

## **2018 PROGRESS REPORT\***

# **Regional Programme for the Arab States to Prevent and Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats, and to Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems, in line with International Human Rights Standards (2016-2021)**

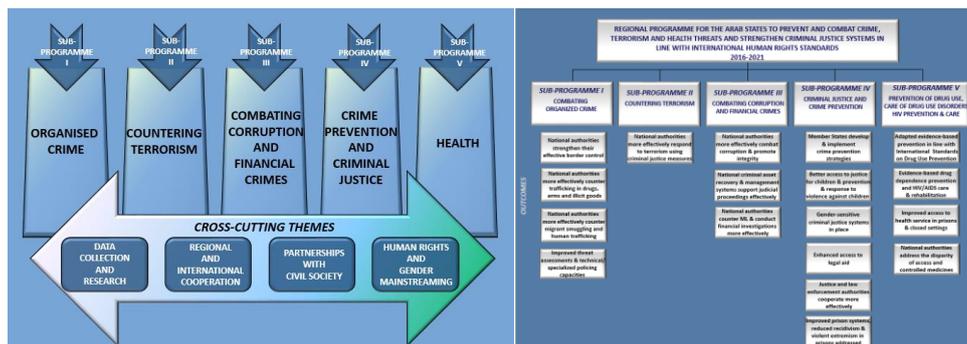
**\*Reporting Period:  
January – October 2018**

## BACKGROUND

The *Regional Programme for the Arab States to Prevent and Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats, and to Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems, in line with International Human Rights Standards (2016-2021)* (Regional Programme) is the strategic partnership framework of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime' (UNODC) work in the 18 Arab States<sup>1</sup> in the Middle East and North Africa (“the region”). It also serves as an overarching framework for cooperation between the League of Arab States (“LAS”), the 18 participating States and UNODC. During annual Steering and Follow-Up Committee meetings, representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Health of all participating countries, and representatives from LAS Secretariat and UNODC, meet and discuss progress made, challenges faced, emerging threats, priorities and opportunities, and provide guidance for future activities.

The Regional Programme is a continuation of UNODC’s first Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States (2011-2015), which was assessed a success by Member States, donors, beneficiaries through an independent in-depth evaluation conducted in 2015. Building on this success and the lessons learnt, UNODC, together with LAS and the participating Member States, developed the new Regional Programme to continue to provide a coherent and integrated approach to the challenges and needs identified through ongoing consultations with stakeholders. It also serves as a framework for enhancing Arab-Arab cooperation in legal/legislative, judicial, law enforcement and public health fields.

The Regional Programme (2016-2021) is structured on five sub-programmes reflecting the priorities identified by Member States: 1) combating organized crime; 2) countering terrorism; 3) combating corruption and financial crimes; 4) strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice; and 5) prevention and treatment of drug use and care of drug use disorders, and HIV/AIDS prevention and care. In addition, UNODC integrates four essential cross-cutting themes into all its work, namely the strengthening of data collection and research; the promotion of regional and international cooperation; the fostering of partnerships with civil society; and the mainstreaming of human rights and gender perspectives.



Countries in the Middle East and North Africa continue to face a wide range of challenges related to terrorism and related crimes, such as financing of terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and trafficking, in particular trafficking in drugs, human beings and smuggling of migrants as well as associated crimes, including money-laundering, corruption and cybercrime. The use of drugs – available in great variety in the region- is of concern, both in terms of prevention as well as in terms of treatment, care and rehabilitation. The same can be said about people living with HIV. Criminal justice systems continue to face challenges with regards to dealing with offences related to violence against women and prison systems with regard to dealing with juvenile offenders.

To tackle transnational organized crimes and terrorism, regional cooperation and coordination are essential. The Regional Programme provides a comprehensive and well-integrated framework, which allows for such cooperation. It is worthwhile noting that in the period under review, inter-regional initiatives have gained more attention and traction in the region.

The Regional Programme's strategic approach responds to policies and provisions by UNODC’s governing bodies, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the Outcome document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (2016) and relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council. The Regional Programme is also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in 2015 by the UN member states.

<sup>1</sup> The Regional Programme covers Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Syria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Syria will only benefit from the RP when the suspension of its activities in LAS is lifted.

The year 2018 has been as eventful as the previous ones for the countries across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The year has seen a number of positive developments in the region. Iraq held its first elections after the military defeat of ISIL and recovery and reconstruction efforts are underway, while countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia have embarked on major economic and/or social reforms. Growth has picked up across the region and several MENA countries have started to reduce or eliminate energy subsidies, to identify new sources of non-oil revenues and look for ways to strengthen social safety nets. With support from the international community, Lebanon and Jordan have continued to host a large number of Syrian and Iraqi refugees showing remarkable resilience.

Political instability, insecurity and the consequences of conflict continue to take their toll in Libya, Palestine, Syria and Yemen and are creating spill-over effects for neighbouring countries. The nexus between organised crime, terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters returning home from Iraq and Syria, remain a major concern and a challenge to criminal justice systems in the MENA region, which will have to bring perpetrators to justice and deliver justice for victims. The region is also at risk of losing a generation of out-of-school children to fragility, conflict and violence. The trauma that millions have experienced as a result of conflict and war poses huge challenges for future administrations, the community and the individual themselves, especially with regards to mental health. Of special concern is the youth. After having grown up in conflict and war without a future of promising perspectives, they might simply seek a future abroad with the risk of falling in the hands of smugglers or traffickers become susceptible to and turn to extremist ideas or engage in criminal behaviours.

The year 2018 marks the third year of implementation of the Regional Programme for the Arab States to Prevent and Combat Crime, Terrorism, and Health Threats and to Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems, in line with International Human Rights Standards (2016-2021), under which UNODC successfully introduced a more operational and practical approach to support Member States. UNODC continued to focus on specialised techniques at intermediate and advanced levels and modern training methodologies, such as strong train the trainer components, mock trials on migrant smuggling and human trafficking and a mix between theoretical and practical trainings on site. Besides, UNODC emphasized the importance of regional cooperation by organizing a series of important events and meetings. Until the end of October 2018, UNODC delivered technical assistance worth US\$ 12.5 million and further increased operational results compared to the previous years, with more than 8,600 officials trained, US\$ 3.1 million in specialised equipment procured, more than 8,800 who received direct assistance/services under UNODC projects and 6,600 officials supported in sharing of international best practices and participating in international forums.

As in 2017, countering and preventing human trafficking and migrant smuggling constituted the biggest portfolio under the RP in 2018, followed by terrorism prevention. Also, strengthened border control (air, land and sea) continues to be of high interest to both Member States and donors and UNODC continued to deliver on technical assistance requests on specialised areas, including criminal information analysis, forensics and cybercrime. Furthermore, the field of prison reform has received increased attention and recorded a high delivery rate this year (including infrastructure improvements, rehabilitation and reintegration services for children and juveniles, including for children charged with offences related to violent extremism and health related services). With the adoption of the ever-first UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018-2021).

UNODC intensified efforts to increase gender equality and empowerment of women in its programmes. Given the predominantly male workforce in the criminal justice system in many countries in the MENA region, the training of female officers continues to be a challenge with usually only few female officers participating in trainings. UNODC will continue to place special emphasis on achieving equal access to training opportunities provided under its programmes. In 2018, more than 2,000 of the officers who received training were women; however, the majority of women were trained under Sub-Programme V on health where traditionally more women work. Particular attention was also paid to the needs of women and girls under the assistance and services provided through UNODC. For example, UNODC provided health related support to six women's prisons/prisons including female inmates (Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) as well as support to rehabilitation and reintegration services in one institution for girls (Egypt). Further to that, UNODC currently also implements one project in Egypt that specifically deals with improving criminal justice responses towards violence against women, including better treatment and protection of victims.



