UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific
2009-2012

Challenges, Achievements and the Way Ahead

Implementation Update: 1

May 2010, Bangkok
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACA</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Authorities</td>
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<td>ACCORD</td>
<td>ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs</td>
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<td>AD</td>
<td>Alternative Development</td>
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<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>AFSN</td>
<td>Asian Forensic Sciences Network</td>
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<td>ANPUD</td>
<td>Asia Network of People who Use Drugs</td>
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<td>APAIC</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Information Centre</td>
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<td>ARTIP</td>
<td>Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (AusAID-funded)</td>
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<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of South East Asian Nations</td>
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<td>ATS</td>
<td>Amphetamine Type Stimulants</td>
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<td>BCC</td>
<td>Behaviour Change Communication</td>
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<td>BLO</td>
<td>Border Liaison Office</td>
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<td>CAU</td>
<td>Coordination and Analysis Unit</td>
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<td>CBT</td>
<td>Computer-Based Training</td>
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<td>CCDAC</td>
<td>Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (Myanmar)</td>
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<td>CCDUs</td>
<td>Compulsory Centre for Drug Users</td>
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<td>COMMIT</td>
<td>Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking</td>
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<td>DAINAP</td>
<td>Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific</td>
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<td>DIC</td>
<td>Drop-In-Centre</td>
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<td>EAP</td>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the UN)</td>
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<td>FIU</td>
<td>Financial Intelligence Unit</td>
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<td>GIFT</td>
<td>Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking</td>
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<td>GMS</td>
<td>Greater Mekong Subregion</td>
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<td>HAARP</td>
<td>HIV and AIDS Asia Regional Programme (AusAID-funded)</td>
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<td>IDU</td>
<td>Injecting Drug Use/</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MLA</td>
<td>Mutual Legal Assistance</td>
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<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>NACC</td>
<td>National Anti-Corruption Commission</td>
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<td>NSP</td>
<td>Needle and Syringe Programme</td>
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<td>OFID</td>
<td>OPEC Fund for International Development</td>
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<td>OST</td>
<td>Opioid Substitution Therapy</td>
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<td>PALP</td>
<td>Pacific Anti-Money Laundering Programme</td>
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<td>PATROL</td>
<td>Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement</td>
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<td>RC</td>
<td>Regional Centre (of UNODC in Bangkok)</td>
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<td>REDD</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from the Deforestation and Degradation of forests</td>
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<td>RGC</td>
<td>Royal Government of Cambodia</td>
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<td>RP</td>
<td>Regional Programme</td>
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<td>SMART</td>
<td>Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme</td>
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<td>SOM CAU</td>
<td>Smuggling of Migrants Coordination and Analysis Unit</td>
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<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>TAJ</td>
<td>Towards AsiaJust (UNODC Criminal Justice Programme)</td>
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<td>TOC</td>
<td>Transnational Organised Crime</td>
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<td>TOT</td>
<td>Training of Trainers</td>
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<td>UNCAC</td>
<td>UN Convention on Anti-Corruption</td>
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<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>UN Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>UN Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN RTF</td>
<td>UN Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Vietnamese Dong</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organisation</td>
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SPOTLIGHT: FOSTERING NETWORKS

Participants at the Partnership Forum against Transnational Organized Crime in East and SE Asia, Bangkok, January 2010. (Photo: UNODC Bangkok)

BUILDING A NETWORK TO DEFEAT TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

The international community has arguably failed to anticipate the rapid evolution of transnational organized crime (TOC) into the sort of strategic threat which it now poses to governments, to societies, and to economies. TOC is organized horizontally. It considers borders irrelevant. Its leadership is decentralized. It uses decentralized communications very effectively. It is technologically proficient. On the other hand, the criminal justice response is often organized vertically. All too often it fails to recognize the importance of cooperating across borders to counteract the TOC groups whom – ironically – it often targets separately and in an uncoordinated way. Information is often closely-guarded and unshared. It is evident that criminal justice systems are frequently slow to grasp the importance of using new technology. In fact, criminal justice systems counteract TOC groups most effectively when they: (a) base countermeasures on a thorough and detailed knowledge of the extent, nature and trend of the problem; (b) respond using proven modern technical measures; and (c) pool resources and cooperate beyond borders in order to mount a combined response. In January 2010, UNODC organized a Partnership Forum on Transnational Organized Crime which put forward proposals to strengthen this type of response. The Forum (pictured above) introduced four concrete programme components dealing with transnational organized justice, illicit trafficking, migrant smuggling and child sexual exploitation. High-level operational participants attended from all ASEAN countries plus China. The programme components are in the process of being approved. On-the-ground activities will commence during the first half of 2010.
Introduction

I am proud to introduce this report on the achievements of the Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific. The report provides an overview of the wide range of activities undertaken, both national and regional, and the successes and challenges we still face in moving forward in an integrated response to counteract crime, drugs, corruption and terrorism by promoting health, justice and security in the region.

More than this, however, this review by the East Asia and Pacific Regional Centre is a milestone for the changes that we have been promoting UNODC-wide: moving from a fragmented and donor-driven project approach, to a more strategic, regional and multi-year engagement which highlights UNODC’s areas of expertise in addressing transnational threats and cross-border challenges.

As the trailblazer for the new approach, the Regional Centre has been engaged in an ongoing evaluation with the UNODC Headquarters, as we learn to better customise our expertise to meet regional needs and priorities.

This report clearly demonstrates that the efforts to reform UNODC’s approach to technical cooperation are paying dividends. The portfolio of the Regional Programme has increased significantly since 2008, and a much broader range of stakeholders are actively engaged with us on priority setting, and programme development. And thanks to the efforts of our team in Bangkok, regular briefings are provided both in Vienna and in the field, making this Regional Programme a truly participatory and partner-driven approach.

I look forward to witnessing the further expansion of the Regional Programme in 2010-12, based upon this very solid platform of activities, that spans the full range of UNODC mandates and expertise, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Governments in the region and our funding partners for their support to this Programme.

Francis Maertens
Deputy Executive Director and Director of Operations
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Vienna
SPOTLIGHT: EMPOWERING OFFICERS WHO OPERATE AT THE SHARP END

Front Line Officers receiving UNODC-supported Computer-Based Training in Indonesia. (Photo: UNODC Bangkok)

FACTFILE: Supporting rule of law efforts in East Asia and the Pacific, means operating at many levels. Sometimes UNODC provides this support at the judicial and prosecutorial level. Sometimes support is given to those who are operating at sharp end of law enforcement. One such effort involves Computer-Based Training (CBT) which empowers frontline officers to deliver rights-based law enforcement at border crossings in specific areas of competence – for example, on drug interdiction or vehicular profiling. Based out of the Regional Centre in Bangkok, the UNODC CBT programme has been providing technical assistance to address a range of Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) issues to operational law enforcement officers since 1999. The existing UNODC CBT curriculum contains 78 modules and is available in 18 languages. It is currently being delivered via 300 centres in 52 countries. More than 100 of these centres are already located in the East Asia and Pacific region. The CBT method of training is particularly effective in providing training on a continuous basis and at low cost (generally less than $1 per person per hour). Everyone receives the same training to the same standard and it can be particularly effective if delivered close to the workplace. It permits an assessment through baseline and endline testing of the improvement in an officer’s knowledge level. Under the new Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific, key new training modules to be developed will include migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, environmental crimes, protecting vulnerable groups (e.g. child sex exploitation and domestic violence), first responders to a crime scene, corruption, cyber crime and money laundering among others.
UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

Foreword

The eight Millennium Development Goals provide us with a framework of time-bound targets with which to measure our progress towards the fulfillment of the Millennium Declaration.

Fighting transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, corruption and terrorism increases our chances of reaching the Millennium Development Goals. In fact, successfully achieving the MDGs is our best vaccine against these threats to human development.

The report you have in your hands describes UNODC’s effort to contribute – in 2009 – to the MDGs in East Asia and the Pacific.

This report is itself quite seminal. Beginning in 2009, our network of offices in the region has piloted an effort to conceptualize, develop and implement a Regional Programme of technical cooperation in our mandate areas. Our Regional Programme identifies six main challenges which confront rule of law and health/development progress in our region. On the basis of the threats identified, we have established a number of results which we expect will contribute to diminishing these threats in some way. In doing so, we act mainly through a number of programmes and sub-components on the ground, and always in collaboration with our partners.

The report describes what we have achieved in 2009 and tries to make a reasonable connection between the activities we are supporting and the desired human development results. Of course, for a Regional Programme which has just started, these are very early days. Nevertheless, we believe we now have a sound planning and management framework in place through which we can better monitor our own performance. This will in turn allow us to better demonstrate to partner governments and donors how we are contributing to an improved situation on the ground where citizens of the region are leading safer, healthier lives.

I would like to thank all those from our partner governments, the NGO community and civil society with whom we are working. I also hope that this report contributes to strengthening our partnerships with governments and donors by demonstrating our commitment to achieving results and being accountable for the resources entrusted to us.

Gary Lewis
Regional Representative
UNODC East Asia and the Pacific
Bangkok

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**We resolve therefore:**

*To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering.*

*To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem.*

*To take concerted action against international terrorism…*

…*success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country.*

From the Millennium Declaration, 2000
### Summary of achievements in 2009

During 2009, UNODC’s achievements in the East Asia and Pacific region include our contribution to the following results. Full details may be found in the body of this report.

**1. Illicit trafficking and smuggling**
- Improved border security through the establishment of 14 more Border Liaison Offices in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. These BLOs have, in turn, contributed to the seizure of significant quantities of drugs (including precursor chemicals) and the arrest of drug traffickers.
- Improved availability of strategic information on drug production and trafficking trends, particularly with respect to synthetic drugs.
- More informed and capable front line law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges (including those equipped through the re-energized Computer-Based Training programme).
- Development of significant new regional initiatives to address a range of illicit trafficking/smuggling crimes, including those dealing with smuggling of migrants and trafficking in natural resources.

**2. Governance**
- Strengthened capacity of the anti-corruption institution in Thailand to implement the provisions of the UN Convention on Anti-Corruption, including with respect to asset recovery.
- Initiation of 3 corruption prevention programme sub-components in Indonesia, and the establishment of an anti-corruption forum involving government and civil society stakeholders.
- Establishing effective Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing capacities in selected Pacific Island states (including the establishment / strengthening of Financial Intelligence Units).
- Increased effectiveness of the relevant authorities in Viet Nam to tackle money laundering.

**3. Criminal justice**
- Promotion of full adherence to the 16 international counter-terrorism treaties in Niue, the Solomon Islands and Indonesia.
- Development of counter-terrorism legislation in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji.
- Establishment of ‘Judicial Watch Networks’ in 9 Indonesian provinces.
- Establishment of improved coordination arrangements in Lao PDR among national authorities responsible for drug and crime control.
- Strengthened capacity of national and provincial law enforcement officials in Viet Nam to prevent and better respond to cases of domestic violence.
- Development of a regional programme to support a Transnational Organised Justice scheme in the region (Towards AsiaJust).
### 4. Drug demand reduction

- Establishment of baseline information on ATS use in Viet Nam, to help inform evidence-based responses.
- More effective capacity for the treatment of drug dependence in Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam, through initiation of the Treatnet II project.
- Establishment of 14 drug counselling clinics in Viet Nam and 10 Commune Counselling Teams in Cambodia.
- Piloting of a community-based drug dependence treatment programme in Cambodia.
- Support to the reintegration of drug users back into the community in Viet Nam.
- Development of a position statement by the UN Country Team in Cambodia advocating a shift from using compulsory centres for drug users to voluntary, community and evidence-based drug dependence treatment.

### 5. HIV/AIDS

- Design and implementation of the AusAID-funded HIV/AIDS Asian Regional Programme (HAARP) in Myanmar and Lao PDR.
- Support to the development of an opioid substitution treatment programme in Cambodia.
- Provision of recommendations to Chinese authorities on an effective response by law enforcement to HIV/AIDS in closed settings and among injecting drug users.
- Improved access to HIV/AIDS treatment services in four provinces in the northwest of Viet Nam.
- Development and dissemination of strategic information on scaling-up effective responses to HIV.
- Monitoring progress towards universal access, specifically the extent to which opioid substitution therapy and needle/syringe programmes are available in 15 countries in Asia.

### 6. Sustainable livelihoods

- Annual opium crop monitoring surveys in Lao PDR and Myanmar, including capacity building of national authorities to continue this work.
- Reduction in opium addiction in targeted areas of Lao PDR, and establishment of alternative income earning opportunities for former opium-growing communities.
- Integration of drug control and opium elimination objectives into Myanmar’s national poverty reduction and socio-economic plans.
- Formulation of a number of new food security and alternative development programme sub-components for Lao PDR and Myanmar, for which some funding has already been secured.
SPOTLIGHT: BORDER CONTROL

Joint Border Liaison Office Patrol along the Mekong River. (Photo: UNODC Bangkok)

FACTFILE: With increasing pressure coming from infrastructure development and trade in the region, during the next decade, border crossings will witness a steep growth in the flow of people and commodities. Ensuring security and effectiveness at borders includes building trust among border law enforcement officers. For more than 10 years UNODC has worked with the countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-region to ensure trust, real-time communication and joint-operations (for example, along the Mekong River, pictured above) among different agencies relevant to border security. A series of projects designed to support Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) have assisted the governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-region countries (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) to successfully conduct hundreds of joint-operations which have led to several seizures of drugs and precursors and to the dismantling of clandestine laboratories. In 2010 – as a response to new and emerging threats – the BLO mechanism will be expanded to also cover crimes related to the cross-border trafficking of wildlife, timber, hazardous waste and the smuggling of migrants.
1 Introduction

UNODC works with partner governments, donors and other organizations (including UN agencies) to support sustainable human development goals, specifically with respect to promoting the rule of law and countering the threats to public health and development from drug abuse.

