



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific 2009 - 2012

Report on Operations in 2011 and Future Prospects

Implementation Update: 3

April 2012

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific

Implementation update: 3

**Report on Operations in 2011
and Future Prospects**

April 2012

Bangkok

DISCLAIMERS

This document has not been formally edited.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNODC concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Excerpts from the UN Secretary-General's
5-year Action Agenda of direct relevance to UNODC
(January 2012)**

I. Sustainable development

1. Accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals:

Complete the final drive to eliminate by 2015 deaths from top killers [including] HIV infections.

II. Prevention

2. Prioritize early warning and early action on preventing violent conflict by: mapping, linking, collecting and integrating information from across the international system.

III. Building a safer and more secure world

4. Enhance coherence and scale up counter-terrorism efforts to better support Member States in their implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and their own national counter-terrorism plans. This should include consideration by relevant intergovernmental bodies of creating a single UN counter-terrorism coordinator.

5. Address the heightened threat of organized crime, piracy and drug trafficking by mobilizing collective action and developing new tools and comprehensive regional and global strategies. This will require integrating rule of law, public health and human rights responses.

IV. Supporting nations in transition

1. Develop best practices and scale up UN capacity and support in key areas of comparative advantage, including [...] human rights, the rule of law, [...] anti-corruption measures, [...] and democratic practices.

3. Advocate for and establish an age of accountability by combating impunity for serious international crimes through strengthening the international criminal justice system, supported and enhanced by capacity-building measures to strengthen national judiciaries.

V. Working with and for women and young people

1. Deepen the UN campaign to end violence against women by enhancing support for countries to adopt legislation that criminalizes violence against women and provides reparations and remedies to victims, provide women with access to justice and pursue and prosecute perpetrators of violence against women.

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	I
COUNTERING THE “DARK SIDE OF GLOBALIZATION” – A MESSAGE FROM UNODC REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE	III
1 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2011	1
2 STRATEGIC CONCERNS IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	7
3 REGIONAL PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION IN 2011	11
3.1 ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	13
3.2 GOVERNANCE	25
3.3 CRIMINAL JUSTICE	33
3.4 DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION	41
3.5 HIV/AIDS	47
3.6 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS	57
4 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND FINANCIAL STATUS	69
5 ISSUES ARISING AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE	72
5.1 THEMATIC ISSUES	72
5.2 PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES	81
ANNEX	83
ANNEX 1 – LISTING OF PROGRAMME INITIATIVES IN 2011	84



Abbreviations

ACCORD	ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AD/SL	Alternative Development / Sustainable Livelihoods
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ANPUD	Asia Network of People who Use Drugs
APAIC	Asia Pacific Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Information Centre
APG	Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARTIP	Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (AusAID-funded)
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
ATS	Amphetamine Type Stimulants
BLO	Border Liaison Office
BNN	National Narcotics Bureau (Indonesia)
CAU	Coordination and Analysis Unit
CBT	Computer-Based Training
CBTx	Community-Based Drug Treatment
CCDAC	Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (Myanmar)
CCDUs	Compulsory Centre for Drug Users
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Counter Terrorism
DAINAP	Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific
DIC	Drop-In-Centre
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIFT	Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
HAARP	HIV and AIDS Asia Regional Programme (AusAID-funded)
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance
ICWC	International Consortium for Combating Wildlife Crime
IDU	Injecting Drug Use/r
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JCLEC	Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation
KABP	Knowledge – Attitude – Behavioural practice
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (Corruption Eradication Commission)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MMT	Methadone Maintenance Therapy

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanisms (for TIP)
NSP	Needle and Syringe Programme
OST	Opioid Substitution Therapy
PATROL	Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement
PEP	Prosecutor Exchange Programme
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PWUD	People Who Use Drugs
RC	Regional Centre (of UNODC in Bangkok)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from the Deforestation and forest Degradation
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RPF	Regional Programme Framework
SL	Sustainable Livelihoods
SMART	Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends programme
SOM CAU	Smuggling of Migrants Coordination and Analysis Unit
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TA	Technical Assistance
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
TOCTA	Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNCAC	UN Convention against Corruption
UNIAP	UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UN RTF	UN Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Countering the “Dark Side of Globalization” – a message from UNODC Regional Representative

This is our third consolidated report on the achievements of the Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific which we started in 2009. The report attempts to record some of what the United Nations did in 2011 — to counter the dark side of globalization in our vast region spanning 34 countries and territories.

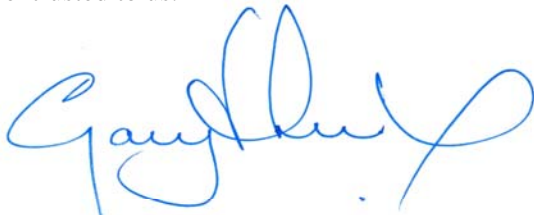
We try to focus on results, while recognizing that after being in operation for only a relatively brief period of three years, it will be difficult to point to precise areas of attribution. Our focus continues to remain squarely on trying to produce results in security, justice, development and human rights, which are the four priority areas articulated in the Preamble to the 1945 United Nations Charter – areas which are still immensely relevant in today’s fluid, globalizing world.

Our region continues to be one of the most rapidly developing parts of the planet. But history shows that while growth brings positive and welcome developments – such as the increased mobility of goods, services and money – and while it provides us with unrivalled access to knowledge and the power to communicate – it simultaneously provides opportunities for transnational organized crime to expand.

In fact, our region is home to some of the world’s most uneven levels of wealth distribution – a predictor for significant domestic and international migration. Such movement often disrupts communities and isolates vulnerable individuals. The rapid urbanization we witness in East and South-East Asia can generate zones of anonymity and insecurity where criminals emerge and where the rule of law is challenged. Feeding such insecurity and aggravating threats to public health are those individuals – often linked to transnational organized criminal syndicates – who trade in illicit drugs, human beings, counterfeit products, fake pharmaceuticals, and protected natural resources (like timber, fish and other wildlife).

For this reason, in addition to accounting for what we have achieved in 2011, we also attempt to outline the new and emerging threats and how we can best respond to them.

As I did last year, I would like to again thank all those partners from Governments, the NGO community, civil society and our colleagues elsewhere in the United Nations who are working closely with us both as operational counterparts and as providers of essential funding. It is my sincere hope that this report contributes to strengthening these partnerships by demonstrating our commitment to achieving tangible results while being held accountable for the resources entrusted to us.



Gary Lewis
Regional Representative
UNODC East Asia and the Pacific

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

1 Summary of Achievements in 2011

1. Our main achievements

Working with our government and non-government partners, UNODC has contributed to the following achievements in 2011:

Illicit trafficking and smuggling

- Four new Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) were established on the border between Cambodia and Viet Nam, with an expanded mandate to deal with all forms of cross-border trafficking and smuggling (not just drugs). Twelve other existing BLOs have been identified for mandate expansion, in the same two countries, beyond their current focus on drug control.
- Multi-agency national committees were established in Cambodia and Viet Nam to oversee the work of the new-style BLOs, demonstrating national commitment to improving cooperation between agencies dealing with different types of cross-border crime (including drugs, smuggling of people, natural resources and hazardous goods).
- Collection and sharing of regional data concerning production, smuggling, and use of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) and other drugs through the SMART programme continues to improve year after year. There is clear evidence to show that the data is being used in the region to help inform policy making.
- New Global e-Learning products (also known as Computer Based Training) were developed. New training modules for Smuggling of Migrants, Trafficking in Persons, Wildlife Crime and Human Rights are now in production.
- Access to information on migrant smuggling in the region (in support of the Bali Process) continues to improve with UNODC support. Research papers have been produced and steady progress is being made towards establishing a regional voluntary reporting system on migrant smuggling.
- In Indonesia, capacities of stakeholder institutions, NGOs and communities have been strengthened in Papua Province to help combat illegal logging and the illicit trade in forest products.
- Background research on child-sex tourism in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam has been largely completed, in preparation for the implementation of 'Project Childhood' in collaboration with INTERPOL. This has included legislative review/gap analysis, institutional profiling and a review of current training programmes for law enforcement officials on combatting child-sex tourism.
- The need for improved national mechanisms and enhanced cross-border cooperation to support victims of human trafficking has been effectively advocated, based on preliminary research and dialogue with senior government officials in Cambodia and Thailand.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

Governance

- UNCAC was ratified by Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Thailand and Vanuatu, with support from UNODC.
- The first cycle of UNCAC reviews was launched under the UNCAC Review Mechanism with support from UNODC. Two reviews (Mongolia and Indonesia) were completed; two reviews (Fiji and Papua New Guinea) have been nearly completed; and five countries (Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Timor Leste and Viet Nam) are undergoing ongoing review.
- Viet Nam prepared Implementation Guidelines for anti-money laundering investigations and prosecutions, removing one of the last barriers to the conduct of such work. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Lao PDR referred a number of Suspicious Transaction Reports to law enforcement for investigation, with mentoring support from UNODC.
- Enhanced cooperation between anti-corruption institutions in Indonesia was evident. Data indicates an increase in the number of cases developed jointly between the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and other institutions as part of their Coordination and Supervision functions. UNODC's goCase software was also successfully installed at KPK to improve their case management systems.
- UNODC facilitated a Presidential Dialogue on anti-corruption in Indonesia. This helped to advocate for implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy. Also in Indonesia, an Anti-Corruption Learning Centre (ACLC) was launched, with UNODC support.
- High-visibility anti-corruption campaigns were undertaken in Indonesia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand to mark the International Day against Corruption (9 December 2011).

Criminal justice

- Lao PDR, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam have endorsed specific, long-term country programmes of activities focused on strengthening their criminal justice responses to terrorism. Implementation has started with UNODC support.
- Philippines and Thailand made notable progress in building their legal regimes on countering the financing of terrorism, in partnership with UNODC and the IMF.
- The Anti-Terrorism Council of the Philippines has strengthened efforts for national capacity-building, particularly in the area of collaborative investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases, with UNODC support.
- In Indonesia, more than 1,000 law enforcement and justice sector officials have benefited from professional development courses delivered through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC). This training is being systematically evaluated, including with respect to impact back in the workplace.
- In collaboration with ASEAN, a regional Prosecutor Exchange Programme (PEP) was further developed and will be implemented in 2012, starting with Indonesia and the Republic of Korea.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

- Development of a Regional Prosecutors' Network against cyber-crime was further advanced through a regional workshop co-organized with ITU (International Telecommunication Union).
- The concept of an ASEAN-based asset recovery inter-agency network against transnational organized crime was initiated, and common understanding on its necessity was developed with Member States.

Drug demand reduction

- Viet Nam's ability to design evidence-based responses to the ATS problem has been enhanced with the publication of valuable research data on ATS use in the country, including recommendations for specific follow-up pilot projects to support prevention efforts.
- There is evidence of increased interest and willingness by some governments in the region to explore voluntary, community-based drug treatment approaches as an alternative to the use of compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs). For example, project proposals to adapt and implement evidence-based prevention and treatment approaches were approved by the six countries (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) participating in the Memorandum of Understanding on drug control in the Mekong Region.
- In Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam community-based services for drug users have started on the ground at a total of 13 sites (eight in Cambodia, two in Myanmar and three in Viet Nam).
- Following encouraging preliminary results achieved by the Community Based Drug Treatment Programme (CBTx), the Royal Government of Cambodia has committed to expand Community-Based Treatment to 350 communes, as evidenced by the allocation of national funding through the national health programme. Joint fund raising efforts by the RGC and the UN system are continuing.
- In Indonesia UNODC has developed and delivered training for service providers in 5 Provinces on Integrating HIV Prevention into Drug Dependence Treatment Services in medical and community settings.
- Malaysia continued the transition from compulsory drug rehabilitation centers to 'Cure and Care' clinics. During 2011 China and Viet Nam continued to scale up methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) clinics, while Cambodia and Myanmar progressively increased the number of patients receiving MMT.

HIV/AIDS

- At a regional level, UNODC has continued to help ensure that data on HIV prevalence and access to core HIV services (particularly among its core target group of people who use drugs) is generated, analysed and shared. This information is being used to inform policy making and programmatic responses at both regional and national levels.
- In Myanmar, UNODC has made a direct contribution to increasing access to and coverage of HIV prevention and harm reduction services for drug users and their sexual partners. In 2011, UNODC supported services reached a total of 2,347 individual clients with a package of prevention and care services. According to reports by the National

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

AIDS Programme (NAP) these services have directly contributed to declining HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs in the project areas.

- In Lao PDR, the linkage between injecting drug use and HIV was only officially accepted in 2010 based on the findings of a Rapid Appraisal and Response survey supported by UNODC. Subsequent to this shift in understanding and policy, and following a high-level visit to Viet Nam in 2011 by senior government officials from Lao PDR, the piloting of needle and syringe programmes began in two pilot provinces in that country.
- In Indonesia, a series of fact-finding missions went to Australia to review the policy, public and community sector response to drug dependence. The Head of the National Narcotics Bureau (BNN) led the first of these missions and a key outcome has been the expansion of treatment approaches to be supported by BNN and an increase in the role of community-based treatment services.
- In Indonesia, data on HIV and syphilis prevalence and risk behavior in 24 prisons and detention centres became available through a national study supported by UNODC. The study findings are now being used to improve harm reduction and treatment services in Indonesian prisons.

Sustainable livelihoods/Alternative Development

- The annual opium surveys in Myanmar and Lao PDR were again successfully completed and the results published in the regional report ‘South-East Asia: Opium Survey 2011’, which was launched in December in Bangkok. Findings are highlighted elsewhere in this report.
- Results being reported from ongoing projects continue to indicate significant achievements with respect to improved livelihoods, including income earning opportunities and access to key services (such as water, health, markets, credit). The strengthening of community organizations and local administrations to undertake this work is also a key objective, and showing promising results.
- Alternative Development (AD) projects also generally include support for drug awareness and treatment services (primarily those with opioid dependence). Data reported from Lao PDR indicate improved service delivery for drug users in target villages.
- UNODC continues to be the primary international agency engaged in implementing AD initiatives in Myanmar and Lao PDR, and with an established track record of delivering results, we are well-positioned to expand this work as and when additional resources are mobilised. Partnerships with other international agencies (such as WFP in Myanmar) are being developed.
- In 2011, UNODC has mobilized a total of some US\$ 5.3 million additional funding for AD related projects in Lao PDR.

UNODC’s programme management capacity

- *Partnerships.* Strong partnerships with Member State counterpart agencies, international development partners and non-government agencies remain essential to our operational effectiveness. A number of existing partnerships have been strengthened in 2011, as well as new partnerships developed. Examples include:

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

- An updated MOU was signed between ASEAN and the United Nations.
 - Collaboration with UNEP, Freeland Foundation, TRAFFIC and CITES on environmental crime issues.
 - Collaboration with INTERPOL on combatting child sex-tourism.
 - Collaboration with WHO and UNAIDS on community-based drug treatment programmes in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).
 - UNODC became a party to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations System on the framework for cooperation with and support for the National REDD+ Programme in the Republic of Indonesia.
- *Systems.* UNODC has continued to improve its results-based management systems and operational effectiveness in its East Asia and the Pacific Regional Programme. This includes our systems (and staff skills) for programme/project design, monitoring and reporting, staff performance management, financial management and communications.
 - *Resource mobilization.* At the beginning of 2009, UNODC had secured US\$ 38m for Regional Programme implementation. By January 2010 a total of US\$ 57m had been secured, and as of December 2010 a total of US\$ 73m had been secured. As of December 2011 a total of US\$ 86m has now been secured. UNODC has thus successfully mobilized an additional US\$ 13m¹ in 2011 (See Section 4).
 - *Accountability.* The UNODC Regional Centre was subject to a Board of Audit review in 2011. Many of the audit recommendations have already been addressed, and a clear workplan established to act on outstanding issues.

¹ This figure has been calculated by the Regional Centre in Bangkok for the purpose of this report but has not been cleared by the Financial Resource Management Service (FRMS) at UNODC Headquarters.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

2 Strategic Concerns in East Asia and the Pacific

Illicit trafficking and smuggling

- **Trafficking in persons (TIP)** remains a significant concern throughout the region, from a human rights, law enforcement and social development perspective. While law enforcement efforts to combat trafficking in persons continue to increase across the region, convictions for human trafficking remain relatively few. Although there is no universally accepted estimate for the total number of victims of human trafficking in the region, it appears very likely that only a small percentage of victims are ever formally recognized. Victim support mechanisms also need strengthening, including more effective coordination and referral mechanisms between law enforcement agencies and those tasked with victim support (including NGOs).
- **Migrant smuggling** remains a significant challenge. Abuse of legal entry channels and the misuse of legal travel documents obtained by fraudulent means continue to play an important role in facilitating migrant smuggling. Smuggled migrants are exposed to considerable danger during the smuggling process, and are often left vulnerable to human trafficking on reaching their destination.
- With respect to **illicit drugs**, poppy cultivation and opium production continued to increase in 2011, in both Myanmar and Laos PDR. Production and trafficking of methamphetamine pills, originating mainly from Myanmar, soared in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) in 2011. The diversion of licit chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations for the manufacture of methamphetamine also continues to be a concern for the region. Emergence of new synthetic drugs (i.e., “designer drugs” or “legal highs”), coupled with inadequate forensic analysis capacity and treatment capacity, is an emerging issue of serious concern.
- Crimes such as the illegal trade in **timber and wildlife trafficking** have reached alarming levels in East Asia and the Pacific. For example, it is estimated that in some countries illegally harvested logs account for as much as 90% of timber exports.² The sophistication of criminal networks has grown at a faster pace than the capacity of Governments to protect their natural resources.
- Levels of trust, information exchange and operational support among law enforcement agencies operating along and across the land **borders** in the GMS need to be further enhanced. Remoteness, shortage of operational resources and increasing traffic of goods and persons make these border areas particularly susceptible to transnational crime.

Governance

- Transparency International’s 2011 Corruption Perception Index identifies all but one of the countries that UNODC is working with in the region as ‘significantly corrupt’.
- ‘Good Governance’ is at the core of social progress and better standards of life. While progress is being made in **ratification** of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, full implementation of the Convention, which requires strong political will as well as technical and human resources, remains an ongoing challenge.

² World Bank 2006; Seneca Creek Associates 2004.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

- Identifying **money-laundering** activities and recovering criminally acquired assets remains a key tool in the fight against organized crime and corruption. However, there remain few cases of successful prosecution, particularly with respect to corruption cases. Despite considerable technical assistance from different donors, a number of countries in the region are subject to the International Co-operation Review Group process (in the framework of the Financial Action Task Force - FATF) which is dedicated to analysis of high-risk jurisdictions.
- Effective anti-corruption efforts require the participation of all members of society, including civil society groups, individual members of the public and the media. **Public engagement** often makes a real difference.