**THE GLOBAL GOALS**  
For Sustainable Development

All technical assistance provided under the Regional Programme directly contributes to support Member States in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda. In this context, UNODC's assistance directly contributes to:



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages



Goal 5: Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



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



Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

## SUB-PROGRAMME I: COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

Project Title – Ongoing	Region/ Country	Duration
Global Programme against Trafficking	Global	2008-2018
Global Programme against Smuggling of Migrants	Global	2010-2018
Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (Egypt and Morocco selected amongst 13 countries worldwide for national activities implementation)	Global	2010-2019
AIRCOP - Real time operational communication between international airports to counter transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking and prevent terrorism	Global	2016-2019
Global Container Control Programme	Global	2014-2021
Strengthening the framework of the Arab region to prevent and combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling	Regional	2011-2019
The Arab Initiative for building national capacities to combat human trafficking in the Arab countries	Regional	2012-2018
Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Border Control against Illicit Trafficking	Regional	2015-2019
Strengthening Criminal Intelligence Analysis Capacities in the MENA region	Regional	2016-2020
Support project for the Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States	Regional	2012-2019
Establishment of the UNODC Office for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region (OGCCR) <sup>2</sup>	Regional	2009-2018
Strengthening the Working Methodologies of the Public Security Directorate (PSD) in Jordan	Jordan	2014-2018
Forensic Service, Human Resources, and Governance Development Assistance for the Palestinian Authority	Palestine	2011-2018
Strengthening Respect for Human Rights and the Rule of Law in the Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Sectors in Tunisia, with a focus on the Police and the Judiciary	Tunisia	2013-2018
Strengthening Tunisian Crime Scene Investigation Services	Tunisia	2016-2018
Supporting Tunisian Capacities to prevent and combat Cybercrime	Tunisia	2015-2019
<b>Outcome 1:</b>		
<b>National Authorities Strengthen their Effective Control of Borders</b>		
<b>Implementation Update</b>		
<p>In 2018, UNODC continued its assistance in the region on border control and the strengthening of capacities to interdict illicit trafficking and to combat transnational organized crime, covering land, air and sea border controls.</p> <p><b>Land Border Control</b></p> <p>Under UNODC’s <i>regional land border control project</i>, launched in 2015 to combat all forms of illicit trafficking and to address the nexus between transnational organized crime and terrorism in the MENA region, UNODC continued its support to the Algerian and Tunisian authorities to establish a new coordinated management approach for customs and police controls between the two countries with the objective to facilitate the operational cooperation of Algeria and Tunisia in combating cross-border criminal and/or terrorist activities. Within this context, UNODC is supporting the establishment of a regional model of ‘operational coordination’ between Police and Customs from both countries. This model will facilitate the Police-Customs border controls through standardized joint operational procedures, single customs controls (output/input), exchanges of information and data between border crossing points, and through the implementation of a model of protocol of agreement regarding coordinated management of the customs and police controls at the border posts on both sides of the borders.</p>		

<sup>2</sup> Activities under all Sub-programmes are being implemented under this project.

In addition to supporting cooperation between Algeria and Tunisia, UNODC provided capacity building to the Algerian authorities similar to last year in Tunisia, thereby creating further synergies. A training plan was developed tailored to the Algerian context, including modules on risk indicators (per type of trafficking) and their regular update, search techniques, debriefing methods, collection and transmission of evidence in accordance with criminal procedure, intelligence collection, management of informants, surveillance techniques, report drafting, etc. Implementation of the training plan started with a training on fraud documents in March 2018 for 40 frontline officers, including six women, from different airports, ports and land borders, officers from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Transportation and Customs. The training included operational exercises using real-life cases at Houari Boumediène, Algiers international airport and a train the trainer (ToT) component. As a result, 40 law enforcement officers, including six women, have developed rapid detection and decision-making skills and have acquired the ability to deliver brief awareness sessions on fraud documents to colleagues in their respective units.



In Tunisia, UNODC continued its assistance to the establishment and operationalization of the National Risk and Threat Analysis and Management Centre (RTAMC), which started in 2016. By the end of 2018, the Centre will be fully established, including complete IT infrastructure and RTAMC setup. Subsequently, the Centre will be connected to six selected border crossing points (BCPs) to pilot the new system. The six pilot BCPs include land, air and sea borders and focus on different types of transits and passengers, which will provide an opportunity to test the system at all three types of borders. A series of training courses covering field operations for decision making will follow in 2019.



Furthermore, UNODC organized the first *North Africa – Sahel Regional Forum for Strengthening Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking and Transnational Crime*, bringing together high-level delegations from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mauritania, Niger and Tunisia. During the three-day forum, UNODC presented recent trends and developments related to terrorism and the different forms of transnational organized crime, particularly drugs, firearms and human trafficking affecting both regions and discussed best practices of effective counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime with the participants. The delegates of the participating countries also analysed and identified existing regional operational cooperation mechanisms and explored ways to optimize them. The four main pillars of technical and operational cooperation that were analysed, included (i) the Regional Customs Cooperation, (ii) the AFRIPOL Regional Cooperation Mechanism, (iii) the Regional Cooperation Mechanism ‘G5 Sahel Platform’, and (iv) Regional Cooperation on Justice.

In addition, UNODC undertook preparatory work and assessments for potential cooperation starting in 2019 in Iraq, Jordan and Sudan.

### **AIRCOP**



Under the *Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP)*, which was launched in the region in 2016 in cooperation with INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) with the aim to strengthen the capacities of airports in the Middle East and North Africa to detect and interdict high-risk/suspicious passengers as well as illicit trafficking by air, UNODC promotes an intelligence-led approach to airport control, inter-agency cooperation and real-time operational communication among law enforcement authorities operating at international airports through the establishment of a Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force (JAITF) or by strengthening similar existing structures.

The first AIRCOP JAITF was established this year at the Queen Alia International Airport in Jordan. The Task Force is composed of officers from immigration, customs, general intelligence, counter-narcotics and the special branch of the Public Security Directorate, as well as a representative from the Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB).

Furthermore, UNODC trained 190 JAITF and frontline officers at international airports in Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco (training in Tunisia is planned to start in January 2019) on how to perform advanced risk assessments of passengers traveling to and from international airports using passengers' data provided by airlines and how to better apply profiling and investigative techniques. The training sessions included officers from various agencies operating at the airports' platforms. This approach - having officers from different agencies work together on topics such as advanced risk assessments of passengers - strengthened the collective capacity of the participating law enforcement agencies to identify transnational movements of suspicious passengers (or persons involved in criminal activities) and to control the movement of such passengers without compromising the smooth transit of other passengers. During these trainings, UNODC also facilitated the development of a working relationship with airline companies to enable the receipt of passengers' data.



Under the AIRCOP project, UNODC facilitated the participation of airports in Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia in two joint operations together with the established AIRCOP JAITFs in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean as well as other international airports, namely the WCO-led COCAIR VI operation and Interpol-led-LIONFISH operation. During these joint operations, thousands of messages and searches were exchanged over WCO's CENcomm network (Customs Enforcement Network Communication Platform)<sup>3</sup> and INTERPOL's I-24/7 global police communications system<sup>4</sup>. In addition, UNODC facilitated communication and cooperation between the airports in Algeria and Niger and between the airports in Jordan and the UK through two best practice exchange programmes.

### **Container Control Programme**



The *Global Container Control Programme (CCP)* assists countries in facilitating international trade and in preventing the exploitation of cargo for the purposes of illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. In 2018, building on the ongoing efforts in Jordan, Morocco, Oman and Tunisia, CCP was launched for the Port of Aden in Yemen and the land border crossing of Karameh in Jordan.

Furthermore, UNODC continued its support to Jordan and procured drug and precursor test equipment for the Port Control Unit (PCU) at the Aqaba Port and the Air Cargo Control Unit (ACCU) at Queen Alia International Airport (QAIA)<sup>5</sup>. UNODC also delivered technical capacity building with a specific focus on profiling, selection and inspection of wildlife trafficking, counterfeit and falsified medicine, cultural heritage and strategic trade and export control to officers at the PCU and ACCU in Jordan and to the PCU at the Port of Radès in Tunisia<sup>6</sup>. As a result of the assistance provided under CCP to date, Jordan and Tunisia have made important seizures at the national level in the areas of illicit drugs, such as amphetamine and cocaine, wildlife, intellectual property rights infringements, counterfeit medicine and products, cigarettes, weapons, and explosives. At the regional level, CCP has facilitated exchange of information and alerts between countries on illicit trafficking cases and joint operations and organized study visits between the region's countries.



In Oman, UNODC in collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO) continued to develop the capacity of the Port Control Unit (PCU) at the Sohar seaport and started training the customs officers selected to be part of a second PCU to be established at Salalah seaport after Oman Customs officially announced the establishment of the Unit in November 2018. Following initial assessments, which were conducted in other ports of Oman, the implementation of CCP is in the process of being expanded to Muscat Airport and negotiations are underway to include a fourth port (Duqm Seaport). Through its overall partnership with the Royal Oman Police, UNODC is assisting in creating synergies between different agencies, especially the Directorate General of Customs and the Directorate of Narcotics Control, to increase the effectiveness of the Programme. Moreover,

<sup>3</sup> CENcomm was conceived as a web-based communication system permitting a closed user group of officers to exchange messages via encrypted channels, in real time, for the duration of an operation or project. It is accessible via the Internet for law enforcement officers, 24-hours-a-day, overcoming language barriers through its availability in five different languages.