In 2008, UNODC committed itself to establishing a more coherent and effective body of work in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region. To this end, a new ‘Regional Programme (RP) for EAP 2009-2012’ was prepared. This RP is now being used to both guide ongoing programme development and to provide a framework for monitoring programme implementation.

UNODC has also been implementing a number of institutional reforms aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. These include the rationalization of country office and regional centre operations, delegation of more operational authority from headquarters to regional and country offices, and a renewed focus on demonstrating ‘results’.

This first ‘implementation update’ report for EAP is therefore designed to provide UNODC’s partner governments and donors with a succinct account of our work in EAP during 2009, including:

- A profile of emerging drug and crime issues in the region, based on research and analysis carried out by, or with the support of, UNODC.
- A review of UNODC’s work in the region, and the contribution being made to ‘results’.
- Resources mobilized and expenditures made.
- Issues arising and lessons learned from the development and implementation of UNODC’s new RP; and
- Future directions for UNODC’s work in the region.

The report is structured around the six main sub-programmes contained in the RP, namely:

1. Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling (drugs, people, natural resources and migrants).
2. Governance (corruption and money laundering).
3. Criminal Justice (legal frameworks, the establishment of integrity based criminal justice systems and establishment of a transnational organized justice system).
4. Drug Demand Reduction (prevention, treatment and re-integration).
5. HIV/AIDS (focused on people who inject drugs, in correctional settings, and for people vulnerable to human trafficking).
6. Sustainable Livelihoods / Alternative Development (promoting alternatives to opium cultivation).

1 Our work with other UN agencies takes place within the parameters provided by the UNDAFs (UN Development Assistance Frameworks) of each of the 34 countries and territories covered by our regional programme in East Asia and the Pacific. Although they are different in each country, the sorts of UNDAF priority areas under which the country activities of our Regional Programme would normally fall include: promoting good governance, protecting the vulnerable, health promotion, HIV prevention, poverty reduction, food security, equity/equitable growth and sustainable environmental management.
UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

Figure 1 below provides a schematic summary of the structure and overall objectives of the RP.

Figure 1 – RP structure

With respect to understanding the scope and nature of information contained in the report, it is important to note the following:

- This RP covers 34 countries and territories, which exhibit a diverse range of political, social and economic structures as well as development needs/priorities. There are no ‘one size fits all’ solutions.

- Regional Programmes do not imply that all initiatives implemented under a RP must be regional in nature. Indeed, the bulk of initiatives currently being implemented under this RP are country focused and operationally managed from country-based offices. It is expected that this will continue to be the case. Many regional challenges also require national level solutions.

- The value added by UNODC’s Regional Programme ‘approach’ is expected to stem primarily from: (i) more efficient and effective resource allocation and management by UNODC across the region; (ii) enhanced synergies between UNODC’s work in its different mandate areas; (iii) a multi-year perspective; and (iv) strengthened focus on common (regional) problems which require common solutions.

- Monitoring and evaluating Regional Programmes poses many methodological challenges and we recognize that we have a lot to learn about how to do this better. Nevertheless, we believe the information contained in this report helps demonstrate that we are taking this challenge seriously, and are making concerted efforts to continuously improve our monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacities.
2 Update on challenges in the region relevant to UNODC’s mandates

2.1 Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling
UNODC’s primary concerns are that illicit trafficking and smuggling: (i) funds transnational organised criminal groups, including terrorists; (ii) fuels corruption; and (iii) impacts negatively on human welfare (e.g. trafficking in drugs and persons).

Drug Trafficking

**The successful containment of opium is under threat in Myanmar and Lao PDR**

Southeast Asia, once notorious as the home of heroin’s ‘Golden Triangle’ (the area where the borders of Thailand, Myanmar and Lao PDR meet), has dramatically reduced its opium production and managed to contain the problem over the last two decades through a combination of law enforcement and alternative development initiatives. A residual threat nevertheless remains, as evidenced by increases in poppy cultivation recorded in Myanmar and Lao PDR during 2007-2009.

**Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) remain the most significant drug threat**

Over the past decade the region has become a global hub for methamphetamine production and trafficking. UNODC’s Global SMART Programme reported an alarming increase during 2008-2009 in the synthetic drug situation in the region with respect to production, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). The number of seizures of ATS including methamphetamine pills and crystal methamphetamine, showed an upward trend. Available evidence indicates that globally the number of users of ATS is now significantly higher than the number of users of heroin and cocaine combined. Production and trafficking of ATS is of particular concern in Myanmar, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and China. Consumption is of major concern among certain groups, including urban youth.

**Trafficking of other drugs has stabilised or declined**

In the case of opiates (including heroin) and cannabis, preliminary figures show a stabilization and/or a decline in the number of seizures reported in 2009.

**Trafficking in Persons**

**The number of reported criminal cases of TIP is increasing**

UNODC’s 2009 ‘Global Report on Trafficking in Persons’ (which collected data during 2007-2008 on the global response to the crime of human trafficking) shows that progress has been made in East and Southeast Asia in terms of the increased number of reported criminal cases of trafficking in persons and related offences. Detected offenders are more frequently men, although the number

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2 2009 Patterns and Trends of Amphetamines-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs in East and Southeast Asia, Global SMART Programme, UNODC 2009.
Women, girls and ‘minors’ are the primary victims

Women and girls are the primary victims, although trafficking in minors was a more significant issue in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and the Philippines. Sexual exploitation remains the most commonly identified form of human trafficking although it must be noted that until very recently, in many countries, legislation on human trafficking only criminalized offences related to sexual exploitation. This may also help explain why there are so few reported male victims of forced labour.

Southeast Asia is both a destination and origin for global trafficking

Southeast Asia is considered a significant destination hub for trafficking but it is also the origin of the world’s widest trans-regional flow of trafficking. Southeast Asia is estimated to be home to the largest numbers of internationally trafficked persons, estimated to be around 225,000. Southeast Asian victims are reported in Western Europe, North America, the Middle East, Southern Africa and episodically in Central America, South America and Central Africa.

Overall, however, information on TIP remains inadequate

Despite recent national and regional efforts, trafficking in persons continues to be a serious problem in the region. To more effectively tackle this insidious crime, more information about specific trafficking trends, recruitment methods and victim profiles is needed.

Smuggling of Wildlife and Timber

Trade in illicit wildlife is valued at over US$4 billion per annum in China alone

According to studies conducted by UNODC in 2009, criminal networks in Africa and Asia are largely responsible for the bulk of trade in wildlife to and from the region, including in elephant ivory, rhino horns, tiger parts and a large number of other small wild species from Southeast Asia. All this generates significant profits, with the estimated overall annual value of this trade reaching over US$ 4 billion in China alone. Such traffic takes place by sea, air and land and the main destination countries are China, Viet Nam and Japan.

Trade in illegal timber from Southeast Asia to Europe and within Asia is valued at around US$3.5 billion per annum

Southeast Asia is home to some of the world’s few remaining old-growth forests. Its deforestation has been identified as a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Countries such as Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Lao PDR, and Cambodia are under significant threat from organised criminal groups engaged in illegal logging. Brokers in Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and China are largely responsible for the movement of illegal logs from Southeast Asia that generate an overall value at destination of

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6 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that the cutting down of forests is now contributing close to 20 per cent of the overall greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere (2009).
Effective law enforcement in relation to illegal logging and wildlife trafficking remains problematic in most source countries. Consumer demand for these products represents the other side of the problem. While significant steps have been taken in many of the more economically developed western nations to stem demand for illegal forest products (through consumer education, eco-certification systems and better law enforcement), demand remains particularly high within the EAP region.¹

### Smuggling of Migrants

| Migrants are smuggled within, through and from the region | Available evidence indicates that migrant smuggling has been increasing within, through, and from East and Southeast Asia. Irregular migration - in particular to more distant destinations - is largely facilitated by criminal networks. |
| Migrant smuggling is a high-profit low risk crime in the region | Migrant smuggling generates enormous profits for the criminals involved. While the profits are high, the criminals – in particular the organizers who drive the business - face little risk of detection and punishment. Migrant smuggling is thus a high-profit low-risk crime. Irregular migrants are vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking during the smuggling process, or as result of it. |
| Migrant smuggling continues to be a deadly business | Migrant smugglers adapt their modus operandi and routes in response to changes in migration policies and counter-measures taken by affected states. Criminal networks prefer methods that minimize their risks – often at the expense of the safety and lives of the smuggled migrants. Migrant smuggling is a deadly business. |
| We need to build law enforcement capacities to dismantle the networks | There is need to strengthen border control measures and better complement them by increasing the focus of law enforcement efforts on investigating and prosecuting migrant smugglers. The challenge is to dismantle the smuggling networks and bring the perpetrators to justice. Given the transnational nature of the crime, strengthening regional and inter-regional cooperation in criminal justice matters is imperative. |
| Anti-smuggling policies and measures must be both evidence-based and comprehensive to be effective | Law enforcement policies alone cannot solve the problem. They have to be embedded in a wider migration and development policy framework. Where not combined with a holistic approach, increased border controls may simply result in diverting migrant smuggling routes elsewhere, and increase the demand for more risky services. The development of such polices needs to be evidence-based to ensure that measures taken will be effective. Currently information on the smuggling of migrants (SOM) is scattered and incomplete. |


² Protected natural resources are harvested within the EAP region for many purposes, including traditional medication, for food and drinks, clothing, furniture manufacturing or simply for house decoration.
2.2 Governance

Good governance underpins sustainable human development. Yet government effectiveness continues to vary greatly among countries in East and Southeast Asia.

- **Corruption remains a significant problem**
  Corruption continues to pervade many countries in the region, weakening the progress of democratisation by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law, and creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existence is the soliciting of bribes. Implementing effective anti-corruption strategies should remain a top priority for many governments in the region.

- **‘Crony capitalism’ compromises the quality of governance**
  ‘Crony capitalism’ describes the close relationship between the state and big business in contemporary East and Southeast Asia. Crony capitalists are private-sector businessmen who benefit enormously from close relations with leading officials and politicians, obtaining not only protection from foreign competition, but also concessions, licences, monopoly rights, and government subsidies. Tackling crony capitalism also requires implementation of effective anti-corruption strategies.

- **Confiscating the proceeds of crime is a key weapon in the fight against organised crime**
  East Asia and the Pacific remain vulnerable to money laundering, through which politicians, businessmen, public officials and organized crime figures are able to disguise, move and convert the proceeds from criminal activities. Effective identification and prosecution of money laundering activities, and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, thus remains an important weapon in the fight against corruption and organised crime.

- **Political is the most important element in tackling corruption and organised crime**
  It is widely accepted that political will is the most important prerequisite to effectively fighting corruption, as anti-corruption strategies will fail if not supported by the political leadership in a country.\(^9\)

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2.3 Criminal Justice

Combating transnational organised crime ultimately depends on the effectiveness of national level criminal justice systems, and transnational cooperative mechanisms, to identify and prosecute criminal cases and confiscate the proceeds of crime.

**National legal frameworks to counter organised crime and terrorism remain inconsistent and inadequate across much of the region**

As a region, East Asia and the Pacific still has the lowest ratification level of the international crime and drug control conventions. This remains a fundamental problem. A recent ASEAN report notes that the regional mutual legal assistance (MLA) framework established by ASEAN is impeded by a lack of national legislation and capacity to apply the often complex legal tools. The report specifically states that, ‘While some bilateral MLA agreements in the region show promise, the challenge is to find operational solutions for wider implementation.’ Until the use of MLA and other legal tools becomes the status quo, a divided ‘patchwork approach’ of agreements will prevent greater success.

**Criminal justice systems and institutional capacity vary greatly within the region**

Establishing more effective cooperation on criminal justice matters between countries in the region remains a major challenge because of differences in systems and capacity. These include the very different legal regimes in place (civil law, common law, Islamic, socialist etc), the different levels of socio-economic development and skills in different countries, different cultures and languages, and strong sensitivities about sovereignty.

**Tackling Transnational Organised Crime requires a Transnational Organised Justice response**

The region’s approach to combating Transnational Organised Crime still largely consists of each country attempting individually, or in small groups, to combat distinct types of crime – human trafficking, drug trafficking, corruption, etc. The interrelated nature of these crimes and, more importantly, who is committing those crimes, is underemphasized. Past and current regional cooperation initiatives such as the MOU on Drugs in the Greater Mekong Subregion (1993), the ACCORD Plan of Action (2000) and the COMMIT process (2004), were (and are) necessary steps in establishing regional cooperation and capacity. However, they were never really designed nor equipped to comprehensively combat the core issue – transnational organized crime. As a result, the piecemeal approach currently in place to counter TOC remains of limited effectiveness.