Criminal justice

- While legislative frameworks to counter drug and crime threats generally continue to improve in the region, in some jurisdictions there remain substantive **gaps between national legislation and international law requirements**.
- While improved legislation is critical in supporting criminal justice system reform and capacity building, it remains equally important that follow-up measures are taken to ensure that enacted **legislation is effectively applied** in a coordinated way by the various agencies concerned. The development and implementation of supporting rules of procedure, standard operating procedures and staff training programmes is a long-term/ongoing endeavor.
- Donor priorities in supporting the development of national criminal justice capacity do not always match needs, and continued efforts are required to ensure that aid effectiveness principles are applied in the **design and delivery of donor support** to the criminal justice sector.
- **More effective regional cooperation** between criminal justice agencies remains essential to countering transnational organized crime and terrorism threats in the region. Progress is being made, but needs to be given significant additional impetus.

Drug demand reduction

- There remain few evidence-based, effective drug **prevention programmes** in the region.
- As in prior years, the **high prevalence of ATS** use in some countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand) and rapidly increasing use in others (China, Myanmar, Viet Nam) presents a significant challenge to the delivery of evidence-based services for drug users. While there are well-developed intervention packages and pharmacotherapies for opiate dependence in the region, that is still not yet the case for ATS.
- Use of **compulsory centres for drug users** (CCDUs) continues to be prevalent in the region. Nonetheless there is increasing awareness and recognition of their limitations in addressing drug use as a chronic relapsing health disorder and in some countries the number of drug users in CCDUs is reported to have decreased (Malaysia and Viet Nam).
- There is a lack of funding to support incipient interest by countries in the region to test and scale up **alternatives to CCDUs**. Funding is required to provide intensive training and mentoring to ensure adequate quality of services, as well as proper evaluation to be able to demonstrate the effectiveness of community-based approaches.

HIV/AIDS

- While national HIV prevalence in the adult population has stabilized in many countries, **prevalence remains high among people who inject drugs** in several countries in the region. For example, HIV prevalence in this population exceeds 40% in Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand.
- A review by RCEAP of the current **coverage of needle and syringe programmes** in East and South East Asia (as of December 2011) indicated that approximately 273,965 (10 per cent) of the estimated number of people who inject drugs (n=2,976,850) in nine countries were being reached with needle and syringe programme. The optimal level of coverage should be at least 60%, so there is still a big gap in effective service delivery.³
- The **coverage of opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes** recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS, also remains low in East and South East Asia. Approximately 178,700 opioid dependent persons were on methadone maintenance treatment as of December 2011. This translated to a coverage rate of 6 per cent of the estimated 2.976 million people who inject drugs in East and South East Asia, which is lower than the recommended optimal level of 40%. Nevertheless, two countries, China and Malaysia, both of which initiated piloting of Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) in the mid-2000s, have achieved good levels of coverage due to strong national-level commitment.
- There remains a significant disconnect between **national drug laws and policies** (and their enforcement) and HIV strategies and policies. Criminalization of drug use, and policies aimed at ‘drug free communities and societies’, often run counter to evidence-based harm reduction objectives.
- Several countries continue to rely on detention of people who use drugs in **CCDUs** for extended periods of time. The risk of transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases is high among people detained in such centres. At the same time there is an absence of, or limited availability of, HIV prevention, treatment and care services in such settings.
- There is a high prevalence of **Hepatitis C**, including co-infection with HIV, among people who inject drugs and a lack of affordable treatment for Hepatitis C.

Sustainable livelihoods

- For the region (Myanmar, Thailand and Lao combined) UNODC estimates there has been a 16% increase in the area of **opium poppy cultivation** over the past year, from 41,389 ha in 2010 to 47,917 ha in 2011. This is the fifth consecutive year that there has been an increase in opium poppy cultivation in the region. For example, in Myanmar production has increased by 14% over 2010 levels alone, with the country now estimated to be producing some 23% of the world’s opium poppy (second to Afghanistan).
- In Lao PDR and Myanmar, the key **factors for the resurgence in opium production** include: (i) extreme poverty and food insecurity; (ii) lack of alternative cash income generating opportunities (including access to credit and markets); and (iii) rising opium prices, continued demand and contract farming by transnational criminals. In Myanmar, political and ethnic conflicts also contribute to a lack of drug law enforcement measures. Appropriate responses therefore need to take into account all these factors.

³ The total estimated number of people who inject drugs (n=2,976,850) is based on the estimated IDU population size, rather than the registered number of people who inject drugs.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

- Only a small proportion of the villages vulnerable to opium poppy cultivation (either previous, current or potential producers) are receiving any kind of structured assistance to **develop alternative livelihood opportunities**. For example, in Lao PDR the government estimates that only 18% of vulnerable villages are receiving any such assistance. The need to promptly scale up assistance for AD programmes in both Myanmar and Lao PDR is thus crucial if the resurgence of illicit opium poppy cultivation is to be kept at bay and eventually eliminated on a sustainable basis.

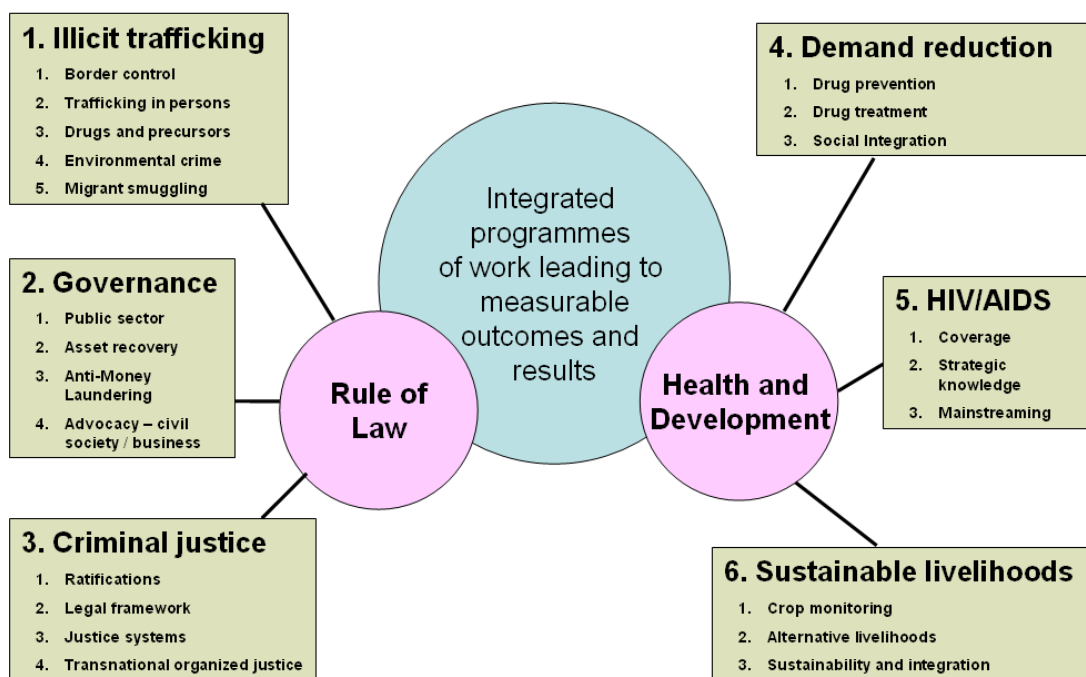
3 Regional Programme implementation in 2011

This third Implementation Update report for the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region provides UNODC’s partner governments, donors and other interested stakeholders with a summary account of our work in the region during 2011, including:

- Where and how we are contributing to Regional Programme outcomes and outputs.
- Resources mobilized and expenditures made.
- Key issues arising in 2011 and implications for follow-up actions.

The report is structured around the six main sub-programmes contained in the Regional Programme, as profiled in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1 – Regional Programme structure



Once again, this Implementation Update report aims to help demonstrate that UNODC continues to make steady progress in improving its results-based management and reporting systems, and – more importantly – is helping to make a clear difference on the ground.

This section of the report provides a consolidated account of our work in 2011, and the results to which we are contributing.

Each of the Regional Programme’s objective trees is provided to give a quick visual snapshot of those outcomes and outputs to which we believe we have contributed in 2011 (highlighted in yellow).

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

An introductory paragraph then highlights any key changes in the geographic focus and/or scope of our work in 2011 compared with 2010.

The outcome statements and performance indicators from the Regional Programme document are then provided, followed by a description of any evidence we have regarding changes on the ground. Activities undertaken and our contribution to specific outputs are then summarized.

As source material, we have relied primarily on information from our 2011 Annual (Project) Progress Reports, supplemented by other secondary sources of information (primarily from within UNODC).

For reference, a full listing of all ongoing initiatives being managed by UNODC in the region in 2011 is provided at Annex 1.⁴

A note on Regional Programme indicators:

The Regional Programme's (RP) outcomes and indicators were deliberately set at a high level, to help focus all concerned stakeholders on substantive results / achievements that are needed to help more effectively combat priority crime, drug, corruption and terrorism threats in the region.

As the reader will note, in many cases UNODC does not have access to either country-specific or regional data that would allow progress against these high-level outcome indicators to be reported. This data is often being collected (at least partially) by the responsible national authorities, but may not be then made available to external stakeholders in any structured or systematic way.

We nevertheless believe that it remains appropriate to keep a collective focus on such high-level results, even when UNODC itself cannot report against them. The RP's outcomes are not designed to be exclusively measurable by UNODC. Instead they aim to provide a clear common focus to our efforts. At the same time they help emphasise our commitment to promoting national ownership, alignment with local systems and mutual accountability for results.

⁴ Further detail of the scope of each individual initiative (project documents), and results achieved (annual project 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: Cross-Border Cooperation



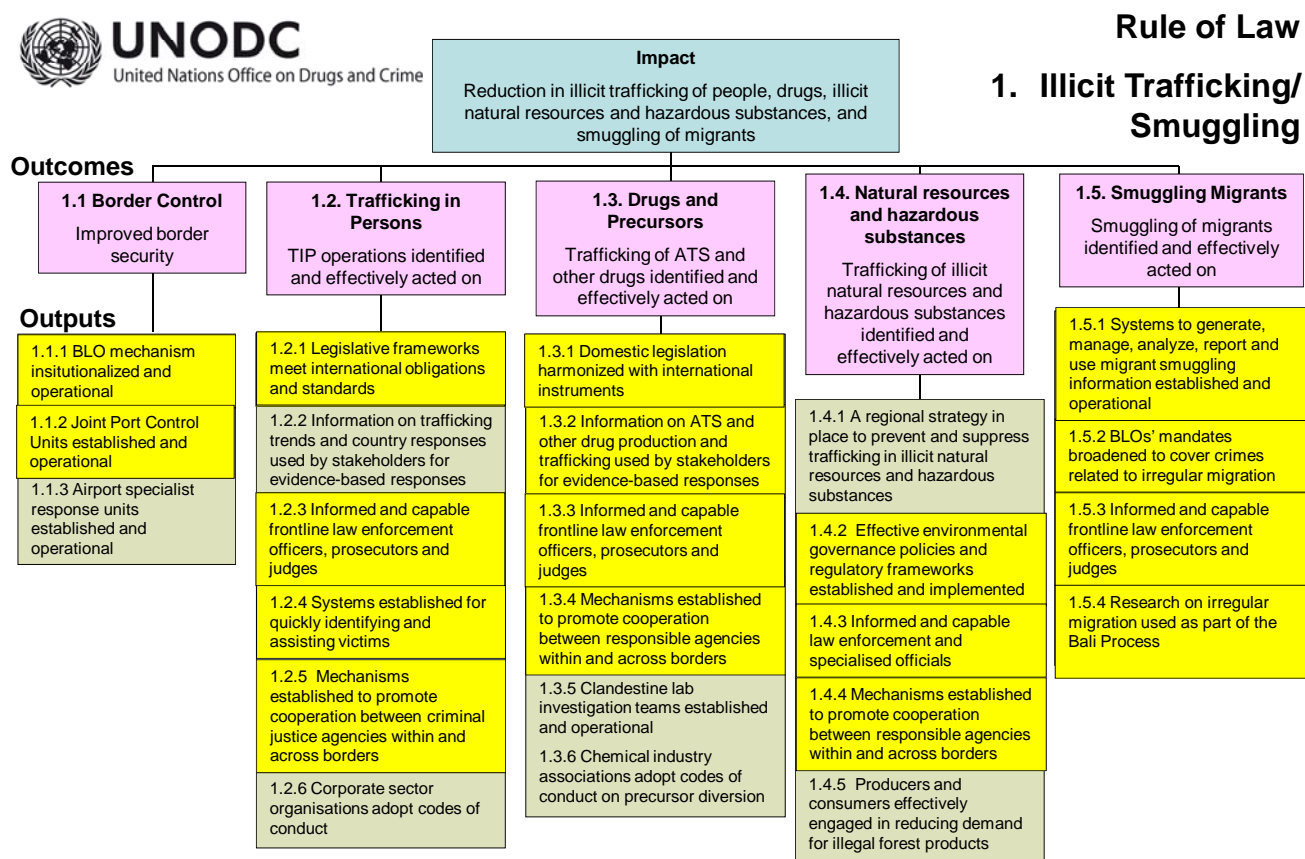
Myanmar migrants working at the Ranong fish-market (Photo: UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and Pacific)

More than 12,000 km of borders divide Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. This represents 12,000-km-worth of opportunities to smuggle people, drugs, natural resources and hazardous goods throughout the region.

National law enforcement agencies alone cannot stop this phenomenon since transnational crime respects neither borders nor national jurisdictions.

In September 2011, the PATROL team (for details on the PATROL project, see elsewhere in this section) went to Ranong – the southern-most border point between Thailand and Myanmar – to organize a face-to-face training seminar with Thai law enforcement agencies. Ranong is a complex border security case. The peculiar geography of that border area – a long strip of westward-facing Andaman Sea coast dotted with small islands – makes patrolling extremely challenging. It also makes Ranong a hotspot for many forms of transnational organized crime, including the trafficking and smuggling of people and drugs. Ranong also witnesses environmental crimes such as illegal logging and the illegal trade in wildlife, especially marine wildlife.

The seminar in Ranong offered a unique opportunity to consider and plan effective border security strategies to counter transnational organized crime. National and international experts, from UN agencies, NGOs and local authorities openly discussed the threats to human security posed not only by drug trafficking (which has been the traditional focus of cross-border security concerns), but also by the smuggling of people, natural resources and hazardous goods. Importantly, the event seminar recognized the challenge – and the absolute need – for law enforcement to respect human rights principles in the performance of duties. The operational dimension of this seminar, the quality of the trainers and the attention for human rights made the Ranong experience a UNODC best practice which can, and will, be replicated in other trafficking hotspots of the greater Mekong Sub-region.



The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2011.

Introduction

In 2011, UNODC continued to consolidate its work on expanding the mandate of Border Liaison Offices to include smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, hazardous substances and protected natural resources.

In addition, an assessment of the feasibility of Maritime BLOs, or Joint Port Control Units, in Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam was initiated. This work complements other activity due to commence in 2012, which aims to improve intelligence capacity in respect of maritime threats.

Additional impetus has also been given to our work on trafficking in persons, through dialogue with Member States in the GMS on establishing improved victim identification and support mechanisms.

Project Childhood has also now established its operational capacity/structures and is ready to commence implementation of support activities to help combat child-sex tourism in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand and Lao PDR.

The geographic focus of most of UNODC's support continued to be on the ASEAN Member States plus China.

For a listing of specific UNODC initiatives being implemented under this sub-programme, please refer to Annex 1.

Outcome 1.1	Performance Indicators
Border Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of cases of trafficking/smuggling identified and referred to police/judiciary for arrest/prosecution (by location, type, scale)• Qualitative views of enforcement agencies with respect to effectiveness of border security
<i>Improved border security</i>	

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

The systematic recording and reporting of cases of trafficking/smuggling identified by and acted on by BLOs continues to be a future objective rather than a current reality. There remain formidable practical challenges to be addressed.

Nevertheless, countries participating in the PATROL project have agreed to participate in a workshop (to be held in early 2012) specifically dedicated to developing mechanisms and tools that will help BLOs to collect and share such data.

Regarding the qualitative assessment of BLO effectiveness, the operations of BLOs continue to attract favourable comment from both senior and operational law enforcement counterparts in the region regarding their contribution to more effective cross border law enforcement cooperation.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below

Output 1.1.1

Border Liaison Office mechanism institutionalized and

In 2011, four new enhanced (multi-crime type) BLOs have been established in **Cambodia** and **Viet Nam** through the PATROL project. In addition, 12 existing BLOs (6 in Cambodia and 6 in Viet Nam) have been identified for expansion of their mandate.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

operational

There is clear evidence that participating Member States have ‘ownership’ of the BLO mechanism, as demonstrated through their own in-kind and financial contributions to BLO establishment and maintenance. The formation of multi-agency national committees in Cambodia and Viet Nam to oversee the work of BLOs is also a clear indication of high-level institutional commitment.

Output 1.1.2

Joint Port Control Units established and operational

In 2011, feasibility studies on the establishment of Joint Port Control Units were conducted by PATROL project staff at two sites, one in Cambodia (Kampot) and the other in Viet Nam (Ha Tien-Phu Quoc). The assessments identified prevalent crime types and the local capacity of law enforcement to tackle those crimes. This work will continue in 2012.

Outcome 1.2

Trafficking in Persons

TIP operations identified and effectively acted on

Performance Indicators

- Profile of human traffickers arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted (categorized by age, gender, nationality; offence/s; locations of offence/s, etc)
- Age, gender and nationality of trafficked victims assisted
- Number of requests sent and received between cross-border counterparts
- Qualitative assessment of country capacity

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Reliable quantitative data concerning the number of human trafficking offences, offenders and victims remains difficult to obtain and is not routinely reported/shared by Governments in the region. Those data which are most readily available are contained in various pieces of research. While this research is useful for advancing our understanding of the trafficking problem in the region, reliance on extrapolated estimates derived from the data they present is less than ideal.

Work by ASEAN/ASEC on regional responses to TIP (with the support of the Government of Australia) is nevertheless improving the mechanisms for sharing information and assessing regional and national capacities to combat TIP. To date, this has been achieved primarily through strengthening the SOMTC Working Group on TIP and the related Heads of Specialist Trafficking Units (HSU) process, and through establishing an agreed framework and quality standards against which country capacity to address TIP can be assessed. In July 2011, a ‘Progress Report on Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons in the ASEAN region’ was published, providing a useful preliminary assessment of regional and country capacities.

UNODC has actively encouraged the development in the GMS of stronger national policy on victim identification, especially through the promotion of National Referral Mechanisms. Such mechanisms, if implemented, could result in the emergence of stronger data collection at the national level and better (more consistent) victim identification and support.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below

*Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.3,
1.2.4 and 1.2.5*

*Legislative frameworks
Informed and capable
officers*

*Systems established for
quickly identifying and
assisting victims*

*Mechanisms
established to promote
cooperation between
criminal justice
agencies*

In **Viet Nam**, the National Assembly passed the Law on Prevention and Combating Human Trafficking in March 2011. The law took effect on 1st January 2012. The National Programme on Prevention and Combating Human Trafficking for 2011-2015 was approved in August 2011.