<sup>4</sup> INTERPOL developed the I-24/7 global police communications system to connect law enforcement officers in all its member countries. The system enables authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

<sup>5</sup> Jordan's PCU at the ACCU at QAIA consists of for the Customs, the Public Security Department's Special Branch and the Anti-Narcotics Department, the Department for Military Security and the General Intelligence Directorate.

<sup>6</sup> The Port of Radès in Tunisia consists of Customs, Border Police, the Port Authority as well as the stevedoring and handling company STAM.

UNODC implemented a ToT course with 10 selected members from the PCUs at Sohar (8 participants) and Salalah (2 participants) in order to create a pool of local experts, which will – apart from increasing the expertise in the country - also benefit the roll-out of CCP to other ports in Oman and across the GCC.

In addition to the capacity building provided during 2018, UNODC also succeeded in raising additional funds for CCP to expand its assistance in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen.

### Outcome 2:

#### National Authorities More Effectively Counter Trafficking in Drugs, Arms and Illicit Goods

##### Implementation Update

#### *Illicit drug trafficking*



In 2018, UNODC continued to closely support the Ministry of Interior of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the field of drug control, with a focus on strengthening strategic information analysis and coordination at the national level to enhance law enforcement policies and strategies. A major achievement in this area is the completion of a training of trainers (ToT) programme with the *National Drug Information Team*, which comprises counter-narcotics enforcement officers from across the different Emirates. In accordance with the strategic approach to the partnership with the GCC countries, UNODC will make use of the expertise acquired by the Emirati team to support relevant capacity-building initiatives in the GCC and beyond. The ToT programme is currently also being replicated with the Royal Police in Oman. In addition, pursuant to the service level agreement signed in 2016, the production of goCASE software<sup>7</sup> was carried out in January 2018 by the Oman International Container Terminal (OICT) at the Port of Sohar, in cooperation with UNODC and the Ministry of Interior of Oman; the deployment of the software within the Federal General Directorate of Anti-Narcotics is supporting it in its federal coordination functions.

In cooperation with the Iraqi Government, UNODC started to develop a comprehensive programme to strengthen the capacities of relevant law enforcement and health agencies to respond to the growing threats associated with the production, trafficking and use of narcotic drugs. A first partnership building mission took place in July 2018 to Baghdad and Basra, during which UNODC experts on border control, criminal information analysis and forensics met with relevant counterparts and also had the opportunity to visit a forensic laboratory and a border crossing point in Basra. A second mission with experts on drug demand reduction, prevention and care as well as experts on prison reform and anti-corruption is planned to take place towards the end of 2018.

### Outcome 3:

#### National authorities more effectively counter migrant smuggling and human trafficking

##### Implementation Update



Supporting Member States in the MENA region to counter and prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling remains the biggest portfolio under the Regional Programme in 2018. UNODC provided technical assistance to the authorities of Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, South Sudan and Tunisia on the identification, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of trafficking in persons (TIP) and migrant smuggling (SOM) cases, while ensuring protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. UNODC started implementing advanced training workshops to respond to the national needs of the region's countries, especially through the delivery of training of trainer courses in Egypt and Tunisia, aiming at creating pools of national experts on fighting these crimes and to ensure the long-term sustainability of UNODC training workshops. Besides, UNODC promoted the use of real and fictional case-based training workshops, including mock trials and mock investigations to engage more participants during trainings and to promote exchange of experience and coordination between national practitioners. Focused training workshops on the adjudication of trafficking in persons' cases were implemented in Morocco and Tunisia to train networks of focal points nominated by national authorities to handle TIP and SOM cases.

<sup>7</sup> goCASE is the UNODC software solution for investigative case management for law enforcement agencies and investigative authorities.

In Algeria, UNODC organized three workshops on TIP and SOM cases for a total of 74 participants (including 22 women): (i) a training workshop for law enforcement officials and prosecutors to strengthen their skills relating to the investigation and prosecution of such cases, (ii) a workshop for journalists to raise awareness on TiP and SoM crimes, and (iii) a workshop for police officers, prosecutors, and representatives from the Ministry of National Solidarity and the Ministry of Health, on the identification, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of SOM cases.

In close coordination with the Egyptian National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, UNODC delivered 23 training workshops to law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors and the Administrative Control Authority. The main focus area of the trainings included the investigation and prosecution of SOM cases under Law No. 82 of 2016 on Combating Illegal Migration and the Smuggling of Migrants and mock trial training sessions, during which migrant smuggling cases were studied and trials simulated.

In Jordan, UNODC organized three workshops to support the efforts of the national authorities to more effectively combat and prevent the trafficking in persons, including (i) a basic training workshop on TIP indicators, national and international frameworks and interviewing skills for new law enforcement officials, (ii) a training workshop on legal sentencing and prosecution of TIP cases aimed at strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers on the legal aspects, investigation, interviews and preparation of criminal case files in line with national legislation and international standards, and (iii) a mock trial training aimed at responding to the technical capacity building needs in terms of interrogation and prosecution, case file preparation and management before the court, evidence collection, protection of TIP victims, as well as inter-agency coordination. UNODC also supported the Jordanian Government in finalizing the National Strategy on Anti-Human Trafficking and in amending the Anti-Human Trafficking Law, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year.



As part of UNODC's efforts to assist the Libyan authorities in enhancing their criminal justice response to TIP and SOM cases, UNODC organised two basic and advanced training workshops for 23 Libyan law enforcement officers and prosecutors in Tunisia. During the basic trainings, the participants learned about the concepts of TIP and SOM and how to identify, investigate and prosecute such cases while ensuring assistance and protection to the victims. During the advanced training, participants worked extensively on real life-inspired scenarios identifying and differentiating between actors responsible for trafficking and smuggling networks, trafficked victims and smuggled migrants. Participants were also trained on the use of advanced investigation techniques and forensic tools relevant to the Libyan context.



In 2018, UNODC started its collaboration with Sudan and organised a first workshop for 17 Sudanese law enforcement officers and criminal justice practitioners to strengthen their capacities in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases. Participants concluded the workshop with recommendations to organise a specialized training session for investigators on the investigation of TIP cases. UNODC also resumed its partnership with South Sudan this year by delivering a workshop on identifying and investigating cases of trafficking in persons in Juba, aiming to raise awareness on the importance of UNTOC and its supplementing Protocols at the domestic level to support South Sudan to accede to the Convention.

Based on the updated *Manual for Judges* tailored to the Tunisian law 2016-61 on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking, which was adopted in August 2016, UNODC, in partnership with the Magistrate Training Institute and the National Committee Against Trafficking in Persons, organized a training for 160 Tunisian judges to help them identify and better understand TIP and SOM cases in partnership with the Magistrate Training Institute and the National Committee Against Trafficking in Persons. In an effort to reach out and expand capacity-building for law enforcement officials, UNODC delivered four training workshops for 104 judicial police officers, police instructors and border police offices from 19 Tunisian



Governorates. The workshops focused on the identification and investigation techniques and referral of trafficking in persons cases with a special focus on the protection of victims.



In its approach to engage with all relevant stakeholders, including non-state actors, to effectively address TIP and SOM cases, UNODC cooperated with civil society organisations in Morocco and journalists in Algeria and Sudan. In Morocco, more than 92 state and non-state actors working on the provision of assistance and protection participated in workshops organized by UNODC, increasing their knowledge on the identification of and assistance to victims of TIP in selected regions across Morocco (Oujda, Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Marrakech, Fez, and Agadir). The workshops were attended by representatives from the Regional Council for Human Rights and l'Entraide Nationale. A total of 85 journalists in Algeria and Sudan benefited from awareness raising workshops. In Algeria, 31 journalists (including 12 women) participated in a workshop on trafficking in persons (mentioned above under Algeria). In Sudan, UNODC conducted two awareness raising trainings for 54 journalists in collaboration with the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (NCCT), using the UNODC *'Human Trafficking Toolkit for Journalists'* to strengthen their capacity in reporting on TIP and SOM cases.

Under the *'Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants'* (GLO.ACT) project and with the cooperation of the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons and the International Cooperation and Human Rights Division in the Office of the Egyptian Prosecutor General, UNODC organized the first *'Africa- Europe Prosecutors Conference on International Judicial Cooperation on Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling'*. This regional conference aimed at bringing together prosecutors from various African (North Africa and Sub-Sahara) and European countries, as well as representatives from regional and international organisations,



in order to create a platform for comprehensive information sharing on the current situation of trafficked victims and migrant smuggling networks in countries of origin, transit and destination, to discuss the challenges in investigating and prosecuting such crimes, and the practical solutions to overcome these challenges through international cooperation in criminal matters. As a result, the Conference adopted the Sharm el Sheikh Declaration, through which participating countries pledged to enhance international cooperation in relation to combating transnational organized crime, in particular TIP and SOM, but also related to associated crimes, such as money-laundering. Another notable outcome was the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Egypt and Mozambique on international cooperation regarding the prosecution of criminal cases.



