Baseline assessment 2021
Mapping UNODC activities:
Law Enforcement (LE) and CSO partnership in HIV response
BACKGROUND
The estimated 1.7 million people who acquired HIV in 2019 worldwide marked a 23% decline in new HIV infections since 2010 that was the lowest annual number of new HIV cases since 1989. The global decrease in new infections is driven by substantial reductions in new infections in Eastern and Southern Africa (a 38% reduction since 2010). However, the epidemic grew in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with new HIV infections rising by 72% between 2010 and 2019. There were also increases in the Middle East and North Africa (22%) and Latin America (21%). Moreover, the majority (62%) of new adult HIV infections globally in 2019 were among key populations (KPs) and their sexual partners.\(^1\) Although key populations - comprising of men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers (SW), people who use drugs (PWUD), transgender people (TG), and people in prison and other closed settings constitute small proportions of the general population, they are more vulnerable to HIV infection due to stigma, discrimination, and social exclusion.

In endorsing universal access to healthcare as a Sustainable Development Goal, the UN committed to a "leaving no one behind" approach. To achieve this in the global HIV response, countries need to prioritize reaching the key populations and effectively address the needs and barriers that stand on the progress path. The success of any National HIV/AIDS programme is highly dependent on the strength of multisectoral partnerships and consistent collaboration between all relevant agencies - especially between the Law Enforcement (LE) officials, health sector, social services, and non-government agencies. Functional and meaningful partnerships between these agencies are essential to creating an enabling environment for providing critical services that prevent, treat, care for HIV and support people vulnerable to HIV and other infections.

From 2013, UNODC has consistently maintained its focus on establishing and nurturing the partnership with relevant national stakeholders, specifically Law Enforcement, through technical assistance and

\(^1\) https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_FactSheet_en.pdf
capacity building activities which aimed to enhance further the cooperation and collaboration between LE, health sectors, and CSOs in effectively responding to the challenges posed by HIV.

Despite the progress made, certain barriers exist in many countries concerning implementing and scaling up prevention activities. HIV prevention, treatment, and care services for key population groups are limited. Even in countries where services are available, the coverage is too low to impact and reach the 2030 target. There are still significant disparities in service availability, models, and uptake, geographically and by subpopulations. In addition, the new trends in drug use, such as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)/stimulants, further challenged the HIV situation by amplifying the risk of acquiring HIV/STI/HCV among KPs. All above require incorporated innovative approaches, including the involvement of all relevant national stakeholders and place human rights at the forefront.
A growing body of evidence suggests that the main factors behind the disproportionately low access to HIV services among key populations include: lack of supportive national drug policies and legislation; over-reliance of many national law enforcement systems on criminal sanctions and imprisonment; overuse of incarceration of members from key populations; and stigma and discrimination, plus harassment, violence, and extortion, including from state actors such as law enforcement, defence, and national security personnel. Law enforcement, HIV, and public health are inextricably linked; however, many law enforcement agencies are impervious to these connections.

There is increasing global recognition of the vital role that law enforcement (LE) officials have in protecting and promoting individual and public health, especially the health of diverse and vulnerable communities. Therefore, their role in national and global HIV-response must be adequately understood, enhanced, and tailored to respond to specific needs and challenges and to ensure that everyone has the right to enjoy the highest attainable physical and mental health.

This baseline assessment will represent the mapping and evaluation of existing UNODC programmes that target LE to increase the trust and understanding of the partnership benefits between LE, CSO,
and public health sectors. The goal is to highlight the joint work between these sectors, showcase the collaborative possibilities, and facilitate a safe and inclusive environment for discussion and exchange of ideas and experiences. The mapping will focus on the activities already done under the UNODC mandate - capacity building/approach and implementation record of UNODC activities in the area of LE /CSO partnership and collaboration. The information was collected on the regional/country level, including data, events, activities (training, webinars, workshops), publications, and other relevant material. Therefore, this report will include an overview of previous and current mapping exercises and a detailed presentation of selected activities in specific countries/regions.

Introduction

UNODC is consistently creating and sustaining opportunities to engage the enforcement sector in the global AIDS response and sensitise them and their practices to ensure that they support rather than impede the HIV response.