In **Lao PDR**, the knowledge and skills of 246 Lao officials were enhanced. These officials included police officers, prosecutors, judges, and victim service providers working on human trafficking in 8 provinces. The focus of training was on the UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention, national anti-trafficking law, identification of victims, assistance to victims and international cooperation. The evaluation of learning outcomes indicated (on average) a 20% increase in knowledge based on pre- and post-training tests.

Also in **Lao PDR**, awareness has been raised on human trafficking risks among vulnerable communities in 32 villages through the work of 'Community Legal Education Teams'.

In **Thailand**, the Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) Unit of the Royal Thai Police has taken steps to establish an eLearning facility, including the introduction of new training modules on TIP. Such a facility would allow a larger number of front-line law enforcement officers to receive a consistent level of high quality training on TIP, thus helping to improve operational responses.

Under Project Childhood, a review of international instruments and laws relevant to child sex tourism and a review of domestic legislation concerning child protection was conducted, and then used to inform a subsequent gap analysis on the legislative framework in **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand** and **Viet Nam** as it applies to child sex tourism. The first of four national workshops to present the findings and recommendations was held in Lao PDR.

UNODC has also initiated a process to facilitate closer cooperation between specialist law enforcement agencies dealing with TIP in **Cambodia** and **Thailand**. The objective is to create an environment in which urgent operational requests can easily be exchanged between police agencies, and reliance on non-police agencies for the transmission of intelligence is reduced. Related to this work, a detailed report on Victim Identification Procedures in Cambodia was prepared in 2011.

Outcome 1.3	Performance indicators
<p>Drugs and Precursors</p> <p><i>Trafficking of ATS and other drugs identified and effectively acted on</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of drug traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by country/location, type of drug, scale) • Volume and type of drugs (and precursors) seized by location • Production facilities and trafficking routes identified

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

There remain no established mechanisms in place to systematically collect regional data on the number of drug traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted. The information is generally collected at a national level, but is not easily accessed by external partners.

Reports to UNODC by countries participating in the PATROL and former BLO projects do include some data on drug seizures and arrests, but this data remains very partial. Nevertheless, anecdotal evidence continues to strongly suggest that the BLO mechanism is supporting increased identification and seizure of illicit drugs being moved across borders.

With respect to information on drug production, trafficking, seizures and drug use, the Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme continues to provide valuable regional data, as well as improve national capacities to collect and share such information. Regular dialogue with focal points from partner countries indicate that publications produced by SMART are uniquely valuable to them.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below

Output 1.3.1

Domestic legislation harmonized with international instruments

In **Lao PDR**, progress continues to be made in harmonising national laws with UN Conventions on drugs and crime.

In particular, UNODC's work has highlighted the following areas in which national law differs from international conventions:

- Apparent denial of defendant's right to remain silent in the Law on Criminal Proceedings;
- Limited expectation of prosecutors' role to persuade judges with reliable evidence and judges' role to critically examine cases; and
- Lack of standard procedures for use of the legal tools required by the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including mutual legal assistance, extradition, witness/victim protection and confiscation of criminal assets.

As a result, work on addressing these weaknesses (in legislation and rules of procedure) is now developing momentum.

Output 1.3.2

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

In the 2011 annual report from the Global SMART Programme, a number of important trends were highlighted in **East and South-East Asia**, namely:

- ATS markets in the region are expanding
- The manufacture of ATS continues to increase across the region
- Evidence of ongoing diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine for the manufacture of methamphetamine
- Continued involvement of transnational organized criminal groups from Africa and the Islamic Republic of Iran in the trafficking of methamphetamine to the region
- A substantial (44%) increase in methamphetamine pill seizures
- An increased vulnerability of Lao PDR to ATS related crime, based on increased seizures of drugs in both Lao PDR itself, and seizures of drugs in neighbouring countries.

It is also clear that governments continue to use the information provided through the SMART Programme in assessing the ATS situation.

Output 1.3.3

Informed and capable law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges

As a result of UNODC-supported training in **Lao PDR**, post-training surveys conducted 3-6 months after the training found that there was improved inter-agency coordination in at least 4 provinces; improved compliance with the law and rules of procedure by officers in 5 provinces; and expanded use of forensic analysis services as a part of investigations.

In **Viet Nam**, a total of 250 drug law enforcement officials successfully completed computer based training modules on basic intelligence gathering.

Output 1.3.4

Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders

At a **sub-regional** level, UNODC's support for the MOU drug control partnership in South East Asia continues to play a useful role in enhancing sub-regional cooperation on drug control matters. In May 2011, a new Sub-Regional Action Plan (Revision VIII) was prepared by MOU senior officials, and adopted at a Ministerial Meeting held in Vientiane.

In **Viet Nam**, agreement was reached between four key agencies involved in drug law enforcement to trial a common inter-agency information sharing form and mechanism. The database into which this information will be entered for storage, analysis and retrieval is now in the process of being developed.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

The BLOs in **Viet Nam, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia** and **Myanmar** also continue to support improved cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies both within and across borders.

Outcome 1.4	Performance indicators
Natural resources and hazardous substances <i>Trafficking of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by country/location, type of natural resource or waste, scale)• Volume and type of illicit natural resource and hazardous waste seized by location, type of resource/waste, scale• Identification of sources of illicit resources and hazardous substances, traffickers, and trafficking routes/methods

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

There is no aggregate data being systematically reported by Member States on these indicators. UNODC also has no specific (funded) initiatives in place to collect this kind of data on a regional scale. We nevertheless believe that these types of indicators should remain the focus of our collective long-term efforts in trying to assess whether or not law enforcement efforts to counter the trafficking of natural resources and hazardous substances are working.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below

Output 1.4.2

Effective environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented

In **Indonesia**, an assessment was completed of the feasibility of REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) in the context of illegal logging and the effects of corruption. The final report included a number of policy recommendations and offered possible regulatory solutions. The findings of the study have been widely distributed, including at an event at London's Chatham House in June 2011.

Output 1.4.3

Informed and capable law enforcement and specialized officials

Under the framework of the PATROL project, UNODC conducted 3 specialized training courses on border security for frontline officers in **Cambodia, Viet Nam** and **Thailand**. The curriculum specifically addressed the threats to security posed by the smuggling of wildlife, timber, hazardous waste and ozone depleting substances. Additionally a survey was conducted in **Myanmar** to identify the main training needs in the above mentioned areas.

In consultation with INTERPOL and the CITES Secretariat (as members of ICCWC), UNODC developed the content of a computer-based training module on wildlife investigation techniques. The module will be finalized and launched in 2012.

Under the illegal logging and illicit trade in forest products

project in **Indonesia**, five refresher training events for 160 forest rangers and police were conducted. In addition, training for law enforcement agency personnel on using anti-money laundering and anti-corruption regulations, as well as on computer forensic investigation, were held.

Output 1.4.4

Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across the borders

The PATROL project has brokered the inclusion of environmental agencies (and issues) into national steering committees dealing with cross border crime. This represents a significant development in the way in which enforcement agencies respond to environmental crimes, in that it encourages inter-agency cooperation nationally and internationally to prevent and interdict the smuggling of natural resources and hazardous substances.

In the Papua Province of **Indonesia**, a network of community appointed “barefoot investigators’ is being established. These community members are being trained to monitor logging operations in and around their communities and report suspected cases of illegal logging to the relevant authorities.

Outcome 1.5	Performance indicators
<p>Smuggling of Migrants</p> <p><i>Smuggling of Migrants identified and effectively acted on</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile of migrant smugglers arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted (categorized by gender, nationality; offence/s; locations of offence/s) • Age, gender and nationality of smuggled migrants assisted and assistance provided (categories to include health; shelter; repatriation; referral) • Number of requests sent and received between cross-border counterparts • Qualitative assessment of country capacity

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Once again, reliable quantitative data on the regional law enforcement response to migrant smuggling, as well as the assistance provided to smuggled migrants, is largely absent. As in the case of trafficking in persons, the data which is most readily available is contained in various scattered pieces of research. While this research is useful for advancing our general understanding of the SOM problem in the region, it does not in itself directly support improved operational level responses.

For that reason, UNODC continues to work with Member States to improve the collection, analysis, sharing and use of data on SOM within the region, in support of the Bali Process.

UNODC contribution to specific outputs is described below

Output 1.5.1

Systems to generate, manage, analyze, report and use migrant smuggling information established and operational

In March 2011 the Co-Chairs' Statement of the Fourth Bali Process Ministerial Conference acknowledged the need to strengthen engagement on information and intelligence sharing. In this regard, Ministers welcomed assistance from UNODC in establishing a voluntary reporting system on migrant smuggling and related conduct (VRS-MSRC) in support of the Bali Process. This represents an important step in mobilizing relevant countries to share their data.

The mechanism being promoted by UNODC is an internet-based system which will facilitate the collection, sharing and use for analytical purposes of data on migrant smuggling and related activities, i.e., irregular migration. The VRS-MSRC will securely and instantly provide partners with up to date information at the click of a button. UNODC will use the data for strategic analysis and reporting.

Output 1.5.2

BLO's mandates broadened to cover crimes related to irregular migration

Cambodia and **Viet Nam** have formally agreed to broaden the mandates of their BLOs, and in 2011 identified a number of BLOs in border areas vulnerable to irregular migration for priority support with regard to combating migrant smuggling.

Output 1.5.3

Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges

Under the Global e-Learning project a training needs assessment workshop was organised on smuggling of migrants in Hanoi, Viet Nam. Participants included both police and immigration agencies from **China, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Indonesia** and **Malaysia**.

Outcomes of the workshop included achieving a consensus on priority training needs in relation to SoM under the Global eLearning Programme. They are largely in line with the existing UNODC SoM Training Manual that will be used as a basis for module development.

In **Viet Nam**, a needs assessment was conducted which focused on the capacity of immigration and border officials at key land, sea and air entry / exit points. The assessment findings were then presented to senior Vietnamese officials, and have led to the creation of a "train the trainer" course which will be delivered in 2012.

In addition, two **regional** training courses were delivered by UNODC on the role of intelligence in countering migrant smuggling. The courses included a 5-day course for strategic intelligence analysts, and a 2-day course for senior managers.

In **Cambodia**, under Project Childhood, a report entitled "Legal

analysis related to travelling child sex offenders” was completed and is going to be disseminated early in 2012. This analysis aims to assist the government meet its international obligations and conform to international standards with regard to legislation addressing Child Sex Tourism.

Output 1.5.4

Research on irregular migration used as part of the Bali Process

During 2011, UNODC conducted research into existing knowledge, and knowledge gaps, concerning migrant smuggling in the **Asia region** (for publication in 2012). With a focus on 14 priority countries within the region, the research examined existing knowledge across a broad range of key issues, including understanding of basic concepts, research methods, availability of quantitative data, profiles of smugglers and smuggled migrants, modus operandi, financial flows, and supply/demand factors.

In addition, UNODC conducted comparative research on the financial elements of migrant smuggling in **Afghanistan, China, and Viet Nam**, which maps the costs to migrants of smugglers’ services and the various payment modalities along the smuggling chain. This research has contributed to the development of a tool for investigators to understand and trace the financial flows associated with smuggling of migrants.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

3.2 GOVERNANCE

Spotlight: Corruption and the environment in Indonesia



Addressing the link between corruption and the environment (from top left): In Marrakesh, Mr. Trio Santoso (Indonesian Ministry of Forestry) and Ms. Tatiana Terekhova (UNEP), and a student at a Talk Series in Jayapura, Papua. Right: The Sebangau River, Kalimantan, Indonesia, after illegal logging. (Photos: UNODC Indonesia)

Indonesia remains heavily affected by criminal deforestation. The country loses 1.6-2.8 million hectares annually (equivalent to 4-7 football pitches a minute) to illegal logging which, itself, relies on corruption and the cooperation of officials. UNODC Indonesia's comprehensive response to this problem involves working with government partners and law enforcement, taking concrete measures on the ground, conducting studies, facilitating discourse between parties, and raising local and international awareness to draw attention to the strong links between corruption and the destruction of the environment.

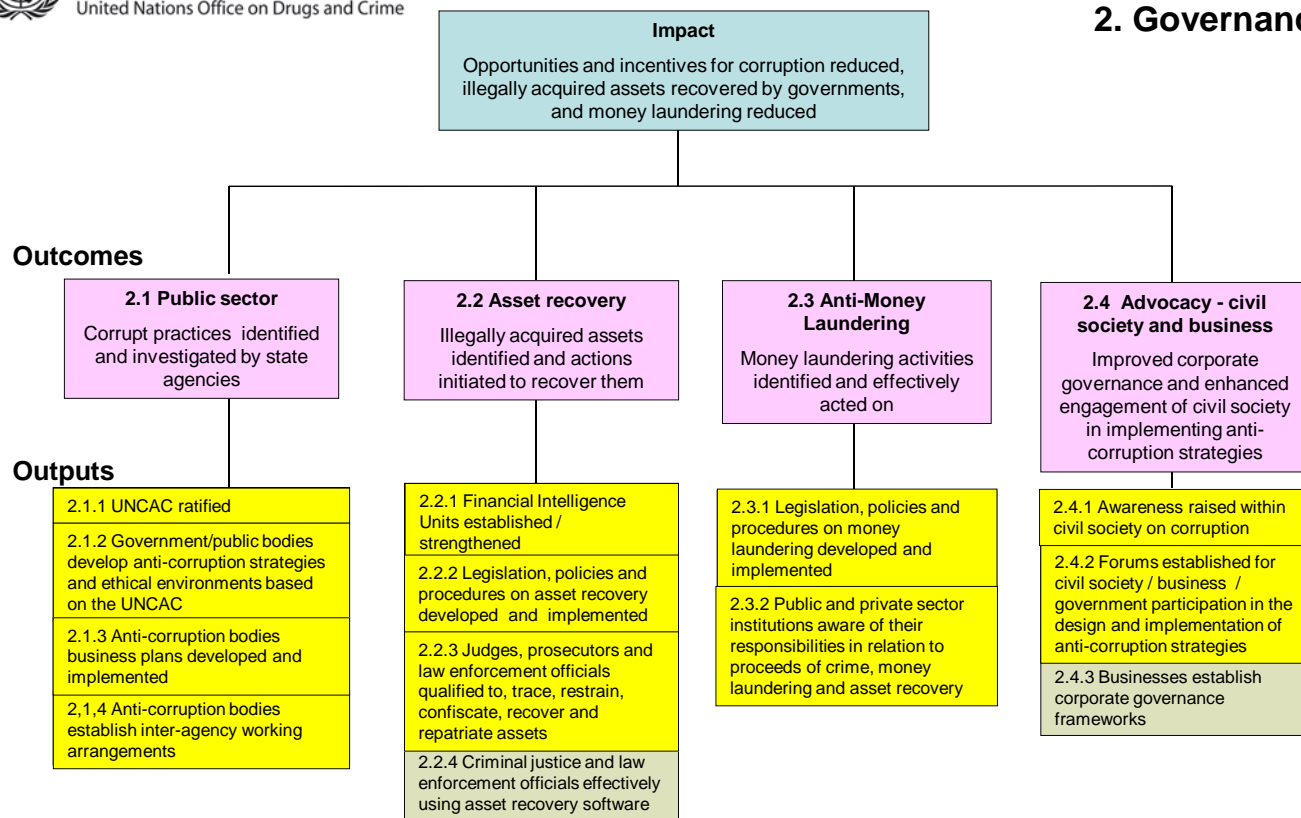
The "*Countering Illegal Logging and the linkage between Forest Crime and Corruption in Indonesia*" project fights illegal logging and illicit trade in forest products by strengthening law enforcement and anti-corruption capacities. Operating out of Papua province, it expanded in November 2011 to Central Kalimantan, the country's third-largest province. UNODC programmes and events have worked to raise awareness about the link between corruption and environmental degradation both in Indonesia and abroad.

In February 2011, UNODC Indonesia launched the anti-corruption **Talk Series** with the roundtable '*Illegal logging and the links to corruption in Indonesia*'. Public sector, civil society, academia media stakeholders presented research and proposed concrete actions. In October, UNODC Indonesia organised a side-event "*Impact of Corruption on the Environment and UNCAC as a Tool to Address It*" at the 4th Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Marrakesh, Morocco.



Rule of Law

2. Governance



The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2011.

Introduction

The geographic focus of most of UNODC’s support to improved governance in the region continued to be on the ASEAN Member States. Indonesia has continued to be our primary focus for specific anti-corruption initiatives.

A UNODC Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser under global project S48 came on board in August 2011 and has been active in providing assistance to countries participating in the review mechanism of UNCAC which involves reporting measures adopted in the area of law enforcement on anti-corruption. The adviser will also provide ad hoc advice to authorities in the region at their request.

For a listing of specific UNODC initiatives being implemented under this sub-programme, please refer to Annex 1.

Outcome 2.1	Performance indicators
Public Sector <i>Corrupt practices identified and investigated by state agencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of cases of corruption identified and investigated by relevant anti-corruption authorities • Evidence of engagement with civil society, educational institutions and business

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

The overall number and type of cases of corruption identified and investigated by relevant authorities in the region is not being reported to, or collected by, UNODC. We nevertheless believe that this type of indicator, among others, should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or anti-corruption efforts by state authorities are working or not.

With respect to civil society engagement, UNODC is directly supporting this in Indonesia through the Anti-Corruption Forum as well as through Project T71 which has engaged 15 NGOs (with grants of US\$30,000 each) to deliver anti-corruption awareness programmes at community level. The Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser has also engaged with civil society and business organizations in Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Thailand through participation in their events and planning joint activities for the coming year.

Project T95 (REDD and Governance in Indonesia) is supporting the identification of corrupt practices specifically in the forestry sector, as well as the related law enforcement challenges. The Centre for International Forestry Research, an internationally renowned research NGO, was contracted to carry out two studies which included a number of policy recommendations and offered possible regulatory solutions. The findings of the study were widely distributed, including at an event at London’s Chatham House in June 2011 and at the Oslo REDD Exchange programme in Norway in June 2011.

UNODC’s contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 2.1.1

UNCAC ratification

In 2011, ten countries ratified/acceded to UNCAC, four of which were in East Asia and the Pacific region (**Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Thailand and Vanuatu**). UNODC assisted in the process with providing advice and organizing pre-

ratification workshops.

UNODC continues to fulfil its role as a key supporter for the implementation of UNCAC and in 2011, this included the organization of a regional training for Focal Points and Governmental Experts participating in the UNCAC Review Mechanism in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Experts from **Malaysia, Mongolia, Lao PDR, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Australia** participated in the training.

National training on the Review Mechanism of UNCAC was conducted in **East Timor, Lao PDR, and the Philippines**.

Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3

Government/Public bodies develop and implement anti-corruption strategies and business plans based on the UNCAC

In **Indonesia**, based on the final findings of the evaluation report of Indonesia Corruption Watch, recommendations for revision of the MOUs between KPK (the Indonesian anti-corruption agency), the Indonesian Police and the Attorney General's Office have been provided. This will form the strategic policy paper for implementation of improved coordination and supervision functions. A draft MoU between all three agencies is already in place and awaiting agreement and signature by its leaders.