Implementation Update: Number 1
2.4 Drug Demand Reduction

Reducing the demand for illicit drugs and effectively treating drug dependence is an important part of UNODC’s mandate.

**Illicit drug use remains concentrated on cannabis, ATS and opioids**

Overall, cannabis, amphetamine-type stimulants (primarily methamphetamine) and opioids continue to be the main drugs used in East and Southeast Asia. Opioids and methamphetamine comprise the bulk of treatment episodes for problem drug use. In the Pacific, cannabis is the primary drug of use.

Heroin has been reported as the primary drug of use for the past five years in China, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Viet Nam. The large numbers of heroin users are a serious cause of concern as the most frequent route of administration is injecting, with the consequent risk for HIV transmission. China accounts for the largest market of opioid consumption (predominately heroin), with use in 2009 estimated at between 1.8 and 2.9 million persons.\(^{12}\)

Cannabis was the primary drug of use in Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, the Pacific Islands and Thailand. The results of recent surveys in Thailand and Lao PDR have drawn attention to the widespread abuse of volatile substances such as glue, primarily by children and teenage youth. Inhalant abuse could well become a problem also in other countries in the region.

**But demand for methamphetamine is increasing**

Thailand has the largest market for methamphetamine in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), and there are indications of increasing demand.\(^{13}\) After declines in 2003, treatment admissions increased by more than 250 per cent, from around 32,000 admissions in 2004 to nearly 85,000 admissions in 2008, of which just over 80 per cent were for methamphetamine. High demand for methamphetamine in Thailand may have implications for neighbouring countries, such as increased production and trafficking around the border areas of Lao PDR and Cambodia. Viet Nam is already emerging as a vulnerable market as methamphetamine manufacturers seek to diversify away from reliance on the Thai market. In 2008, methamphetamine was also identified as the primary or secondary illicit drug used in Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

**Most at risk groups**

The demographic groups most affected by ATS abuse, particularly methamphetamine, are youth in urban areas and workers engaged in manual work.

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\(^{13}\) ‘2009 Patterns and trends of amphetamine-type stimulants and other drugs in East and Southeast Asia’, UNODC, November 2009.
include urban youth in transport, fishing and sex industries. Due to its low cost, high availability and addictive potential, ATS represent a major challenge to national health authorities.

We have solid evidence on what constitutes effective drug dependence treatment practices, but partner governments are often not applying them. Research evidence indicates that effective drug dependence treatment responds to individual needs, and includes approaches that reach those who are not motivated to attend treatment facilities. This means that each patient should be assessed and a treatment plan developed individually. A series of pharmacological and psychological therapies have been identified as being effective and the most appropriate combination and intensity should be applied in consultation with the patient as part of the treatment plan. Such interventions include medications for withdrawal management and long term pharmacotherapy, as well as motivational interventions and cognitive-behavioral therapies for relapse prevention. Other co-existing physical and mental health problems should be evaluated and treated, and support to social integration and employment provided. Unfortunately, these principles are frequently not followed in the region.

The use of compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs) seems to be increasing and is cause for concern. As a discussion paper released by WHO-UNODC in 2008 indicates: ‘Evidence of the therapeutic effect of this approach is lacking, either compared to traditional imprisonment or to community-based voluntary drug treatment. It is expensive, not cost-effective, and neither benefits the individual nor the community. It does not constitute an alternative to incarceration because it is a form of incarceration. In some cases, the facilities become labour camps with unpaid, forced labour, humiliating and punitive treatment methods that constitute a form of extrajudicial punishment. It is argued that the use of any long term treatment for drug use disorders without the consent of the patient is in breach of international human rights agreements and ethical medical standards. In addition, there is often little care taken to assess whether those who are placed in the centres are actually drug dependent. CCDUs thus often represent a hybrid response to drug use (as an offense) and dependence (as a health disorder). Unfortunately, CCDUs frequently constitute neither a proper criminal justice nor a proper health response.

Methadone maintenance programmes are expanding in some countries, but it is encouraging to note that several countries in the region have recently initiated and are up-scaling methadone maintenance programmes. This is an approach which has demonstrated its effectiveness for the treatment of opiate dependence. In particular, China and Malaysia are expanding the coverage of such programmes.

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15 The UNODC-WHO discussion paper on Principles of Drug Dependence Treatment advises “As with any other medical procedure, in general conditions drug dependence treatment, be it psychosocial or pharmacological, should not be forced on patients. Only in exceptional crisis situations of high risk to self or others, compulsory treatment should be mandated for specific conditions and periods of time as specified by the law...”.
overall coverage remains inadequate

programmes in a significant manner. Other countries, such as Indonesia and Viet Nam are following suit, even though the proportion of people going through the CCDU system is still predominant. Overall, the coverage of long-term pharmacotherapy for opioid dependence in Asia is below 10 per cent of the estimated number of people who inject drugs, in comparison with the recommended coverage of at least 40 per cent of opioid-dependent persons (including both injectors and non-injectors) with methadone maintenance treatment.

2.5 HIV/AIDS

UNODC is mandated to lead the UN’s response to addressing HIV prevention and care among injecting drug users, people in correctional settings, and for people vulnerable to human trafficking.

Around 3.5 million Injecting Drug Users live in East and South East Asia

A review by the Reference Group to the United Nations on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS indicated that, of the estimated 15.8 million injecting drug users (IDUs) globally, 3.9 million (range: 3.0 – 4.9 million), or nearly 25%, live in East and South East Asia.\(^{16}\) Due to large population sizes in several East Asian countries even a low population prevalence of injecting drug use translates into large numbers of IDUs.

A large proportion of HIV infections can be traced back to injecting drug use

Despite overall low national HIV prevalence in East Asian countries, a large proportion of reported HIV infections has been traced back to injecting drug use, including 39% in China, 46% in Indonesia and 57% of new infections in Malaysia. Much higher national HIV prevalence has been reported among IDUs in Indonesia (56.1% of females and 52.2% of males), Myanmar (42.6%), Viet Nam (28.6%), Thailand (27.8%), Malaysia (11-40%) and China (7.0%), respectively. Furthermore, even countries such as Cambodia and the Philippines, which reported no HIV during the 1990s, have recently reported an emerging epidemic in this population segment. In Cambodia, 24.4 % of IDUs were found to be HIV-infected in 2008.\(^{17}\)

Need to increase coverage of OST and NST programmes in particular

To address the ongoing HIV epidemic among IDUs, WHO / UNODC / UNAIDS issued a new guidance document in 2009 for countries to set targets for a package of nine HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions for IDUs. However, a review in 2009\(^{18}\) of coverage of two of the interventions, needle and syringe...

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\(^{17}\) These figures have been sourced from a number of different reports, including UNGASS County Progress Reports and reports from the ‘Reference Group to the UN on HIV and Injecting Drug Use’.

\(^{18}\) The review was undertaken by the United Nations Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific (UN RTF).
programmes (NSP) and opioid substitution therapy (OST), found that in all but one country, Viet Nam, fewer than 25% of IDUs were reached with NSPs in East Asia and the Pacific. Where OST programmes are operational, fewer than one in ten people who inject drugs were reached with OST in 2009. Even where available, the quality of these services can also be of concern.

A number of challenges remain to meeting universal access targets in East and Southeast Asia. These include the impact of drug policies on establishment and expansion of the comprehensive package of interventions, bridging the significant resource gap required for universal access to these services, and addressing the technical support requirements reported by governments for bringing services to scale. Additionally, the impact of the wide spread use of ATS, and the likely increase of injecting ATS, could become major additional challenges for preventing HIV transmission.

### 2.6 Sustainable Livelihoods

Providing economically viable alternatives to illicit opium poppy cultivation (for poor opium cultivating families/communities) is a key strategy in the fight against opioid trafficking and abuse.

**Opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia has increased over the past three years**

Opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia has increased slightly in the past three years, after a steady decline from 1996 when cultivation was at its peak. In 2009, the total area of opium poppy cultivation was 33,811 hectares, representing an 11% increase over the previous year. However, due to a lower yield per hectare, the total production of raw opium was 345 tons in 2009, declining from 424 tons in 2008.

**Myanmar continues to be the main producer, followed by Lao PDR and Thailand**

Myanmar is still the largest opium producing country in the region with a total cultivated area of 31,700 hectares and potential raw opium production of 330 tons (approximately 95% of total opium production in Southeast Asia). Lao PDR had a cultivated area of 1,900 hectares (in the northern provinces) representing a 19% increase from 2008. Opium poppy cultivation in Thailand still exists, with around 211 hectares being grown in scattered pockets in the northern mountains. Despite some increase in opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia, total opium production in this region accounted for less than 5% of world production.

**The rising price of raw opium (continued demand), poverty and political conflict are the main driving factors**

The most recent UNODC report on opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia reveals that the fast rising price of raw opium, severe poverty of opium farmers without sufficient food security and alternative livelihood opportunities, continuing consumption of opium and heroin as well as political conflict and insecurity were among the key factors contributing to the emerging re-cultivation of opium poppy in the region.\(^{19}\) In Myanmar particularly, opium

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\(^{19}\) Opium Poppy Cultivation in Southeast Asia, UNODC, December 2009.
The cultivation has recently moved to the southern region of Shan State as the result of an opium ban in the Wa and the northern special regions. The emerging political situation in Myanmar in relation to the reorganisation of ethnic armed groups into the Border Guard/Security Forces along the borders has also posed serious challenges to national peace and security, which has the potential to push insurgent ethnic groups to return to opium and illicit drug production.
3 Regional Programme implementation highlights in 2009

This section of the report provides some highlights resulting from our work in 2009.
Each of the Regional Programme’s (RP) sub-programme objective trees is provided to give a quick visual snap-shot of those outputs to which we have contributed in 2009 (highlighted in yellow).

The subsequent narrative then provides a description of work undertaken and results achieved, referenced to the relevant RP outputs and/or outcomes (the bold italic text on the left hand side of each page).

The text includes some description of activities undertaken (rather than trying to focus exclusively on ‘results’). We do this because it is important to understand what UNODC is actually doing on the ground in order to help assess the scope of the ‘results’ being supported and the nature of UNODC’s contribution.

Also, this first implementation update report does not attempt to report in aggregate against each of the specific outcome and output performance indicators that are contained in the RP’s results matrix (Logframe). The reasons for this include the following:

- Most of the ongoing projects in the region were designed before the RP was developed, and are therefore not yet reporting against all these indicators in a completely consistent manner.
- There still remains a dearth of reliable baseline information against which to monitor and evaluate performance.
- Many of the indicators rely on access to information from partner government agencies, which is not always available or easily accessible; and
- There remain significant methodological and practical challenges that still need to be addressed in order to effectively monitor and evaluate a programme of work spanning such a vast geographic region.

UNODC is nevertheless committed to addressing these challenges through incrementally building more robust results-oriented monitoring and evaluation systems, including the establishment of better baseline assessments.

In future, we therefore expect to provide an increasingly regional perspective on key issues related to our work.

For reference, a full listing of all ongoing programme components being managed by UNODC’s field offices in the EAP region in 2009 is provided at Annex 1.20

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20 Further detail of the scope of each individual programme component, and results achieved (through annual progress reports), can also be accessed through UNODC’s ‘Business Intelligence’ portal by partner governments and donors, at www.unodc.org.
3.1 Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling

SPOTLIGHT: SAVING FORESTS

Illegal logging in Kalimantan, Indonesia. (Photo: UNODC Jakarta)

FACTFILE: By over-exploiting forests, wildlife, water resources, and smuggling hazardous wastes and ozone-depleting substances (ODS), criminal groups undermine the stability of the ecosystems, and their ability to provide clean air, hydrological stability and food provision for future generations. The forests of Kalimantan in Indonesia (pictured above) as well as many other forests in SE Asia are under severe pressure due also to continuous illegal logging. Wildlife and rare plants are driven to the brink of extinction while criminal organizations profit from trafficking timber and protected species. Although much of its work on illicit trafficking remains focused on drugs, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, UNODC is working increasingly closely with governments and organizations in the region to address corruption as a main driver of illegal logging activities and to strengthen the control and law enforcement regimes in place.
The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2009.
The geographic focus of UNODC’s support on illicit trafficking and smuggling in 2009 was on the ASEAN Member States plus China, with a specific set of activities developed in the six countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).

Information on the overall volume and trends of illicit trafficking and/or smuggling of people, drugs and natural resources in the region is still limited or non-existent. UNODC is working with partners to address this information deficit.

### Border Control

**Output 1.1.1**

**Border Liaison Office mechanism institutionalized and operational**

Between 2002 and 2009 UNODC helped establish 69 Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. These BLOs have conducted hundreds of successful joint counter narcotics operations which have led to the seizure of more than 4,000 kg of heroin, opium, morphine, ATS and other drugs as well as the seizure of nearly 70 tons of precursor chemicals. Specifically in 2008/09, 14 BLOs were established with UNODC support, while 11 more were set up independently by partner governments, indicating strong national commitment to and ownership of the BLO concept.