UNODC has developed tools such as The Training Manual for LE officers on HIV prevention services among PWID\(^2\) and The practical guide to provide CSOs\(^3\) with insights on how best to engage law enforcement in the public health response, which are being consistently reviews and updated. These tools serve as foundation for global, regional and national activities aimed at understanding and enhancing the role of LE. The Training Manual for Law Enforcement Officials on HIV Service Provision for People Who Inject Drugs was developed in 2014 to assist LE officials and other uniformed services in building their understanding of HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support services for PWID. This can only be achieved if LE institutions have developed their own internal HIV related occupational health and safety protocols as

\(^{2}\) LE_Manual_on_HIV_services_for_people_who_use_drugs.pdf (unodc.org)

\(^{3}\) Practical_Guide_for_Civil_Society_HIV_Service_Providers.pdf (unodc.org)
standard operating protocols that outline the role of LE officials as part of a country's multisectoral national HIV response.

The Training Manual is therefore built around a series of modules that together form a comprehensive HIV/AIDS-related training programme for LE officials to enable them to respond more effectively to the challenges posed by HIV, specifically regarding:

- The professional and personal risk of HIV among the members of the LE community
- The Prevention, Treatment Care and Support of HIV among the most vulnerable communities they serve.

The Training Manual focuses predominantly on the role of LE officials in supporting HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support among PWUD. At the same time, many of the principles outlined in the modules also apply to other key populations for HIV, such as men who have sex with men, sex workers, transgender populations and people incarcerated in closed settings.

A practical guide for Civil Society HIV service providers among people who use drugs: IMPROVING COOPERATION AND INTERACTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

The practical guide is intended for managers, health-care workers and outreach workers of community based and civil society organizations providing comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services, also known as harm reduction interventions among people who inject drugs.

The guide's purpose is to:
• Increase knowledge of the benefits of collaboration between law enforcement and civil society HIV services providers, including harm-reduction strategies.
• Build understanding of the role of law enforcement in creating an enabling environment for harm reduction.
• Reinforce the importance of advocacy when working with law enforcement and build awareness of approaches to inspiring law enforcement support of the aims and objectives of a harm reduction programme.
• Increase knowledge of how collaboration between law enforcement and civil society services providers can be increased and maintained.
• Introduce some working approaches with different levels of the law enforcement sector.
• Build awareness of practical ‘tools’ used by law enforcement to allow harm reduction activities to be implemented.
• Outline measures CSOs can take in response to potential harmful law enforcement practices.
• Outline specific policies and practices that CSOs can implement to ensure the safety of their staff, volunteers and clients as well as recourse that can be taken when security has been compromised.

Moreover, UNODC is actively engaged in capacity building activities which introduce topics such as: workplace safety and security for LE, code of conduct, HIV/Harm Reduction service provision, referral schemes. Based on these tools, the e-learning course is also developed and consistently updated. We have trained over 5000 law enforcement and civil society partners in over 20 countries.

UNODC activities were performed in the form of sensitization workshops and/or regional and country trainings. The main goals of the workshops were to sensitize LE agencies about harm reduction services in the context of HIV, build the CSOs and create a platform for LEAs and CSOs cooperation. The trainings aimed at further strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders and improving their collaboration; and facilitating the process of integrating the UNODC Training Manual for LE on HIV services provision for PWID in the national curricula of academic institutions.
UNODC and their partners are committed to enhancing partnerships between LEAs and CSOs in identified high priority countries - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippine, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania and Zanzibar, Thailand, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, where concentrated epidemics of HIV among people who use drugs persist. UNODC, jointly with various partners (LEAHN, INPUD, EHRN, UNAIDS, UNDP), carried out a number of activities to strengthen partnerships between the law enforcement sector and other relevant sectors, including public health, social welfare, civil society and community-based organizations. This activities present the testament of commitment of UNODC and its international and national counterparts in ending AIDS and achieving human rights and evidence-based, gender-sensitive and sustainable health for all.