Also in **Indonesia**, a company was contracted to develop an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy to support the fight against corruption. Activities will be undertaken in 2012. The IEC activities aim to engage the public more fully in anti-corruption efforts, including through capturing their views on corruption and feeding this in to policy making and strategic planning. The strategy will be targeted to specific demographic groups.

Output 2.1.4

Anti-corruption bodies establish inter-agency working arrangements

In **Indonesia**, efforts to improve inter-agency coordination arrangements are showing results. In 2011, a total of 64 corruption cases were developed jointly between KPK and INP and 126 cases between KPK and AGO.

Outcomes 2.2 and 2.3	Performance indicators
<u>Asset recovery</u> <i>Illegally acquired assets identified and actions initiated to recover them</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases initiated by the FIU or other law enforcement agencies (including assets under restraint) • Amount/value of assets and properties confiscated by country • Number of money laundering cases initiated, investigated, prosecuted and convicted (by countries)
<u>Money Laundering</u> <i>Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on</i>	

Evidence of contribution to these outcomes

Reporting on these outcomes is combined given their closely inter-related nature.

No regional data has been reported to or accessed by UNODC on cases initiated by FIUs in the region, the value/amount of assets confiscated, or the number of money laundering cases investigated. We nevertheless believe that these types of indicators should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or not anti-money laundering and asset recovering efforts are working or not. The only exception is data reported through the Viet Nam Preventing Money Laundering Project S65.

According to the Viet Nam Country Status Report (within the framework of the 14th APG Annual Meeting 2011), the number of suspicious transaction reports (STRs) received by AMLD continues to increase significantly with a total of 550 STRs received during the period January to December 2011, an increase of 723% over 2010. Money laundering offence and predicate crime statistics from July 2010 to May 2011 (from the Crime Statistics Department of the Supreme People's Procuracy) revealed that 59,790 cases on money laundering predicate offences were prosecuted, and 489 case of harbouring or consuming property acquired through the commission of crime by other persons (Article 250 of the Penal Code) were adjudicated.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 2.2.1

Financial Intelligence Units established / strengthened

With mentoring support from UNODC in 2011, **Lao PDR's** Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was enabled to refer a number of Suspicious Transaction Reports to Law Enforcement for investigation.

In **Cambodia**, mentoring support has been provided to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) at the National Bank of Cambodia and assistance provided to their Financial Action Task Force (FATF) International Review Group (ICRG) process.

Outputs 2.2.2 & 2.3.1

Legislation, policies and procedures on asset recovery and money laundering developed and implemented

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC has supported the drafting of Implementation Guidelines for AML investigations and prosecutions.

The National Steering Committee on AML has now issued the national action plan on AML with assigned responsibilities and tasks for each key agency. The committee also assigned the ministry of justice, the ministry of public security and the state bank to draft the money laundering law which is being discussed and considered by the standing committee of the National Assembly.

In November 2011, an Inter-agency Circular (No. 09/2011) on implementation of Article 251 of the Penal Code was approved by the Government. The circular demonstrates the strong commitment of Viet Nam to combatting money laundering and will be a key tool in assisting law enforcement, the prosecution office and the courts to detect, investigate and prosecute money laundering cases.

Output 2.2.3

Judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers qualified to trace, restrain, confiscate and repatriate assets

The knowledge and skills of key officials to implement AML and asset recovery laws was enhanced in 2011 through support for a range of training/learning activities. These included:

- Computer-Based Training on Anti-Money Laundering delivered for 190 police officers in **Viet Nam**.
- Advanced Financial Investigation Training for 40 participants from **Thailand's** Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering Units, as well as **Cambodia** (ACU), **Lao PDR** (FIU) and **Viet Nam** (Anti-Corruption Related Crimes Department of MPS).
- Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Training for 43 participants from **Thailand's** Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering Units.
- Money Laundering and Financial Investigation Training for 66 participants from **Viet Nam** and **Lao PDR's** Police Investigators from Anti-Corruption Department of MPS.
- Cash Courier Training for 47 customs, police, FIU and AGO Officials from **Indonesia**.
- Financial Investigation and Forensic accounting Training for 61 participants from **Indonesia's** Anti – Corruption institutions.
- Joint training with UNDP and Star on forensic auditing in Dili, **East Timor** provided capacity building assistance to a total of 31 staff members from the Anti-Corruption Commission, Prosecutor's Office, Parliament, National Police (PNTL), Customs, Civil Service Commission, Ministry of Justice, Banking Payments Authority, Judiciary, Office of the Inspector General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and civil society.

Output 2.3.2

Public and private sector institutions aware of their responsibilities in relation to ML and asset recovery

Specifically with respect to supporting the banking and real estate sectors' understanding of their responsibilities in countering money laundering, the following training on suspicious transaction reporting was delivered in 2011:

- In **Lao PDR**, training for Compliance and Internal Audit staff of 26 Banks; and
- In **Viet Nam**, eight workshops for 200 trainees working in the real estate sector.

Outcome 2.4	Performance indicators
<p>Advocacy – civil society and business</p> <p><i>Improved corporate governance and enhanced engagement of civil society in implementing anti-corruption strategies</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of corporate corruption cases coming to court • Public perception of levels/type of corporate corruption • Satisfaction of civil society anti-corruption organizations with the opportunities provided by government to engage in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In 2011, UNODC undertook no specific work in the region on corporate corruption, and no data has been reported to UNODC on the number and type of corporate corruption cases coming to court. We nevertheless believe that these types of indicators remain relevant as a focus of our collective efforts in trying to measure whether or not efforts to improve corporate governance are working.

With respect to public perceptions of corruption (in general), Transparency International’s 2011 Corruption Perception Index identifies all but one of the countries that UNODC is working with in the region as ‘significantly corrupt’.

At a national level, UNODC projects T71 and T81 in Indonesia continue to actively promote civil society engagement in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation. Feedback from these NGO/CSOs to date is very positive regarding the role UNODC is playing with respect to facilitating their engagement with relevant state institutions.

UNODC’s contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 2.4.1

Awareness raised within civil society on corruption issues

In **Indonesia**, UNODC provided small grants to 15 CSOs. The interventions by the CSOs are at the national level and provincial level and the targeted groups for creating awareness include students, general public, government officials, local parliament, religious figures, teachers, CSOs, media, law practitioners, factory workers, farmers, business sectors, logging stakeholders, hospitals and villagers through various tools for advocacy. UNODC also supports a monthly discussion forum (Talk Series) on anticorruption issues and media reports on the discussions help to further inform the general public on important corruption related matters.

UNODC supported International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December 2011) activities throughout the region. In **Indonesia** the series of activities undertaken included:

- National conference against corruption.
- Anti-Corruption Learning Center (ACLC) launched.
- *Speakfest* - a music festival on anti-corruption engaging the youth

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

- Anti-Corruption Roadshow with participation of students, parents and teachers was conducted in seven cities in Indonesia – Bandung, Cirebon, Batang, Brebes, Semarang, Solo and Yogyakarta To highlight the issue of honesty in school policies.

UNODC and UNDP also partnered with local entities in **Lao PDR** and **Viet Nam** to publicise International Anti-Corruption Day with the campaign “ACT against Corruption Today”. UNODC produced (dubbed) Public Service Announcements for TV in **Viet Nam** and **Thailand**, and reproduced campaign posters in **Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand** and **Viet Nam**.

Output 2.4.2

Forums established for civil society / business / government participation in the design and implementation of anti-corruption strategies

Over 40 representatives of public and private sectors are now members of **Indonesia’s** Anti-Corruption Forum. The forum acts as a platform for inter-agency discussion, information sharing and partnership on anti-corruption initiatives at a national level. It has allowed for discussion and feedback on implementing the annual National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

3.3 CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Spotlight: Regional Counter-Terrorism partnerships



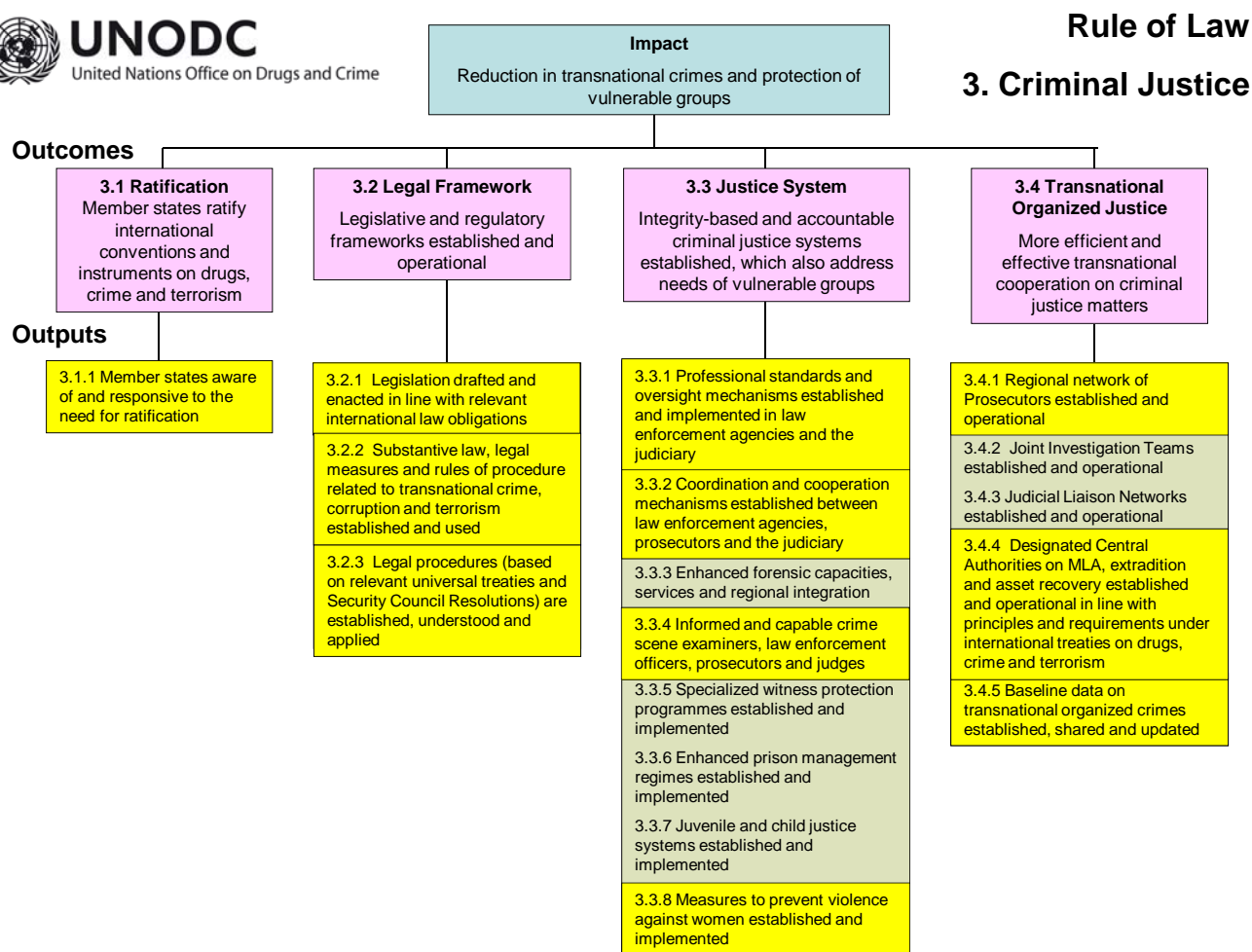
UNODC counter-terrorism partnerships support rule of law-based counter-terrorism measures.
(Photo: UNODC)

In 2011, UNODC initiated a new counter-terrorism partnership programme “*East and Southeast Asia Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism*”. The programme was developed in consultation with partner countries and provides support to national authorities to implement rule of law-based counter-terrorism measures.

One of the participating countries is the Philippines, which has experienced a number of terrorist attacks over the past decade, mostly associated with the ongoing conflict in the south of the country.

Under this programme, UNODC will support the Philippines with legislative modifications to the main national counter-terrorism law (the Human Security Act), as well as legislation and regulations relating to the financing of terrorism, extradition and mutual legal assistance. A programme of specialist training is now being developed to support more effective investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases.

Programme activities are financed through voluntary contributions provided by donor countries, including Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.



The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2011.

Introduction

The geographic focus of most of UNODC's support to improved criminal justice in the region continued to be on the ASEAN Member States, although work has also been undertaken to support ratification of UN Counter Terrorism instruments and the development of supporting legislation in a number of Pacific Island states and territories.

For a listing of specific UNODC initiatives being implemented under this sub-programme, please refer to Annex 1.

Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2	Performance indicators
<p><u>Ratification</u></p> <p><i>Member States ratify international conventions and instruments on drugs, crime and terrorism</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of new countries ratifying/acceding to international conventions and protocols • Proportion of member countries, and by name, who have ratified international conventions and protocols
<p><u>Legal Frameworks</u></p> <p><i>Legislative and regulatory frameworks established and operational</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of legislation and regulations being effectively applied to prevent and counter terrorism and other transnational organized crimes, by country

Evidence of contribution to these outcomes

During this reporting period, only one ratification has taken place: **Viet Nam** ratified the UN TOC and supplementary Protocol against Human Trafficking on 29 December 2011.

In addition, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Niue and Tuvalu have taken steps for undertaking new ratifications.

Similarly, no new legislation has been enacted during this reporting period. Progress has been achieved for enacting legislation on counter terrorism (Philippines), countering the financing of terrorism (Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand), and drug control (Timor Leste).

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 3.1.1

Member states aware of and responsive to need for ratification

During 2011, UNODC continued to provide assistance to Member States for ratifying the crime and terrorism conventions.

Indonesia's Nuclear Energy Regulatory Energy has prepared an analytical paper, with UNODC support, as a pre-requisite to the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. **Lao PDR** has taken steps to ratify two more counter-terrorism (CT) instruments. **Niue** is taking steps to ratify the final two pending CT instruments, which would make Niue one of only eight countries in the world to ratify all 16 instruments. **Tuvalu** is preparing

draft papers and instruments of ratification, with UNODC support.

Output 3.2.1

Legislation drafted and enacted

Significant progress has been made by a number of countries in meeting international law requirements on counter-terrorism and drugs. **Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines** are all advancing towards the final legislative process for their bills on countering the financing of terrorism, and national legislation is expected to be enacted in 2012. Draft amendments to the national laws on counter-terrorism in Indonesia and the Philippines have been prepared with UNODC support.

UNODC has also initiated a project to assist **Timor-Leste** in drafting drug-related legislation, which will include a focus on prevention and harm reduction.

On 29 December 2011, **Viet Nam** ratified the UN TOC and supplementary Protocol against Human Trafficking.

Output 3.2.2

Substantive law and rules of procedure related to transnational crime established and used

UNODC support to the development of **Lao PDR's** drug law enforcement strategy has started to show clear results, including inter-agency agreement on the application of relevant law. The proposed National Drug Law Enforcement Strategy has undergone its 3rd review, and has been submitted to concerned agencies and officials. Moreover, a training workshop and facilitated discussions, as well as study of other jurisdictions within the region, has improved the ability of national experts to understand and implement the Law on Drugs.

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC continued to support the development of the government's National Strategies and National Target Programmes on prevention and suppression of drugs, crime and human trafficking. The National Drug Control Strategy was signed by the Deputy Prime Minister in June 2011, while formal approval of the National Target Programme on Drug Control 2012-2015 and the National Target Programme on Crime Prevention and Suppression 2012-2015 is still pending. The National Programme on Prevention and Combatting Human Trafficking was approved in August 2011.

Output 3.2.3

Legal procedures (based on relevant universal treaties and Security Council Resolutions) are established, understood, and

Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines have drafted legislation on the counter of financing of terrorism. In the cases of Thailand and the Philippines, UNODC's contribution to this work has been provided in close partnership with the IMF.

In **Lao PDR**, significant gaps were found between ratified treaties and Lao PDR national legislation, including denial of a defendant's right to silence. UNODC has thus continually encouraged officials to improve their understanding of these requirements, specifically in relation to judicial corruption,

applied

transnational organized crime, and money laundering. Concerned officials have indicated that their understanding of the gaps/issues has significantly increased.

<p>Outcome 3.3</p> <p>Justice Systems</p> <p><i>Integrity-based and accountable criminal justice systems established, which also address needs of vulnerable groups</i></p>	<p>Performance indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of member countries assessed as having the key elements of an integrity-based and accountable criminal justice system in place • Number and name of countries with legislation, systems and programmes in place which effectively protect juveniles and children in conflict with the law, the rights of prisoners, and victims of domestic violence
---	---

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

As reported last year, it is evident that these indicators are too broad to be of any practical use. This will be taken into account during the preparation of a new Regional Programme in 2013.

Nevertheless, we can report a clear contribution to the **outputs** listed below.

Output 3.3.1

Professional standards and oversight mechanisms established

In **Indonesia**, under the project on ‘Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity Building’, a Candidate Judges Education Programme (PPC) is in the process of development in collaboration with the Head of the Judicial Training Centre. A series of focus group discussions with experts was conducted in June and August 2011.

The project also assisted the Supreme Court, to clarify some specific issues related to the use of mentors and tutors, research facilities and formulation of the Supreme Court Judicial Training Centre’s overall work plan for delivering integrity training in 2012.

Output 3.3.2

Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established between law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and the judiciary

With respect to counter-terrorism, inter-agency and inter-disciplinary efforts on CT have been promoted through emphasising a whole of government approach in the development and implementation of work-plans. In **Indonesia** and the **Philippines**, where country-specific programmes have been finalized, a national Programme Steering Committee has been set up under the leadership of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT, Indonesia) and the Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC, the Philippines). In the Philippines, the ATC has established a Joint Committee of Prosecutors, Law Enforcement and Security Sectors (JCPLESS). UNODC has now initiated a program of capacity building support for JCPLESS to enhance collaboration in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism related cases.

Output 3.3.4

Informed and capable crime scene examiners and law enforcement officers

In **Indonesia** the JCLEC project has continued to support the delivery of a significant programme of training for law enforcement officers. A total of 1,041 officers were trained in 2011 through 31 different training courses. The training covered such topics as TOC, Corruption, Management of Investigations, Strategic Criminal Justice Improvement, Criminal Justice Management, and Professional Standards and Accountability. A new trainer development programme was also started in 2011, with 3 modules delivered at JCLEC as well as an overseas study tour.

All this training is fully integrated into the JCLEC training schedule. As a result, prospects for longer term sustainability are promising. All training continues to be evaluated using the Kirkpatrick evaluation model, which includes assessment of training impact back in the workplace.

Output 3.3.8

Measures to prevent violence against women established

In **Viet Nam**, UNODC's project on domestic violence produced a second edition of training materials for justice sector professionals. These were developed in close collaboration with national experts. Training efforts went beyond the production of manuals, with 10 training sessions for local first responders conducted between June and November 2011. Results show that already-high levels of knowledge/expertise were improved by approximately 16%. The impact of this training back in the workplace will be assessed in early 2012. Practical guidelines to assist in the mainstreaming of gender equality within legal aid services were also produced in May 2011.