On the World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 30 July 2018, Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia joined the Global Blue Heart Campaign, which aims at raising awareness on the crime of Trafficking in Persons and on the plight of victims. The campaign encourages the active engagement of state and non-state actors in the fight against trafficking in persons, such as CSOs, the private sector and individual citizens. On the same day, the Tunisian Government, officially launched the National Strategy to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons during a ceremony attended by all actors involved in its implementation. This National Strategy was formally adopted by the Tunisian Government on 1 June 2018 and is based on 4 pillars: Prevention, Prosecution, Protection and Partnership.

Under the *Initiative to Build National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking in the Arab Countries*, UNODC supported the Gulf countries and their designated national committees in identifying national needs to better deal with human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Based on these assessments, several tailor-made capacity-building initiatives were initiated for law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, predominantly in Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, including for journalists in Bahrain. In addition, UNODC is working together with Qatar's National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking on the development of a National Action Plan on combatting trafficking in persons and continued to support the capacity-building activities of this committee. In this regard, members of the National Committee, employees of the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs, judges and prosecutors, law enforcement officers, victim care and support providers, journalists as well as journalism students were trained, with the aim of establishing thematic teams of

trainers capable to disseminate knowledge in accordance with the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol and internationally-recognized good practices. Additional activities in the field of combating and preventing human trafficking and migrant smuggling included a ToT programme on combatting TIP with the Dubai Police and the organization of a symposium on TIP in Oman, which was attended by more than 100 officials from various agencies and covered a variety of topics, including the global framework for combating trafficking in persons; basic concepts and legal references; proactive cyber investigations; the respective roles of investigators, prosecutors and judges; as well as victim protection and referral. Worth mentioning is also that as a result of UNODC's partnership with Bahrain over the past years, the Kingdom of Bahrain became the first Arab country to reach Tier 1 in the US State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report this year, meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking according to the report.

#### Outcome 4:

**National authorities are better able to develop threat assessments and improve their technical and specialised policing capacity**

#### Implementation Update

##### *Threat assessment capacity and criminal information analysis*



Under the project '*Strengthening criminal intelligence analysis capacities in the MENA region*', UNODC cooperated with Algeria to strengthen intelligence analysis capacities of relevant law enforcement agencies. In this context, UNODC built capacities of a pool of 20 analysts through theoretical and practical training and the provision of intelligence analysis software. The five best analysts from this group participated in a ToT course and are now training their peers within their respective institutions. UNODC also delivered theoretical and practical training on intelligence analysis to seven officials in Jordan from the General Intelligence Directorate (GID) and the Public Security Directorate (PSD), using UNODC training manuals that had been translated

into Arabic and adapted to the local context and existing capacities for that purpose.

##### *Forensics and crime scene investigation*

In Palestine, under the project '*Forensic Service, Human Resources, and Governance Development Assistance for the Palestinian Authority*', UNODC has been supporting the Government of the State of Palestine in developing its capacity in forensic medicine, forensic science and forensic governance since 2011.



During 2018, UNODC continued to support Palestinian doctors who obtained higher specialty degrees in forensics at the University of Jordan. Six doctors graduated in forensics in 2017 (including one female) and in July 2018 a seventh doctor obtained his degree while another doctor continued his studies and will graduate in pathology in 2019. In addition, five of the forensic doctors received training on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases through a work placement at St Mary's Sexual Assault Referral Centre in Manchester (UK) and 21 forensic science laboratory staff (including four women) continued their specialized training in forensic science. UNODC training and

mentoring on quality management, firearms, tool mark evidence examination and drug analysis (delivered by regional and international experts) is ongoing. In this context, additional training on Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry (GCMS) operations were delivered to the drug examination section under the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL). Furthermore, UNODC facilitated a two-week study visit for two firearm experts to the United States in March 2018.

In May 2018, three external consultants conducted a *Maintenance of Certification (MOC)* assessment mission to the Palestinian Forensic Science Laboratory. The assessment mission focused on the quality management system and the technical competencies of the forensic scientists in the different sections (drug and chemicals, firearm and tool mark, documents). The assessment resulted in providing the laboratory with suggested recommendations needed to receive international accreditation, including focusing on the validation of procedures for each section and on the external certification of the competencies of the forensic scientists.



The FSL staff received national recognition from the judiciary, including judges and public prosecutors, since its official opening in November 2016. Since then, the Laboratory receives an average of 100 to 150 cases per month, mainly from the Office of the Public Prosecution.

In Tunisia, UNODC provided awareness raising workshops regarding forensic sciences, the importance of crime scene preservation and the forensic chain of custody to 366 participants in 2018. UNODC also finalised a train the trainers programme on crime scene investigation management and chain of custody (officially approved by the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health) and furnished and equipped a dedicated space at the Internal Security Forces (ISF) Academy of Salamambo / Carthage-Byrsa where the ToT programme will be conducted.

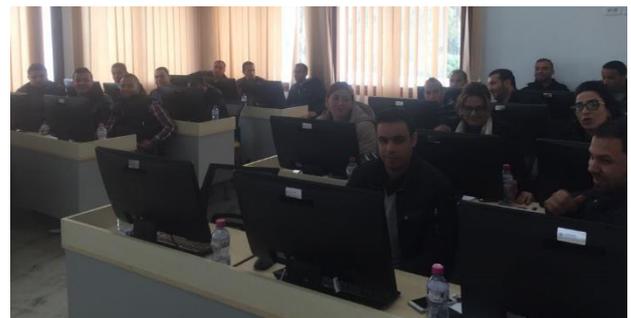


In addition, UNODC developed three specialised curricula for the ToT programme, one for first responders and support personnel, one for crime scene experts, and one for judiciary personnel. Fifty selected officials, including officers from several ISF academies, such as the National Guard, the National Police and the Civil Protection as well as officials from the Ministry of Justice and Health were trained as active trainers (16 officials on the first and second curriculum and 18 on the third curriculum). This approach will exponentially increase forensic capacity in the country as trained trainers will be able to train a substantial number of officials in the long-term.

During 2018, UNODC also supported the preparation of a 'Recommendations Guide', which compiles all documents and tools developed through the two technical committees established under this project, including proposed legislative texts and SOPs and guidelines. This manual together with a training manual will be officially handed over to the national counterparts by the end of the year.

### Cybercrime

In 2018, UNODC continued to build on previous achievements in the field of combatting cybercrime in Tunisia, including the creation of two cybercrime training classrooms and the delivery of equipment for the Digital Forensics Laboratory, the legislative review for cybercrime related offenses. 429 officials from the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were trained on the different aspects of cybercrime investigations, by organising eight practical trainings on the procedures and techniques to approach digital evidence within a criminal investigation; rendering expert testimonies in court; approaching digital evidence within a crime scene; cybercrime criminal investigation; digital evidence within a court case; digital evidence within a criminal investigation; crypto-currency investigations; and digital evidence and cryptocurrency in regard to international cooperation. UNODC also developed a training curriculum, which has been integrated in the basic training of law enforcement officers using trainers, who have been trained by UNODC experts. This approach enables sustainability within the country and elevates Tunisia to a leadership position in North Africa in the area of countering-cybercrime.



Furthermore, UNODC organized a joint training workshop on cybercrime for Jordanian officers, thereby expanding activities in this field to Jordan. The Jordanian delegation participating in the training included 10 officers from the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), the General Intelligence Directorate (GID), the special branch of the Public Security Directorate and from the Forensics and Criminal Evidence Department and 10 officers from the Tunisian Ministry of Interior. The workshop aimed at providing the participants with background and basics of cybercrime investigations through

open digital resources and the dark web. This training also lay the foundation for further advanced training using the newly procured *IBM-Notebook II software* – UNODC delivered seven such information intelligence software licenses to the Jordanian Cybercrime Unit at the CID this year and provided a two-week advanced training to 14 officers from this Unit on digital evidence investigation using the new software.

In addition, UNODC developed audio-visual awareness raising material for the Cybercrime Unit, to be used for public awareness raising on cybercrime in general, threats and risks as well as on preventative measures that can be taken to avoid becoming a victim of cyberattacks and/or hacking.

In Bahrain, a new partnership between UNODC and the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute (JLSI) was launched in January 2018 with a common objective of better understanding the roles of all relevant stakeholders and enhancing the coordination among them. Under this partnership, UNODC provided a training on financial cybercrimes for the members of the national inter-agency working groups on cybercrime and anti-corruption, including judges, prosecutors and senior law enforcement officials.

