	National regulations, guidelines and tools on preventive	Capacity of government officials and practitioners

<b>measures enhanced</b>	responses to drug use	research, monitoring and evaluation on drug use situation and responses	measures adapted in line with the international standards on drug use prevention	in providing and delivering evidence-based drug use prevention measures strengthened
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UNODC has supported the capacity building of policy makers on prevention of drug use in South East Asia, giving also some technical support to Indonesia stakeholders, but little has been done in terms of programmatic activities so far in Indonesia. Under the Outcome UNODC will support the efforts of the GoI to collect, analyse, and utilise data and information for evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment, and reintegration responses and plans to undertake a national drug use survey. As part of these efforts UNODC aims to develop the capacity of key related institutions for research, monitoring, and evaluation on the drug use situation. This will be done through ensuring that data is made available and that all stakeholders have access to better quality data and information on the national drug use situation. A national expert group that consists of key related stakeholders will be established, and this group will play a role as an advisory board to the government regarding this matter.

Drug use prevention is one of the main components of a health-centred approach to addressing drug-related social problems, as mandated by the existing three international Conventions on drug control, end enforced in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) outcome document. UNODC will work closely with the GoI in promoting and advocating for the development of an effective, evidence-based national prevention system. This work will include efforts to facilitate the adaptation and translation of scientific evidence-based prevention programmes for children, young people, families, and communities. UNODC will also assist to build the capacity, skills and knowledge of government institutions, practitioners, and professionals to deliver and implement scientific evidence-based drug use prevention interventions.

**Outcome 4.2. – Coverage of effective health services for drug dependence and HIV treatment and care in prison settings increased**

<b>Outcomes 4.2</b>	<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Output 5</b>
<b>Coverage of effective health services for drug dependence and HIV treatment and care increased</b>	Global strategies and practices on alternatives to imprisonment for drug users promoted and strengthened	National legislation and policy concerning access to health services focussed on drug dependence and HIV treatment and care for people who use drugs harmonised	Knowledge and skills of law enforcement and the judiciary increased for referring people who use drugs to community-based treatment and care health services as alternatives to incarceration <sup>32</sup>	Capacities of institutions and civil society in delivering and providing technical assistance on community-based treatment and care as well as the comprehensive package of services for HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who inject drugs strengthened	Evidence-based responses to support implementation of the comprehensive package of HIV services as well as voluntary - based drug dependence treatment in community and prison setting promoted

UNODC will continue its work in the area of Drug Demand Reduction by supporting the efforts to harmonize national legislation and policies regarding people who use drugs, focussing on providing alternatives to incarceration for people who use drugs in line with UNODC's global strategies, including a model for judicially supervised treatment. In addition, UNODC will support efforts to enhance the knowledge and skills of law enforcement and judicial personnel regarding alternatives to incarceration for persons who use drugs (PWUDs).

<sup>32</sup> United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/compendium/compendium\\_2006\\_part\\_01\\_03.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/compendium/compendium_2006_part_01_03.pdf)

UNODC will also support the use of voluntary evidence-based drug dependence treatment practices at the community level, as well as offer technical advisory services, and efforts to strengthen the capacity of practitioners that provide drug dependence treatment and HIV services. UNODC will also work to ensure that rights-based and health-centred approach is supported among people with drug dependence throughout their re-integration into the community from a correctional facility. The overall aim of these activities is to reduce the stigma associated with drug use and dependence thereby ensuring that people with drug dependence have more access to drug treatment services and necessary health services.

Under this Outcome, UNODC will work closely with the GoI in providing the support and technical assistance necessary to achieve the objectives outlined in the NASAP 2015-2019. It will support HIV prevention treatment and care services for PWID inclusive of those in correctional facilities in line with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

UNODC will also partner with stakeholders to gather and disseminate information on HIV prevalence and related trends, as well as support evidence-based responses for the implementation of the comprehensive package of services for HIV prevention, treatment and care among PWID. UNODC will also provide technical support to national and provincial HIV prevention programmes on harm reduction, and this includes the integration of HIV prevention into drug use prevention and treatment work, as well as broader HIV/AIDS related health issues in correctional settings (for e.g. ensuring access to HIV testing and treatment). It will also work to enhance the capacities of community organisations and civil society organisations to provide harm reduction services and will support efforts to ensure that the key affected populations can contribute to the country's decision-making process on these issues.

## 5. Resource requirements and financing

The total estimated cost of implementing initiatives currently identified under the CP is US\$ 16.7 million over a 4-year period. Below are the indicative budgets for delivering outcomes identified for each sub-programme. Needs and opportunities are likely to evolve during implementation, and with the CP's flexible framework, resource requirements are likely to be adapted accordingly.

Sub-programmes (SP)	Thematic Area	Amount in US\$				Total in US\$
		Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	
SP 1	Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking	1,396,995	1,995,425	1,849,580	1,901,400	7,143,400
SP 2	Anti-Corruption	450,300	650,200	520,400	370,300	1,991,200
SP 3	Criminal Justice	1,352,900	1,353,057	1,572,365	1,721,678	6,000,000
SP 4	Drug Demand Reduction and HIV	475,600	400,000	380,700	350,000	1,606,300
<b>Total indicative budget</b>		<b>3,675,795</b>	<b>4,398,682</b>	<b>4,323,045</b>	<b>4,343,378</b>	<b>16,740,900</b>

More details on available funding for implementation of the proposed Programme, are provided in Annex 5.

UNODC will engage with the donor community, trust funds, private sector and other available pools of resources to secure the required resources to implement the CP. The recurrent resources for sustaining initiatives supported under this CP will be financed by funding the Member States and/or international partners, in accordance with UNODC's financial management policy based on the principle of full cost recovery.