A survey on the legal support available to domestic violence victims in Viet Nam was also produced in May, and in December a 2-day inter-agency conference was hosted in Halong city. A number of media initiatives have also been connected with the programme, including a set of mini-broadcasts and a widely-covered essay competition. These have raised community awareness of domestic violence, and how it can be more effectively addressed, including through criminal proceedings.

<p>Outcome 3.4</p> <p>Transnational Organised Justice</p> <p><i>More efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters</i></p>	<p>Performance indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and scope of successful cases of international cooperation in criminal matters, including in relation to MLA, extradition, and repatriation of assets
--	---

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Regional data on successful cases of international cooperation on criminal justice matters (including MLA, extradition and repatriation of assets) has not been reported to or collected by UNODC during the reporting period. We nevertheless believe that this type of indicator should remain a focus of our collective efforts in trying to assess when and where transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters is working.

UNODC's main regional initiative in this area of work is the Towards AsiaJust project. This is an ambitious concept for which UNODC has found it challenging to secure significant country commitments, or raise significant funds. Nevertheless, with funding from the Republic of Korea, progress has been made in the area of prosecutorial networking and capacity building.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 3.4.1

Regional network of Prosecutors established and operational

In **Viet Nam**, prosecutors improved judicial liaison networks by joining in the review of the International Co-operation on Judicial Matters component of the Sub-Regional Action Plan. During this review meeting the Prosecutor Exchange Programme (PEP) was introduced. Based on the results an invitation letter for the Programme was sent to Viet Nam, which expressed its intent to join.

At the 7th International Association of Prosecutors Asia Pacific Middle East Conference, three countries (**Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Mongolia**) were given background material to help in their decision on implementing PEP. At the same time, relevant officials from **Indonesia** and the Republic of **Korea** came to an agreement to initiate the PEP. These two countries, like Viet Nam, are contributing to the rapid advancement of the PEP programme, which will aid effective regional co-operation on complex transnational criminal issues.

At the Asia-Pacific Workshop on Fighting Cybercrime in September 2011 in Seoul an informal network of prosecutors dealing with cybercrime was reinforced through the adoption of a 'Meeting Outcome Statement'. This Statement encourages building regional and international co-operation mechanisms between national prosecutorial agencies.

Output 3.4.4

Designated central authorities on MLA and asset recovery established

At the joint APG workshop held in Busan, Korea, entitled "Addressing the Gap in Pursuing the Proceeds of Crime", the concept of ARIN-SEA (Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network in South East Asia) was introduced and discussed. The aim is to establish an ASEAN-based network of law enforcement agencies dedicated to working on asset confiscation and recovery. After the workshop meetings were held with relevant officials to encourage participation. Further discussions on this are expected in 2012.

Output 3.4.5

Baseline data on transnational organized crimes established, shared and updated

UNODC developed an assessment of the prosecutorial systems of 10 ASEAN nations, which will be periodically reviewed and updated. The resulting increase in mutual understanding will be helpful in building long-term partnerships in the region. Preliminary research on asset recovery within the region was also conducted, and will be updated based on feedback from Member States. It is hoped that this information will form part of a baseline against which programmes can be assessed.

In anticipation of an upcoming regional anti-piracy project, research on the current situation is being conducted to prepare baseline data. This will be used to inform the creation of a work programme for the UNODC Regional Centre to support capacity building and law enforcement networks.

The Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment (TOCTA) project was initiated in early 2011. The aim is to establish an up to date comprehensive assessment of regional TOC threats, and use this as an advocacy, strategic planning and progress monitoring tool. It is expected that the TOCTA will inform and support, among other things, the work of the UN Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking in East Asia and the Pacific. The structure and content of the TOCTA report has been agreed, and researchers contracted to provide specialist input. It is anticipated that the TOCTA will be printed and launched in July 2012.

3.4 DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

Spotlight: Piloting community-based treatment in Cambodia



A UNODC-supported community based drug treatment outreach worker in Sereisophorn, Banteay Meanchay province, Cambodia (Photo: UNODC Regional Centre/Jim Coyne)

UNODC has long advocated evidence-informed and community-based treatment for drug dependence. Studies repeatedly show that it is a cost-effective approach that creates long-term supportive environments for drug users that include family and the community. In South East Asia it is promoted as an alternative to compulsory centres for drug users (CCDUs).

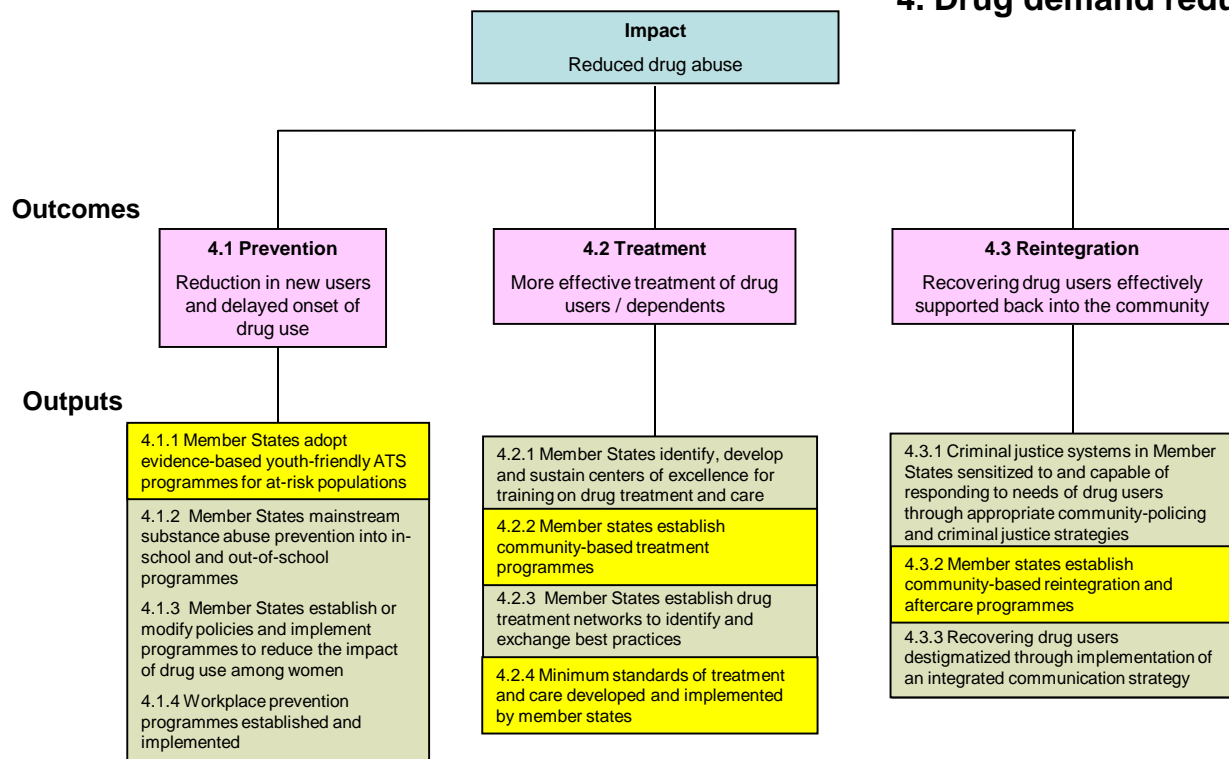
There is a pressing need for community-based drug treatment services in Cambodia. Illicit drug use, particularly of amphetamines, is increasing throughout the country, particularly among young people. This is of particular concern as around 50% of Cambodia's population is aged below 20 years.


Launched in 2011 at the request of the Royal Government of Cambodia in eight small communities in northeastern Banteay Meanchay province, Cambodia's Community-Based Drug Treatment programme provides drug users with voluntary, cost-effective, rights-based and sustainable drug treatment and care services. These services include individualised plans for counselling, health care, vocational training, self-help and harm-minimization education in the community where they live. They represent a clear alternative to the system which is, at present, widely practised in the region.

Technically supported by the Global TREATNET programme and the Global Joint UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment, and with funds provided by Sweden and the United States, the Cambodia community based treatment program is expected to expand nationwide to 350 communities by 2016.



Health and Development
4. Drug demand reduction



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2011.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

Introduction

During 2011, UNODC's drug demand reduction (DDR) activities continued to be concentrated primarily in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

In Lao PDR and Myanmar, the work is integrated into UNODC's Sustainable Livelihood programmes for former and current opium-producing communities.

HIV Prevention programmes (described under sub-programme 5) also contain support for DDR initiatives, in particular drug dependence treatment. Some achievements on DDR are therefore also referenced under sub-programmes 5 and 6.

Outcome 4.1	Performance indicators
Prevention <i>Reduction in new users and delayed onset of drug use</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated number of new drug users (M/F and age profile) by drug type and country, including trends

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Data on drug use and trends in the region continues to be collected, analyzed and disseminated by the SMART project. Details are available in the recently published reports “*2011 Global ATS Assessment*” and “*2011 Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Asia and the Pacific*”. The reports highlighted the following key emerging patterns and trends for East and South-East Asia with respect to drug consumption.

- increasing ATS use in most countries
- ecstasy manufacture and use is declining
- arrests and drug treatment demand related to methamphetamine show an upward trend
- the use of crystalline methamphetamine is increasing
- use of ketamine, a hallucinogenic substance used mainly in veterinary medicine, is a problem in some countries in East and South-East Asia
- opiate use has generally stabilized in the region of late. However, since 2009, there have been indicators to suggest that heroin use is re-emerging as a threat
- cannabis continues to be widely used in East and South-East Asia. However, most countries reported a declining or stable trend in cannabis use in 2010.

Country-specific data is also provided, including some profiling of most at risk groups. Data collected in 2011 through national studies in Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam (the results of which are expected to be available in early 2012) will further contribute to this outcome.

For a listing of specific UNODC initiatives being implemented under this sub-programme, please refer to Annex 1.

UNODC’s contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 4.1.1

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

In **Viet Nam**, an assessment of the extent and nature of ATS abuse was concluded, including a quantitative and qualitative study of ATS among specific risk groups and a population survey among a representative sample of people aged 16 to 22 years old in 5 cities in Viet Nam.

Based on study results, prevention activities aimed at high-risk groups (taxi drivers, men who have sex with men, female sex workers and bar-goers) have been proposed. For the first time in Viet Nam, advocacy and training of peer educators and staff in contact with these high-risk groups have increased the target populations’ understanding of the harmful consequences of ATS use as well as their roles and responsibilities in preventing ATS use, as evidenced by pre-post interventions surveys.

Outcome 4.2	Performance indicators
Treatment <i>More effective treatment of drug users / dependents</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced levels of relapse among drug users /dependents following treatment , by country and drug type • Quality of treatment programmes

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

Data on relapse rates following drug dependence treatment has not been systematically collected by, or reported to, UNODC. It is nevertheless well known, through various research studies, that relapse rates are high in the absence of an effective continuum of care which treats drug dependence as a chronic (relapsing) health disorder.

There is nevertheless qualitative data (feedback from service providers and users) that indicates improvements in the quality of drug treatment services in areas receiving targeted UNODC support. In four provinces in the northwest of Viet Nam (where UNODC has continued to promote the provision of MMT services for opiate users) there is broad acceptance now of MMT and a growing realization among key officials that significant improvements can be made to the quality of their drug treatment approaches. UNODC has supported the conduct of client satisfaction surveys in these pilot provinces, which indicate a high level of satisfaction with the quality of the new treatment programmes.

In 2011, community-based treatment services have been initiated in Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. Details are provided below.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 4.2.2

***Member States
establish community-
based treatment
programmes***

National counterparts in **Cambodia, Myanmar** and **Viet Nam** have collectively identified and agreed upon a joint mission "to develop successful models of community-based drug dependence treatment in Southeast Asia". Eight sites in Cambodia, two in Myanmar and three Viet Nam initiated community-based treatment services for drug users in 2011, supported by UNODC.

Since then, 4,200 people have been reached through community events aimed at sensitising communes and changing attitudes with respect to drug users and drug dependence treatment. In addition, more than 2,000 youth at risk and 2,000 drug users were reached through focus groups and received screening, brief intervention and referral as relevant. Close to 300 patients received counselling and support and as relevant were referred to methadone maintenance, vocational training and income generation support. The health and social condition of those who accessed the services has improved as reflected in surveys for self-assessment of quality of life. Further, families and community feel more comfortable with drug users, especially when they are accessing health services. A report containing information on attitude change and patient satisfaction and quality of life will be available in the second quarter of 2012.

Following up on work initiated in 2010 to expand community-based treatment in **Cambodia** to cover 350 communes, in 2011 the Government of Cambodia allocated funds from its own Health Services Strategic Plan to support this initiative. This has the potential to become a significant initiative not only for improving drug treatment services in Cambodia, but also for providing a model for other countries in the sub-region who wish to move away from their current heavy reliance on compulsory centres for drug users.

In **Viet Nam**, national authorities have established teams of drug treatment service providers in 10 provinces who have been trained in more effective drug treatment and harm reduction approaches. In addition, drug counselling services have been improved throughout the country with the establishment of 16 drug counselling clinics at provincial level.

In **Indonesia**, a report profiling the state of drug dependence and associated HIV treatment services in the country has been completed and will be released in early 2012. By December 2011, 152 service providers in five provinces had been trained on drug dependence treatment, with increased knowledge and change of attitudes as indicated by the pre and post-training assessments.

Output 4.2.4

Minimum standards of treatment and care developed and implemented by member states

Authorities in **Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam** have developed a model for community-based drug treatment service delivery, standards of care and guidelines with the support of UNODC. These documents will be fine-tuned and are expected to be adopted in 2012.

Outcome 4.3	Performance indicators
<p>Re-integration</p> <p><i>Recovering drug users effectively supported back into the community</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of recovery in physical and mental health among drug users, as well as their access to economic opportunities, by country

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

The community-based treatment models developed in Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam include vocational training and income generation components. Given that the services were initiated in mid-2011 in Myanmar and Viet Nam, few drug users reached the reintegration stage in their treatment process. Nevertheless, a total of 15 PWUD and their families were supported by the initial stages of the pilot programme in Cambodia to access vocational training and income-generation activity grants. So far in Viet Nam a total of 309 drug users have received treatment and vocational training, and 528 recovering drug users / PLWHA and their families received micro-credits to start small businesses.

Achievements with respect to supporting reintegration of drug users in Lao PDR and Myanmar are reported under Outcome 6.2, as they are a part of broader Sustainable Livelihood projects being implemented in those countries. These initiatives are directly contributing to the achievement of Output 4.3.2 (Member States establish community-based reintegration and aftercare programmes).

3.5 HIV/AIDS

Spotlight: Responding to HIV and syphilis in prisons



At the HIV report launch (from left): Professor Budi Utomo, HIV Cooperation Programme for Indonesia; Mr. Muqowimul Aman, Director of Health Treatment and Care of Inmate and Detainee of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights; and Mr. Pujo Harinto, moderator. (Photo: UNODC Indonesia)

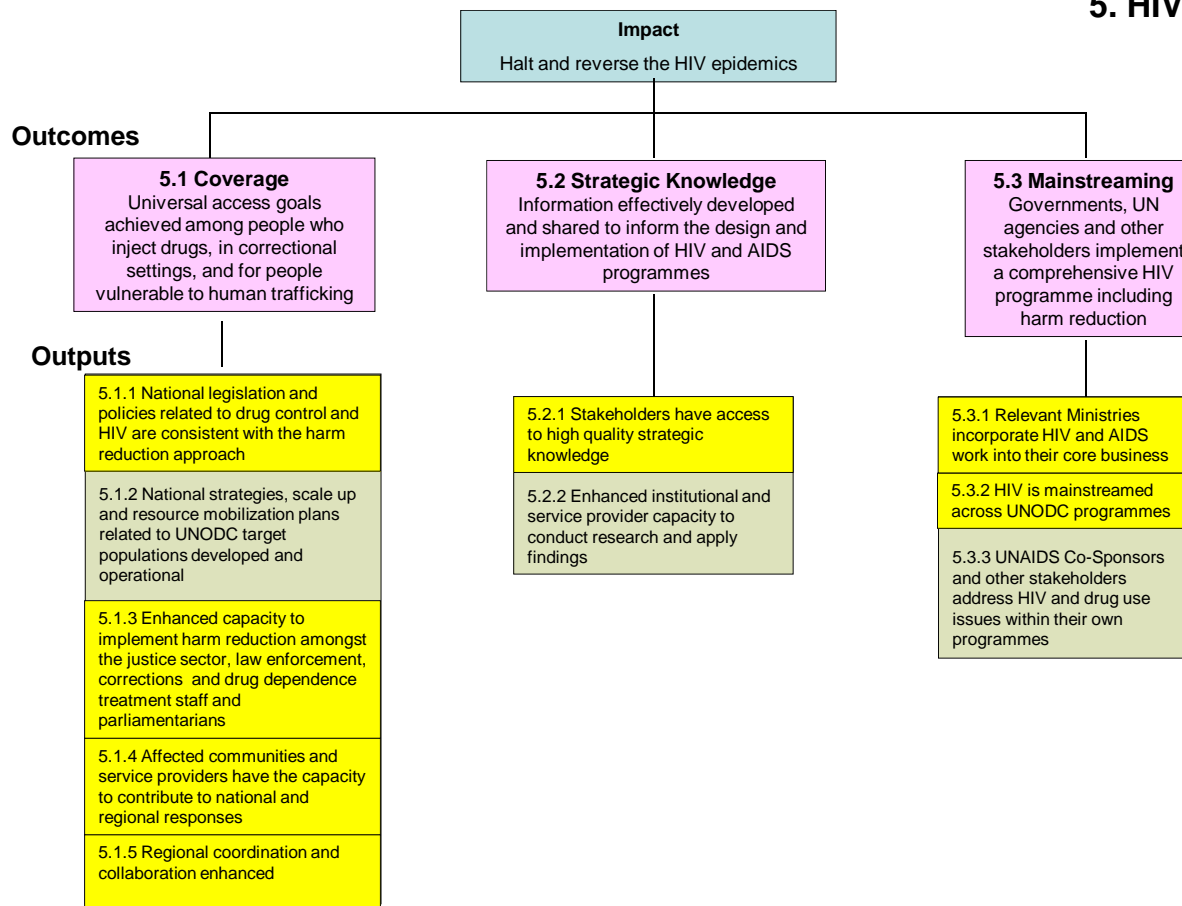
Indonesia has over 80,000 prisoners in more than 430 prisons and detention centres across the archipelago. Data on the prevalence of HIV among prisoners in Indonesia was scarce until the release of the *HIV and Syphilis Prevalence and Risk Behavior Study Among Prisoners in Prisons and Detention Centres in Indonesia*, the first of its kind in South-East Asia. The study surveyed male and female prisoners from 24 prisons across 13 provinces.