Some examples of enhanced cross-border collaboration include:

- **Chinshwehaw-Myanmar/Qinsuihe-China**: The Myanmar BLO authorities handed over 87 arrested drug traffickers to Qinsuihe-China BLO.
- **Laying BLO/Lweje-Myanmar**: 161 separate cooperative operations were undertaken between the BLOs on either side of the border resulting in seizures of 357 kg of heroin and 1,220 kg of other drugs.
- **Mengla-China /Luang Nam Tha-Lao PDR**: 5 clandestine morphine labs were dismantled, 100 Chinese and Laotian offenders arrested and 20 Kgs of opium, 4 kg of heroin, 62 kg of morphine, 80 kg of ATS, and 250 kg of other drugs were seized.

Overall more than 140 BLO officers were effectively trained through Computer-Based Training (CBT) programmes in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

**Output 1.5.2**

**BLO mandates broadened to cover other crimes (including SOM)**

A significant focus of UNODC’s work in 2009 has been to broaden the mandate of BLOs to cover other forms of illicit trafficking and smuggling (other than drugs), such as trafficking in persons, natural resources and smuggling of migrants. A new UNODC-led programme sub-component entitled ‘Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement’ (PATROL) has been developed, is in the process of being approved by interested partner governments and should commence implementation in mid-2010.
Trafficking in Persons

**Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.3**

**Capacity enhancement in Lao PDR:**
- Legislative frameworks
- Informed and capable officers

In 2009, UNODC completed a 3-year project in Lao PDR aimed at strengthening the capacity of criminal justice institutions to prevent, investigate and prosecute cases of people trafficking. More than 300 legal and law enforcement officers in 7 provinces participated in project initiatives, a comprehensive legal training manual and modules were prepared, and local trainers trained. A significant result is that the attitude of criminal justice practitioners towards the victims of human trafficking appears to have changed. While in the past prosecutors, judges and police officers have often seen victims of trafficking as lawbreakers culpable of crimes such as prostitution and illegal migration, there is now greater appreciation that such individuals are indeed victims of organised criminal groups, and need to be protected rather than prosecuted.  

**Output 1.2.5**

**International cooperation within and across borders**

In November 2009, UNODC partnered with the ASEAN Secretariat and the Asian Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) project to organize a regional workshop on international legal cooperation in trafficking in persons. Prosecutors, police officers and government officials from the 10 ASEAN Member States gathered in Bangkok to agree effective ways to strengthen operational tools for mutual legal assistance (MLA), extradition and asset recovery. The deliberations of this gathering contributed to the finalization of the ASEAN Handbook on international cooperation in cases of trafficking in persons which will be launched in 2010.

Drugs and Precursors

**Output 1.3.2**

**Information on ATS and other drug production and trafficking available and used**

In 2009, the Regional Centre in Bangkok established the regional coordination unit for the Global Synthetics Monitoring, Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme. The programme supported the drug control agencies of 11 partner countries in the management of information related to drug supply and demand. This data was shared with the programme via the re-vamped data sharing and management mechanism, the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific (DAINAP). In addition, the Asia Pacific Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Information Centre (APAIC) provided access to this information to partner government agencies. Based on data provided by 15 countries, UNODC published the 2009 Annual Report on Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) and Other Drugs in East and South-East Asia. This report, the only such document for consolidated information on the synthetic drug situation in the region, has been widely disseminated. It is premature to try and assess to what extent

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21 See, for example, 2009 Annual Report of UNODC Project LAO/R76 ‘Strengthening of the legal and law enforcement institutions to prevent and combat human trafficking’.
this information is yet being used by partner governments to develop evidence-based policies and strategies.

During 2009, the SMART programme organised consultations with agencies in the priority countries to identify capacity building needs with respect to existing data and information sharing mechanisms. The result of these consultations will form the basis for providing targeted support to national agencies on strengthening data sharing mechanisms. In addition, in November 2009, the SMART programme provided support to the inaugural meeting of the Asian Forensic Sciences Network (AFSN), held in Malaysia, including a workshop on ‘quality management systems for drug testing laboratories’.

Through the BLO and Computer-Based Training (CBT) initiatives, UNODC has also provided training to front-line law enforcement officers (with a focus on drug trafficking) in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

As a relatively new area of work under the mandate of UNODC, the offices in the EAP region have begun to develop a strategy to help address challenges related to the trafficking of illicit wildlife and timber. Engagement with governments and civil society/NGO counterparts to develop specific projects has already started. The expansion of the BLO mechanism to also address the trafficking of natural resources (as envisaged in the PATROL programme sub-component) has been a particular focus of our dialogue with partner governments and donors during 2009.

In Indonesia, UNODC has been requested to conduct two studies on: (i) the impact of the Reducing Emissions from the Deforestation and Degradation of Forests (REDD) architecture on law enforcement capacities; and (ii) on the vulnerability of Indonesia’s REDD administrative machinery to corrupt practices. The studies will be conducted in 2010.

The development of new environmental crime initiatives is also in progress in Lao PDR and Cambodia. In Lao PDR, UNODC is investigating the opportunity to design a set of interventions to counter forestry crimes, based on the successful experience with alternative development to counter opium production. In Cambodia, the fast deforestation associated with the extraction of safrole-rich oils for the manufacturing of synthetic drugs is the main issue that UNODC is committed to tackle.
Smuggling of Migrants

**Outcome 1.5**

Smuggling of migrants identified and effectively acted on

In the course of 2009, UNODC has been intensively engaged in developing a package of interventions to address the serious challenges posed by SOM. UNODC has succeeded in securing the necessary financial resources and has developed a comprehensive programme to achieve the following results:

- Improved evidence-based understanding of migrant smuggling through establishing a regional system to collect, analyze, and share data on migrant smuggling flows and methods as well as the criminals involved.

- Intensified cross-border cooperation in the field of migrant smuggling through strengthening and expanding the operations of the existing Border Liaison Offices network in the region.

- Increased focus on investigating and prosecuting migrant smugglers through providing specialised training to law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges. Using computer based training, UNODC anticipates reaching significant numbers of front-line officers.

Implementation will start in the first quarter of 2010.

An additional significant achievement in 2009 has been the revamp of UNODC’s Global Computer Based Training Programme, which since its establishment in 1997 has managed the implementation of computer-based courses in over 52 countries and has established over 300 training centres worldwide. In 2009 the CBT programme supported the establishment of a new training centre in Timor Leste and started the development of a new module on ‘First Response to a Crime Scene’. Furthermore the CBT Centralized Unit (established in September 2009 in Bangkok) has already cooperated closely with the BLO project to deliver refresher-training courses for CBT training managers from BLOs in four countries of the GMS.
3.2 Governance

SPOTLIGHT: ANTI-CORRUPTION

Building the skills of the anti-corruption institution in Thailand. (Photo: NACC, Thailand)

FACTFILE: Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. Experience has shown that in environments where political will is weak, where the ability to enforce the law is weak and where civil society is not well positioned to demand transparency and accountability, corruption will flourish. Since the mid-1990s UNODC has concentrated on supporting the fight against corruption by assisting the development of anti-corruption policies and institutions, including preventive anti-corruption frameworks and training. In Thailand UNODC has been engaged in strengthening the capacity of anti-corruption institutions. UNODC is currently providing technical advice to the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) through a Mentoring Programme which supports the NACC to produce a comprehensive Compliance Review against the United Nations Convention on Corruption (UNCAC) Self-Assessment Checklist. Under the same Mentoring Programme UNODC organized with the NACC, and other key Thai institutions working on asset recovery, the preparation of a major StAR (Stolen Asset Recovery) Training Programme.
The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2009.
Output 2.1.2
Government/Public bodies develop and implement anti-corruption strategies and business plans based on the UNCAC

In Indonesia, 3 corruption prevention projects were initiated at the end of 2009. These projects will develop momentum in 2010 and support Indonesia’s institutional capacity to fight corruption. They include:

- A Norwegian-funded project to strengthen the capacity of the key anti-corruption institutions in Indonesia (begun in November 2009);
- An EU-funded project to support capacity building of the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) and involving a range of institutions (begun in December 2009); and
- An EU-funded project to support the fight against corruption through specialist training and assisting the government to implement its anti-corruption strategy (begun in November 2009).

Output 2.1.1
UNCAC ratification

In Thailand, technical advice is being provided to the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) in relation to supporting the process for UNCAC ratification and subsequent implementation. In 2009, this work involved 3 strategic assessments in relation to corruption in Thailand, a review of NACC requirements, and a review of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy to identify key areas of support. Identified priorities include: the need to develop intra-organisational software-based tools, the introduction of specialist asset recovery training, and a Collective Action initiative to address the supply side of corruption.

In addition, a review of regional requirements in relation to UNCAC was initiated (focused on Viet Nam in 2009), emphasising the role of UNCAC as an anti-corruption framework and the role of partner governments in undertaking the self-assessment checklist. Appropriate locations for running regional training have been scouted, and discussions have been initiated on the development of a uniform corruption training course with a strong asset recovery dimension.

Output 2.1.4
Anti-corruption bodies establish inter-agency working arrangements

All UNODC-supported anti-corruption projects are committed to promoting inter-agency working arrangements. In Thailand, the asset recovery training will involve that country’s NACC, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, the Attorney-General’s Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Collective Action project will involve the World Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the Institute of Directors, and the Thai Chamber of Commerce and the Joint Foreign Chambers of Commerce.

Output 2.4.2
Forums established for civil society / business

In Indonesia, UNODC is supporting the establishment of an anti-corruption forum that brings together civil society and government agencies to discuss policy issues and implement the Government’s anti-corruption strategy. Government partners
participation in anti-corruption strategies

| Output 2.2.1 |
| Financial Intelligence Units established / strengthened |

In the Pacific, UNODC has continued to support the establishment and/or strengthening of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), including in **Palau**, **Cook Islands** and **Fiji**. This has included support for the drafting of legislation, provision of strategic advice on institutional strengthening and the delivery of specialist technical training.

| Outputs 2.2.2 & 2.3.1 |
| Legislation, policies and procedures on money laundering and asset recovery developed and implemented |

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC is implementing a project to strengthen the capacity of legal and law enforcement institutions to prevent and combat money laundering. To date, the project has:

- Developed a pool of 25 national trainers who are now capable of delivering AML training on an ongoing basis;
- Provided the analytical groundwork on which basis the Anti Money Laundering Department of the State Bank of Viet Nam has drafted a guidance note for banking institutions to assist them to detect suspicious activities;
- Helped to revise the relevant money laundering articles in the Penal Code, which the National Assembly subsequently approved (amended Penal Code article 251) and which took effect from 1st January 2010; and
- Organized 2 mock trials in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city (total of 96 participants, including 67 prosecutors and judges from 11 provinces, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city).

In the Pacific, through the Pacific Anti-Money Laundering Programme (PALP), UNODC has supported the drafting and/or review and amendment of ‘Proceeds of Crime’ legislation and regulations in the **Solomon Islands**, **Tonga**, **Palau**, **Marshall Islands** and **Vanuatu**.

| Outcome 2.3 |
| Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on |

There is some evidence that in **Viet Nam** the Economic Police are becoming more effective with respect to identifying, investigating and supporting the prosecution of financial crimes. In 2007 they investigated 12,003 cases. In 2008, 14,453 cases were investigated, 15,306 subjects were prosecuted and a total amount of 717 billion VND (US$38 million) was confiscated. In 2009, 17,290 cases were investigated, 17,384 subjects were prosecuted and confiscated assets amounted to 1,028 billion VND. While it is as yet unclear what proportion of these cases relate specifically to money laundering, the increase in investigative activity by the Economic Police is promising.
3.3 Criminal Justice

SPOTLIGHT: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Screen-shot from the TV Series “Breaking the Silence”, Viet Nam. (Photo: UNODC Hanoi)

FACTFILE: Violence against women – which is perpetrated mostly by partners and ex-partners – has been a unifying theme in the fight for women’s rights. Domestic violence is a multi-faceted problem. Only a comprehensive approach can prevent and reduce it. Part of this involves awareness-raising to promote behavioural change. As part of one such campaign in Viet Nam, UNODC produced the 10-episode TV series “Breaking the Silence” (scene depicted above). Set in rural Viet Nam, the series shows the consequences of domestic violence and points to the current lack of response and protection from the criminal justice system. As is the case in most countries, domestic violence is often considered a “private” issue in Vietnamese society. Despite the adoption of a new Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control in 2008, it is rarely reported to the authorities.
The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2009.
Output 3.1.1
Member states aware of and responsive to need for ratification

During 2009, UNODC’s effort on counter-terrorism in the region has made a significant contribution to promoting full adherence to the 16 international counter-terrorism treaties in Niue, the Solomon Islands, and Indonesia. Other countries in the Pacific have also reported actions underway to obtain ministerial approvals for ratification.

Output 3.2.1
Legislation drafted and enacted

In terms of legal frameworks, draft counter terrorism legislation has been developed for Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji. Indonesia has drafted a national law on counter financing of terrorism with significant reference to UNODC’s model legal provisions.