In this context, donor partners will be actively encouraged to pledge resources to implement the overall CP, or soft-earmark resources to one of the sub-programmes or its outcomes. As internationally recognised in the discourse of aid effectiveness, activity-specific funding add to overhead, administration and transaction costs, inconsistent with a focus on achieving development results, and undermine the principle of harmonised aid delivery. Therefore, UNODC will not receive funds for individual activities unless they can be utilised through and in support of a programmatic drive towards outcomes. Programmatic resource management proposed under the CP will enable efficient and effective financing arrangements that help to minimise transaction, overhead and administration costs and thus enhance prospects for supporting sustainable benefits.

UNODC expects to mobilise resources from a series of pools including UNODC's core global budget; UNODC global programmes and bilateral donors. Against this background, UNODC will engage in a multi-pronged approach to secure sufficient funding for the CP until 2020. Some of the recommended measures include:

**a) To build sustainable partnerships with bilateral donors/agencies for resource mobilisation**

There are some bilateral donors in Indonesia with annual and supplementary budgets, with central or decentralised patterns of funding. In addition to these, there are a plethora of bilateral cooperation agencies (including DFID, USAID, NORAD, DFAT, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and GIZ) and most of them are working within the context of a sector-wide approach. Donor relations initiatives will be taken up by relevant thematic experts within POIDN. Such initiatives will be monitored by the Programme Support Unit through a consolidated plan.

**b) To develop close collaboration with foundations and other private funding sources**

To build close relations with foundations and corporations will be part of the efforts of UNODC at country and HQ level, for ad-hoc or more corporate solutions. This is the case for e.g. the OPEC foundation, Soros, Open Society, Elton John, and Bill Clinton foundations.

**c) To enhance communication to donors for resource mobilisation**

In conjunction with the launch of the CP, UNODC will renew and develop its advocacy material. This may include:

- Upgrade of the website, with new CP structure reflected
- Regular web-stories - once a month by POIDN with the support of ROSEAP
- CP brochure and Sub-programme leaflets/brochures
- Quarterly bulletin/brief for all partners (Government and donors)

**d) To strengthen the management of resource mobilisation within Indonesia office**

POIDN will develop work-plans for the short, medium and long-term, and each sub-programme focal point will identify funding targets, funding gaps in the work-plan period, identify current and potential donors, define resource mobilisation approaches and set timelines to achieve set targets. In this regard, it will be crucial to develop case for support for donors, and customise short and succinct outcome/output descriptions with a clear vision, strategy, key priority activities, and indicative budget. A standard funding proposal format will be developed and used by all staff in coordination with ROSEAP.

Resource mobilisation efforts for the CP also need to be cross referred with those related to the Regional Programme in order to ensure a balanced distribution of funds and synchronisation of country, and regional level activities. Furthermore, the entire resource mobilisation exercise is to be carried out in coordination with respective UNODC substantive units, the Regional Section of the Division for Operations, and Co-financing and Partnership Section based in Vienna.

## **6. Programme governance and implementation arrangements**

This section outlines the proposed governance and implementation arrangements for the CP. The intent of these arrangements is primarily to promote:

- Ownership of the CP by regional stakeholders and mutual accountability for achieving desired development results;
- Effective coordination and cooperation with donor partners;
- Effective monitoring and review mechanisms;
- Responsiveness and flexibility in addressing emerging needs and opportunities;
- Efficient and effective financing arrangements that help to minimise transaction, overhead, and administration costs; and thus
- Enhanced prospects for supporting sustainable benefits.

### **6.1. UNODC programme management structure**

Overall oversight and coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the CP will be the responsibility of the UNODC Country Manager based in Jakarta, who will be guided by the UNODC Bangkok-based Regional Representative. Structured collaboration with BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) through a Programme Governance Committee (PGC) and Technical Working Groups (TWGs) will also be necessary. UNODC HQ management will also provide advice on overall strategic direction. The Country Manager will be supported by technical experts placed in POIDN or in the region who will coordinate on a regular basis with technical experts in HQ. Systematic consultation with HQ will allow for the latter to provide policy advice and strategic direction, ensuring that concepts, terminology, procedures and policy are harmonised across UNODC. The overall human resource requirements and structure to implement the CP is provided in Annex 3.

It is envisaged that each of the four sub-programmes will be managed by Sub-programme Coordinators (SPCs) with assistance from programme officers. The SPCs will report to the Country Manager. They will be responsible to ensure that each sub-programme is implemented as an integrated package of support, in synergy with other sub-programmes, and in partnership BAPPENAS, MoFA, line ministries and other national stakeholders. They will ensure that the overall programme of work makes substantive contributions to the achievement of mutually agreed outcomes. Finally, their role will be to ensure effective monitoring, reporting and evaluation as well as management of budgetary and administrative aspects.

UNODC will take management responsibility for:

- Preparation of annual work-plans for each sub-programme. These will be prepared for the review of the PGC and TWGs each year.
- Recruitment and management of long and short-term staff / technical assistance required for programme implementation in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Procurement of necessary materials and supplies in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Sub-contracting work to NGOs, research institutes and private sector providers as required and agreed with regional partners, and in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Managing any implementing partners arrangements made with other agencies/implementing partners in line with UN rules and regulations.
- Financial management and record keeping for all monies passed through POIDN.<sup>33</sup>
- Monitoring and evaluating implementation of the CP and UNODC's contribution to results.
- Preparation of semi-annual and annual progress reports for submission to the PGC and for donor partners; and
- Supporting enhanced donor coordination in areas relevant to the CP.

## 6.2. Governance and oversight structure

This CP foresees two types of entities with specific and defined tasks: PGC and TWGs for each sub-programme.

Strategic oversight and direction for the CP will be provided by the PGC which comprises UNODC, BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Membership of the TWGs will comprise line ministries of each SP and other relevant counterparts, with donors as observers. The PGC and TWGs will be co-chaired by UNODC's country manager, and Representatives from BAPPENAS, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UNODC will also provide secretariat support to the PGC and TWGs.