Supported by AusAID, the HIV Cooperation Programme for Indonesia (HCPI) and by UNODC and WHO through the UNAIDS Program Acceleration Fund Mechanism, the study found that 1.1 per cent of male prisoners and 6 per cent of females had HIV. Syphilis prevalence was higher: 8.5 per cent for female prisoners and 5.1 per cent for male. Most significant risk factors for HIV were a history of injecting drugs (for males) and having syphilis and using drugs (females). Prison risk behaviours included tattooing, piercings and inserting penile accessories without use of sterile equipment. Some prisoners reported injecting drug use or sexual activities in prison. Recommendations included making sterile equipment available for HIV-risk increasing activities such as injecting drug use, as well as access to health services and treatment for syphilis. The study also recommended a review of training materials, training and refresher training, the scaling up of methadone maintenance programme, and the provision of condoms.



Health and Development

5. HIV/AIDS



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2011.

Introduction

UNODC’s work on addressing HIV in East Asia has continued to combine support for both strategic regional initiatives (strategic information, planning and advocacy) and country specific operational initiatives. Country specific work has continued to be primarily focused in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Indonesia and Thailand.

No targeted support is currently being provided in the Pacific region.

Outcome 5.1	Performance indicators
<p>Coverage</p> <p><i>Universal access goals achieved among people who inject drugs, in correctional settings, and for people vulnerable to human trafficking</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV prevention services reaching at least 35% of people who inject drugs by 2010 and as close to universal access in priority countries by 2012 (UNGASS core indicator) • Number and % of prisoners and those in drug treatment centres accessing HIV services

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

While the majority of the countries in East and South East Asia have embraced the harm reduction approach and are in the process of expanding service coverage of the recommended HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions, a review of the current coverage of such services for people who inject drugs remains significantly lower than what is recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS. For example, of the estimated number of people who inject drugs in nine priority countries in East Asia (n= 2,976,850) only some 273,965 (roughly 10%) were reached with needle and syringe programme (NSPs) in 2011.⁵ The optimal level of coverage is at least 60%. Nevertheless, some countries, such as Viet Nam, have achieved good levels of coverage of NSP as a result of high level political commitment to the national harm reduction response.

Similarly, only some 178,700 people of all those who inject drugs in the region, were reached with opioid substitution treatment (OST) programmes by the end of 2011. This translated to a coverage rate of 6 per cent, which is lower than the recommended optimal level of 40% coverage to have an impact in preventing new HIV infections. Nevertheless, two countries, China and Malaysia, both of which initiated the piloting of Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) in the mid 2000s, have already achieved good levels of coverage due to strong national commitment to OST programmes.

Data on the number and percentage of prisoners and those in drug treatment centres accessing HIV services is scarce. The exception is Indonesia, where UNODC has supported the Department of Corrections to do a national HIV and syphilis prevalence and risk behaviour study among prisoners in correctional settings. HIV prevalence among prisoners was found to be 5 times higher than the estimated national HIV prevalence (1.1% v 0.2%, Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) 2010). The study found that injection drug use was the main risk factor for HIV among male prisoners. High-risk activities in prisons included tattooing, piercing and inserting genital accessories without using sterile equipment.

⁵ The total estimated number of people who inject drugs (n=2,976,850) is based on the estimated IDU population size, rather than the registered number of people who inject drugs.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

Some study participants reported sexual activities or injecting drug use while in prison. The study team recommended provision of sterile equipment for any activity that exposes prisoners to risk of HIV and well as access to health services as a priority.

UNODC's country-specific initiatives in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam have reported a significant contribution to improved access to HIV prevention and care services. Some examples include:

In Viet Nam:

- By the end of December 2011, there were 6,931 patients under treatment in 41 MMT clinics in 11 provinces nationwide. UNODC Country Office continued to advocate for extension of the MMT programme to other geographic areas. The Government has now set a target to expand the MMT programme to provide treatment to 80,000 opiate dependent individuals by 2015.

In Myanmar:

- Since the Myanmar HAARP Country Programme started, a total of 14,178 drug users, including 8,572 people who inject drugs, have been reached with HIV prevention services and more than 6.1 million needles and syringes and nearly one million condoms have been distributed. A total of 7,086 clients have been referred to social and health services, including 575 persons who have been enrolled onto the methadone maintenance treatment programme. Specifically in 2011, a total of 1,086 people who inject drugs were reached (1,056 male and 32 female).
- Over 2 million (2,347,905) needle/syringes were distributed across UNODC project sites with the largest amount having been distributed in Phakant (49% of total distribution) where each client received an average of 2-3 needle/syringes per day. The recollection rate for used needle/syringes was 78%.
- In 2011, the project teams distributed 228,353 condoms to beneficiaries. A range of other services were also provided at project sites. These included nutrition services, provision of basic health care advice and services, referral/access for: voluntary counseling and testing for HIV, methadone maintenance treatment, treatment for HIV, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections, reproductive health services and psychosocial counseling and rehabilitation.
- In total, over 80% of clients at UNODC-supported project sites have avoided needle sharing and used condoms at their last reported encounter, and know where to access methadone.

Also in **Myanmar**, but specifically in North and East Shan State:

- The project has provided HIV prevention services to over 12,000 clients since its inception in 2007. During the reporting period the project reached 2,347 individual clients with a package of prevention and care services. A total of 299,804 needle syringes were distributed to people who inject drugs during 2011 and 232,316 needles and syringes (78%) were recollected. The project also distributed 78,044 condoms to drug users and their sexual partners in this same period.
- Over 62% of people who inject drugs have been covered with services in project locations and according to reports by the National AIDS Programme (NAP) these services have contributed to declining HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs in these areas. The decline in prevalence is evident when comparing HIV prevalence in 2008 against 2010. In Lashio, with the HIV prevalence among people

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

who inject drugs was 37.9% in 2010 compared with 41.3% in 2008. In Muse prevalence was 39.1% in 2010 compared with 69.0% in 2008. In Theinni, the rate was 43.5% in 2010 compared with 54.1% in 2008; and, in Tachilek the prevalence was 11.4% in 2010 compared with 14.3% in 2008.

- A Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior (KAPB) survey found that the percentage of people who use drugs surveyed who had adequate knowledge on methods of HIV prevention was 83.7% (against a baseline of 50.7%). The same study also showed that: (i) the percentage of people who inject drugs who avoided sharing injecting equipment at last injection increased to 85.3% from a baseline of 81%; and (ii) the rate of non-injecting drug users transitioning to injecting drug use declined to 19.1% from a baseline of 33.2%. In early 2011, clients were reassessed through an 'intake follow-up' study. Results of this study showed that the percentage of condom use by people who inject drugs during their last sex encounter increased to 97.2% compared with the baseline of 75%.

In Lao PDR:

- Distribution of sterile needles and syringes began in August 2011 at four selected health centres in two provinces of Houaphanh and Phongsaly provinces. Some 9,000 syringes and extra needles have been provided to health centres for distribution to clients by outreach workers.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 5.1.1

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

During 2011, a series of high level **global** and **regional** consultations were convened in the East Asia region, either organized by the HIV team of UNODC RC EAP, or led by partners with significant contributions by the HIV Team. Each of these consultations included discussions on harmonisation of national legislation and policies with harm reduction approaches. These consultations included:

- the Asia-Pacific Regional Hearing of the Independent Global Commission on HIV and the Law (January, Bangkok, Thailand)
- the 8th and final meeting of the 2005-2010 phase of the United Nations Regional Task Force (UN RTF) on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific (February, New Delhi, India)
- the Regional Consultation on Universal Access (March, Bangkok, Thailand), the Regional Seminar on Drugs and HIV/AIDS Response (June, Hanoi, Vietnam), and
- the 10th International Congress on AIDS in Asia (August, Busan, South Korea).

In **Viet Nam**, the prison population has been included in all HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programmes under the draft national strategy on HIV/AIDS prevention, 2020 with a vision to 2030. In addition, a decree on MMT has been

drafted under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. Following advocacy by UNODC, places of detention have been included in the draft decree as treatment facilities. The decree is expected to be approved and in effect by the middle of 2012.

Output 5.1.3

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

In **Myanmar**, UNODC has been helping to build local capacity through support for data collection and analysis, service delivery systems development, staff training, equipment and supply procurement and advocacy work.

For example, harm reduction and HIV awareness among law enforcement personnel has been developed through the training (in 2011) of 1,753 police officers at the Central Police Training Institute.

The significant service delivery improvements being supported through this capacity building work are reported under outcome 5.1 above.

In **Lao PDR**, implementation of a pilot needle and syringe programme began in August 2011 following a study visit by senior government officials to learn about the national harm reduction programme in Viet Nam. A Rapid Assessment and Response (RAR) survey among people who use drugs was completed in Luangnamtha province. The final RAR report is currently pending government approval.

Also in **Lao PDR**, a range of training workshops was conducted during 2011, including training on harm reduction concepts and practice for central, provincial and district authorities from the provinces of Phongsaly and Houaphanh. This included topics such as overdose prevention and management, peer education for peer educators and voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) for HIV.

Advocacy on HIV and harm reduction for law enforcement officials was conducted by the National Task Force on Drugs and HIV in **Lao PDR**. A total of 65 senior law enforcement officers from the Ministry of Public Security participated. The trainings resulted in an improvement in their knowledge of HIV and harm reduction as well as their increased commitment to effectively work with people who inject drugs.

In **Viet Nam**, advocacy by the UNODC Country Office has resulted in increased support amongst Ministry of Public Security prison officers for the introduction of the comprehensive package in prisons such as ARV treatment, methadone, and condoms. A range of UNODC guidelines and reference documents related to HIV and prisons have also been translated and published in Vietnamese during 2011.

In **Indonesia**, work is ongoing on development of community-based drug treatment and HIV prevention programmes following a series of study visits to Australia by senior officials responsible for drug demand reduction and treatment services.

In **Cambodia**, UNODC technical assistance was provided to help improve access to health, HIV, STI and TB services in prison settings. The Standard Operating Procedures and Policy for HIV, STI and HIV-TB Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support in Prisons have been published with UNODC support, and are to be operationalized in 2012.

Output 5.1.4

Affected communities and service providers have the capacity to contribute to national and regional responses

In **Myanmar**, a significant achievement supported by UNODC has been the establishment of the National Drug User Network – Myanmar (NDNM). This group has been able to effectively advocate for evidence-based responses to ‘real’ drug user health support needs.

Also in Myanmar, UNODC has actively supported a range of community organisations / local service delivery partners to improve their planning and service delivery capacities.

Output 5.1.5

Regional coordination and collaboration enhanced

Regional coordination and collaboration was enhanced through the operations of the UN Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS for Asia and the Pacific (UN RTF). The UN RTF convenes representatives of government agencies, the community of people who use drugs, civil society, technical experts, donor partners and the UN on matters related to HIV and injecting drug use. An external review of the 2005-2010 phase of the UN RTF took place between the end of 2010 and beginning of 2011. The findings and recommendations of the review were discussed and endorsed by members of the UN RTF in February 2011 in New Delhi and the members voted and unanimously agreed that the UN RTF be re-constituted for the 2012-2015 period.

<p>Outcome 5.2 Strategic Knowledge <i>Information effectively developed and shared to inform the design and implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes</i></p>	<p>Performance indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number / name of countries where the design and implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes reflect available strategic knowledge on the vulnerabilities of most at risk populations
---	---

Contribution to this outcome is described under output 5.2.1 below

Output 5.2.1

Stakeholders have access to high quality strategic knowledge

At the **regional** level, the Regional Adviser on HIV/AIDS continued to compile, synthesise and present data and strategic information on the epidemiology of injecting drug use and HIV as well as coverage of key interventions (namely needle and syringe programme and opioid substitution treatment programmes). These data were used for policy advocacy with government counterparts as well as for regional reports commissioned by UNAIDS Regional Support Team (such as for the 10th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific held in Busan, South Korea).

In **Indonesia**, a national study of HIV and syphilis prevalence and risk behaviours among prisoners was completed through a study supported by UNODC. The study findings led to specific recommendations regarding access to health services for prisoners and the provision of sterile equipment for any activity that exposes prisoners to risk of HIV.

In **Lao PDR**, data and information on drug use among 300 people who use drugs in three districts in Luangnamtha Province, became available through a Rapid Assessment and Response (RAR) survey conducted in 2011.

<p>Outcome 5.3 Mainstreaming Governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders implement a comprehensive HIV programme including harm reduction</p>	<p>Performance indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of harm reduction policies and programmes incorporated into partner programmes as a result of UNODC support
--	---

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

The Regional Centre continues to advocate for evidence and rights-based harm reduction policies and programmes to be mainstreamed into the work of partner government agencies and other stakeholders. This advocacy work is also being pursued by the Country Offices in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Indonesia and Thailand.

UNODC’s contribution to achievement of this outcome is summarised under the two relevant outputs below.

Output 5.3.1

Relevant Ministries incorporate HIV and AIDS work into their core business

- Organisation of a Regional Seminar on Drugs and HIV/AIDS Responses for officials from drug control, law enforcement and public health sectors for countries that are party to the MoU on Drug Control (14-17 June 2011).
- Dialogue with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board in **Thailand** in support of expansion of

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

evidence based policy approaches to HIV prevention in the context of injecting drug use.

- Prison officials in **Viet Nam** are increasingly supportive of the idea of introducing HIV prevention services, including methadonje maintenance treatment and condoms, into prisons.
- In **Myanmar**, local government and non-government agencies involved with UNODC's work are increasingly integrating harm reduction programmes into their ongoing work.
- In 2011, the HIV team continued to coordinate and collaborate with drug demand reduction staff on advocacy with governments to shift away from use of compulsory centres for drug users to evidence based drug dependence treatment on an out-patient basis.

Output 5.3.2

HIV is mainstreamed across UNODC programmes

3.6 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Spotlight: Alternative development in Myanmar



UNODC operations in Myanmar providing rice in partnership with WFP to support farming communities whose poppy had been destroyed through official enforcement operations. (Photo: UNODC Myanmar)

Myanmar remains the world's second largest opium poppy grower after Afghanistan, accounting for 23 per cent of opium poppy cultivation worldwide in 2011.

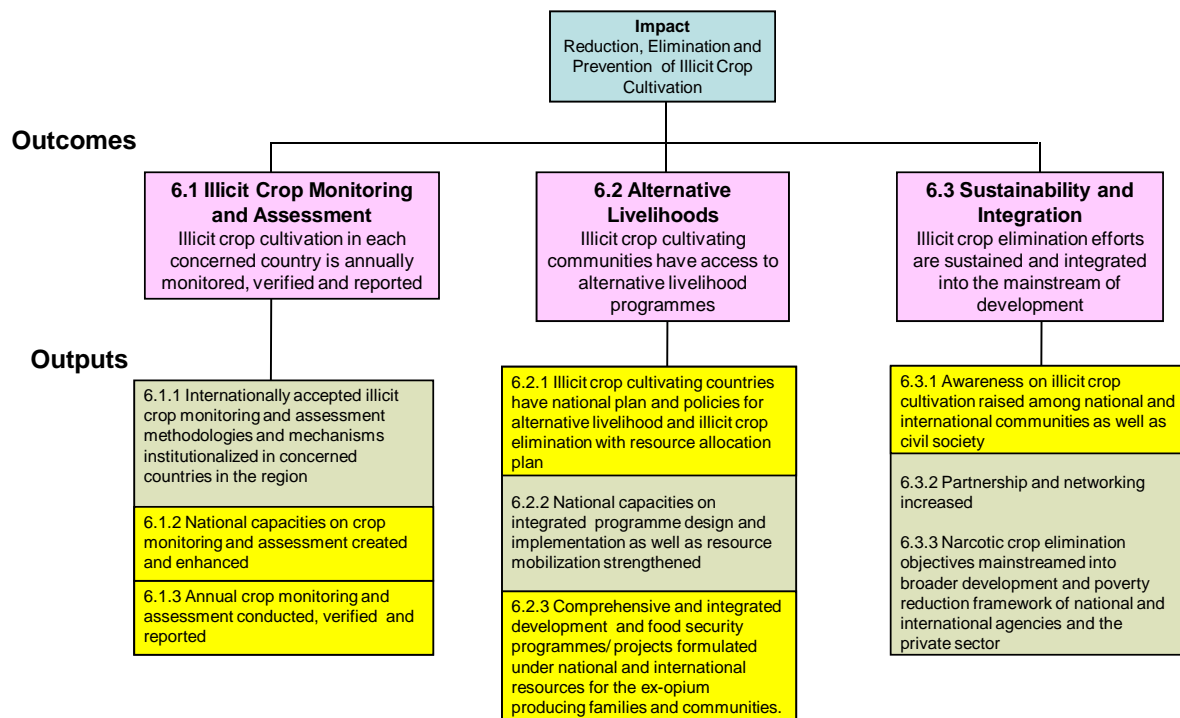
UNODC estimates that 246,000 households are involved in opium cultivation in Myanmar, with 91 per cent of opium cultivation occurring in Shan State.


Opium poppy eradication is a priority of the Myanmar government, and recent government campaigns have seen a significant increase in the area of opium poppy destroyed. However, although serving a drug control goal, this can have disastrous consequences for the poppy-farming households. These households are generally very poor and often in debt. They generally grow poppy simply to buy food and other subsistence needs.

In 2011, UNODC started to implement three new alternative development / sustainable livelihoods and food security projects in South Shan State. These projects are funded by the European Union and the Government of Germany. They aim to reduce opium poppy production by providing alternative income-earning and livelihood opportunities. Support services include improved access to farm inputs, credit, markets, knowledge and skills, and improved health service infrastructure.



Health and Development
6. Sustainable livelihoods



 The yellow boxes identify those programme outputs to which UNODC has been contributing in 2011.

Introduction

UNODC’s support for AD/SL (Alternative Development/Sustainable Livelihoods) projects continues to focus on **Lao PDR** and **Myanmar**. The primary purpose is the elimination of illicit opium production in target areas by providing alternative income generating/livelihood opportunities. These initiatives also often include significant drug demand reduction elements, as well as related HIV/AIDS service delivery support.

<p>Outcome 6.1</p> <p>Illicit Crop Monitoring and Assessment</p> <p><i>Illicit crop cultivation in each concerned country is annually monitored, verified and reported</i></p>	<p>Performance indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on illicit crop cultivation and production available • Consistency/quality of drug assessment data and report
--	--

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

This outcome continues to be successfully achieved, with reliable 2011 data on poppy cultivation and opium production available for Lao PDR and Myanmar. Data collection methods and presentation remain consistent, and therefore comparable.

The headline finding is that in 2011 the total area in South-East Asia (Myanmar, Lao PDR and Thailand) under opium poppy cultivation is estimated at 47,917ha, an increase of 16% compared with 2010. This upward trend started slowly in 2007 after a number of years of decline to 2006. Average opium yields have not increased in 2011, and indeed appear to have declined slightly in Myanmar. Nevertheless, increased cultivation has resulted in estimated opium production of 610 metric tons in 2011, up from 580 metric tons in 2010 (increase of 5%).