## SUB-PROGRAMME II: COUNTERING TERRORISM

Project Title – Ongoing	Region/ Country	Duration
Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism	Regional	2008-2019
<b>Outcome 1:</b>		
<b>National authorities more effectively respond to terrorism using criminal justice measures</b>		
<b>Implementation Update</b>		
<p>In 2018, the UNODC counter-terrorism portfolio continued to expand into new areas, UNODC delivered technical assistance across the region on countering terrorism activities targeting critical infrastructure; countering the threat of the dual use of chemical material; countering violent extremism; investigation and adjudication; preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; countering financing of terrorism; countering Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF); and supporting victims of terrorist acts. Furthermore, UNODC supported the improvement of international cooperation in criminal matters.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div> <p><b><i>Legal Frameworks</i></b></p> <p>a) <u><i>Countering terrorist activities targeting critical infrastructure</i></u></p> <p>To assist Member States in implementing relevant international instruments, such as the UN Security Council Resolution 2341 (2017)<sup>8</sup>, and to respond to the growing terrorist threats towards critical infrastructure, UNODC supported Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen in the development of national strategies for the physical protection of critical infrastructure and key assets. In addition, UNODC provided technical assistance to these countries enhancing their response to relevant terrorist threats.</p> <p>b) <u><i>Countering the threat of the dual use of chemical material for terrorism purposes</i></u></p> <p>UNODC continued to support Iraq to strengthen its capacities to prevent the use of chemicals that can be used for producing Irregular Explosive Devices (IEDs). To this effect, UNODC trained relevant officials on crime scene management methods related to IEDs (which is part of the forensic examination methods). UNODC also continued to support the Iraqi authorities with regards to <i>the dual use of chemical materials</i> and in the development of a national strategy to regulate the dealing in chemicals of dual use, including the use, selling, transfer, and export of chemicals.</p> <p>c) <u><i>Countering violent extremism</i></u></p> <p>Building on previous efforts to develop a regional approach to promote and support the criminalization of acts that facilitate the spread of supportive ideas of violent extremism, UNODC resumed its technical assistance in this field by launching the UNODC Counter-Terrorism online training platform on '<i>Radicalization in a Prison Setting: what support for prison and probation sector practitioners in their role to prevent radicalization?</i>' in Tunisia.</p> <p><b><i>Investigations and Adjudication</i></b></p> <p>UNODC continued to effectively support Member States to strengthen their cooperation in criminal matters by establishing mechanisms to help facilitate requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition, which play an</p> </div> </div>		

<sup>8</sup> The UN Security Council Resolution 2341 was adopted in 2017 reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations.



essential role in the prosecution of terrorist cases that transcend national borders. In this context, UNODC organized several technical assistance activities, including a regional workshop in Egypt for the MENA countries on strengthening international cooperation to counter the FTF threat and a national training workshop for Algeria on international cooperation in FTF-related cases. UNODC also provided advanced technical assistance on specialized aspects of criminal investigation, including a training on terrorist crime scene investigation for Libyan officials (organized in Morocco) and a training on open source internet investigations and criminal intelligence analysis for officials from Iraq,

Jordan and Lebanon. Moreover, in the framework of cooperation with academic institutions, UNODC organized a train the trainer workshop for the Moroccan Institute for Judges on rule of law based criminal justice responses to terrorism; trained Iraqi lawyers on the admissibility of digital evidence and organized a study visit for Libyan judges from the High Judicial Institute to Italy.

During 2018, UNODC also launched a regional initiative on ‘*Strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters against Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region*’, which is a complementary component of the *UNODC Global Initiative on Criminal Justice Responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters*. In this context, several regional coordination workshops of the Multi-Agency Task Force (MATF) for the MENA region took place in Jordan and Lebanon. In addition, an online group for the MENA MATF on the new UNODC counter-terrorism online platform was developed.

### **Preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes**

UNODC intensified its work to strengthen the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners to prevent the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes by delivering a series of specialized trainings in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. Participants were trained mainly on how to extract evidence from online sources and the dark web. The trainings focused on open source investigation methods, the use of digital evidence, and countering online recruitments for terrorist purposes.



### **Countering financing of terrorism (CFT)**

With regard to countering the financing of terrorism, UNODC focused its assistance during 2018 on the legal aspects, including on the promotion of the ratification and implementation of relevant international legal instruments, in particular the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In this context, UNODC delivered three technical assistance workshops on various CFT issues across the region, including on (i) cross-border cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism financing, freeze assets and implement the UN Security Council Resolution 1267/1989; (ii) mutual legal assistance in CFT related cases; (iii) the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of CFT cases; (iv) possible links between financing of terrorism and transnational organized crime, and the implementation of international legal frameworks related to CFT; (v) enhancing the capacity of Financial Investigations Units to suppress the financing of terrorism; (vi) the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism through illicit trafficking in cultural property; (vii) countering terrorism financing using crypto currencies<sup>9</sup>, and (viii) on enhancing the capacity to conduct strategic, operational and tactical analysis of financial intelligence. In addition, UNODC organized a sub-regional training in cooperation with the Financial Units in Egypt and Lebanon for officials from the Iraqi Financial Unit.

### **Countering Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF)**

Under the initiative on ‘*Strengthening the legal regime against foreign terrorist fighters in the MENA region*’, UNODC strengthened the capacities of 215 criminal justice and law enforcement officers in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen to better respond to the emerging FTF threat. Activities focused on tackling normative and administrative challenges related to the FTF threat and on operational challenges of the rule of law-based investigations in FTF-related cases.



<sup>9</sup> For more information, please see Outcome 3.

### **Supporting victims of terrorism acts**

During 2018, UNODC also continued to provide support to victims of terrorist acts through tailor-made technical assistance programmes providing legal and psychological support to victims, with the objective to help them to overcome traumas and to facilitate access to justice. In this regard, UNODC trained 10 victims, including one female, in Iraq and trained 35 law enforcement officers, including 11 women, in Morocco on supporting victims of terrorism and providing criminal justice responses that include special procedures for women forcibly involved in terrorist activities.

## **SUB-PROGRAMME III: COMBATING CORRUPTION AND FINANCIAL CRIMES**

<b>Project Title – Ongoing</b>	<b>Region/ Country</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML) <sup>10</sup>	Global	2008-2019
Action against Corruption in the MENA region	Regional	2017-2021
Supporting Measures to combat Corruption and Money Laundering, and to foster Asset Recovery in Egypt	Egypt	2011-2018
Assistance for promoting Transparency and Integrity and strengthening Anti-Corruption Measures in Libya	Libya	2009-2019

### **Outcome 1:**

### **National authorities more effectively combat corruption and promote integrity**

#### **Implementation Update**

**UNITED  
AGAINST  
CORRUPTION**



In 2018, UNODC continued to provide support under its comprehensive regional anti-corruption sub-programme, which was launched in 2017. It covers a wide range of interventions, notably on corruption prevention, criminalization, asset confiscation and management, investigation, and internal oversight mechanisms amongst others.

Under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), UNODC is providing continuous support to Member States in the implementation of the Convention. During 2018, UNODC support to countries in the region focused on the Second Cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism. The Office provided technical assistance to national anti-corruption authorities in Qatar and Kuwait on the drafting of their national anti-corruption strategies and trained the anti-corruption authority 'Nazaha' and other national key stakeholder in Kuwait on procedural and other measures to protect witnesses, victims and experts and other reporting persons, in accordance with articles 32, 33 and 37 of the Convention and similar provisions comprised in the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). Egypt submitted the UNCAC Second Cycle Review report to UNODC HQ in June 2018, and the evaluation process will be finalized during the first half of 2019.



In the field of countering corruption and promoting integrity, UNODC continued to support the relevant Egyptian authorities in investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption. In this context, UNODC trained 27 public prosecutors through real-life scenarios on the various stages of the investigation of corruption cases such as the preparation of the investigation plan, reviewing and analysing the evidence as well as collecting information and interviewing witnesses and possible targets. The use of real-life scenarios in these trainings allowed the trainees to experience these stages from different perspectives – both as prosecutors and as witnesses.

UNODC also continued its cooperation with the Egyptian Administrative Control Authority (ACA) and the Egyptian Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Combating Unit (EMLCU). To increase public awareness on

<sup>10</sup> Activities under this the project relate to activities under Sub-programme II and Sub-programme III.

corruption and money-laundering issues, UNODC developed five infographic animated videos. The videos showed the efforts undertaken by Egypt in cooperation with UNODC to combat corruption and provided information on the UNCAC and on available preventative measures such as the code of conduct and the role of citizens in countering corruption and money-laundering. The videos will be published on the websites of ACA and the EMLCU as well as on the Facebook page of the media campaign<sup>11</sup>. In addition, UNODC organized three major events at Cairo, Alexandria and Asyut Universities in cooperation with ACA to sensitize and educate students on the role they can play in preventing and countering corruption on campus. Through these events, 750 students learned about Egypt's Anti-Corruption Strategy, the Student's Code of Conduct, and about measures applied in Egypt to counter corruption. These events also served as a platform where students could share their thoughts and ideas with both ACA and UNODC.