The PGC will meet annually in November and July of each year in order to:

- Review and approve annual work-plans for CP sub-programmes, Global and Regional programmes for Indonesia and their outcomes resulting from consultations with the TWGs  
Review and act on recommended additional outcomes and outputs as necessary;

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<sup>33</sup> Financial management of the CP is subject to the *Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations*.

- Review and endorse the CP implementation and the results being achieved, based on progress reports provided at least two weeks prior to the meeting ;
- Provide policy guidance and strategic advice with respect to the focus of UNODC support;
- Help to resolve implementation problems, particularly where inter-agency collaboration is concerned.

Membership of the PGC is recommended to comprise the Deputy Minister of BAPPENAS or their designee, the Country Manager of UNODC and the Director for Security and Disarmament of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The intent of these arrangements is primarily to promote:

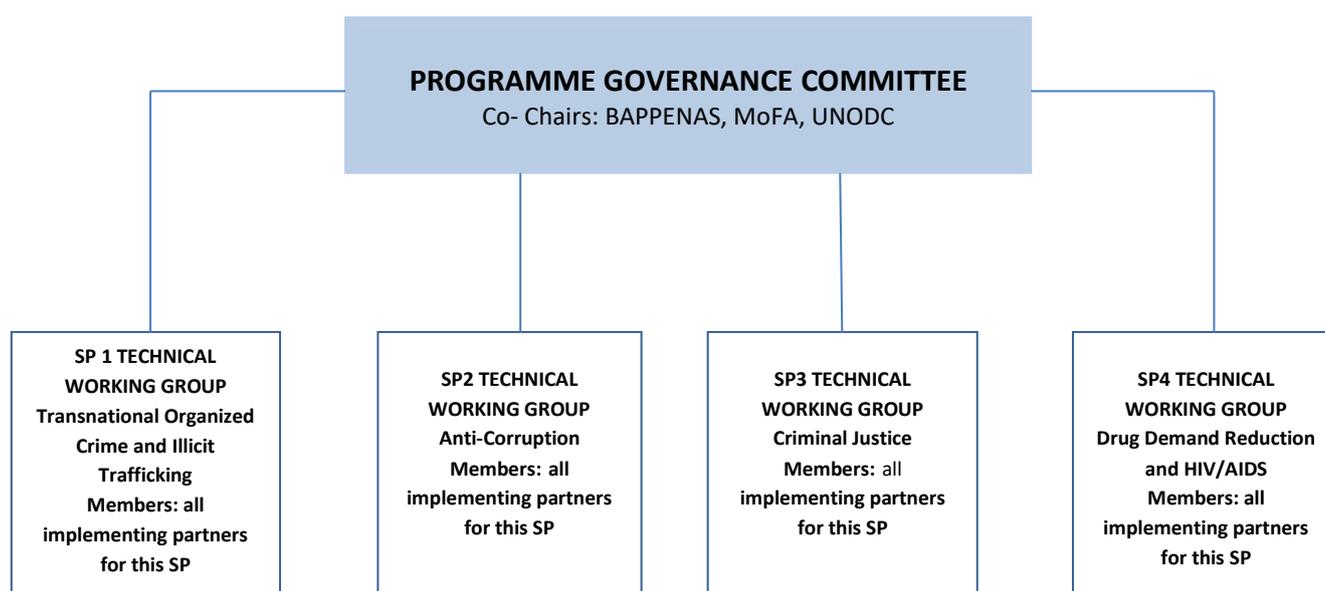
- Ownership of the programme by GoI stakeholders and mutual accountability for achieving desired development results;
- Effective coordination and cooperation with donor partners;
- Effective monitoring and review mechanisms;
- Responsiveness and flexibility in addressing emerging needs and opportunities;
- Efficient and effective financing arrangements that help to minimise transaction, overhead, and administration costs; and thus
- Enhanced prospects for supporting sustainable benefits.

The sub-programme TWGs will comprise representatives from relevant ministries and other national stakeholders, as well as donors as observers. The TWG meetings also will be chaired by the PGC. UNODC will provide secretariat support to the TWGs. Where there is a substantial volume of work at the regional level, regional stakeholders may be invited. The TWGs will meet at least twice a year, one of those meetings being a preparatory meeting immediately prior to the annual PGC meeting.

The main purpose of the Sub-programme TWGs will be to:

- Consult with UNODC on the progress in the implementation of the CP supported activities and the delivery of outputs (based on six-monthly and annual progress reports prepared by UNODC).
- Help ensure UNODC supported activities remain relevant to GoI agency operational needs.
- Provide input to the formulation of the CP annual work-plans and budget estimates.
- Help ensure that GoI's own work-plans and budgets are complementary to achieving the mutually agreed outcomes, particularly with respect to required recurrent costs for sustaining initiatives over the longer term; and

An overview of these governance arrangements, and their link to the CP structure, is provided below:



Global and regional programmes implemented in Indonesia shall be coordinated through POIDN and financial segments opened for implementation as part of this CP and registered with the Ministry of Finance. UNODC will assist in providing inputs to the focal line ministries / government institutions for preparing quarterly reports in compliance with Government Regulation No. 10 of year 2011 to BAPPENAS. UNODC will also comply with all regulations governing UN entities and foreign grants.

### 6.3. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of this CP will be guided by the following considerations:

- **Results-focus and attribution.** The CP is focused on contributing to mutually supported outcomes (actions taken by Member States to address drugs and crime challenges), not the provision of project inputs and activities. Programme-level monitoring and evaluation will focus on analysing UNODC’s contribution to these outcomes, through supporting the delivery of specified outputs.
- **Quality of UNODC services.** UNODC is accountable for providing relevant and high-quality services. This means that the quality of UNODC-supported activities and outputs must be monitored and evaluated in order to determine: (a) their relevance to ‘users/clients’, (b) the efficiency of delivery, and (c) the contribution made to outcomes.