With UNODC support, Tuvalu enacted its counter-terrorism legislation in late 2009. Legislation has also been enacted in Solomon Islands and Kiribati, with legislation scheduled to be enacted in 2010 by Tonga and Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).

Output 3.3.1
Professional standards and oversight mechanisms established

In Indonesia, a project on ‘Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity Building’ has been supporting the Government of Indonesia to independently review and analyze selected justice systems with the aim that this information will be used to underpin future reforms that ensure that integrity-based and accountable criminal justice systems are established. A core element of this work has been supporting the establishment of ‘Judicial Watch Networks’ in nine provinces (Southeast Sulawesi, South Sumatra, Riau, East Java, Bali, South Sulawesi, North Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Kalimantan).

Output 3.3.8

In Viet Nam, UNODC has been working with the Ministry of Public Security, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, to
Measures to prevent violence against women established

improve the knowledge of national and provincial law enforcement officials on preventing and responding to domestic violence. Key initiatives in 2009 have included:

• A TOT course for law enforcement and justice sector officers to prevent and respond to domestic violence was held in Hanoi. Follow-up trainings will be conducted by the 28 trained trainers in 2010.

• An assessment on the applicability of administrative punishment and the use of reconciliation in domestic violence cases. The assessment was finalized by the Ministry of Justice in November 2009 and the results will be discussed with all stakeholders at the beginning of March 2010.

• Research on the quality of criminal justice services available for victims of domestic violence, specifically in 9 provinces. The research partners include the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), the Research Centre for Gender and Development (RCGAD), the General Statistics Office (GSO) and the Centre for Women and Development (CWD).

• Production of a 10-episode TV-series “Breaking the Silence” which was broadcast on national television between 22 October and 5 November 2009, contributing to enhanced public awareness on domestic violence, particularly the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.

Outcome 3.4

More efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters

At the regional level, UNODC has invested time and resources during 2009 in developing a programme called ‘Towards AsiaJust’ (TAJ). The aim is to establish a transnational organized criminal justice system which can more effectively identify, investigate and prosecute transnational organised criminal and terrorist groups that are active in the region.

Key elements of the TAJ programme involve establishing and/or supporting: (i) a regional network of prosecutors; (ii) Joint Investigation Teams; (iii) Judicial Liaison Networks; and (iv) Designated Central Authorities on MLA, extradition and asset recovery.
3.4 Drug Demand Reduction

SPOTLIGHT: COMPULSORY CENTRES FOR DRUG USERS

Drug user treatment records from a UNODC-supported community-based outreach programme. (Photo: Courtesy of Christopher Davy, Myanmar Times)

The rise in methamphetamine use across the region has coincided with a dramatic increase in the number of compulsory centres for drug users. Unfortunately, such centres frequently do not provide any of the interventions which have been shown to be effective in drug dependence treatment. The dramatic expansion of such centres in East and Southeast Asia, runs counter to research evidence which indicates that effective drug dependence treatment responds to individual needs, and includes approaches that reach those who are not motivated to attend treatment facilities. This means that each patient should be assessed and a treatment plan should be developed individually. A series of pharmacological and psychological therapies have been demonstrated to be effective. Such interventions include medications for withdrawal management and long-term pharmacotherapy, as well as motivational interventions and cognitive-behavioural therapies for relapse prevention. Under the Regional Programme, one of UNODC priorities is to support countries in developing evidence-based approaches to drug treatment, including community-based outreach programmes.
The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2009.
Drug demand reduction programme activities in 2009 were concentrated in Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

**Output 4.1.1**

**Member states adopt evidence-based youth friendly ATS programmes**

In **Viet Nam**, a new project was initiated to assess the situation of ATS use in Viet Nam and pilot an effective prevention programme based on the assessment results. The project is supporting the establishment of a Government inter-departmental ATS research and response coordination committee to provide policy and operational direction to the project. A baseline is being established, since there is currently no reliable information on ATS use/abuse and no prevention or treatment services for ATS users.

**Outcome 4.2**

**More effective treatment of drug dependence**

Treatnet II was launched in Southeast Asia, with participation of **Cambodia, Myanmar** and **Viet Nam**. The project advocates for the understanding of drug dependence as a multi-factorial health disorder and uses a capacity building and service development strategy to help develop evidence-based treatment services. In 2009, using a “training cascade” design, six master trainers from India, Indonesia, Iran and Thailand were empowered to train trainers in Southeast Asia using the Treatnet training package. Subsequently, more than 30 trainers from Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam were empowered to train doctors, nurses, and other health and social workers, for the delivery of evidence-based practices. Counterparts in the three participating countries developed plans for training practitioners and for delivering treatment services in two sites per country in 2010.

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC has also supported the establishment of 14 drug counseling clinics in 9 provinces during 2009. Up to December 2009, more than 1,850 people received counseling on various drug treatment and rehabilitation issues. A shift in understanding of the needs of drug users among counseling staff has occurred, as reflected in client surveys which indicated that 96% of the clients were satisfied with the counseling provided.

Training programmes conducted by UNODC at central and provincial level have produced a team of drug counselors capable of running counseling services. In 2009, 658 staff from ten Drug Treatment Centres and from the community were trained on counseling, drug dependence treatment, harm reduction, and HIV prevention. More than 1,200 staff members were also trained by the Sub-Department of Social Evils Prevention (DSEP) using the training manual developed by UNODC. Staff are now more confident to have direct contact with drug users, have a better understanding of the psycho-social support required and are able to perform counseling and referral tasks.

In **Cambodia**, UNODC has enhanced the capacity of six provincial trainers, 42 health staff and 32 Commune Counseling Teams (CCTs). Provincial trainers (from Health, Social affairs,
Women’s Affairs and NGO backgrounds) were recruited as mentors, so as to help determine which sector can provide the most effective mentoring model.

In **Cambodia**, a community-based programme addressing the needs of drug users and their families has been established in 10 communes, two in each of five provinces identified as priority provinces by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). Working in partnership with the government and community, UNODC has helped to:

- Train CCTs and assist hundreds of drug users in the pilot communes by providing information on drug related harms, by making assessments, and providing blood tests.
- Set up a support service for families affected by the drug use of one of their members; and
- Establish a cadre of village/community level data collectors.

A non-punitive alternative to incarceration of drug users is thus available for the first time in Cambodia, providing the Cambodian state with an opportunity explore an entirely new set of policy options for the effective treatment of drug users. The evaluation of UNODC’s support (conducted in 2009) concluded that the community-based drug treatment model has ‘high sustainability, the capacity to engage multi-sector partners at the grassroots level and the low cost of operationalization will facilitate large scale replication’. At the request of the RGC a full proposal is being developed by the UN Country Team to take forward such an approach, and will be formally submitted to the government in the second quarter of 2010.

**Output 4.3.2**

**Member states establish community-based reintegration and aftercare programmes**

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC has been supporting the reintegration of drug users back into the community. During voluntary community-based drug dependence treatment, clients (300 so far in 2009) take part in a ten-day vocational training programme. Key elements of this training are to increase their self-esteem and to provide ideas and advice on productive employment opportunities, including practical training in vocational skills such as animal husbandry and tree planting.

Eligible family members of drug users also have the opportunity to join a micro-finance programme to help them establish income generating activities. Nearly 400 people including local leaders, collaborators and potential borrowers have been trained on micro-finance and more than 160 households eligible for loans have been identified as of December 2009.

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22 Evaluation of UNODC project CMBH83 ‘Developing Community based Drug Abuse Counselling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Cambodia’, Axel Klein, November 2009.
3.5 HIV/AIDS

SPOTLIGHT: REACHING OUT TO INJECTING DRUG USERS

Outreach Workers visiting IDUs on the Myanmar-Thailand border. (Photo: UNODC Yangon)

**FACTFILE:** The new day begins at around 7:30 am for these Outreach Workers in Tachilek on the Myanmar-Thailand border. Agenda item number one is to visit their client injecting drug users before they leave their makeshift tents to find jobs. Men from various parts of the country often come to this border area to find jobs. Most of the drug users in the border towns have no place to call a home. Sometimes they build makeshift tents out of cardboard and plastic. Sometimes they sleep rough and eat under trees or beside streams. Their day starts with an injection or a “hit” from a pipe before breakfast, depending on the amount of money they made the day before. With the money they earn and being away from their families, their most common form of recreation is often to visit the brothels, the bars and the drug dens. UNODC Outreach Workers maintain close contact with their assigned clients, in order to be aware of the places where used needles and syringes can be collected. Usually the Outreach Worker carries a container and tongs for a safe collection. The collections are done twice a day. Overall, between 70-80 percent of used needles are collected in the project areas. HIV rates among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) are significantly lower in locations where the Outreach Workers operate.
The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2009.
During 2009, the UNODC regional HIV team provided technical and programmatic support to the national HIV programmes in *Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand* and *Viet Nam*. This included technical support to the design, operationalization and monitoring of the UNODC implemented (AusAID-funded) HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Programme (HAARP) in Myanmar and Lao PDR. In Cambodia, the HIV team provided technical assistance to the Government on the procurement of methadone for the purpose of opioid substitution treatment and the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for prisons.

In response to growing concerns over the use of compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs) in the region, and the increased HIV risk and vulnerability among all in those centres, the regional HIV team worked closely with the UN Country Team in Cambodia to develop and disseminate a position statement advocating for a shift from compulsory centres for drug users to voluntary, community and evidence based drug dependence treatment. This advocacy work will continue in 2010 and beyond.

In **China**, the main focus of UNODC operations has been to strengthen law enforcement’s response to HIV. Specifically, UNODC supported the Government of the People’s Republic of China with a comprehensive analytical report with recommendations for an effective response by law enforcement to HIV/AIDS in closed settings and among IDUs. UNODC organized one seminar on community involvement in HIV prevention and drug demand reduction for law enforcement officials, including officials from the National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC). A curriculum for training of law enforcement officials was also developed along with technical guidelines related to HIV prevention in closed settings.

In **Indonesia**, UNODC contributed to the development of HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes for people who inject drugs, through supporting the government in both policy formulation and in securing international funding for specific HIV/AIDS project proposals. UNODC participated in a review of the new National HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care strategy, developed by the Indonesian General Prisons Directorate in 2009. UNODC also supported the launch of the Bahasa Indonesia version of the ‘Policy guidelines for collaborative TB and HIV services for injecting and other drug users’.

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC recently started implementing the country component of the HAARP, aimed at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users in the country. The project was launched in October 2009, and a workplan for 2010 has been established with stakeholders.

### Output 5.1.1

**National legislation and policies related to drug control and HIV are consistent with harm reduction philosophies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

### Output 5.1.3

**Enhanced capacities to implement harm reduction amongst law enforcement, prisons and drug dependence treatment staff**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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In **Myanmar**, the UNODC Country Office is also responsible for implementing the AusAID-supported HAARP. Significant headway has been made in increasing the number of service contacts with people who inject drugs, with 3,176 IDUs having been reached with services in the first 6 months of 2009 compared with 883 persons during 2008. The most significant achievement has been a five-fold increase in the number of needles and syringes distributed. This NSP has also registered high return rates. In addition to the NSP, outreach teams and drop-in-centres (DICs) implemented condom distribution, nutritional assistance and basic health care services for the affected population. UNODC has also supported the national IDU working group which met nine times in 2009, helped set up self-help groups for service users, and supported the establishment of the National Drug User Network Myanmar (NDNM) in conjunction with the Asia Network of People who Use Drugs (ANPUD).

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC is working in four provinces in the northwest to improve access to HIV and drug treatment services. Peer education groups have been set up across a total of 27 commune project sites and peer-based behaviour change communication (BCC), peer education/outreach, referral and DICs were implemented in 16 communes. Ongoing research has demonstrated that the sharing of needles/syringes among IDUs in UNODC’s supported project sites is only 8% compared with a rate of 35% in non-project sites. Furthermore, the HIV prevalence rate in project locations is estimated at 7% compared with a rate of 21% in neighboring non-project sites which have no interventions. As a result of UNODC advocacy, two provinces (Dien Bien and Lao Cai) have issued policy documents to facilitate the implementation of harm reduction programmes, and the provincial People’s Committee in Lao Cai province has approved a pilot of NSP in UNODC project sites.

In **Thailand**, the UNODC Regional Centre supported the Thai authorities to develop a successful application to the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria. A significant part of the secured funding will be used to develop and implement needle and syringe programmes in multiple provinces.

The United Nations Regional Task Force (UN RTF) on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific has continued to act as a regional platform for coordinating high level political and policy advocacy for scaling up effective responses to HIV. For example, UNODC organised a symposium session ‘Scaling-up harm reduction services towards universal access in Asia: models of good practice’ at the 9th International Congress on AIDS in Asia (August, 2009).

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**Output 5.1.5**

**Regional coordination and collaboration enhanced**

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23 This data is still in the process of being re-analyzed, and figures may change.

In 2009, the UN RTF forged a new partnership with the Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs (ANPUD) and supported a regional meeting of this newly emerging network. In collaboration with WHO, UNODC also designed and organised a UN Community Consultation with people who use drugs back-to-back with the International Harm Reduction Association Conference (April, 2009).