MENA - Middle East and Northern Africa

Afghanistan: UNODC in Afghanistan supported capacity building of law enforcement officials and CSOs staff by organizing series of training courses on HIV and law enforcement in Kabul and provinces in 2017. In addition, UNODC technical guide on HIV and law enforcement was translated to the national language (Dari) in 2020.

There is no fund to support HIV and law enforcement activities for the time being in Afghanistan. There is an urgent need to conduct the following actions in 2021:

a. Conduct refresher trainings on HIV and law enforcement to law enforcement officials and CSOs.
b. Establish law enforcement and CSOs working group and coordination mechanism.
c. Integration of law enforcement and HIV activities in the national police training curriculum.
d. Design, print, and disseminate translated UNODC technical guide on HIV and law enforcement among law enforcement officials and CSOs.
UNODC convened capacity building activities in 2018 for law enforcement officials and for civil society organizations in addressing HIV, stigma and discrimination towards people who inject drugs in Tangier, Morocco.

This training was organized in close consultations with national counterparts and included 25 participants from the law enforcement agencies. It was focused on the role of law enforcement in the national HIV response and the opportunities and key ingredients for enhancing partnerships between LEAs and CSOs in HIV service delivery among people who use drugs. The participants were introduced to the "Training manual for law enforcement officials on HIV service provision for people who inject drugs" developed by UNODC and were walked through the main points and strategies of each module of the Manual. Need for stronger LE involvement, increased baseline knowledge of HIV and partnership with CSOs were particularly highlighted.

The Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Association (MENAHRA), in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Law Enforcement and HIV Network (LEAHN), organized three regional consultative meetings in 2019 to address issues of stigma, discrimination and human rights violations which are regularly faced by people who are living with HIV.

The meetings are part of a consultative process to strengthen the relationship between law enforcement agencies and HIV service providers, both governmental and non-governmental, in order to protect the rights of PLHIV and other key populations and facilitate their access to services. Set of recommendations and suggestions resulted from these meetings, the most important of which was the Beirut Declaration, which was signed in December 2019.

Moreover, MENAHRA also developed a training program with the theme: "Law enforcement, HIV, and harm reduction response in the MENA Region". The training program aims at eliminating or reducing the stigma and discrimination against people living with or exposed to HIV in the MENA Region and
targets law enforcement agents (men and women) in five Arab countries: Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan.

The third Consultative Meeting on "Law Enforcement and the Rights of People Living with and affected by HIV" at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Beirut between 2 and 4 October 2019. The meeting was attended by 28 people representing law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations in eight Arab countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Egypt, Jordan, Bahrain and Lebanon, in addition to representatives from UNDP, UNAIDS & IDLO. The objective of the meeting was to promote the positive engagement of law enforcement agents in the HIV response in selected countries in the region, and to create a common understanding and agreement between partners and participants on strategic human rights-based HIV programming and a roadmap to improve the legal environment in the region. In the field of health and legal education and awareness setting up a Regional Expert Group (REG) of Human Rights and Law Enforcement to provide support at the national and regional levels was suggested.

**LAC – Latin America and the Caribbean**

In Argentina, UNODC initiated activities introduced by the national stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Security conducted training for law enforcement agencies on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, with the participation of the National Aids Direction. Around 250 representatives attended the training. In addition, the Ministry, particularly the Federal police, expressed the intention to translate the UNODC Manual and adapt it in the national context.

In Brazil, UNODC, jointly with LEAHN, organized a dialogue on law enforcement and the impact on access to HIV services by PWUD. The activity brought representatives from CSOs, youth CSOs, people living with HI, university, law enforcement agencies, HIV service providers and government (from states
and municipalities). As a result, the UNODC Training Manual's adaptation process was launched: the relevant stakeholders were sensitized to highlight the importance of the coordinated approach.

**ROSA - UNODC Regional Office for South Asia**

**Bangladesh** Developed training curriculum on drugs and HIV/AIDS for the department of Bangladesh Police and accordingly provided ToT to teachers/trainers of Bangladesh Police Training Academy. This module is being developed in partnership with the Bangladesh police. The module will include police training curriculum for a sustainable training programme on drugs and HIV/AIDS, including legal issues. It will build the capacity of Bangladesh prison authority to implement prison intervention on drugs and HIV/AIDS following service package developed by UNODC. Ministry of health and harm reduction programme implementers will include in this initiative.