- **Practicality and cost-effectiveness.** If M&E is to be effectively carried out and the results used, it must be adequately simple and practical to implement. M&E activities must also be adequately resourced, including with respect to the on-going development of M&E competencies among both UNODC staff and implementing partners.

#### **Performance indicators and information sources/collection methods**

Annex 2 provides a 'Results and Monitoring Framework' for the CP, which includes a set of proposed indicators and information sources that will be used to guide information collection, analysis and reporting on progress with CP implementation, and the results being achieved. The focus of the matrix is on outcome level indicators and information sources. Key points to note are as follows:

- Outcome level result statements focus on the actions that need to be taken by Member States to address the identified drugs and crime challenges. The indicators for each outcome focus on what needs to be measured to assess UNODC's contribution to these outcomes. Each outcome indicator is therefore linked directly to a planned programme output, and is thus designed to help measure / assess whether or not key CP outputs are being effectively delivered.
- Access to information from implementing partners, including the Member States, regional bodies, civil society groups and other donor/development partners will also be important in helping to monitor what is actually happening on the ground.
- At the output and activity level, an additional set of more operational indicators will also be used to help monitor UNODC's on-going service provision. A common set of indicators and information collection/recording tools will be used across the whole programme, for example to help record, analyse and report on information about:
  - Number of people trained (by province, topic, agency, gender) as well as participation satisfaction data, learning outcomes achieved and (as appropriate) the impact of training back in the workplace (based on the Kirkpatrick method).
  - Number and quality of products/services delivered, such as policy advice, development of draft legislation/regulations, informational products, organisation of workshops and conferences through a set of standardised output/activity logs and client feedback questionnaires.
  - Supply and use of equipment, including its on-going maintenance after delivery (based on procurement and supply records, and follow-up site inspection using a standardised question checklist on equipment use and maintenance).
- Monitoring of activity level implementation and expenditure will be based on assessing progress against sub-programme annual work-plans and budgets.

Availability of baseline data is very important to assess changes on the ground over time. However, after careful consideration, it has been determined that required data does not currently exist to provide estimated baselines at the time of development of this CP document. UNODC, however, will ensure that all sub-programmes will, as a matter of priority, establish baselines at the start of operations. Baseline data will be drawn *inter alia* from UNODC annual surveys and information collection exercises, such as with respect to national drug use and migrant smuggling. There are also many other partner agencies collecting relevant data on a periodic basis, such as the US State Department's Global Trafficking in Persons Report, ASEAN WEN's annual reports, and UNAIDS and /WHO reports on HIV - which UNODC can also use to help track and assess change over time.

### **Reporting and review mechanisms**

The main formal documented reporting mechanisms proposed under the CP will be as follows:

- Brief quarterly reports of expenditures and activity implementation for each sub-programme (by outcome/component).
- Six-monthly progress reports (twice per year) for each sub-programme (by outcome), which will be compiled into annual progress reports. These progress reports will be made available to Government and donor partners through UNODC's UMOJA system. They will also be used as input to the annual review and planning meetings of the PGC.
- An annual programme progress report will also be presented to UNODC's Programme Review Committee (PRC) and thereafter to UNODC's Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC (FinGov) for review on a yearly basis.
- The PGC and TWGs will meet twice annually in November to review the implementation of the year in review and Workplans for the ensuing year and once in June to undertake a mid-course review and, make adjustments if necessary and project implementation for the remainder of the year.

In addition, on-going informal communication and reporting on programme implementation issues will be undertaken through ad-hoc meetings of stakeholders, briefing notes, phone calls and email communication..

In line with promoting aid effectiveness principles, contributing development partners will also be strongly encouraged to align their reporting requirements with UNODC/regional partner agreed systems established under this CP. Monitoring and transparency will be ensured through six-monthly and annual reports presented by UNODC to all key stakeholders.

### **Independent evaluation**

This CP will be subject to a mid-term (end of 2018) and final evaluation (end of 2020) jointly managed by the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) of UNODC in coordination with BAPPENAS. Funds for conducting these evaluations will be earmarked from all the funded sub-programmes. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for these will be jointly agreed by the PGC. The following evaluation criteria will be assessed during both in-depth evaluations: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, partnerships and collaborations, human rights, gender and lessons learned. The evaluations will be designed to:

- Promote reflection and learning by key stakeholders as to what is working well and what is not.
- Help identify issues which need to be addressed by PGC members (including UNODC) in order to more effectively support outcome achievement.
- Support accountability and transparency objectives;
- Provide input to the formulation of future activities.

Furthermore, the final evaluation will assess if and to what extent the recommendations from the in-depth mid-term evaluation have been taken on board.

The IEU will manage the evaluation, clear the ToR of the evaluation, propose and clear the selection of evaluation consultants and the evaluation methodology in the form of an inception report, comment on and clear the draft and final evaluation reports, as well as publish the final report on the IEU website.

Relevant International partners and other key stakeholders to the CP will also be invited to engage in the CP in-depth evaluation process as Core Learning Partners (CLPs). They will comment on the TORs and the evaluation questions, take note of Evaluator(s) proposed, provide support and insights throughout the evaluation process, comment on the draft report, take note of the final report, attend presentation of results (if possible) and endorse on the implementation of recommendations.

The Country Manager (CM) is responsible for the overall programme and correct allocation of funds for the evaluation, for drafting the ToR, organizing the recruitment of the evaluation team, providing necessary materials to the evaluation team, reviewing the evaluation methodology as well as reviewing the draft reports for factual errors and developing a follow up plan on the evaluation recommendations. The CM will also provide logistical support to the evaluation team,

including arranging the field missions of the evaluation team in close consultation with the respective field/regional offices, as well as disseminates the final evaluation report.