Output 5.2.1

Stakeholders have access to high quality strategic knowledge

In 2009 one of the flagship initiatives undertaken by the UN RTF was a Regional Resource Needs and Gaps Estimation for Harm Reduction in Asia. The findings of the study received attention at a Global Conference on Harm Reduction (Amsterdam, January 2009) and at a special session on funding harm reduction organised by the International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), at their 20th International Conference (April, 2009), thus feeding advocacy for resource mobilisation for harm reduction at a global level.

The UN RTF was also active in monitoring progress towards universal access, specifically the extent to which OST and NSP are available in 15 countries in Asia.

Another strategic information product was a legal and policy review in six countries, led by the HAARP in collaboration with the UN RTF. The report was launched by Australia’s AIDS Ambassador, Murray Proctor, at the 9th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific held in Bali (August 2009).

In 2009 the UN RTF also commissioned updating of the baseline assessment of policies, resources and services for people who inject drugs (originally prepared in 2006) and analysis of gaps in country responses to injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS. The Update, conducted by the Burnet Institute (Australia), makes available a wealth of information and data on the current situation and response in 15 countries and has been used to inform the draft Regional Strategy for Harm Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010-2015.

As a response to the growing concerns around the increasing utilisation of CCDUs (and their related HIV transmission risks), UNODC presented the findings of a 2009 literature review at various fora. These included: (i) at the International Harm Reduction Association Conference Major Session jointly convened with the Open Society Institute, entitled: Compulsory Drug Dependence Treatment Centres: Costs, Rights and Evidence; and (ii) at the International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific Session on Reforming Treatment Environments – How to Make Compulsory Drug Treatment HIV Friendly.
3.6 Sustainable livelihoods

SPOTLIGHT: HELPING POPPY-GROWING COMMUNITIES TO HELP THEMSELVES

Participatory village-based access road construction in Lao PDR. Villagers of Ban Pichemai, Phongsaly Province, join efforts to build this access track to bring their produce to local markets. (Photo: UNODC Vientiane)

FACTFILE: Following a dramatic reduction in cultivation which started in the early 1990s, the area under opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia shrank by 85% to its lowest level in 2006. However in the past three years cultivation has increased again by almost 50% from this low base. Years of experience shows that crop eradication is a costly initiative whose effects are particularly harsh on poor and marginalized farmers – often feeding a cycle of poverty, violence and forced migration. UNODC therefore supports communities in poppy-growing areas to seek alternative livelihoods by promoting a comprehensive development strategy. This strategy is adapted to suit local conditions, but generally includes a combination of electrification, infrastructure improvement, education, agricultural support services and institution-building. It relies heavily on local community involvement and commitment to shared goals. Overall, it is guided by the philosophy that growers are not criminals, but partners in promoting development.
The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2009.
UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

UNODC has ongoing Sustainable Livelihood/Alternative Development (AD) projects in **Lao PDR** and **Myanmar**. The primary purpose is the elimination of illicit opium production in target areas.

**Output 6.1.3**

*Annual crop monitoring and assessment conducted, verified and reported*

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC (in cooperation with the government) undertook a helicopter aerial survey in six northern provinces, namely: Phongsaly, Luang Namtha, Oudomxay, Luang Prabang, Xieng Khoung and Huaphanh. The aerial survey was used to estimate the area of opium poppy cultivation and other related assessments.

In **Myanmar**, UNODC provided verifiable estimates on the extent and trends of opium poppy cultivation to national authorities, regional and sub-regional corporation mechanisms as well as to the UN and the international community. The 2009 survey was conducted jointly with the government of Myanmar in 5 regions: South Shan State, North Shan State, East Shan State, Kayah State and Kachin State. The project also provided training to enhance capabilities of national authorities to collect relevant data on illicit opium production.

**Thailand** has its own opium monitoring program undertaken by the Crop Survey and Monitoring Institute of the Office of Narcotics Control Board.

With technical support from the Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, the results and findings of the assessments in **Myanmar** and **Lao PDR** were reported in UNODC’s document: ‘Opium Poppy Cultivation in Southeast Asia’ (December 2009).

**Output 6.1.2**

*National capacities on crop monitoring and assessment created and enhanced*

In **Lao PDR**, community-based alternative development projects were implemented in the main former opium growing provinces of Houaphan, Oudomxay and Phongsaly.

In Houaphan Province, opium poppy cultivation was nearly eliminated in all project target villages during 2009. Within the targeted areas, the number of opium addicts decreased by 36% from 385 persons in 2007 to 245 persons in December 2009. The relapse rate also reduced from 75% at the beginning of 2009 to 35% by the end of the year. The number of poor households decreased by 30% and the number of households with food shortages decreased by 30%.

This has been achieved through such activities as:

- Forestry management committees were established in all project target villages, and 100 villagers were trained on community based forest management.
- In cooperation with the Provincial Drug Control Committee (PCDC) UNODC helped establish the first Half-Way House in Pavan village Xamneua district. To date, it has benefited 12 former opium addicts (7 females)

**Output 6.2.3**

*Comprehensive and integrated development and food security programmes / projects implemented for ex-opium producing families and communities*

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC (in cooperation with the government) undertook a helicopter aerial survey in six northern provinces, namely: Phongsaly, Luang Namtha, Oudomxay, Luang Prabang, Xieng Khoung and Huaphanh. The aerial survey was used to estimate the area of opium poppy cultivation and other related assessments.

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from the surrounding villages.

- A total of 8 target villages were provided with Village Health Volunteers (VHV) and a Village Drug Revolving Fund (VDRF). In addition, newly improved basic health infrastructure has benefited 2,900 people (including 1,347 women).

- For alternative income generation, 27 Village Saving and Credit Groups (VSCGs) were established. A total of 823.5 million kip (US$97,000) of micro-credit is now available in the VSCGs, and so far the on-time loan repayment rate is almost 100%.

In Oudomxay Province UNODC supports a similar range of alternative livelihood initiatives, including:

- Implementation of micro-credit schemes. From January to December 2009, 301 new household members have joined the VSCGs, with total initial savings of 11,076,000 kip (US$1,300).

- Support for the Lao government in conducting drug awareness campaigns and providing drug treatment and rehabilitation services. In 2009, 100 opium addicts (including 20 women) and 39 ATS addicts (including 2 women) from former opium villages were treated with UNODC support.

- Establishment of 4 rice banks in rice deficit villages. With more than 14,900 kgs of rice are already being stored, this should benefit over 2,083 people (including 1,002 women).

- The construction of basic infrastructure in target villages, including the 15.5 km access road in Phouten zone, which benefits 3,925 people (1,028 female). Water supply construction was also initiated in 2 villages for 953 villagers (471 women and girls) and latrines were constructed in 3 villages to benefit 275 households.

In Phongsaly Province achievements include:

- The mid-term evaluation (and updated baseline survey) conducted in 2009 indicated that annual farmer income increased by 125% from 699,149 kip (US$82) in March 2008 to 1,573,399 kip (US$188) in October 2009 in the 30 target villages in Mai and Khoua districts.

- Some 402 (49 women) drug addicts were treated from 65 villages and the Khoua old hospital was repaired for use as a drug treatment centre.

- 28 VSCGs were organized with 1,222 member families. Total savings amounted to 59,995,000 kip (US$ 7,060).
UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

- 118 Livelihood Activity Groups (LAGs) were organized in 28 villages with 912 members, while 13 pilot Processing and Marketing Groups were established for cotton production, bamboo weaving, handicraft, eco-tourism, and honey production.

In Myanmar, UNODC supported activities were mainly related to the ‘Wa Alternative Development Project’, as the 4 new food security and AD projects in Pinlaung, Mong Maw and Pekhon Townships have been pending government approval.

Achievements in 2009 include:

- Twenty hectares of new land were developed at Nge Sae scheme in Man Ton Township, benefiting 56 households (approximately 225 people). New lands of 25 ha were also developed at Nget Thal scheme in Nam Kham Wu Township, which benefited 117 households (approximately 635 people).

- The bulldozing work for a new canal alignment, the inspection path, intake structure and diversion weir were completed.

- In collaboration with Wa Agriculture Bureau and District Authorities, an Agriculture Training Centre was established in Mong Pawk district and training started in June 2008. In total, 32 trainees from 3 Districts (Wein Kao, Mong Maw and Mong Pawk) received training in 2009.

- UNODC and UNICEF conducted a joint initiative to construct Ho Jet Primary School in Nar Kao Township, Wein Kao District. A boarding house and toilet block were also constructed for Nam Kham Wu Primary School in Wein Kao District.

Output 6.2.1
Illicit crop cultivating countries have national plans for alternative livelihood and illicit crop elimination

Efforts to integrate illicit crop elimination efforts into the mainstream of development have been supported through UNODC’s ‘Global Partnership on Alternative Development’ (GLO/I44).

In 2009, achievements include:

- In Lao PDR, the comprehensive ‘National Drug Control Master Plan of Lao PDR (2009-2013)’ was developed and approved by the Government. The Master Plan integrated sustainable livelihood and alternative development as the priority component of the Plan. Through the Master Plan, drug control and opium elimination objectives are also integrated into the national poverty reduction and socio-economic plans.

- In Myanmar, drug control and illicit crop reduction have been integrated into the long term national plans of CCDAC and NATALA, the two key national agencies that
Output 6.3.1

Awareness on illicit crop cultivation raised among national and international communities as well as civil society

coordinate national drug control and alternative development efforts in the country.

A study on ‘Mainstreaming Alternative Development in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand: a Process of Learning’ was published to share experiences and lessons learned on AD mainstreaming in the region. In addition, an ‘Assessment of the impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Sustainable Alternative Development: Key Determinant Factors for Opium Re-cultivation in Southeast Asia’ was conducted. The report was presented at a meeting of Mini Dublin Group members and international donors in Vientiane in August 2009.

In Lao PDR and Myanmar, support was provided for the formulation of a number of new food security and AD projects. For example, a new food security and AD project was developed for Oudomxay Province of Lao PDR and Pekhon Township in Myanmar. The project has been approved and funded by the government of Germany with a total budget of US$ 2.3 million.
4 Resource mobilisation and financial status

Since the launch of the Regional Programme for EAP in late 2008, UNODC has successfully mobilized significant new resources to support programme implementation.

At the beginning of 2009, UNODC had secured US$38m for RP implementation, while a year later (January 2010), a total of $57m had been secured. A comparison of the financial situation between January 2009 and January 2010 is summarised in Figure 3.

**Figure 3 – RP financial situation in 2009/10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status in January 2009</th>
<th>Status in January 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tot Budget</td>
<td>Secured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 1 - Illicit trafficking</td>
<td>30,758</td>
<td>8,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 2 - Governance</td>
<td>10,587</td>
<td>4,138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total 3 - Criminal Justice</td>
<td>24,241</td>
<td>8,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total 4 - Drug demand reduction</td>
<td>17,411</td>
<td>2,689</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total 5 - HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>20,356</td>
<td>7,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 6 - Sustainable livelihood</td>
<td>17,531</td>
<td>7,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>120,884</td>
<td>38,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reason why the overall budget estimate has reduced from $121m (after rounding) to $92m is due to: (i) revised expenditure phasing, with some planned expenditure being pushed forward into 2013-14 (i.e. beyond 2012); and (ii) the pruning of some old pipeline projects which were no longer considered feasible.

Figure 4 illustrates the share of secured resources between RP sub-programmes.

**Figure 4 – Share of secured resources between RP sub-programmes**

Although not identical in size, there is a reasonable degree of equivalence in the size of each of the six sub-programmes.

There is also a reasonable balance between the proportion of financial resources allocated to ‘Rule of Law’ and ‘Health and Development’ issues.

At country level, the financial situation varies significantly. While some country-programmes have secured sufficient resources to implement more than 90% of their planned activities, others have yet to mobilize adequate funding.
UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

The estimated budget requirements and the amount of secured resources by country programme, for the period 2009 to 2012, are shown in Figure 5 below.

**Figure 5 – Budget versus secured resources by country programme (2009-2012)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Programme</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>TOB BUDGET</th>
<th>SECURED</th>
<th>BALANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>-3,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td>7,332</td>
<td>7,139</td>
<td>16,888</td>
<td>14,575</td>
<td>-2,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>2,354</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td>6,795</td>
<td>4,204</td>
<td>16,764</td>
<td>6,426</td>
<td>-10,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>4,182</td>
<td>3,804</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>11,136</td>
<td>10,257</td>
<td>-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROCAP</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>6,543</td>
<td>11,199</td>
<td>10,862</td>
<td>30,281</td>
<td>16,724</td>
<td>-13,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>6,371</td>
<td>2,708</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>10,058</td>
<td>7,567</td>
<td>-2,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,646</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,327</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,795</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,404</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,173</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,718</strong></td>
<td><strong>-35,456</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table indicates four main things:

- Total expenditure in 2009 was some **$10.6 million**.\(^{25}\)
- Sustained efforts are required to mobilise additional financial resources for the country programmes, particularly in Lao PDR, Indonesia and Cambodia and for the activities of the Regional Centre in Bangkok.
- In total, some **$35.5 million** still needs to be secured to implement the planned programme of work up to 2012.
- The programme of work in China needs to be considered during 2010. At present, current activities and secured resources finish at the end of the year and the extent to which the programme expands or ends will depend on guidance provided by the Member State on this matter.
- The projected combined programme expenditure for 2010 is **$22.3 million**, which – if implemented to this level – would represent a more than doubling over 2009. Significant management effort must therefore also be directed to programme implementation.