Myanmar experienced the largest increase in area cultivated – up 14% from 2010 to reach 43,600 ha. In Lao PDR, the increase was the largest in percentage terms (up 37%) with the area cultivated increasing from 3,000 ha in 2010 to an estimated 4,100 ha in 2011. Thailand’s production dropped again – by 25% from 289 ha to 217 ha.

The significance of these trends is that they depict a relentless upward expansion in the cultivation of opium poppy during the past six years. These results will be of particular concern in the region where a considerable reduction in cultivation had occurred between 1995–2006, and where countries have committed themselves publicly to plans (viz., “Drug Free ASEAN by 2015” and the Myanmar national plan) to effectively eradicate opium cultivation by the middle of the current decade.

UNODC’s contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 6.1.2

National capacities on crop monitoring and assessment created and enhanced

With technical support from the Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, government staff in both **Myanmar** and **Lao PDR** were trained to conduct the crop monitoring surveys in partnership with UNODC, including how to perform area and yield estimates, and household socioeconomic surveys.

In Myanmar, a total of 144 national surveyors were provided with

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

training in 2011. National survey supervisors also participated in the training.

Training data is summarised below:

Region	From	To	Trainees	Venue
South Shan	17 Dec 2010	20 Dec 2010	51	Taunggyi
North Shan	26 Dec 2010	29 Dec 2010	45	Lashio
East Shan	26 Dec 2010	29 Dec 2010	30	Kyaing Tong
Kachin	10 Feb 2011	14 Feb 2011	18	Myitkyina
Total			144	

Debriefing sessions were held with surveyors after completion of field work to share experiences, address problems and improve future survey implementation.

Output 6.1.3

Annual crop monitoring and assessment conducted, verified and reported

In **Lao PDR**, from 2005 to 2011, the survey methodology has consisted of an aerial survey by helicopter covering sample sites in opium poppy producing provinces in northern Lao PDR. As in 2010, the survey focused on four Provinces (Phongsaly, Houaphan, Luang Namtha and Xieng Khouang). Observations showed that the poppy cultivation was concentrated in two of these provinces, namely Phongsaly and Houaphan. Cultivation in Luang Namtha and Xieng Khouang had become marginal in recent years, however, in 2011 some large concentrations were spotted in Luang Namtha. Although no survey took place in Oudomxay province, the survey team received information that some poppy was growing again in the North of this province.

In **Myanmar**, UNODC provided verifiable estimates on the extent and trends of opium poppy cultivation and production to national authorities, regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms as well as to the UN and the international community. The 2011 opium poppy survey was composed of three parallel components.

- A cultivation estimation survey throughout Shan State (North, South, East) and Kachin State. The survey was based on the use of satellite remote sensing as the primary source of data for Shan State and Kachin State. In these two states, satellite remote sensing was supplemented by field surveys to provide ground truthing and to support the interpretation of opium poppy fields;
- An opium yield survey in Shan State, and Kachin;
- A socio-economic survey in 800 villages in Shan State and Kachin State. Seven hundred and fifty of these villages were selected randomly, and the remaining 50 additional villages were selected from among those located within the sites of

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

the satellite images in order to provide extra ground truth information.

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

The results of the crop assessments in **Myanmar** and **Lao PDR** were published in the regional report '*South-East Asia: Opium Survey 2011*' which was launched on 15 December 2011 in Bangkok.

Outcome 6.2	Performance indicators
<p>Alternative Livelihoods</p> <p><i>Illicit crop-cultivating communities have access to alternative livelihood programmes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities or villages receiving development interventions • Improvement of living conditions (health, education, income, infrastructure, communication, • Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In **Myanmar**, UNODC is currently supporting three main AD initiatives at township level, both in South Shan State. These initiatives commenced activities on the ground in 2011, building on the experience and achievements of previous AD projects in other areas.

The first two initiatives focus on 10 village tracts in Hopong Township. Baseline data has been collected, and 3,427 households have been prioritized for food security / AD support, accounting for a population of 14,425 people.

Several key findings were identified in a baseline assessment of these rural areas with respect to addressing poverty and food insecurity, namely:

- 91% of all sampled households were classified as suffering from some level of food deficiency;
- the mean household food deficit was between four and seven months;
- 77% of households must resort to borrowing money just to buy enough food to eat;
- one-quarter of all households were involved in opium poppy cultivation in order to earn money to buy food and/or to pay off existing household debt incurred previously to purchase food;
- 45% of respondents identified food security as their community's primary need, compared to the next largest response, roads and transportation, at 22%;
- more households are engaged in opium poppy cultivation this year compared to last year, and the two main reasons for the increase are food insecurity and household debt.

The third initiative is being implemented in Lolien township. Baseline data has been collected, which indicates the following:

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

- Food shortages are estimated to affect 60-70% of sampled villages. The root causes include a combination of geographical, economic, social and political factors, as well as armed conflict.
- Where food insecurity is prevalent, poverty is rife and access to basic health care and education is limited. Only 7 % of villages have access to health facilities, and an estimated 30 % of school children drop out of school after 4 years.
- The opium ban has led to a significant loss of income especially to communities in highland areas. It is estimated that over 53% of household are in debt.
- Opium cultivation has increased alarmingly in Southern Shan State. In almost 90% of sample villages, 70% of households are involved in opium cultivation either as direct producers or as wage labour in the opium fields.
- Main underlying factors contributing to increased opium cultivation are chronic poverty, worsened food security of the rural population, limited access to licit crops, high price of opium, and the prevailing regional insecurity due to armed conflict.

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC has continued supporting AD activities in Oudomxay province, and in 2011 initiated two new projects, one in the Xamtai district of Houaphan Province and another in Phongsaly Province (building on the experience and achievements of previous initiatives).

In Oudomxay Province, reports by the communities and local authorities clearly indicate that target group income from agricultural production (fruit trees, vegetables, rice and livestock production) has on average increased more than 100% from kip 5,476,000 per household per year to kip 11,488,000 per household per year after receiving support from the project. It is also evident from the project baseline survey report that 2,085 households had food security problems/ rice shortages in 2009, whereas by early 2011 this number decreased by 15.40% to 1,764 households.

In Houaphan Province, 35 villages in Xamtai District are also now being provided with AD support. Baseline survey work has been completed, village plans prepared and a programme of training and community mobilization initiated.

In Phongsaly province, AD activities are now being expanded to an additional 16 new villages in Khoua, Mai and Samphan Districts, building on the achievements of the previous phase of support. The baseline survey work indicates a target population of 4,072 of whom 2,042 are women.

UNODC's contribution to achievement of specific outputs is summarised below.

Output 6.2.1

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

In 2011, the Government in **Myanmar** developed its draft national plan on AD without direct support from UNODC, which is a positive sign of the government's ongoing commitment to AD and crop elimination efforts.

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC contributed to development of the National Drug Control Master Plan 2009-2013, which has now been incorporated into the 7th National Socio-economic Development Plan (NSEDPP) 2011-2015, as approved by the National Assembly in June 2011. This plan includes AD and illicit crop elimination priorities.

Output 6.2.3

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

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

In Phongsaly Province, a new project was started in 2011 which extends support to 16 new villages. Achievements to date include.

- Training provided to project staff and counterparts for the baseline survey and rapid participatory rural appraisal.
- Baseline survey conducted, with the following key findings:
 - Average income is Kip 2,021,953 or US\$ 00.69 per household per day which indicates extreme poverty.
 - Of the total population of 4,072 only 892 (22 %) are literate.
 - 48% of the 16 villages could be reached by motorbikes, 20% by foot paths and 32% by access tracks and trucks during the dry season.
 - Of the total 636 households, 183 household (29%) have access to electricity using mini hydropower dynamos.
 - There are 2 standard primary schools and 14 community built schools.
 - Total number of school aged children for primary school is 775, while actual attendance is only 550.
 - Of the 16 villages only 10 villages have water supply.
- Training was provided for both project staff and counterparts on UN core values and competencies.

In Oudomxay Province, some of the achievements reported up to the end of 2011 include:

- Food security has been improved in for more than 15% of households in the target villages.
- The project transferred 618,754,900 LAO KIP (US\$77,234) to the Village Savings and Credit Fund (VSCF) in 30 target villages from February to December 2011. There are a total of 2,049 members (66 % of the total household populations) who themselves have deposited a total of 136,690,000 LAO KIP (US\$17,086) into the VSCFs.
- Training on loan approval and releases, calculation of loan interest, dividend of savings, incentives and proper recording of books and accounts were conducted for the VSCF Management committees in 30 villages. The

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

management committee in each village reported that they were able to deliver improved services to their people following the training.

- 5 vegetable production groups and 1 weaving group continue to function successfully. To date there are 43 households in the vegetable groups, from 5 villages. The 28 original farmers has an individual average gross annual income of US\$ 878 from the sale of vegetables in 2011. The members of the weaving group have an average annual income of US\$ 525 from group activities.
- 15,200 improved varieties of cardamom plants have been distributed to 75 farmers that were planted on 6.08 hectares in April 2011. 1,187 kilograms of improved local variety Lao rice seeds “Namtan 1” have been distributed as a loan to 82 farmers. They planted rice on 29.81 hectares during the wet season in June 2011. 97 fruit trees seedlings (grapes, passion fruits) were distributed and planted by 7 farmers in 2 target villages in Xay district (supported by the Thailand Royal Project Foundation) in May 2011.
- The construction of 11 gravity-fed household water-supply schemes has been completed in 12 target villages in Houn and Xay. This comprises 1,310 households and 8,107 people, including 4,034 (50%) women. The communities are committed to keeping the scheme sustainable.
- The construction of 31 small scale irrigation schemes has been completed in Xay and La districts, benefitting 258 household farmers (22% of the total households in the 2 districts). As a result of these schemes, 10 new hectares of paddy fields have been established by the farmers from March to September 2011, with more expected over the next few months.
- The construction of a 7.35 kilometre access road in Houn district benefiting 3 target villages has been 95% completed.
- An awareness campaign on the dangers of illicit drugs and trafficking was delivered in 12 target villages. To date, this has reached an estimated 3,481 people (1,357 women), of whom 60% are young people.
- Treatment and detoxification of 176 opium addicts from the target and non-target villages was supported.

In Houaphan Province achievements include:

- Between 28 March - 7 April 2011, the Project conducted the baseline survey and participatory rural appraisal in 35 villages (of 5 village groups), after a month of comprehensive questionnaire preparation. Villages’

histories were studied. Villager's livelihood activities, problems, opportunities were analyzed and solutions to tackle these problems have been prioritized.

- One-year and five-year village development plans have been drawn up after prioritizing all problems, and analyzing solutions. Throughout the process, participation of all villagers, village officials, district and provincial government staff has been instrumental in ensuring that work plans are practical and understood by all key stakeholders.
- Based on the annual workplan, various practical activities, especially on capacity building at the local level, have been carried out during the second-half of the year.
- 14 groups comprising of 61 families from 7 villages have implemented rainy season vegetable growing over an area of 8,550 square meters. The product so far harvested is a total of 1,084.5 kg, of which 724.5 kg was used for family consumption and 360 kg was sold (with a value of 549,000 kips).
- Started repair 42 km of rural track in 18 villages (Naphadeng, Naout, Nonglao, Pakhom, Houynguar, Pongwai, Phadeng, Nakormue, Houypoung, Keokoud, Pongka, Tangsao, Naseo, Nasikhamxai, Phapheung, Nahieng, Thamchock, and Phalom) benefiting 925 households (6,959 people).
- Surveyed 2 irrigation schemes with a total length of 17.3km (9.7 km of canal and 7.6 km proposed for pipe installation). This will irrigate a total area of paddy field of approximately 80 ha. Construction is planned for 2012.
- Trained 36 village veterinarians between 9-11 September and 21-23 October 2011 (34 male and 2 female). Participants now are better able to prevent and treat animal diseases at the community level.
- Established Village Saving and Credit Groups (VSCGs) for 11 villages, including 729 males and 223 females (Kasone and Phadaeng village groups). With 18 VSCGs previously established at Nanang, Meuangquan, and Meuangna village groups in 2009, there are a total of 29 VSCGs now functioning.
- Conducted assessment on the number of drug users in target communities. Results show that the area under opium poppy cultivation is 125 Ha, while there are 422 (67 Females) opium addicts and 21 amphetamine users.
- Established Village Committees on Drug Control (VCDCs) in 17 villages with 67 persons involved (5 female). All 35 target villages have now VCDCs

established.

- Detoxified and monitored 130 drug addicts (14 females) who came from 10 villages (Nahieng, Thamchock, Phalom, Poulae, Korlou, Nasikhamxay, Pongvan, Bankhor, Houylad, Nam-in villages on June-October 2011). These ex-addicts are now having better health as per observations during the monitoring visits.

In **Myanmar**, UNODC is currently implementing AD/food security in Southern Shan State, covering households in Hopong and Lolieng townships.

In Hopong township, achievements reported in 2011 include:

- Completion of baseline assessments (results reported under outcome 6.2).
- An inception workshop was conducted for township stakeholders in collaboration with the Government counterpart agency, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC). The workshop brought together 17 officials from government line departments, representatives from the *Pa-O* Special Region Administration Authority, and 16 village leaders and youth representatives from six village tracts. The workshop provided a unique opportunity to bring relevant stakeholders at different levels to discuss programming, coordination and information sharing issues among key government stakeholders.
- 3,427 households from 41 villages have been prioritised for assistance based on their food security and poverty status, accounting for a population of 14,425 people. Seven hundred and ten are classified as female-headed households.
- Basic agriculture training was conducted in September, 2011 in collaboration with the Myanmar Agriculture Service (MAS). A total of 53 farmers from 37 villages attended. Agricultural training on tea production, together with a study tour to tea plantation sites, was organized in November 2011. Twenty-three tea growers from 11 villages participated.
- Seven suitable sites for model farms have been identified. The crops to be demonstrated in those model farms are corn, potato and paddy. In Naung Sone, Kyauk Ka Khar and Pan Ka Lar villages, tea model farms will be provided and procurement of tea seedlings was underway in December. A corn model farm is planned in Sam Phu village, and the project will provide seeds, fertilizer and farming equipment. A deep water tolerant HYV lowland

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

paddy model farm is established in Si Sone village located in a wetland area.

- The project is currently identifying the location of poppy eradication sites with the assistance of the UNODC Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP) team. Based on this information the project will identify affected villages and households in early 2012 and prioritise assistance to these areas.
- Community Animal Health Worker (CAHW) trainings were organized in collaboration with the Livestock Department for the volunteers from 18 villages. Each trained CAHW covers between three to five villages to provide them with preventive vaccination and education on livestock raising. Eighteen CAHWs vaccinated 510 buffalos, 240 cows and 102 pigs in 52 villages as of end-December 2011.
- Feasibility studies on road construction and upgrade works were undertaken in May and June 2011. Based on these studies, construction proposals were submitted for three road segments. This development will benefit a population of 7,323 living in 24 villages.
- Seventy-two VHWs (68% female) were trained from 56 villages in the project area VHWs serve as a bridge between the Health Staff and the communities by providing support activities for maternal and basic community health services (e.g. arranging referrals in emergency cases) in addition to disseminating necessary health messages in their communities.
- Two water systems were constructed in Kong Keng and Lai Ka Larr villages to provide safe water access to 384 people. Along with the construction, 6 water management committee members in each scheme were trained on pipe laying and maintenance skills.

In Lolien township, achievements reported in 2011 include:

- Completion of baseline assessments.
- Prior to the formation of small production groups, a total of 32 village development committees (VDC) at each village were formed and are now functioning. The VDC will play a main role in the formation of smaller groups. The formation of small production groups/farmer associations will be undertaken in the next quarter.
- The training needs and key capacities required for the development of small production groups have been identified.
- A total of 245 farmers from 32 villages within targeted

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

communities were introduced to new farming practices on land and soil management, cultivation and crop management, integrated pest management and Sloping Agriculture Land Technology. Female farmers accounted for 36% of those who benefited from the activities.

- The project in collaboration with the Loilen District Hospital, conducted drug awareness training/workshop for basic health workers, volunteer health workers and school teachers. A total of 70 participants attended the trainings. At the end of the training, the participants were more aware of drug related problems and in a more effective position to share drug awareness information among the communities.
- School drug awareness campaigns were conducted at 22 primary schools and post-primary schools in Loilen District, with an estimated 2,000 school children participating. Community drug awareness campaigns were conducted in 32 village tracts, with an estimated 4,000 community members participating. In addition, a general public drug awareness event was conducted during the Shan New Year Festival, with an estimated 3,000 spectators participating.
- A total of 7,600 items of IEC materials (T-shirts, pens, caps, bags, exercise books) with drug awareness messages were distributed during these events.

<p>Outcome 6.3</p> <p>Sustainability and Integration</p> <p><i>Illicit crop elimination efforts are sustained and integrated into the mainstream of development</i></p>	<p>Performance indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of financial and political support given by national governments, international community, funding agencies, civil society and private sector to food security and integrated development programmes and projects. • Annual opium reduction and elimination maintained
---	--

Evidence of contribution to this outcome

In **Lao PDR**, UNODC has mobilised a total of US\$ 5.3m additional new funding for AD related projects in 2011. This includes some US\$ 1.2m for Phongsaly, US\$ 2.4m for Houaphan and US\$ 1.5m for Oudomxay as well as some US\$ 260,000 for LAO/K48 “Support to the implementation of the National Drug Control Master Plan”.

With respect to maintaining opium reduction and elimination programmes, the opium survey results from Myanmar and Lao PDR obviously indicate cause for concern, with cultivation increasing over the past 6 years.

4 Resource mobilization and financial status

At the beginning of 2009, UNODC had secured US\$ 38m for regional programme implementation. By January 2010 a total of US\$ 57m had been secured. By December 2010 the figure had increased to US\$ 73m.

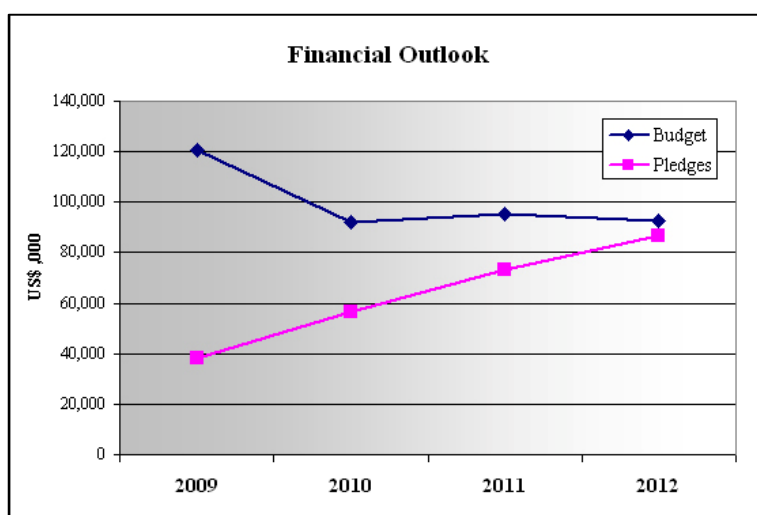
In 2011, an additional US\$ 13m was mobilized with the result that by the end of that year the amount of pledges to the RPF had reached US\$ 86m⁶. The breakdown of the pledged amount by sub-programme is shown in Figure 2. This also shows the pledged amount against current budget forecasts, and the outstanding balance yet to be secured.