## 6.4. Risk management

The table below outlines the CP risk management strategy.

Risk			Mitigation
Identification	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy
<p><u>Political Risk 1:</u> Lack of/ declining counterparts' support to mutually agreed country objectives</p>	Low	High	Use CP governance and implementation mechanisms to keep national counterparts informed of critical issues and progress in implementation, and secure commitment of GoI for future programming; Ensure constant dialogue with the national counterparts through formal and informal channels (including UNODC high level engagement); Involve Government counterparts in settling strategic focus to secure smooth cooperation in programme governance mechanisms (PGC and TWGs) ; In Government's changes/re-shuffles engage immediately with newly appointed ministers/focal points.
<p><u>Political Risk 2:</u> Continued execution of convicted drug traffickers/offenders might compel development partners to</p>	Medium	High	Maintain dialogue with Government counterparts and advocate for rescinding death penalty in drug offence cases.

<p>cut or withdraw assistance to Gol programmes</p>			<p>Ensure constant dialogue with embassies and donors in critical times and explain the likely fall-out due to the withdrawal of their assistance and emphasize the advantages of working with the UN system. Invite donors for programme governance structure meetings and illustrate the impact created due to UNODC programmes to ensure their continued support. Conduct ad hoc briefing sessions whenever necessary.</p>
<p><u>Political Risk 3</u>: Reluctance of development partners to continue support to UNODC fisheries crime programme due to sinking of illegal fishing vessels belonging to neighbouring countries by Gol</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Maintain cordial relations with government counterparts and advocate for respecting international instruments and conventions. Avoid controversies surrounding IUU fishing and sinking of vessels, and strategize transnational organized crime linkages with fisheries crime in formal and informal dialogues with government counterparts and the donor community. Explain the likely fall-out due to the withdrawal of donor assistance and emphasize the advantages of working with the UN system. Invite donors for programme governance structure meetings and illustrate the impact created due to UNODC programmes to ensure their continued support.</p>

			Conduct ad hoc briefing sessions whenever necessary.
<p><b>Political Risk 4:</b> The implementation and impact of the CP is hindered by political developments/administrative actions</p>	Low	Low	Engage with Government counterparts bilaterally; ensure ongoing communication and involvement to prevent any possible disengagement. Contingency plan developed to allow relocation of staff to diffuse situations.
<p><b>Financial Risk 5: Inadequate financing by donor community to CP</b></p>	Medium	Medium	Donor mapping to determine and appropriately align with donor priorities, coupled with on-going active engagement/advocacy based on a clear communication and influencing strategy; Deliver relevant and effective services, which convince donors of UNODC's value as a strategic partner in implementation of their human security priorities in the country; Senior advocacy event; On-going dialogue with key donors; High quality of implementation, communication strategy and sound reporting mechanisms; Synergies with other programmes (Global and Regional); Phased implementation approach (use governance mechanisms to re-programme/re-prioritise available resources towards achieving desired outcomes); Use/plan ad-hoc briefing sessions for donors with fliers/

			hand-outs illustrating progress supported by statistical data.
<u>Reputational Risk 6:</u> Human rights violations by counterparts of UNODC (e.g. law enforcement, prison, drug service centres etc.)	Low	Low	Include a human rights component in all training; Take immediate steps if human rights violations are reported; Advocate at high level (e.g. Executive Director-level visit, through DPA and OHCHR).
<u>Security Risk 7:</u> Sporadic incidents of bomb explosion/threat can scare and hinder delivery of programmed activities in affected areas	Low	Low	Maintain constant touch with UN DSS, attend security briefings, create awareness among staff about imminent and perceived threats, and to follow security advisories, relocate/reorganize scheduled activities and ensure security of staff, and participants
<u>Operational Risk 8:</u> UNODC - Donor agreements not in line and supporting Gol initiatives	Low	Low	Have discussions with donors before signing the donor agreements, and explain the relevance and necessity to align it with CP/ Gol strategy and policy in regard to programming, delivery, duration, and reporting requirements. Avoid contradiction and inconsistency between UNODC-Donor agreements, and CP/Gol strategy/policy. Involve UNODC headquarters sections during drafting and signing of donor agreements.
<u>Operational Risk 9:</u> UNODC internal management systems do	Medium	Low	On-going reform and improvements to UNODC

<p>not adequately support responsive and flexible implementation of initiatives in line with evolving needs (e.g. requests at short notice from government counterparts, issue of grants)</p>			<p>management and administration systems, and processes, including with respect to financing mechanisms for the country programmes and HR management; quarterly review of work plans through focused interdivisional task teams on operational issues (in addition to substantive/programmatic ones). Inform and sensitize government counterparts and also include an agenda point in PGC and TWG meetings on UNODC's new management and administration processes, and the limitations seeking their cooperation in implementation.</p>
<p><u>Operational Risk 10</u>: Critical absorption capacity of Indonesia counterparts</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Strengthen human resources in POIDN; ensure proper training, and ROSEAP, and HQ support; Ensure appropriate planning to secure feasibility; Foresee gradual transfer of responsibilities and resources with support, and quality control monitoring.</p>
<p><u>Operational Risk 11</u>: Staff turnover within relevant government counterpart institutions delays implementation, creates break in flow of information and implementation plans</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Secure GoI commitment to retain key staff/focal points for the feasible duration of some critical activities; Deliver assistance through core units rather than through individual interlocutors; engage immediately with newly appointed focal points.</p>