In Lebanon, UNODC worked together with UNDP and the World Bank to raise awareness on the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and its implementation plan. During a workshop in September 2018, UN agencies and the World Bank explored their role in combating corruption in Lebanon and furthering the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and analyzed present challenges and opportunities in this regard. The workshop resulted in the development of a joint UN-World Bank action-oriented strategic framework and an agreement on the next steps, including reaching out to strategic donors in a one UN fund-raising approach.

UNODC organized a Libyan Expert Roundtable in Tunisia in cooperation with the National Social and Economic Development Board and other relevant authorities to discuss national priorities regarding corruption and money-laundering. As a result of this roundtable, a number of recommendations were adopted on the basis of which an action plan was developed outlining the next needed steps to be taken to address the challenges the country is facing with regards to corruption and money laundering. Furthermore, UNODC had several consultations and expert meetings with relevant counterparts and actors to resume its support under the project 'Enhancing Transparency and Integrity and Strengthening Anti-Corruption Measures', which was suspended in 2011 due to the revolution.



Under the UNDP Rule of Law project 'Sawasya' in the State of Palestine, a UNODC expert delivered a one-week training to members of the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC), prosecutors and to members of the Financial Investigation Unit on the investigation of anti-corruption cases. Following the training, UNODC also participated in an assessment mission to evaluate the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and identify the needs of the PACC. Based on the assessment results, UNODC and UNDP will jointly develop a comprehensive anti-corruption project for Palestine.

In Tunisia, UNODC supported the development of the draft strategy for the prevention of corruption in judicial institutions through a three-day workshop on the implementation of Article 11 of the UNCAC in April 2018. Furthermore, UNODC supported the development of the *Code of Conduct (CoC)* for the staff of the Tunisian Prison Administration by providing expertise to the drafting committee and by consulting with over 200 relevant actors across the country on the content of the CoC and collecting recommendations and suggestions for amendments to the draft CoC.

**Outcome 2:**

**National criminal asset recovery and management systems more effectively support judicial proceedings**

**Implementation Update**

No activities have been carried out under this outcome during 2018.

**Outcome 3:**

**National authorities more effectively counter money laundering and conduct effective financial investigations**

**Implementation Update**

<sup>11</sup> The media campaigns were aired in 2016 and 2017.

During 2018, UNODC continued its support to improve inter-agency cooperation between the EMLCU and other relevant agencies. Six senior EMLCU officials were sent on a mission to the Netherlands to explore the Dutch FIU, its organization and modus operandi. During the mission, the six officials could also exchange practical experience and knowledge concerning the use of the Anti-Money Laundering Electronic System (goAML). The meetings between the Dutch and Egyptian officials also helped to build relations facilitating future cooperation and provided a platform for high-level discussions on policies and institutional modernization.

UNODC continued its support with regards to the operationalization of the goAML system, which was installed in 2016. After the testing phase, the system went live on 5 August 2018. UNODC supported the launching of the system, including the preparation of a launching plan in order to secure a smooth transition to the new system. As a result, all banks, financial institutions and money transfer services, such as Western Union, are now connected and are thus able to submit suspicious transaction reports electronically, thereby making them available to the FIU in a shorter period of time.



In addition, UNODC delivered capacity building to a variety of banking and non-banking institutions in Egypt as well as to relevant law enforcement agencies. During 2018, UNODC trained 42 officials from the Central Bank, the EMLCU and from law enforcement agencies on cryptocurrencies and open source investigations and 27 senior EMLCU and law enforcement officials on strategic analysis, including on how to produce high-quality strategic analysis products in the context of money laundering and financing of terrorism based on the

strategic analysis course developed for FIUs by the Egmont Group. In order to increase the awareness on money-laundering crimes and on how to detect and prevent them, UNODC informed approximately 200 senior and middle management staff at relevant banking and non-banking institutions on the key concepts of money laundering crimes, financing of terrorism and associated risks as well as on indicators for suspicious transactions and their reporting modalities. These sessions also touched upon how perpetrators use financial institutions to conceal illicit profits and provided a platform for networking between the EMLCU and non-banking institutions and an opportunity to share challenges on detecting and reporting suspicious transactions.

In the Gulf region, UNODC continued its assistance in addressing the risks posed by illicit financial flows, with a focus on money laundering and financing of terrorism in the UAE. During 2018, the Office advanced the development of goAML in cooperation with the relevant Emirati authorities, including the FIU and delivered practical training and technical advice to respond more effectively to financial disruption.

#### SUBPROGRAMME IV: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION

Project Title – Ongoing	Region/ Country	Duration
UNODC-UNICEF Global Programme on Violence Against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Global	2015-2019
Global Prison Challenges Programme	Global	2016-2021
Doha Declaration Global Programme (Promoting a Culture of Lawfulness)	Global	2018-2019
Support to Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform	Global	2008-2018
Strengthening Prison Management and fostering the Social Reintegration of Offenders in line with Relevant International Standards and Norms	Regional	2016-2020
Improving Prevention and Criminal Justice Response to Violence against Women and Girls in the MENA Region	Regional	2018-2022
Improving the Criminal Justice Response to Violence against Women in Egypt	Egypt	2014-2018
Support to the Process of Criminal Justice Reform in Libya	Libya	2007-2018

**Outcome 1:  
Member States develop and implement crime prevention strategies**

**Implementation Update**

Nothing to report during 2018.

**Outcome 2:  
Strengthened capacities of criminal justice systems enable them to provide better access to justice for children and to prevent and respond to violence against children**

**Implementation Update**

During 2018, UNODC supported juvenile justice reform in Egypt, Lebanon and Palestine, with a strong focus on rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law, including children charged with offences related to terrorism and violent extremism.

Given the urgency of the matter – as an increasing number of children are being recruited and exploited by violent and extremist groups – and upon request of the Member States, UNODC developed a handbook on ‘*Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups*’ in 2017 and is currently in the process of producing three related training manuals on the following topics: (i) prevention of child recruitment by terrorist and violent extremist groups; (ii) justice responses for children as victims, witnesses, and alleged offenders; (iii) the rehabilitation and reintegration of these children. In December 2018, a regional workshop will be organized for policymakers and criminal justice practitioners from Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia in order to test and pilot these training manuals.



In Egypt, UNODC built on the success of the past years and further expanded its assistance to closed, semi-closed and open institutions for juveniles across Egypt. As of this year, UNODC has the official approval from the Ministry of Social Solidarity to provide assistance to ten selected institutions. To date, seven selected institutions in Alexandria, Bani Suef, Cairo, Giza and Dakahlia, housing a total of 675 children, received assistance; by the end of the year, UNODC expects to reach additional three institutions. As a direct result, 300 children benefited from reintegration services during 2018, including legal, educational, medical and economic support. Out of these 300 children, 106 were reunited with their families.



UNODC upgraded vocational workshops on carpentry and welding and established a greenhouse in the Bani Suef institution, which were officially handed over to the authorities in July 2018. In addition, UNODC assisted the management of this institution in developing training, production and marketing plans for the upgraded workshops. UNODC also assessed the Giza institution regarding the needs for upgrading workshops and rehabilitation

programmes. The implementation was, however, put on hold due to a change in the institution’s management. UNODC held additional consultations with the new management to verify the needs identified previously and also developed a joint work plan together with other agencies and donors providing assistance to this institution to avoid duplication of efforts. The upgrading of workshops will start at the end of 2018.



Furthermore, UNODC upgraded medical clinics in the institutions in Bani Suef and in Giza, including refurbishment and provision of medical equipment and supplies as well as the establishment of isolation wards for potential patients with infectious diseases. Medical staff will receive training once the health sensitization material, developed by UNODC in 2017, has been approved and printed.

In January 2018, UNODC introduced an edutainment approach in five institutions (in two institutions in Dakahlia, one for boys and one for girls, in two institutions in Greater Cairo and in one institution in Alexandria).

This approach provides activities for children that are both educational and entertaining and have been proven to promote positive social and moral values.

UNODC also undertook several activities in order to increase the sustainability of the support provided to reintegration and rehabilitation programmes in Egypt. Inter alia, UNODC developed a reintegration database so that all rehabilitation and reintegration interventions undertaken can easily be documented and the progress of the children monitored. UNODC field coordinators and partner NGO staff (who are placed in the respective institutions) received training on data entry and the registration of data on successfully reintegrated children is ongoing. UNODC also supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity to develop an internal inspection mechanism and related standards for all social care institutions. The internal statute of the Institution for Young Male Offenders in Marg, including the restructuring of its human resources system, which were reviewed by the Ministry of Social Solidarity with UNODC support last year is currently awaiting approval. In addition, UNODC refurbished and equipped three probation offices and created linkages between the partner NGO and probation offices in seven governorates to further increase the knowledge on the UNODC reintegration approach.