List of resources:

a. Police training curriculum development and proving ToT
b. Prison intervention guideline development and capacity building training.

c. Referrals are established with the health service provider, including harm reduction services in the public and private sectors.

d. Provide training on harm reduction programme to a senior official of the department of narcotics control and stakeholders.

The workshops in **India** (Kolkata, New Delhi, Guwahati, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow) introduced the UNODC HIV training toolkit into the police training curriculum; established the Coordination Committee to deal with the issue of Drug Use and HIV (Guwahati).

In 2020, UNODC provided valuable contributions to **India** HIV/AIDS Alliance in development of the training manual for gender-responsive harm reduction policing and law enforcement. This training
guide aims to assist police and law enforcement agencies to increase their capability to better understand and take actions towards gender-responsive policing in relation to women at-risk of HIV and STIs and it can be used as a supplement to the Training Manual for Law Enforcement Officials on HIV Service Provision for People Who Inject Drugs.

The training guide, endorsed by the senior leaders, is designed to be delivered to training groups of up to 30 participants of junior, middle and high-ranking police and law enforcement officers. While facilitators may not be able to influence how participants are selected for the training, it is important both men and women are trained because male police are more likely to be working in operational roles where they come into contact with women who use drugs, and women police are essential for providing gender-responsive services.

**EECA – Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

Belarus is one of the first countries in the region that adopted the academic course for advanced training of LEA on harm reduction and HIV prevention among PWUD. Since 2014 and until 2019, UNODC conducted a number of sensitization workshops and trainings in Belarus, which was later followed by a set of training activities (3) focused on capacity building of LEA to effectively address the challenges posed by HIV, support to harm reduction services, to general public and occupational health and safety. These activities improved the interaction through a collaborative, multisectoral approach with
all the concerned agencies and communities of people who inject drugs. In 2017, with UNODC support, the MoI, MoH and CSO developed the pilot police referral schemes in Minsk oblast (Soligorsk) to refer PWUD and people released from prisons to harm reduction services on the case management approach.

**Moldova** has demonstrated visible progress in policy reforming, which resulted in the adoption of a new policy operating Manual for police addressing HIV and PWUD in 2015. Since that time UNODC conducted a series of capacity building at the right and left mansks of the country. In 2019, the Republic of Moldova applied several programs for harm reduction and prevention of drug use, operating within the framework of the National Probation Inspectorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Moldova and following the national drug control strategy for 2020-2027, including:

- Prevention of PRAS Psychoactive Substance use programme;
- “Motivation for Changes” internship program;
- One-on-one individual counseling program for people who have committed crimes;
- Training on the release of persons serving the sentences of imprisonment.

At the same time, systematic assistance was provided to PWUD and persons belonging to KP in such areas as participation in the probation programs, referral to the national employment agency, orientation and motivation of PWUD for treatment in the specialized medical institutions, referral of people to the funds helping PWUD and mental health centers.

In **Ukraine**, progress was achieved due to the extensive series of training and the MoI and local CSOs. The Ministry developed the National Action plan addressing HIV/AIDS for 2015-2018, which outlines the critical role of police in this regard. The Action plan demonstrates the progressive shift in the policy to a more human-centred and health-based approach. In addition, the provisions of the plan contribute to improving intersectoral cooperation between the police, health care, social sector and CSOs in
promoting the accessibility of HIV programmes for key populations. Three pilot schemes for police-CSO/case management were developed and functioning in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Poltava.

For 2012-2016 more than 1400 representatives of NGOs, police, prison and narcology services per person were trained on integrated evidence and human rights based HIV prevention, treatment and care services for PWID through Project's activities. The activities included the development of the Manual on planning and delivering training workshops on HIV for the police personnel as part of the current on-the-job staff development programme. The manual includes informational and training materials covering issues like occupational health and safety, HIV and hepatitis, risk and vulnerability, policing key populations and protecting human rights, introduction to drugs, policing and harm reduction, role of police in public health.