<p><u>Operational Risk 12:</u> Unwillingness of government institutions to share costs through in-kind support for implementing programmes.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Ongoing dialogue with the government (technical and political level) to ensure cooperation and support to UNODC programmes. Secure commitment of beneficiary institutions attending PGC and TWG meetings.</p>
<p><u>Operational Risk 13:</u> Government counterparts rely more on technical assistance and expertise provided by other external bodies over UNODC.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Ensure that UNODC programmes are developed in full consultation with national counterparts and benefit to Indonesia is apparent. Collaborate and synergize with other international organizations to avoid duplication, and focus on UN advantage.</p>
<p><u>Operational Risk 14:</u> UNODC programming hijacked by individualistic ideas of key personalities in government institutions.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Programme staff should be sensitized immediately on recruitment about UN principles and compliance to rules and regulations, and not to yield to pressure from key personalities in government institutions who may attempt to inject their individual ideas for personal benefits. The Country manager should be informed of any such issues arising during implementation.</p>
<p><u>Operational Risk 15:</u> Lack of capacities of selected civil society and private sector partners</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Constant and periodical monitoring of the timely delivery of activities according to the contract should be overseen, and difficulties, and problems encountered by them</p>

			should be discussed and resolved so that the programme implementation is not hampered.
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## **Annex 1 – UNODC mandates and Indonesia status**

UNODC is the ‘guardian’ of the following UN Conventions and treaties, and as a consequence has a mandate to support Member States to implement their provisions:

- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.
- The Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, including the following protocols:
  - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.
  - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea.
  - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2005.

In addition, UNODC has a mandate to support Member States in ratifying and implementing, the provisions of the universal treaties on the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, listed below:

- 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft (Aircraft Convention).
- 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.
- 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation and 1971 and 2010 Protocols.
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation.
- 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons.
- 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.
- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 amendment.
- 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and its 2005 Protocol.

- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.
- 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.
- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
- 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.
- 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
- 2010 Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation

UNODC is also mandated to assist countries to use and apply at the national level the UN Standards and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including with respect to victim protection, violence against women, and the humane treatment of offenders.

<b>Indonesia: Status of Signature/ratification of Crime Conventions, Treaties, and Protocols</b>	<b>▲ = signatory X= ratification of accession</b>
UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	X
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X
UN Convention against Corruption	X
<b>Indonesia: Status of Signature/ratification of Terrorism related Conventions, Treaties and Protocols</b>	
Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft signed 1963	X
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed 1970	X
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Civil Aviation signed 1971	X
Convention on the Physical Protection of the Nuclear Material, 1980	X

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 1988, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation 1971	X
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation signed 1988	X
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf signed 1988	X
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991	X
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings signed 1997	X
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999	X

## Annex 2 – Results and monitoring framework

Indicators and means of verification are only provided for the proposed outcomes of the CP. The indicators chosen nevertheless also reflect the type of outputs being supported by UNODC.

On-going efforts to build monitoring and evaluation capacity (of both national partners and UNODC) is a key element of the overall programme.

Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<b>Sub-programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking</b>		
1.1. Fisheries crime identified and acted upon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of cooperation mechanisms adapted or developed based on UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Number of fisheries crime cases reported, investigated, prosecuted, and convicted</li> <li>- Number of laws and regulations to counter fisheries crime revised in accordance with UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Number of UNODC supported manuals and standard operating procedures implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperation mechanisms relating to fisheries crime</li> <li>UNODC and national counterpart reports</li> <li>Annual reports of law enforcement agencies</li> <li>National laws and regulations</li> <li>Manuals and standard operating procedures on fisheries crime</li> </ul>
1.2 Forest and wildlife crimes identified and acted upon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of laws and regulations to counter and prevent forest crime revised in accordance with UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Implementation status of action plan for improved use of timber analysis in support of law enforcement operations.</li> <li>- Number of standards and procedures for inter-agency collaboration on detection and investigation of forest crime revised in line with UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Number of forest crime cases reported, investigated, prosecuted, and convicted in UNODC local target areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National laws and regulations</li> <li>National action plan for improved use of timber analysis in support of law enforcement operations.</li> <li>Procedures for inter-agency collaboration on detection and investigation of forest crime</li> <li>UNODC and national counterpart reports</li> </ul>

		Annual reports of law enforcement agencies
1.3 Trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling operations identified and acted upon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of national policies and strategies on migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons informed by data collected with assistance of UNODC</li> <li>- Number of cases of human trafficking in the fishing industry identified and investigated by law enforcement agencies</li> <li>- Number of instances where national standards to identify and support victims of trafficking in persons are adopted</li> </ul>	<p>National policies and strategies</p> <p>National standards for identification of victims of trafficking in persons</p> <p>UNODC and national counterpart reports related to migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons in Indonesia</p> <p>Annual reports of law enforcement agencies</p> <p>UNODC Global TIP Report</p>
1.4 National authorities more effectively counter trafficking in drugs, precursors and other illicit items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of cooperation mechanisms adapted or developed based on UNODC recommendations.</li> <li>- Number of national and regional inter-agency cooperation agreements signed that address law enforcement/criminal intelligence/border control/criminal investigation/prosecution.</li> <li>- Number of inter-regional/regional networks and cooperation platforms that are established/strengthened for cooperation and information sharing regarding OC offences;</li> <li>- Number. of national and regional information exchange to increase cross-border cooperation, including on issues such as intelligence gathering, joint investigations;</li> <li>- Number of national and regional inter-agency cooperation agreements signed that</li> </ul>	<p>UNODC and national counterpart monitoring reports and assessments.</p> <p>Annual reports of law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Annual reports from LE training institutions, (training records).</p> <p>UNODC World Drug Report.</p>