In Lebanon, UNODC continued to support the authorities to better respond to the needs of children charged with offences related to violent extremism, including terrorism. Based on the results of an assessment of the current experience with detained children charged with such offences at Roumieh prison, UNODC developed risk-assessment tools and related forms, which are now being used systematically at the admission of every child charged with offences related to violent extremism, including terrorism. UNODC also developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) on the process of assessing the level of risk of prisoners charged with such offences, including a more specific SOP on the step by step procedure. To systematise this procedure, UNODC produced an e-module and trained a data entry officer on its use. Furthermore, a psychologist was put in place to be present during the admission and evaluation of these children to ensure that the necessary support is provided, including in-depth follow-up if necessary.

Once in detention, and in addition to individual psychotherapy, children charged with offences related to violent extremism, participate in two psychosocial group intervention sessions per month. At present, each group consists of 12 children and young adults (as detainees remain in the juvenile wing until the age of 21). These children and young adults also participate in various rehabilitation activities and vocational trainings, for example on horticulture, car mechanics, blacksmith, home appliances and electricity.



In order to ensure a common understanding to the approach adopted towards inmates, in particular children charged with terrorism-related offences, UNODC organized a workshop for all stakeholders, including representatives from the Ministry of Justice and Social Affairs, prison staff (ISF), and NGO staff working at Roumieh prison. Inter alia, UNODC presented the recently introduced procedures, rehabilitation, reintegration and psycho-social support programmes, and discussed the increasing phenomenon of violent extremism and radicalization and the risks and dangers that extremist prisoners can pose if not managed well.

In addition to UNODC’s work on prevention of violent extremism, the Office refurbished the juvenile wing at Roumieh, including repaint coating and adjustment of electrical wiring. Children enrolled in respective workshops assisted in these refurbishment works as part of their vocational training. Renovation of the cafeteria at the car repair workshop is ongoing (children enrolled in the car repair workshop are outside of the juvenile wing during the entire day and thus a cafeteria was built to provide food and beverages during the day). Around 20 girls detained at the Moubadara closed institution for girls in Dahr el Backek also participated in rehabilitation programmes, such as dance therapy sessions, which have proven to be very successful, as well as in vocational trainings on sewing and cosmetology. In 2018, UNODC started the construction of a separate juvenile detention centre at the Warwar facility; children and juveniles currently at the juvenile wing at the Roumieh prison are expected to be transferred to this new facility by the end of 2019.

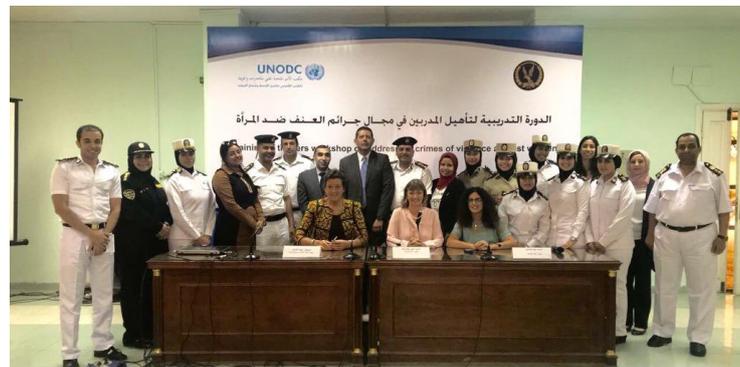


In Palestine, UNODC, in close cooperation with the Higher Council for Youth and Sport, delivered two training of trainer courses on building the resilience of at-risk youth, one for summer camp instructors and one for sports school instructors. The ToT programme is part of UNODC’s global youth crime prevention initiative ‘Line Up, Live Up’ that builds on the power of sports as a tool for peace and aims to promote sports and related activities to prevent crime, violence and drug use and strengthen life skills of youth. Up to October 2018, 26 summer camp instructors and 30 sports school instructors received training and the ‘Line Up, Live Up’

initiative was launched in summer camps, so far benefitting 300 Palestinian teenagers (both boys and girls). By the end of 2018, the initiative will also be launched in 30 schools in the West Bank targeting around 600 youth.

**Outcome 3:  
Gender-sensitive criminal justice systems are in place and a strengthened criminal justice response is provided to combat violence against women**

**Implementation Update**



UNODC is part of three UN joint initiatives together with UNFPA, UN Women, WHO, UNDP in order to improve the situation of women and girls subject to violence and the criminal justice procedures when dealing with violence against women and girls (VAWG) cases, one regional initiative and one national programme; the regional initiative, the ‘Joint Action for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls in the Arab States Region’ is targeting Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Morocco and the national one, the

‘UN Joint Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence and Combating GBV in Egypt: A coordinated prevention and protection approach’ is targeting Egypt. Under the regional initiative, UNODC provided forensic and IT equipment to the specialized medical assistance and support facility of the Charles Nicolle Hospital in Tunisia.

Furthermore, UNODC is supporting the Government of Egypt to develop fair and effective procedures to deal with cases of VAWG, and thus to ensure a victim-centred approach as well as a fair and just prosecution of perpetrators. In this context, UNODC trained more than 300 criminal justice practitioners (police, prosecutors, judges and forensic doctors) during 2018, based on the UNODC training handbooks developed in 2016 to improve the handling of violence against women and girls’ cases.

UNODC also provided the Egyptian Forensic Medicine Authority with medical equipment, inter alia, safety showers, weight balances and water baths, to facilitate receiving the ISO certificate, which will facilitate the work of clinics allowing them to meet international standards. The National Council for Women has been provided with two servers with their related equipment in order to sustain the functioning of the Complaint Offices' system and database.

In Palestine, a joint project between UN Women, UNFPA, UN Habitat and UNODC was officially launched on 'Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls in the West Bank and Gaza'. The objective of the project is to establish a biological screening section within the forensic science laboratory to analyse biological evidence collected on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases, the sensitization of criminal justice actors and law enforcement personnel to VAWG, as well as the improvement of cooperation among the various stakeholders involved in the handling of SGBV cases, including medical staff.



**Outcome 4:  
National authorities enhance access to legal aid**

**Implementation Update**

No activities have been carried out under this outcome during 2018.

**Outcome 5:  
Justice and law enforcement authorities cooperate more effectively**

**Implementation Update**

UNODC supported the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior in Bahrain towards bringing criminal justice responses closer in line with relevant international instruments. In this regard, UNODC has been closely engaged in a comprehensive capacity development initiative, primarily targeting judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers. Six inter-agency working groups, each one covering a different area of the criminal justice system (cybercrime, anti-corruption and financial crimes, trafficking in persons, alternatives to imprisonment, juvenile justice, and the protection of victims of violence) are currently enrolled in tailored ToT programmes. One of the main objectives of these programmes is to foster a better understanding of the role of each law enforcement and judicial entity involved, and to enhance coordination among them.

**Outcome 6:  
Prison systems operate in line with relevant United Nations standards and norms, and effectively contribute to reducing recidivism and addressing violent extremism in prisons**

**Implementation Update**

In 2018, UNODC scaled up its efforts to assist MENA countries in addressing the global prison crisis and provided technical assistance across the region. With the main objective to address prison overcrowding and improve prison conditions, UNODC is promoting the effective use of alternatives to imprisonment and non-custodial measures.



As a first step, UNODC initiated a regional stocktaking exercise of relevant national laws, policies and practices in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco in order to understand the current situation, the existing legal and policy framework, the practices and institutional capacity as well as to identify gaps and obstacles for using alternatives to imprisonment in the six countries. This will result in a better understanding of legal frameworks, policies and practices on alternatives to imprisonment in the region and lay the foundation for evidence-based and tailored technical assistance.

In the framework of the joint capacity development initiative with the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute of Bahrain, UNODC conducted a follow-up workshop with judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers as well as employees of the Ministry of Justice (29 participants including three women) on the use of alternative penalties at the sentencing stage. While learning practically about international standards and good practices in this specific area, through several exercises and case studies, the participants were able to share their concerns regarding challenges faced in implementing the new law. The workshop gave an opportunity to present the experiences of other countries, in particular The Netherlands, in overcoming similar challenges.

In Jordan, UNODC, in cooperation with the Correction and Rehabilitation Centres Department (CRCDD), developed a five-year national action plan focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, including high-risk prisoners aiming to reduce the overcrowding and recidivism inside the prisons.