From April 2017 to December 2018, the project Fast tracking HIV response for people who inject drugs and people in prisons was implemented in Ukraine. The main objective of the project is to build support among Ukrainian law enforcement officials and other key Government stakeholders to HIV and harm reduction services, which target people who use drugs. This was implemented by means of carefully tailored interventions and advocacy efforts. The project has been closely collaborating at national level with all major stakeholders: the Ministries of Health, Justice and Interior, the Academies of Internal Affairs in Kyiv, Odessa and Dnepro, Patrol Police Department, Drug Control Department, State Public Health Centre, and non-governmental organizations.

The project planning and implementation also involved close interaction with local municipalities, police and health care authorities, and civil society organizations at local level (Odessa, Kryvoi Rog, Kherson Mykolaiv and Sumy). The project has contributed to strengthening the capacity of the national partners to respond to HIV, to provide prevention and care services among people who use drugs and in prisons. Achieved results include advocacy and awareness rising (drug policy and prison settings), capacity building (Law enforcement and health-centered response), piloting police referral schemes in 5 cities (Odessa, Kryvoi Rog, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Sumy)
The Regional program office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Eastern Europe (UNODC), jointly the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs in Ukraine, organised meetings and trainings on the topic of the Role of the law enforcement agencies in the national public health response, from 23rd – 28th May 2021/ 21st-25th June 2021. In addition, methodological recommendations "Organization of the activities of the National Police of Ukraine on interaction with the community when dealing with key population groups" were developed. This document is intended for use by police officers who interact with representatives of key groups during performance of their duties.

Among the problematic issues addressed in these recommendations, the central one is to increase the effectiveness of HIV/TB/HCV prevention measures, to reduce the number of crimes committed by people who use drugs, by creating mechanisms for informing KP by police officers about existing HIV/harm reduction service providers and other services. The recommendations clarified the importance of harm reduction measures, considered the coordination between police and civil society organizations, HIV prevention, HIV prevention among police officers, assessment of activities to inform KP and refer them to medical and social services.

This development is a continuation of the cooperation of the regional program office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Eastern Europe with the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, the Personnel Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Department for Combating Drug Crimes of the National Police of Ukraine on issues related to combating illegal drug trafficking, and also scientific and legislative support of this process.

In 2021, UNODC Regional Programme Office for Eastern Europe commissioned a review of the results of piloted police referral services for people who use drugs and people released from prisons in four
countries (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Kazakhstan). This activity included the provision of recommendations/development tools to build a sustainable mechanism of the police referral/diversion services based on partnership of police, health and civil society organizations. The tools will be integrated/introduced in four countries to facilitate access to evidence-based health services for people who use drugs and for people released from prisons, which in turn will help reduce crime and increase community trust in law enforcement agencies.

The objectives of this report are to summarize the results of pilot police referral schemes for people who use drugs and people released from prisons in four countries (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Kazakhstan) and to develop the recommendations for a sustainable harm reduction mechanism based on the partnership of police, healthcare institutions and civil society organizations. These recommendations will be taken into account for the future activities of UNODC and partners in the above countries. Not every experience of using such schemes in Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Kazakhstan can be applicable in another country due to the various strategies in relation to the drugs, specific legislation and different approaches to emerging problems.

Central Asia: Regional training for the representatives of the Academies of MoI of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was conducted in 2015. The training contributed to incorporating the UNODC Manual into the existing curriculum in their countries. In addition, the participants developed a list of proposals on practical steps of cooperation with CSOs. The training for LE and CSO was held in Kazakhstan (jointly with EHRN) and Tajikistan in 2016. In 2017, UNODC will assist Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (with USAID support) to develop the pilot schemes to refer PWID to harm reduction services based on the case management approach.

The Republic of Kazakhstan underwent a variance of law and policy reforms, including those concerning the penal, judicial, drug control, and public health systems. One of such interventions is the initiative to refer people who use or depend on drugs to health services at the point of arrest or at other stages of the administrative/criminal procedure.
To reduce stigma and discrimination of people who use drugs and people living with HIV, and support HIV prevention, involvement into drug dependency treatment, crime prevention among the drug users, within the frames of the Programme for Central Asia for 2015-2019, UNODC is implementing a project on creating police drug referral schemes in three demonstration sites, namely Pavlodar, Temirtau and Ust-Kamenogorsk. As part of this project, the smooth introduction and sustainable development of police drug referral schemes at three sites in the Republic of Kazakhstan was enabled.