	<p>address law enforcement/criminal intelligence/border control/criminal investigation/prosecution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of LE training institutions supported and number of trainees.</li> <li>- Number of seizures/arrests recorded at airport and seaports (incl. type of seizures breakdowns).</li> </ul>	
<b>Sub-programme 2: Anti-corruption</b>		
2.1 National legislation, policies and strategies on corruption reflect commitments under UNCAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of UNCAC review recommendations met</li> <li>- Number of instances when a relevant policy or legislation is revised or developed in accordance with UNCAC</li> </ul>	<p>UNODC and national counterpart monitoring reports on UNCAC implementation</p> <p>National policies/legislation</p>
2.2 Frameworks and capacities to counter and prevent corruption affecting and involving the private sector strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of companies and public institutions involved in public-private partnerships and coalitions against corruption.</li> <li>- Number of corruption prevention mechanisms implemented by public-private partnerships and coalitions</li> <li>- Amount and quality of relevant open data available</li> </ul>	<p>Member registers of public-private partnerships and coalitions for prevention of corruption</p> <p>UNODC and national counterpart monitoring reports</p> <p>Webpages and open databases of public institutions</p>
2.3 Frameworks and capacities to counter and prevent corruption in selected sectors improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of sectoral corruption risk mitigation strategies implemented</li> <li>- Number of sectoral corruption prevention systems and mechanisms implemented</li> <li>- Number of corruption cases initiated, investigated, prosecuted and convicted in selected sectors</li> <li>- Number of civil society organisations and companies involved in sectoral multi-stakeholder coalitions against corruption.</li> </ul>	<p>UNODC and national counterpart reports</p> <p>Annual reports of law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Member registers of sectoral multi-stakeholder coalitions against corruption.</p>

<p>2.4 Frameworks and capacities to address money laundering and identify and recover stolen assets strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of instances when a relevant legislation, policy or guideline on asset recovery is revised or developed in accordance with UNCAC</li> <li>- Number of money laundering cases initiated, investigated, prosecuted and convicted</li> <li>- Number of asset recovery cases initiated</li> <li>- Number of regulations on management of recovered assets adopted and implemented</li> </ul>	<p>National legal framework, strategies and guidelines on asset recovery</p> <p>UNODC and national counterpart reports</p> <p>Annual reports of law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Regulations on management of recovered assets</p>
<p><b>Sub-programme 3: Criminal Justice</b></p>		
<p>3.1. Effective criminal justice capabilities to prevent terrorism and terrorist financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of instances when a relevant law related to terrorism or terrorist financing is revised in line with the rule of law, international human rights standards, objectives, and obligations under the universal legal instruments and other UN frameworks including UNSCR 1373, 1624 and 2178.</li> <li>- Number of terrorism and terrorist financing cases identified, investigated and prosecuted by law enforcement agencies</li> <li>- Number of instances of mutual legal assistance for investigation of terrorism and terrorist financing cases</li> </ul>	<p>Legal framework on counter terrorism and counter terrorist financing</p> <p>UNODC and national counterpart reports</p> <p>Annual reports of law enforcement agencies</p>
<p>3.2 Prison management improved in line with international standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of instances when a relevant policy, law or regulation related to the correctional systems is revised in line with UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Number of instances when a relevant prison case management and monitoring system is revised in line with UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Number of instances where a UNODC recommended social reintegration measure is implemented</li> </ul>	<p>Legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks relating to correctional systems</p> <p>Prison case management and monitoring system</p> <p>Social reintegration measures</p>

<b>Sub-programme 4: Drug demand reduction, treatment and HIV/AIDS</b>		
<p>4.1 Access to effective drug use preventive measures enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National drug use survey supported</li> <li>- Number of national stakeholders benefitting from UNODC capacity building efforts on monitoring and evaluating drug use situation and response</li> <li>- Number of decision makers and stakeholders in charge of planning the national prevention response sensitized and trained on evidence based drug prevention, based on the UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, for creating national recommendations and action plans.</li> <li>- Number of evidence based prevention programs piloted</li> <li>- Number of end beneficiaries reached by the piloted programs</li> </ul>	<p>Drug use survey</p> <p>National regulations, guidelines and tools on drug use prevention</p> <p>UNODC and national counterpart reports</p>
<p>4.2 Coverage of effective health services for drug dependence and HIV treatment and care increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of strategies or practices on alternatives to imprisonment for drug users amended in line with UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Number of laws and policies on access to health services for people who use drugs revised in line with UNODC recommendations</li> <li>- Number of national stakeholders participating in UNODC capacity building activities</li> <li>- Number of institutions and civil society organisations providing technical assistance on community-based treatment and care as well as the comprehensive package of services for HIV prevention, treatment, and care among people who inject drugs based on UNODC training</li> </ul>	<p>National strategies and practices on alternatives to imprisonment for drug users</p> <p>National laws and policies on access to health services for people who use drugs</p> <p>Implementation guidelines relating to the comprehensive package of services for people who use drugs as well as voluntary community-based drug dependence treatment and services</p> <p>UNODC and national counterpart reports</p>

### Annex 3 – Human resources requirements

Programme Support Team: Administration, Management, Oversight	Sub-programme-1 (Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking)	Sub-programme-2 (Anti- Corruption)	Sub-programme-3 (Criminal Justice)	Sub-programme-4 (Drug and Health)
1 Admin & Finance Officer **	1 International Expert (TOC) (Jakarta based) ***	1 International Expert (Anti Corruption) (Jakarta based)***	1 International Expert (Criminal Justice) (Jakarta based)***	1 International Advisor (Jakarta based) ***
1 Admin & Finance Associate **	2 National Programme Officers (Jakarta and field based)***	1 National Programme Officer (Jakarta based)**	2 National Programme Officers (Prison and Counter Terrorism both Jakarta based)***	1 National Programme Officer (Jakarta based)**
1 Admin Assistant **	2 Programme Associates (forest Crime, local programme sites) ***	1 programme associate***		1 Admin and Finance Assistant (Jakarta based)***
1 Procurement Associate **				
1 HR Associate **				
1 IT and Web Support **				
1 M&E Officer **				
1 Communication Officer **				

\*\* currently in office

\*\*\* proposed recruitment

## **Annex 4 – UN Standard Legal Context**

### **Non Liability/Compensation clause**

UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of member state Governments or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Government in relation to the implementation of the present programme. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death nor for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government as compensation in such event.