In Lebanon, UNODC expanded its assistance to improve prison conditions – in addition to Roumieh prison, the Office is now also supporting the Barbar Khazen prison for women, the Zahle and Tripoli prison. Health kits improving prison hygiene were distributed to around 2,925 inmates (children, men, women and mentally ill persons) across all prisons in Lebanon, including detention facilities at the Military Court.



UNODC conducted assessments at the Zahle and Tripoli prisons and has identified the gaps and needs with regards to both infrastructure and rehabilitation services. Prison cells at the Military Court were refurbished and equipped with an audio-visual system, a washing and a drying machine. As additional support to the prison kitchen at Roumieh (established last year), UNODC procured a food distribution vehicle for the transport of food to all buildings at Roumieh ensuring food safety. Likewise, the bread oven was fully renovated. Similarly, UNODC started refurbishments of the kitchen at the Barbar Khazen prison.

UNODC also provided further support to rehabilitation and psychosocial activities at the Casa Blue, the wing dedicated to mentally-ill inmates at Roumieh, increasing their time spent outside in the promenade area (established with UNODC support last year) or involved in creative and/or sport activities.

The data management system *Basem*, which was amended last year to allow for the generation of reliable data and information on high-risk children in detention at the Roumieh prison and to classify them accordingly, was upgraded to also include adult high-risk prisoners. In addition, UNODC developed an e-module, which is directly linked to *Basem* and can extract data from this system as well as from new admissions and evaluation forms to generate reports supporting the decision-making process for the management of high-risk prisoners and in preparation for releases.



In 2017, a tripartite understanding was reached between the Algerian General Directorate for Prisons and Reintegration, the Libyan Ministry of Justice and UNODC to provide specialized training to Libyan prison officials. Under this framework, UNODC facilitated a two-month training programme from December 2017 to February 2018 for Libyan prison staff at the Algerian National School of the Prison Administration, covering the following areas: (i) punitive policies; (ii) safety and security in prisons; (iii) rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, (iv) treatment of prisoners, including women, children and violent extremist prisoners; and (v) training (ToT) and methodologies. The training programme included theory and field training at two different prisons (old and new) and yielded important results. An important change of attitude towards prisoners was observed among participating officials.

Following the implementation of this training programme, UNODC received an official request from the Libyan Judicial Police to continue supporting the reform of the Libyan prison system, in partnership with the Algerian authorities. Algeria, in turn, reiterated its readiness to continue working with UNODC in support of Libya. Undertaking an assessment of prison conditions in Libya and a comprehensive training for prison managers have been agreed upon as next steps for all parties.



On 24 February 2018, the Libyan Judicial Police made a public announcement, inviting Libyan women to apply to become staff at all Judicial Police branches across the country. This was an important initiative and building the capacity of female officers will be taken into account in future assessments and trainings.

Under the Global Doha Declaration Programme, UNODC initiated support to prison administrations in Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia to strengthen rehabilitation services.

**SUBPROGRAMME V: PREVENTION OF DRUG USE, TREATMENT AND CARE OF DRUG USE DISORDERS AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE**

<b>Project Title - Ongoing</b>	<b>Region/ Country</b>	<b>Duration</b>
HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings	Global	2010-2018
Prevention of Drug Use, HIV/AIDS and Crime amongst Young People through Family Skills Training Programmes in Low- and Middle-Income Countries	Global	2010-2018
UNODC-WHO Joint Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care	Global	2010-2018
Treating Drug Dependence and its Health Consequences through TREATNET II	Global	2008-2018
HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Prison Settings in the Middle East and North Africa	Regional	2016-2021
Supporting the establishment of an evidence-based drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation system for the Palestine National Rehabilitation Centre	Palestine	2014-2019
<b>Outcome 1: Adapted evidence-based prevention is conducted in line with International Standards on Drug Use Prevention</b>		
<b>Implementation Update</b>		
<p>During 2018, UNODC conducted several awareness raising activities on preventing HIV, sexually transmitted infections, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis and drug use. In Egypt, UNODC trained a medical team, which in turn conducted 150 educational sessions on HIV and drug use prevention for 2,500 prison staff. In Morocco, UNODC subcontracted an NGO, which organized four awareness raising sessions on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care to 45 prison staff in three prisons in Rabat, Tangier and Tetouan. In Kuwait, UNODC is providing ongoing technical assistance to the Drug Enforcement General Directorate and UNDP on the implementation of the National Drug Use Prevention Policy and Management Project. In this context, UNODC supported key stakeholders to conduct a Rapid Situation Assessment (RSA) on drug demand in the country and to draft a comprehensive drug control strategy in line with the three-international drug control related conventions<sup>12</sup> and addressing both drug demand and drug supply. This strategy will be elaborated further with the findings of the RSA.</p>		
<b>Outcome 2: Capacity is strengthened to provide evidence-based drug dependence prevention, treatment and care/rehabilitation and HIV prevention, treatment and care services, among people who use drugs, in community centres and in closed settings while supporting efforts on alternatives to incarceration</b>		
<b>Implementation Update</b>		
<p>Under the framework of the commemoration of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, UNODC supported two Tunisian NGOs, 'L'Association Tunisienne de Lutte Contre les MST (ATL MST) and SIDA Tunis', and 'Société Tunisienne d'Addictologie' to organize an advocacy workshop on 'Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) and its introduction in Tunisia'. More than 60 representatives of public institutions and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were in attendance; UNODC gave a presentation on the international framework for drug prevention and treatment, with a focus on the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs of 2016.</p> <p>Upon official request from the Jordanian Ministry of Health for UNODC support in the area of drug demand reduction, drug dependency treatment and specifically Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST), UNODC has supported the Ministry to</p>		

<sup>12</sup> The three-international drug control related Conventions are: The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988).

advocate for piloting OST at the National Centre for Drug Users Treatment and Rehabilitation in Jordan.

As a result of the four-year cooperation between the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Palestinian Ministry of Health, and UNODC, the first National Rehabilitation Centre in Palestine will open in November 2018 in Bethlehem (West Bank), which has the potential to become the biggest centre in the region with 50 beds (10 for women, and 40 for men). In preparation of the opening of the centre, UNODC procured most of the necessary furniture and equipment and primary health care kits and trained around 15 staff of the National Rehabilitation Centre on health care system management, medical management of drug dependence treatment, on brief interventions and psychotherapy, including general counselling for people with drug use disorders. At a later stage, UNODC will facilitate a work placement for five staff of the centre, including the heads of each section, to a rehabilitation centre in Essex, UK.

### Outcome 3:

#### National authorities broaden and improve access to health services in prisons and closed settings

#### Implementation Update

Under the Regional Project on 'Prison HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Prison Settings' launched in 2017, UNODC continued its work in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.



UNODC introduced prison voluntary confidential counselling and testing (VCCT) services in three selected prisons in Egypt after obtaining the approval of the Prison Authority to procure all equipment and required consumables, including HIV, Viral Hepatitis B (HBV), Viral Hepatitis C (HCV) testing kits. At the same time, UNODC organized around 150 educational seminars to the prisons' staff, during which 2,500 inmates received HIV, HBV, and HCV educational counselling sessions. UNODC medical professionals provided voluntary counselling sessions and primary health care services to additional 430 inmates. Furthermore, around 253 inmates were screened for HIV, HBV and HCV and 18,000 for tuberculosis.

UNODC organised a three-month vaccination campaign against HBV in partnership with the Moroccan Prison Administration and the Ministry of Health. The campaign aimed at protecting staff from occupational risks related to HIV and HBV and to prevent their transmission to the prison population. It reached 1,450 prison administration and staff members across the country and as a result, 744 prison staff from five prisons were vaccinated against HBV.

In June 2018, UNODC received official approval to establish VCCT centers inside six selected prisons in Tunisia. UNODC is expecting that the actual delivery of VCCT services will start in all six prisons by the end of 2018.

This is the first project of its kind in the region, and through this initiative, approximately 10,000 prisoners will have access to tuberculosis and HIV infection control measures in three major prisons in Egypt (Fayoum and Wadi Al Natroon), approximately 18,000 female and male prisoners will have access to infection control measures in five major prisons in Morocco (Oukacha, Nador, Salé, Tangier and Tetouan), and approximately 10,000 female and male prisoners in four Tunisian prisons (Borj El Amri, Le Kef, La Manouba and Mornaguia) and two juvenile rehabilitation centres (El Mghira and El Mourouj) will benefit from access to infection control measures as well.

### Outcome 4:

#### National authorities address the disparity of access to controlled medicines

#### Implementation Update

During 2018, UNODC continued to advocate and provide technical support to the Member States on access to controlled medicines and OST services.