In 2020, UNODC Regional Office in Central Asia have developed a set of guidelines for the law enforcement agencies which are to be considered alongside UNODC's position papers on prisons, among people who use drugs and people who inject drugs and on HIV/AIDS developed in response to COVID-19. These are to serve as initial reference for law enforcement officers, from health and human rights perspectives within the framework of national responses and in support of UN joint strategies.

The UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) shared this important tool developed to assist law enforcement agencies of the regional countries to respond to COVID-19 pandemic and deliver tangible and effective results 'on the ground'.

UNODC ROSAF (Regional Office for Southern Africa)

In Mozambique, the seminar on "Harm reduction policing" took place on December 17th and 18th 2020 in the city of Nampula, with the purpose of reflecting on the role of the police in a context of implementation of Harm Reduction Programs for Harm Reduction Programs for People who Use Drugs. The ACAM in partnership with the National Council for Combating AIDS (CNCS) and the United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), support the PRM in Nampula City to organize the seminar with the Key Population Focal Points in the police stations on harm reduction policing and how to get more involved in these actions. The seminar included 31 participants, with several key entities participating in the seminar, including the Focal Points of the Key Population in the different police stations of PRC. The goal of this seminar was to improve the level of knowledge of the police in relation to the Human Rights of People who use drugs and the basic concepts of Harm Reduction intervention as a Public Health and Human Rights approach for People who Use Drugs.

In South Africa, the workshop was jointly organized and contributed by UNODC and the Central Drug Authority in 2013, attended by representatives from the Central Drug Authority, South African Police Service, and Correctional Services Department. The workshop enhanced the knowledge and strengthened understanding among key stakeholders, including law enforcement, on the links between drug use and HIV and the evidence-based HIV prevention, treatment and care services for PWUD.

UNODC conducted another capacity-building event during the Drug Policy Week in 2017. In 2020, advocacy efforts were focused on non-custodial measures for people detained for non-violent drug offences.

UNODC ROSEN - Regional Office for West and Central Africa

In Nigeria (Abuja), the meeting between relevant stakeholders (LE and CSOs) was organized with UNODC assistance to enhance their cooperation and partnership. As a result, the meeting achieved its
goals and served as a platform for the dialogue between LE agencies and CSOs. In 2017, UNODC planned to organize one more workshop in June 2017.

**UNODC WEST ASIA**

**Pakistan**: since 2013, a set of LE capacity building activities were conducted. The country has adopted the Training Manual.

**The UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa**

In **Tanzania**: the sensitizing workshop was held in 2013, brought together MoI, MoH, CSO and UN agencies (mainland and Zanzibar). The work continued in 2017 through the development of the national Manual and the following workshop.

The Law Enforcement and HIV Network (LEAHN) conducted the training for police in Mauritius based on the UNODC Training Manual in January 2017.

**UNODC SEAP - Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific**

**Thailand and Vietnam** have translated and adopted the Manual: The training sessions were conducted jointly with LEAHN for 2014-2015.

In **Philippines**, UNODC supports Law Enforcement groups' sensitization activities using the UNODC manual on HIV Service Provision for Law Enforcement under the UBRAF grant since 2018. While in 2019, this Manual adapted into the local context with local CSOs in consultation with the Law Enforcement groups. There were several dialogues that UNODC supported involving various sectors in
the Philippines that led to policy improvements, e.g., the revision and ratification of the HIV AIDS law RA 11166 and the Mental Health Act RA 11036 that includes rights PWUDs and those incarcerated for drug offences. The development and ratification of the Memorandum Circular on the HIV/AIDS management in prison and enhancement of the Client Flow (Algorithm) for PWUDs that is anchored on the principles of the Community-based Drug Treatment and Care for people affected by drug use and dependence and their families.