The funding secured to far (**$56.7 million**) has been provided by the following donors. Their contributions to the programme are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

- Australia
- Canada
- China
- European Union
- Germany
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Norway
- Republic of Korea
- Sweden
- Thailand
- United Kingdom
- United States
- UN (including trust funds, the One UN Plan in Viet Nam and UNAIDS)

\(^{25}\) This figure does not yet include some office support costs (UNODC 112 budget), and is subject to amendment pending final certified financial statements being prepared by UNODC HQ.

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5 Issues arising in 2009

This section of the report provides a brief summary of key issues arising from development and implementation of the RP during 2009. It is divided into two sub-sections, namely (i) general issues related to the RP and UNODC’s own institutional set up; and (ii) specific issues relevant to each of the RP sub-programmes.

5.1 General issues

Scope and structure of the RP document
So far, the RP document has proven itself to be a robust framework for guiding programme development and implementation. One of its main advantages is its clear focus on ‘results’, rather than simply the services that UNODC has to offer and the activities that flow from them. Nevertheless, it has also become apparent that:

- The ‘menu’ of outputs listed in the RP needs to be used flexibly so as not to limit the inclusion of emerging/unforeseen partner government priorities into UNODC’s programme of work.
- There is scope for reconfiguring (and simplifying) some elements of the RP’s sub-programme structure, for example with respect to combining the Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS sub-programmes, and aligning the Rule of Law sub-programmes more clearly with UNODC’s key mandated areas of work; and
- Significant ongoing work is required to effectively operationalize the monitoring and evaluation framework.

Ownership
Promoting ‘ownership’ by Member States of a regional programme is difficult, particularly when considering that the region for which the RP has been designed includes 34 very diverse states and territories. UNODC has therefore not yet tried to seek formal endorsement of the RP by partner governments. Instead it has been introduced to partner governments and we have used it as: (i) a strategic planning and management tool; and (ii) a means by which to demonstrate to partner governments and donors that UNODC has a ‘results-focused’ programme in place to address regional challenges relevant to our mandate.

Geographic coverage and scope of UNODC’s regional operations
The geographic coverage of the Regional Programme is very wide, given UNODC’s current resource base and institutional capacity. Even with additional financial resources and enhanced institutional capacity, it will remain a monumental challenge to effectively service the needs of this vast region. In planning for and delivering its programme of support, UNODC therefore needs to increasingly focus on:

- Its comparative advantage, which is to facilitate cross-border
• ‘Upstream’ policy and strategic planning support, including provision of strategic information, rather than trying to implement many small scale-country-based projects; and

• Developing and sustaining strategic partnerships with other regional organisations involved in addressing human development challenges in the region, including for example ASEAN and the Pacific Islands Forum.

In the process of developing an expanded programme of activities in the Pacific (planned for 2010), UNODC will also carefully consider the feasibility of establishing a completely new regional operation, with its own separate institutional structure and programme of activities, based in the Pacific region. Much will depend on the level of donor interest that can be generated.

**Funding the Regional Programme**

While the existence of the RP has certainly helped UNODC to secure renewed donor interest in financing UNODC’s work in the region, there remain a number of constraining issues, namely:

• The difficulty for any agency to be ‘programmatic’ in its approach with little in the way of longer-term programmatic funding. UNODC ‘core’ budget provision for field operations (normally provided directly from UNODC HQ) remains minimal, and is indeed continuing to decline. At the same time, donor funding continues to be provided almost exclusively on a project-specific, not programme, basis.

• Most donors remain focused primarily on individual countries, which militates against more strategic regional responses; and

• Donor funding is often linked directly to the agenda of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Although UNODC’s rule of law and health/development mandates cross-cut all of the MDGs, the lack of a specific MDG addressing drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism limits UNODC capacity to mobilize more resources.

**Enhancing UNODC’s own institutional capacity**

The development of a truly regional UNODC programme, with the institutional arrangements and capacity to effectively implement it, remains a work in progress. While significant forward steps have been taken, priority areas requiring ongoing attention include:

• Consolidating the role and capacities of the Bangkok-based Programme Support Unit within the Regional Centre.

• Enhancing programme management competencies (as opposed to specific technical expertise) among a greater number of UNODC senior staff in the region.

• Reforming and streamlining the lengthy and overly bureaucratic processes for staff recruitment, so that the best candidates for the job can be identified and recruited in a timely manner. This internal constraint remains by far the key institutional obstacle.
to effective programme management and implementation; and

- Further strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems, including internal processes for regular reporting and review.

### 5.2 Thematic issues

#### Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling

**UNODC needs to broaden its base of strategic partnerships**

The technical assistance provided by UNODC in EAP has previously focused mainly on its drug mandates. The ‘traditional’ government counterparts of UNODC have thus been national drug authorities. In order to effectively implement activities related to trafficking in persons, environmental crimes and smuggling of migrants, for example, new strategic alliances/partnerships need to be established and/or strengthened. The success of the new PATROL programme depends on this. This issue was a particular focus of discussion at the ‘Partnership Forum on Transnational Crime’ organised by UNODC in Bangkok in January 2010.

**Sustainability of BLO operations requires ongoing attention**

The sustainability of capacity building initiatives relies partly on ensuring that trained officials maintain the functions for which they have been trained (at least for a reasonable period of time after training), and that ongoing training is institutionalised within partner agencies. In the case of BLOs, it has been noted that a significant number of officials have been moved to other functions and locations shortly after being trained by UNODC. There is also the ongoing issue of adequate and sustained recurrent budget allocations for BLO operations from national government budgets. These issues need ongoing attention from both UNODC and national project coordinators.

#### Governance

**Common needs should be addressed through a collective regional response**

Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACAs) now exist in Malaysia, Mongolia, Thailand, Indonesia, East Timor, Philippines and Viet Nam. Lao PDR has a small relatively low-profile agency while Cambodia is now progressing the law that will transform the current Anti-Corruption Unit into a full ACA.

The demands from all such agencies primarily relate to investigation expertise and case management systems. Rather than trying to provide individual tailored programmes on a country-by-country basis, there is a strong case to be made for establishing a truly regional training programme, based out of one or more central training locations and hosted by established national (or regional) institutions. Such a training programme would incorporate training in the use of UNODC’s GoCASE software, as well as other more specialised courses to support the development of ACA capacity.
### Criminal Justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Improvements in transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters requires a long-term vision and commitment</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improvements in transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters in the region will require a long-term vision and commitment by all stakeholders. This will not be easy given the significant differences in language, culture, machinery of government and legal systems. There also remain concerns within individual partner governments over national sovereignty and security issues when it comes to sharing information on criminal justice matters. Nevertheless, there is an increasingly clear recognition within many partner governments that enhanced cooperation is essential in combating transnational organised crime.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Comparative advantage of UNODC</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNODC has a clear role to play in promoting enhanced regional cooperation on criminal justice matters, given its neutral status, convening power and ability to mobilise expert advice/TA with extensive and varied knowledge of different criminal justice systems. The key to effectively pursuing the Towards Asia Just programme is for UNODC to act as an advocate and facilitator of change and not in any way appear to be trying to ‘force’ a pre-determined package of activities on to partner governments. The programme of work must be developed and implemented as a genuine collaboration, primarily led by partner governments themselves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Monitoring and evaluating achievements with national counterparts</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In order to effectively monitor and evaluate progress and achievements, there is a need to improve access to and exchange of information between Member States on the functioning of their respective criminal justice systems. This is a complex and sensitive issue, and yet critical to building trust and effective transnational cooperation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Drug demand reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>There is no evidence that compulsory centres for drug users are effective</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The use of compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs) appears to be increasing in the region. Such centres frequently do not provide any of the interventions identified as effective in drug dependence treatment and there is often no attempt to ensure that those who are placed in the centres are actually drug dependent. The protection of human rights within these centres is also a significant concern. There is thus an urgent need to continue promoting alternative and more effective responses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Need to put public health back at the centre of drug control</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug dependence is a chronic, relapsing health disorder and should be dealt with as such, based on scientific evidence and on each individual’s needs. This is a part of every individual’s right to health. In addition, drug treatment responses should be tailored to the severity of addiction, for example not every user needs treatment. In fact, formal or residential treatment is not likely to be the most adequate response for the majority of drug users. The development of community-based treatment programmes needs to be pursued as an alternative to the existing approaches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HIV/AIDS**

| **Drug laws continue to impede implementation of evidence-based harm reduction efforts** | Many of the region’s drug laws impose extremely harsh penalties for drug users. For example, in Indonesia the recently-passed ‘Law on Narcotics No. 35/2009’ stipulates harsh and serious punishments against addicts and their families. From the perspective of HIV prevention treatment and care, there are concerns that such laws pose an obstacle through limiting availability and utilisation of critical services, such as outreach and needle and syringe programmes, to drug users and their families. In addition, effective outreach approaches to law enforcement officers are required to improve the operational environment for the delivery of harm reduction services at community level. |
| **Needle syringe exchange and opioid substitution therapy programmes need to be significantly expanded** | In terms of reducing the spread of HIV among injecting drug users, two interventions have proven to be particularly effective, namely needle-and syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy (e.g. methadone or buprenorphine). However, there remains some significant resistance to the introduction of such programmes, partly due to the belief that this somehow ‘promotes’ or ‘condones’ illicit drug use. Particular efforts therefore need to be made to advocate for and support the introduction and/or expansion of such services. |
| **Inadequate access to HIV services in prisons remains a major concern** | The prevalence of HIV within many prison populations is of major concern, and yet access to HIV prevention programmes and effective drug dependence treatment is inadequate across most of the region. UNODC has a specific mandate to help address this problem, and needs to be increasingly active in both advocating for, and supporting implementation of, improved access to HIV services in prison settings. |

**Sustainable Livelihoods**

| **Integrated and sustained Alternative Development programmes / projects are working** | Most farmers don't want to grow opium when given alternative, legal and sustainable alternatives. Tackling poverty and the socio-economic factors underlying illicit crop cultivation in a holistic manner (instead of simply eradicating opium crops) puts more money in people's pockets than opium farming and contributes to enhanced community welfare. |
| **Political conflict in Myanmar may result in increased opium production and trafficking from conflict areas** | The Government of Myanmar is going to hold elections in late 2010 and is currently trying to persuade the Ceasefire Groups to integrate their troops into the Border Guard/Security Forces under the command of the Myanmar Army. However, some of the Ceasefire Groups in the Southern Shan State have recently broken their cease-fire agreements and have started fighting with the government again. There is a serious threat that some groups may increasingly engage in illicit drug production and trafficking to help them finance the conflict. |

| **Insecurity in Myanmar is** | UNODC’s proposed new projects in the Wa region and the |
also impacting negatively on ongoing and proposed opium reduction efforts

Southern Shan State have not yet been formally approved by the government. Efforts to reduce opium production and illicit drug use are thus being negatively impacted.
6 Looking ahead – 2010 and beyond

This final section of the report provides a brief summary of identified priorities for programme implementation and development in 2010 and beyond, including with respect to the partnerships which UNODC will seek to strengthen.

Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling

Building on initiatives developed in 2009, from 2010 the technical assistance provided by UNODC will be particularly focused in the following 3 areas:

1. Border security to interdict illegal movements of drugs and precursors, people, and natural resources, as well as prevent and combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking (including through implementation of the PATROL project).

2. Generation of knowledge and dissemination of information especially in the areas of drug trafficking and smuggling of migrants (the SMART and SOM CAU projects).

3. Strengthening law enforcement capacities to tackle organised crime (including emerging threats) through comprehensive training packages (including through the CBT project).

The success of these activities will rely significantly on the maintenance of strong partnerships with other organizations involved in the same areas of work. For example:

- In the area of drug trafficking, UNODC will continue to work with the six signatory countries to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) and will support the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) framework.

- In the area of trafficking in persons UNODC will further develop its existing partnership with the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) project and with the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT).

- In the area of migrants smuggling, UNODC will continue to play an active role in the Bali Process.

- In the area of environmental crimes, UNODC will continue to partner with the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) as well as institutions and non governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), the Freeland Foundation, TRAFFIC and the Wildlife Conservation Society.

Governance

Based on UNODC’s achievements to date under this sub-programme, and the expertise it has built up, the focus of work for the next few years will be to support:

1. The improvement of systems and processes for case management, business and financial information management and for performance measurement within anti-corruption bodies.
through the introduction of GoCASE with consideration being given to regional training and support.

2. Provision of training in intelligence sharing, mixed investigative teams, mutual legal assistance and extradition (including support to Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs)).