The Government(s) shall ensure and confirm that adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to this programme.

### **Equipment**

The Government(s) will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within Indonesia.

UNODC-funded equipment remains UNODC's property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement.

UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present programme for the purposes of implementation of the programme. However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavour to make such decisions in consultation with the party/parties and entity/entities concerned.

The entity to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred, is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the present programme, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. The entity also must arrange for, and bear the costs of, adequate insurance coverage for such equipment. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the entity shall maintain a detailed inventory of such equipment.

Where UNODC makes equipment available to an executing agency, that agency is responsible for ensuring that UNODC-funded equipment and supplies are used strictly for the purposes of the present programme, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. In the case non-expendable equipment, the executing agency is responsible for maintaining a detailed inventory of the same.

### **Copyright**

UNODC retains copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications, etc.) that result from activities carried out under the present programme. Upon written request, at the end of this programme, the Government shall be granted a free-of-charge user license over such material.

### **Opt-out**

The implementation of UNODC activities under the present programme document is subject to the availability of adequate funding, on a yearly basis. Should the required funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to unilaterally terminate its assistance under this document.

### **Oversight /Audit**

The present programme is subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.

### **Revisions/Dispute resolution of the programme document**

The present programme document may be modified by written agreement between UNODC and the Government.

## Annex 5 - Links between the SDGs, RPJMN and the CP

Sub-programme of CP	SDGs	Corresponding SDG Targets	Reference to RPJMN 2016-2019	UNODC's contribution to achieve them?
Sub-programme 4: Drug demand reduction, treatment and HIV/AIDS	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol		Building capacities on drug prevention and treatment both at the decision maker and practitioner levels, piloting and disseminating evidence based prevention programs nationally, supporting the scaling up of evidence based treatment systems
TOC and Illicit Trafficking	8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full productive employment and decent work for all	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and	Pages P1-17 to P1-19 Page P1-35 Page P5-35 Page P6-27	Establishment of more Port Intelligence Units in addition to existing one at Batam Pursue Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct in support of Bali Process

		<p>by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers including migrant workers, in particular women migrants and those in precarious employment</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>		
	10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well managed migration policies	<p>Pages P1-17 to P1-19</p> <p>Page P1-35</p> <p>Page P5-35</p> <p>Page P6-27</p>	<p>Pursue Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct in support of Bali Process</p> <p>Operational skills of immigration officers will be strengthened through trainings</p>
	14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse	<p>Pages 6-12 to 6-14</p> <p>Page 6-23</p> <p>Page 6-27</p> <p>Page 6-30</p> <p>Page 10-72</p>	<p>Risk assessment and profiling of sea faring containers through building capacities of</p>

	sustainable development	impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal unreported and unregulated fishing, and destructive fishing practices and implement science based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics		Customs under UNODC-WCO CCP Comprehensive maritime crime programme through technical guidance and capacity building to curb IUU fishing
	15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification,	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and substantially	Page P10-75 Page P10-76 Page P10-79	Conduct assessment of national base line data on all forest crimes Capacity building using existing training methodologies

	and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<p>increase afforestation, and reforestation globally</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both the demand and supply of wildlife products</p> <p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>		<p>Operational skills of law enforcers will be increased to investigate linkages between forest crime, corruption and money laundering</p> <p>Harmonization of laws at national and provincial levels</p> <p>Engagement with local communities in reporting wild life crimes and forest crimes</p> <p>Support Gol efforts on REDD+ and climate change</p>
	16. Promote peaceful and	16.4 By 2020, significantly reduce	<p>Page P6-24</p> <p>Page P6-27</p>	Support to BNN in exercising

	inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	illicit financial and arms flow, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	Page P6-29	precursor chemical control to limit the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Support to establishing special courts to conduct trial of drug offence cases Support to recovery of assets derived from corrupt practices, drug trafficking and all organized crimes
Anti-corruption	12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Page P7-18 Page P7-19 Page P7-27 Page P7-36 Page P7-45	Capacity building for BPK officers to detect fraudulent procurement
	16. promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	16.5 Sustainably reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Page P7-4 Page P7-6 Page P7-8 Page P7-13 Page P7-15 to P7-17 Page P7-32	Support in reviewing national legislations, policies, strategies on anti-corruption, UNCAC review mechanism Specialized comprehensive criminal justice

	institutions at all levels			<p>training for law enforcement</p> <p>Target private sector for adopting ethical business practices</p> <p>Support private and financial sectors to implement anti-money laundering strategies</p> <p>Enhance awareness on corruption issues involving the media, civil society, and academia</p>
<p>Criminal Justice responses to Countering Terrorism</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism, and crime</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for</p>	<p>Page P5-5</p> <p>Page P5-23</p> <p>Page P6-10</p> <p>Page P3-17</p> <p>Page P3-67</p> <p>Page P3-86</p> <p>Page P3-134</p>	<p>Support to ratification of international instruments on terrorism</p> <p>Capacity building on legal aspects of CT</p> <p>Support in countering the use of internet for terrorist purposes</p> <p>Support to use of MLA measures to seek cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism</p>

		<p>sustainable development</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>		<p>Support to overcome challenges posed by foreign terrorist fighters phenomenon including amendments to existing legislations</p>
<p>DDR and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<p>3.3 By 2020, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p> <p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<p>Page P6-15</p> <p>Page P6-16</p> <p>Page P6-21</p>	<p>Harmonization of national legislations and policies to prevent drug users from being sent to prisons and expansion of current programme</p> <p>Knowledge and skills of law enforcers will be increased to achieve this</p> <p>Evidence based drug use prevention, treatment and reintegration services</p> <p>HIV prevention treatment and care services will target people in correctional settings, IDUs and other drug users</p>





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