In Myanmar, previously conducted by UNODC sensitization workshop and other joint activities followed up in 2015 by publishing two policy briefs based on UNODC Manual. One of the policy briefs focuses on enhancing the role of law enforcement in the HIV response among PWID in Myanmar, and the other demonstrates the best police practices of such response. In 2017, the Manual and the national police training curriculum were developed and incorporated.

UNODC planned to support the capacity building training workshops on harm reduction to Law enforcement officers at the selected sites in 2020 and 2021 to improve enabling environment for harm reduction services. Still, given the COVID-19 situation and emerging difficult political situation, this activity could not implement yet.

The training materials, including manuals, curriculum, presentations in Myanmar language for training workshop have been developed based on the UNODC’s training manual for law enforcement officials on HIV service provision and are printed.

**UNODC - Global**

On the global level, and in light of the development of the Strategy beyond 2021, UNAIDS initiated a review of evidence in order to provide better understanding of the results obtained under UNAIDS 2016-2020 Strategy, and to identify strategic priorities beyond 2021 to ensure that the world is on track to reach the Sustainable Development Goals target of ending AIDS by 2030.
In endorsing universal access to healthcare as a Sustainable Development Goal, the UN committed to a "leaving no one behind" approach. To ensure that the new Strategy includes interventions and responses that address the needs of those that are currently out of reach and left behind, UNAIDS initiated three Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in three areas: (1) young key populations, (2) justice sector responses and (3) social and structural drivers/barriers. UNODC, jointly with UNDP, WHO, UNFPA and UNW was mandated to organize the Focus Group discussions (FDG) to facilitate further consultation and deeper collaboration between relevant stakeholders in HIV response 2020. FDG focused on justice and law enforcement responses to overcome challenges and to ensure effective country-led HIV responses, which took place on November 3rd, 2020. Invitations were sent to over 50 experts from Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Estonia, Indonesia, Kenia, Moldova, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, Bangladesh, UK, and USA, thereby including representatives of law enforcement and justice sectors, scholars, global, regional, and national key populations' networks.

The discussions focused on detailed assessment of successful examples in HIV response, on what needs to be continued and what must be stopped. Recommendations were offered which would further engage justice and law enforcement sectors into the frameworks of UNODC, UNDP, OHCHR, enhance information sharing between various sectors and groups and improve overall engagement of justice, enforcement, prison officers, and national human rights protection institutions in the national HIV response.
In 2021, UNODC delivered Menu of Services – Police reform which has been developed to provide action-oriented guidance to UNODC Field Offices for the consistent design and delivery of technical assistance to police and other law enforcement agencies, including in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The menu of services is generic and is intended to be used as an aide mémoire for activities that UNODC may deliver in line with its mandates and expertise in the field of police reform. As such, UNODC Field Offices are requested to carefully select and adjust their proposals as per the national context. In drafting this menu of services, due account has been taken of existing publications and guidance developed by UNODC and other relevant stakeholders (see below). The menu of services has been elaborated by the UNODC Justice Section (JS), Division of Operations (DO) with inputs from the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), the Organized Crime Branch (OCB) and Corruption and Economic Crime Branch (CEB) in the Division of Treaty Affairs (DTA) and the UNODC field office network. The Justice Section supports the field office network in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform based on the UN standards and norms, including those relevant to policing. Currently, UNODC is focusing its efforts in organizing regional/country webinars targeting the partnership of Law Enforcement and CSO with the topics that include: Harm Reduction services, alternatives to incarcerations, referral services, workplace safety and security, sensitization on the KPs needs and issues (stigma and discrimination), legal barriers. Establishing professional networks of Law Enforcement agencies to discuss relevant new developments, challenges, and barriers, successful and unsuccessful practices and sustaining the discussion platform is an important aspect of UNODC Law Enforcement agenda.
## SUMMARY

**UNODC Mapping exercise 2013 – 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentrating efforts and resources in high priority countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying key bottle-necks/challenges in scaling up services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaging key in-country stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing prioritized work plan for each high priority country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministries of Justice, Interior and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building (23 High Priority Countries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement (&lt; 5000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO (&lt; 1500)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>