3. Provision of training in financial investigation techniques and transnational inquiries.

4. Provision of training for prosecutors, judges and customs officials in relation to the investigation and prosecution of money laundering, and the restraint and confiscation of criminal assets from domestic and transnational agencies.

Through the ‘Towards AsiaJust’ programme (see below) the development of mechanisms for more effective international cooperation in money laundering investigation and prosecution of cases will also be supported.

**Criminal Justice**

Under the Criminal Justice sub-programme, particular focus will be given to galvanising support for, and implementing, the main elements of the ‘Towards AsiaJust’ project. This will include supporting:

1. Ratification of the UN Conventions and instruments on drugs, TOC, terrorism and corruption and development of supporting legal and regulatory frameworks by Member States.

2. Establishment of a regional Network of Prosecutors.

3. Establishment of Joint Investigation Teams.

4. Establishment of Judicial Liaison Networks.

5. Support for the establishment and/or strengthening of Central Designation Authorities on MLA, extradition and asset recovery.

In addition, the counter-terrorism (CT) elements of the RP will be reviewed and strengthened, with a focus on enhancing national level CT legal frameworks and implementation capacity.

Opportunities will also be pursued to provide specific support for enhancing: (i) crime scene investigation and forensic capabilities; (ii) prison management regimes; and (iii) measures to prevent violence against women. CBT training packages will be developed to support such initiatives.

Further strengthening partnerships with the International Association of Prosecutors, as well as other relevant existing operational agencies, will be given priority.

**Drug Demand Reduction**

Building on achievements in 2009, initiatives in 2010 and beyond will prioritise work in four main areas:

1. Promoting national legislative, policy and standard setting frameworks which enable and facilitate the implementation of effective drug dependence treatment approaches – in particular as it pertains to establishing alternatives to CCDUs.

2. Establishing community-based treatment reintegration and aftercare programmes.

3. Developing and supporting implementation of minimum standards of treatment and care.
4. Building the technical capacity of drug dependence treatment practitioners in the region. Country specific initiatives will include:

- Developing and piloting effective ATS prevention programmes in Viet Nam.
- Continued implementation of the ‘Technical Assistance to Treatment and Rehabilitation at Institutional and Community Level’ project in Viet Nam.
- Implementation of the ongoing Treatnet II project in Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam.
- Further development and implementation (if funding is secured) of a new project for expanded community-based services in Cambodia. The drug dependence treatment services proposed would operate within existing health and social services and build on community resources.

Strengthening partnerships with relevant Government agencies will also be actively pursued.

**HIV/AIDS**

Priorities for the regional HIV/AIDS programme in 2010 and beyond will include:

1. Continued advocacy regarding the potential negative public health impacts of drug laws that stipulate harsh and serious punishments against addicts and, in some countries, their families.
2. Continued advocacy, awareness raising and technical support for the establishment of NSP and OST programmes, among other interventions recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS, for IDUs in the region.
3. Being increasingly active in both advocating for, and supporting implementation of, improved access to HIV services in prison settings.
4. Supporting the development of national ‘scale-up’ and resource mobilisation plans that address needs of UNODC’s target groups.

Partnerships with the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development (AFPPD) and ANPUD (among other key stakeholders in the region) will be further strengthened and/or developed.

**Sustainable Livelihoods**

In order to remain relevant and responsive, the regional sustainable livelihood programme needs to evolve and respond to: (i) the poverty reduction focus of most donors; (ii) the emerging trends of expanding narcotic crop cultivation and illicit drug production in the region; and (iii) international concerns over environmental degradation and climate change.

In 2010 and beyond, UNODC’s programme of work will therefore:

1. More explicitly incorporate food security and poverty reduction objectives into project development activities. The need for this is confirmed by the results of the ‘Assessment of the impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Sustainable Alternative Development: Key Determinant Factors for Opium Re-cultivation in Southeast Asia’ (UNODC, August 2009) which indicated that food security and poverty were among the key determinant factors of opium re-cultivation in Southeast Asia.

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2. Continue to advocate for and support integrated and sustained AD efforts in Myanmar and Lao PDR, and the mainstreaming of these efforts into government programmes.

3. Develop new strategies that address environmental degradation and climate change (including sustainable use of natural resources and non-timber forest products) in the current and former opium-growing communities. An assessment of issues and opportunities, strategic partners and funding agencies will be conducted to support future programme development and resource mobilization.

In this light, UNODC needs to sustain and further develop partnerships with a range of interested technical and financial partners such as the EU, German development assistance, ADB, FAO and WFP.

**UNODC’s own institutional and programme development priorities**

In 2010, UNODC will give particular focus to:

1. Further establishing the capacity of the Bangkok-based Programme Support Unit so it can effectively carry out its programme and project development, implementation and monitoring support functions.

2. Contributing to broader UNODC institutional reforms, including with respect to human resource and financial management system improvements.

3. Developing a proposed programme of work for the Pacific Region.

4. Developing an enhanced programme of work on Counter-Terrorism; and

5. Strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders, including: (i) law enforcement agencies such as Interpol, the Korean Supreme Prosecutors Office, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Foreign Anti Narcotics and Crime community in Thailand (FANC); (ii) regional organisations such as ASEAN and the Pacific Islands Forum; and (iii) established and emerging donor partners.
Annexes
## Annex 1 – Listing of Programme Components in 2009

Notes:
1. This list also includes some new programme components for which funding was secured in 2009, but against which no expenditure made (implementation will start in 2010).
2. RCEAP = Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific; COLAO = Country Office Lao PDR; COVIE = Country Office Viet Nam; COMYA = Country Office Myanmar; POCAM = Programme Office Cambodia; POIND = Programme Office Indonesia; POCHI = Programme Office China.
3. Due to the fact that the 2009 management expenditure figures are still being finalized, the total of these expenditure numbers may vary slightly with the total of $10.7 million given in Section 4 of this report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Country / Office</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Exp. in 2009 US$</th>
<th>Donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RAS I61 RCEAP</td>
<td>Consolidation and Enhancement of the Border Liaison Office (BLO) Mechanism in East Asia</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GLO H17 RCEAP</td>
<td>UNODC Global e-Learning for Drug Control and Crime Prevention : Timor Leste support module</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RAS H15 RCEAP</td>
<td>Support for MOU Partnership in East Asia</td>
<td>119,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GLO J88 RCEAP</td>
<td>Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme</td>
<td>344,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GLO J18 RCEAP</td>
<td>Development of Strategic Programmes in response to the threats of drugs, crime and terrorism</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GLO T55 RCEAP</td>
<td>Validation workshop for the Handbook for prosecutors in TIP cases by ARTIP - GLOT55</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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#### Project ID | Country / Office | Title | Exp. in 2009 US$ | Donor
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
7 | GLO U46 RCEAP | Strategic support to programme development - GLOU46 | 123,000 | Multiple
8 | XCE U60 RCEAP | Computer-Based Training Expansion in the Balkans | 439,000 | Multiple
9 | XAP U59 RCEAP | PATROL Module 4 - Wildlife Trafficking | 0 | US
10 | XAP U59 RCEAP | PATROL Module 1 - Smuggling of Migrants | 0 | Australia
11 | GLO U61 RCEAP | CBT Modules for Smuggling of Migrants | 0 | Australia
12 | XSP T78 RCEAP | SOM Coordination and Analysis Unit | 0 | Australia
13 | LAO R76 CLOAO | Strengthening the legal and law enforcement institutions to prevent and combat human trafficking | 237,000 | Canada, Norway, Sweden, USA
14 | VNM T30 COVIE | Strengthening the capacity of the Forestry Protection Department’s task force on forest crime | 8,000 | Education for Nature Viet Nam
15 | VNM S79 COVIE | Strengthening Viet Nam’s criminal justice responses to human trafficking and migrant smuggling through enhanced border capacities and international cooperation | 0 | One UN Plan, UK
16 | VNM H65 COVIE | Strengthening drug law enforcement agency information collection and sharing procedures | 0 | One UN Plan

### 2. Governance

| Project ID | Country / Office | Title | Exp. in 2009 US$ | Donor
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
17 | GLO S48 RCEAP | Global Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme | 14,000 | Multiple
18 | IDN T71 POIND | Strengthening the capacity of anti-corruption institutions in Indonesia | 0 | Norway
19 | IDN T81 POIND | Strengthening the Rule of Law in Indonesia Programme: Support to the Fight Against Corruption | 0 | EC
20 | IDN T12 POIND | Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity in Indonesia, Phase II | 612,000 | Germany
### 3. Criminal Justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Country / Office</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Exp. in 2009 US$</th>
<th>Donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>LAO I95</td>
<td>Development of the Drug Law Enforcement Strategy</td>
<td>196,000</td>
<td>Luxembourg, US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>IND T80</td>
<td>Support to improved security by provision of capacity building to the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>XAP T70</td>
<td>Technical advisory services on Transnational Organized Crime</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>XAP T84</td>
<td>Towards AsiaJust</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>GLO R35</td>
<td>Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism</td>
<td>353,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>GLO 900</td>
<td>Legal Advisory Programme (SEA)</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>VNM U62</td>
<td>Policy advice</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>One UN Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>VNM T28</td>
<td>Strengthening capacity of law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam</td>
<td>392,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Drug Demand Reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Country / Office</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Exp. in 2009 US$</th>
<th>Donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>GLO J71</td>
<td>Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II/ Southeast Asia</td>
<td>202,000</td>
<td>Canada, OFID, Spain, Sweden, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>RASI09</td>
<td>Strengthening comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and care for drug abusers in Custodial and Community Settings</td>
<td>137,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>VIE H68</td>
<td>Technical Assistance to Treatment and Rehabilitation at Institutional and Community Level</td>
<td>304,000</td>
<td>Luxembourg, Sweden, Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project ID | Country / Office | Title | Exp. in 2009 US$ | Donor
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
34 | VNMJ93 | COVIE | Support for developing effective ATS prevention strategies and measures for East Asia: Pilot in Viet Nam | 26,000 | Japan, Sweden, One UN
35 | CMB H83 | POCAM | Development of Community-Based Drug Abuse Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Cambodia | 308,000 | Japan
36 | RAS I13 | RCEAP | Improving access for young people with ATS abuse to effective treatment | 172,000 | Multiple
37 | KMH J11 | POCAM | Institutional reform and capacity building for drug control and integrated drug abuse prevention in Cambodia | 267,400 | Australia, Canada, Sweden, Italy, US
38 | VIE J04 | COVIE | Drug abuse and HIV prevention among ethnic minorities in Northwest Viet Nam | 243,000 | US, Luxembourg, Sweden

Note: Some projects under sub-programme 6 (Sustainable Livelihoods) also have significant DDR elements, but are not repeated here

### 5. HIV/AIDS

| Project ID | Country / Office | Title | Exp. in 2009 US$ | Donor
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
39 | LAOK18 | COLAO | Reduce the spread of HIV harm associated with drug use amongst men and women in the Lao PDR: HAARP country flexible programme for Lao PDR | 110,000 | Australia
40 | GLO G32 | RCEAP | Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention | 110,000 | UNAIDS
41 | GLO G32 | COVIE | Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Viet Nam | 93,000 | Multiple
42 | MMR J63 | COMYA | UNODC Partnership for the Reduction of Injecting Drug Use, HIV/AIDS and Related Vulnerability in Myanmar | 887,000 | 3 Diseases Fund
43 | CHN J42 | POCHI | Strengthening the role of law enforcement in China’s HIV response | 231,000 | DFID, SIDA, UNAIDS
44 | MMR J69 | COMYA | Reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users through the HAARP Country Flexible Programme in Myanmar | 1,049,000 | Australia

### 6. Sustainable Livelihoods
### UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Country / Office</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Exp. in 2009 US$</th>
<th>Donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45 MMR J94</td>
<td>COMYA</td>
<td>Food Security Programme for Burma/Myanmar (6 village tracts)</td>
<td>107,000</td>
<td>EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>46 MMR J95</td>
<td>COMYA</td>
<td>Food Security Programme for Burma/Myanmar (4 village tracts)</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>47 MYA G43</td>
<td>COMYA</td>
<td>Illicit crop monitoring in Myanmar</td>
<td>273,000</td>
<td>Italy, Japan, US</td>
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<tr>
<td>48 RASC25</td>
<td>COMYA</td>
<td>Drug control and development in the Wa Region of the Shan State, Myanmar</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 GLO I44</td>
<td>COMYA</td>
<td>Global Partnership on Alternative Development</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>Germany, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 GLO I44</td>
<td>COLAO</td>
<td>Support project to the Global Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>Germany, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 LAO H98</td>
<td>COLAO</td>
<td>Houaphan Alternative Development Programme Module, Lao PDR</td>
<td>318,000</td>
<td>Luxembourg, US</td>
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<tr>
<td>52 LAO I28</td>
<td>COLAO</td>
<td>Social and economic rehabilitation of former opium poppy-growing communities – Alternative livelihood development</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>UNTFHS</td>
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<tr>
<td>53 LAO I32</td>
<td>COLAO</td>
<td>Phongsaly Alternative Development Fund</td>
<td>649,000</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 LAO F13</td>
<td>COLAO</td>
<td>Programme Facilitation Unit (Alternative Devt)</td>
<td>547,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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</table>