Figure 2: Budget forecast and amount pledged by sub-programme as of end 2011

Sub-Programme	Budget Fcst	Pledged	Balance
1. ILLICIT TRAFFICKING	25,473	21,956	-3,517
2. GOVERNANCE	9,727	9,623	-104
3. CRIMINAL JUSTICE	13,102	12,457	-645
4. DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION	5,831	5,726	-105
5. HIV/AIDS	10,824	10,534	-290
6. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD	18,873	17,123	-1,750
7. POLICY AND SUPPORT	9,057	9,103	46
Σ	92,887	86,522	-6,365

The original budget forecast for the regional programme (in 2009) was US\$ 120m. This has been progressively revised as it has become clear that some planned initiatives would not get (fully) funded. The current budget forecast is now US\$ 93m, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Budget forecasts and pledged amounts



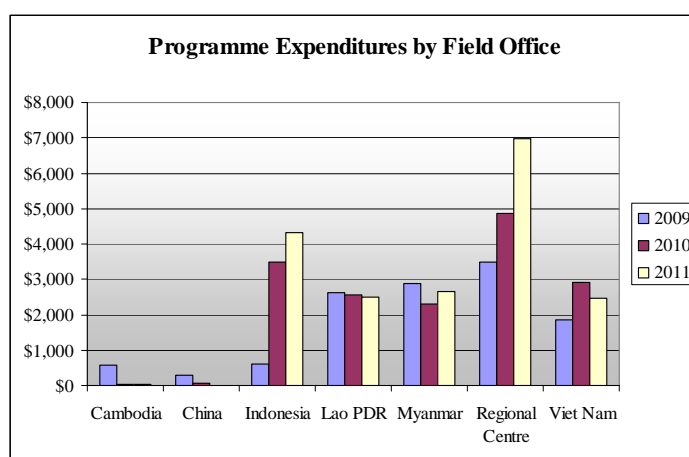
⁶ It should be noted that in 2011 the way in which the Sub-programme 7 (Policy and Support) is calculated has changed in order to better reflect the contributions received by the UNODC Headquarters to support basic infrastructures and core functions at regional and country level. This change is partly responsible for the growth in pledges in 2011.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

The volume of expenditure has been growing for two consecutive years (+30% in 2010 and +17% in 2011) while a further increase by 15% is expected in 2012.

Total expenditure in 2011 was just under US\$ 19m⁷. The Regional Centre in Bangkok accounted for US\$ 7m, while the country office in Indonesia accounted for US\$ 4.3m. In terms of programme size in other country offices, expenditure levels in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam were very similar. Country offices in Cambodia and China were not directly responsible for the disbursement of funds in 2011, but instead supported activities implemented by the Regional Centre.

Figure 4: Programme expenditure by field office (US\$ '000s)



With respect to expenditure by the two main thematic areas of UNODC's work, around two-thirds of expenditure was for Rule of Law initiatives and one-third for Health and Development. The sub-programmes on Illicit Trafficking and Criminal Justice were the two largest in terms of expenditure in 2011.

In 2012, this picture is likely to change due to an expected increase in Sustainable Livelihoods activities in Myanmar and Lao PDR. Early forecasts indicate that this component will become the second largest sub-programme in 2012.

Despite an overall positive picture, there are some concerns regarding the financing of the regional programme in 2013 and beyond. In particular, the sub-programmes on Drug Demand Reduction and on HIV/AIDS are facing funding shortages. The country programme in Viet Nam is also contracting in 2012 (for the second consecutive year), and planned activities in Cambodia have not yet secured required levels of funding. UNODC is currently working to reverse such trends.

⁷ This amount combines expenditures for project activities (US\$ 17.8m) with the expenditures for Programme Support (US\$ 1.1m)

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

Funding for programme activities conducted in 2011 has been provided by the following donors.

Australia	Japan	Thailand
Canada	Lao PDR	United Kingdom
Cambodia	Luxembourg	United States of America
China	Myanmar	UN (including UNEP, One UN Plan in Viet Nam and UNAIDS)
Czech Republic	New Zealand	Viet Nam
European Union	Norway	
Germany	Republic of Korea	
Italy	Sweden	
	Switzerland	

Their contributions to the programme are gratefully acknowledged.

5 Issues arising and implications for the future

This section of the report provides a brief summary of key issues arising in 2011 with respect to both the broader operating environment, as well as UNODC's work in the region. Implications for follow-up are also outlined.

It is divided into two sub-sections, namely (i) issues relevant to each thematic sub-programmes; and (ii) issues related to the overall management of the Regional Programme by UNODC.

5.1 Thematic issues

1. Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling

Lack of technical capacity in some countries hinders progress in the Global SMART programme As reported last year, the limited technical capacity of some of the countries in the region continues to present a challenge to the SMART programme's ability to share quality comparative regional data. In order to deal with this, the Global SMART programme is supporting the relevant agencies to develop alternate data-sharing structures which match their capacities.

UNODC must continue to build a more prominent role in combating human trafficking in the region UNODC engagement with key stakeholders around the important issues of victim support / identification and law enforcement capacity to investigate trafficking offences has developed significantly over the past twelve months. This process must continue and, subject to available funding, translate into concrete activities on the ground.

Greater focus needed in the area of environmental crime The lack of specialized human resources in the broad area of environmental crime continues to hamper the development of programme activities. UNODC will need to increase its in house expertise in this area to be more effective.

Implications for follow-up in 2012 and beyond

UNODC will focus its work in the region on the following areas:

- Build on the work commenced in 2011 concerning the development of enhanced BLOs which deal with all forms of cross border crime rather than only on drugs only, through strengthening the existing structures and identifying new sites for possible development. Continue to explore the potential relevance of maritime BLOs, or Joint Port Control Units, through structured assessments of feasibility and local capacity.
- On human trafficking, we will continue to promote a victim-centred approach in all areas of activity, and encourage the development of improved national mechanisms for identifying and supporting victims. We will work to enhance proactive and reactive investigative capacity in law enforcement agencies mandated with combating trafficking in persons, and build on work begun in 2011 to build stronger informal police-to-police

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

relationships in the region, allowing for easier exchange of time-critical criminal intelligence. We will continue to encourage law enforcement agencies to reduce their reliance on NGOs for the dissemination of operational material and for investigation of trafficking crime, while building a stronger role for civil society in other areas.

- In 2012, the Global SMART Programme (East Asia) aims to focus on developing national-level studies in a few selected countries and to continue to work on enhancing the data-generation capacities of priority countries, in order to continuously strengthen our understand of the threat posed by ATS in our region
- In 2012, activities in the area of environmental crime will focus on consolidating the emerging position of UNODC as a relevant player, especially in the field of the illegal wildlife and timber trade. Indonesia will remain a priority country, with special reference to the linkages between environmental crime and corruption. At the same time efforts will continue to increase the capacities of the partner governments to interdict illegal movements of natural resources through the BLO mechanism.
- Furthermore, in 2012, UNODC will publish a regional Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment (TOCTA) which will help us to ensure that the strategic focus of our work is based on a clear and up-to-date understanding of the existing and emerging threats.

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

2. Governance

There remains little obvious correlation between UNCAC ratification and corruption patterns

The majority of the region's Member States have signed and ratified the UNCAC. Despite possessing the legal frameworks and infrastructure, corruption continues to undermine effective governance in many parts of East Asia and the Pacific.

For this reason, UNODC will continue to place significant emphasis on public awareness and education, recognizing the strategic role that civil society plays in conjunction with governments in strengthening governance in the region.

UNODC will also continue to focus on identification of legal gaps in national legislations that prevent implementation of UNCAC, as well as in raising capacity of law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities in dealing with corruption cases

AML and asset recovery capacities require on-going strengthening

Identifying and confiscating the proceeds of crime remains a key tool in the fight against corruption and TOC networks. However, capacities to implement AML and asset recovery systems remain generally weak in the region. UNODC would welcome the opportunity to support this work more comprehensively if the resources were made available.

Implications for follow-up in 2012 and beyond

UNODC plans to give particular focus to:

- Supporting Member States to participate effectively in the UNCAC review process, thereby assisting them to fully implement the convention. The review process will serve to identify implementation gaps and challenges, as well as good practices and avenues for international cooperation.
- Promotion of information sharing and cooperation between governments and civil society. This could prioritize:
 - the introduction and implementation of Freedom of Information Acts;
 - promoting international, regional and South-South cooperation through regional bodies and identification of good practices;
 - the use of the media, press and internet to enhance transparency of public institutions; and
 - greater interaction amongst and between civil society and governments. This includes the introduction of a transparent feedback system to allow individuals to lodge opinions and complaints with the government on issues of public interest.
- Strengthening public and media involvement in the fight against corruption.
- Supporting Member States to develop and implement comprehensive and effective regimes for detecting and combating money laundering, as well as recovering illegally acquired assets, in line with the requirements of the international control instruments and accepted standards.
- Engagement with Member States, especially Indonesia, to formulate national long-term anti-corruption strategies.

3. Criminal Justice

The culture of justice remains an essential foundation for social and economic development

A fair and effective criminal justice system is a basic pre-requisite for fostering human security and broad national social and economic development. For the years to come, UNODC will need to render assistance to the East Asia and Pacific countries to address the cross-cutting issues of transnational organized crime and terrorism, including money laundering, the financing of terrorism and corruption. In doing this, UNODC will pursue a systemic approach to ensure that countries can benefit fully from rule of law as a vital foundation for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Specialized and multi-disciplinary skills as well as inter-disciplinary coordination and cooperation beyond frontiers remains essential

A functional criminal justice system at the national level is the necessary foundation on which specialized skills can be meaningfully built for addressing the complex challenges of transnational crime and terrorism. The international community is increasingly recognizing the growing inter-linkages between transnational organized crime, terrorism, corruption and other criminal justice challenges. Member States in the region need to continue developing integrated whole-of-government approaches to prevent and suppress serious crime.

Implications for follow-up in 2012 and beyond

UNODC will give particular focus to:

- Enhancing delivery of technical assistances related to criminal justice responses to terrorism for Indonesia and the Philippines, with emphasis on inter-agency and interdisciplinary collaboration in investigation and prosecution, tailored to the national legal and practical context. Efforts will also continue to support counter-terrorism legal regime building.
- Enhancing preparedness for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and possibly Myanmar in preventing terrorism and tackling its financing.
- Support the gradual build-up of strong rule-of-law based national criminal justice systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and possibly Myanmar for fair and effective counter-measures against all types of serious crime with transnational aspects.
- Continuing to develop the Prosecutor Exchange Programme and other regional CJS networking / collaboration mechanisms.

4. Drug demand reduction

Evidence-based prevention initiatives need to be adapted and implemented in the region

While there are internationally-tested family and school-based prevention initiatives, these have not yet been tested in most countries of the region. At the same time, Governments are concerned about drug use among youth and commit resources to interventions which have not shown effectiveness. In response, a groups of six countries in the Mekong Region approved in 2011 a project concept aimed at adapting and piloting two evidence based prevention programmes. This initiative has yet to secure funding.

Continued need to put public health back at the centre of drug control

Drug dependence is a chronic, relapsing health disorder and should be dealt with 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 drug user needs treatment. Indeed, 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 should be pursued as an alternative to the existing approaches.

Regionally-relevant models for ATS treatment and care are needed

While there are internationally-tested psychosocial interventions for ATS use and dependence, these have not yet been validated in South-East Asia, where ATS use is both on an upward trend and also represents the main treatment demand in several countries in the region. Intervention models that take into account the different needs of ATS occasional, regular and dependent users, as well as the operating environment in the region, need to be developed and evaluated. While progress has been achieved in 2011 in this area, much still needs to be done in terms of training, mentoring and rigorous evaluation in order to provide the level of required for commitment to large scale implementation. In 2011, six countries in the Mekong Region approved a proposal aimed at fulfilling these knowledge gaps for treatment, however, such initiative would require renewed sources of funding yet to be identified.

Compulsory centres versus community-based voluntary treatment

Because there are, as yet, no tried-and-tested psychosocial interventions for ATS which have demonstrated effectiveness in the region and because ATS have now become the most frequently used drug in many countries, this sets important limitations on the transition from compulsory centres to community-based and evidence-informed approaches. Consequently some government partners remain hesitant about embarking into untested waters and often feel under pressure from communities to retain what is perceived to be a community safety perspective on compulsory treatment.

Nevertheless, there is an emerging shift in attitudes and practices in some countries. For example, the shift from compulsory centres to 'Cure and Care' clinics in Malaysia initiated in June 2010 continued in 2011 and is currently under evaluation.

The development and sustainability of a community-based treatment system requires cross-sectoral collaboration and integration into health and social welfare systems, including linkages between methadone maintenance services (usually provided by the health system) and other drug dependence services (frequently provided by other partners), as well as a healthy collaboration with law enforcement services in order to create an enabling environment.

Community-based treatment proposal for Cambodia

The plan for implementation of community-based drug treatment services in Cambodia, supported by high-level Government authorities and the full UN Country Team, presents a unique opportunity to develop and demonstrate a new approach to ATS use and dependence not only for Cambodia, but for the region as a whole. However, despite intense fund-raising efforts by the Government and UNODC in 2011, as well as a financial allocation from the National Health Strategic Plan and much welcome contributions from Sweden and the USA, a critical level of funding has yet to be secured.

Need to develop human resources

The treatment of ATS dependence relies of psychosocial approaches, which are heavily dependent on well trained and empathic counsellors and case managers. Countries in the region typically lack a trained workforce in these areas and therefore it is imperative to allocate sufficient resources to ongoing training, support and mentoring.

Implications for follow-up in 2012 and beyond

In South-East Asia, we currently have a patchwork of developing good practices consisting of community-based voluntary services which integrate methadone maintenance therapy for those who are opiate dependent, expanding methadone maintenance clinics which need to strengthen their technical quality, and compulsory centres for drug users whose efficacy is not borne out by the evidence.

In 2012 and beyond UNODC will therefore continue to:

- Advocate for public health to be put at the centre of drug control policies and for multisectoral collaboration for the development of community-based drug dependence treatment systems integrated in existing health and social welfare systems.
- Support the finalization and adoption of tools for system development: models of service delivery, standards of care and guidelines.
- Support the development and expansion of community-based services for drug users, and in particular actively pursue the Cambodia community-based drug treatment proposal already developed.
- Bring together lessons learnt from developing community-based good practices, in particular with respect to ATS users.
- Build the capacity of practitioners to deliver psychosocial approaches effective for ATS users.
- Facilitate mentoring and mutual technical cooperation/exchange within the region and also with recognized centres of expertise in other regions.
- Support the evaluation and quality improvement of existing programmes, in particular MMT and community-based treatment for ATS.

5. HIV/AIDS

Drug laws and police practices continue to impede implementation and scaling-up of HIV prevention, treatment and care services

National drug laws and policies continue to impose extremely harsh penalties for people who use, or are dependent on, drugs. From the perspective of HIV prevention, treatment and care, there remain concerns that such laws pose an obstacle through limiting the availability and utilisation of life-saving services, such as needle-syringe and condom programmes, to drug users and their injecting and sexual partners. Furthermore, frequent crack-downs on people who use drugs impede the uptake of those services which are available. Advocacy and sensitisation of law enforcement officers are required to improve the operational environment for the

delivery of HIV services at community level.

Low coverage of needle-syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy programmes

In terms of reducing the transmission of HIV among people who inject drugs, two interventions (in addition to antiretroviral treatment for people living with HIV) have proven to be particularly effective. These are needle-syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy programmes (using either methadone or buprenorphine). However, the coverage of these two interventions remains at a lower level than that recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS, thus hindering the goal of achieving zero new HIV infections in this population.

Inadequate access to HIV services in prisons remains a major concern

The prevalence of HIV within many prison populations is of major concern. Yet access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services and effective drug dependence treatment in prisons 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.

Continued use of compulsory centres for people who use drugs

Though the majority of people with drug dependence can benefit from treatment on an out-patient basis, a number of countries continue to rely on detention of people who use drugs in compulsory centres for months or years at a time. Yet, the available data indicates that relapse rates following release from the centres is as high as 95%. Where data is available, the centres have found to be cost-ineffective, thus raising the question about the strategic utilisation of scarce financial resources. UNODC advocates governments to establish and expand access to evidence based drug dependence treatment services for those who are dependent on drugs.

Implications for follow-up in 2012 and beyond

The work of UNODC's HIV programme in the region is guided by the UNAIDS Strategy "Getting to Zero" 2012-2015 as well as the 'Strategy to Halt and Reverse the HIV Epidemic among People who Inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific 2010-2015'. Both strategies call for review and amendment of punitive laws and policies that act as a barrier to universal access to HIV interventions among the population of people who use drugs.

The strategies also call for zero new infections among people who use drugs as a broad vision. Furthermore, at the High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS in June 2011 Heads of State together with Government representatives committed to working towards reducing transmission of HIV among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015. UNODC will thus continue to support the efforts of Member States to achieve these targets by 2015.

In terms of compulsory centres, the UNODC Regional Centre will be organising, jointly with ESCAP and UNAIDS Regional Support Team, a 2nd Regional Consultation on Compulsory Centres for Drug Users in Malaysia. This consultation aims to support the design and

implementation of evidence based voluntary treatment approaches for people who are dependent on drugs and in need of drug dependence treatment.

6. Sustainable Livelihoods

Integrated and sustained Alternative Development programmes/ and Sustainable Livelihoods continue to demonstrate clear positive results

International experience over the past 30 years demonstrates that – when given alternative, legal and sustainable alternatives – most farmers will not grow illicit crops. Tackling poverty and the socio-economic factors underlying illicit crop cultivation in a holistic manner (instead of simply eradicating opium crops) is the key to this sustainability. UNODC will continue to demonstrate that integrated AD projects do work to both reducing opium poppy cultivation and improving the livelihoods of former poppy growers.

Addressing issues of good governance as a part of AD support

During 2011, UNODC started to design AD-related projects in Lao PDR to address the issue of good governance and democratic institutional building at the village and district levels.

These projects underline the importance of strong, transparent and accountable as well as democratically-elected village development institutions in ensuring effective and equitable village development processes. The projects are designed to contribute towards instilling good governance principles that will support and enable improving food security, provision of sustainable livelihood options and the reduction of poverty within the households of target communities.

In Myanmar, opium poppy eradication efforts have increased, but this cannot be the principle response to tackling the root causes of the problem

The continued annual increase in illicit cultivation of poppy is seen as a serious issue of concern by many high-level government authorities, including President Thein Sein. In response Myanmar has dramatically increased its eradication efforts for the current opium poppy growing season. In the three months from the start of September 2011 they reported eradication of 14,500 ha of poppy, of which 14,200 ha occurred in Shan State. This is a significant increase from the 8,268 ha they reported eradicating in the 12-month period from September 2010 to August 2011.

However, eradication alone cannot be the principal response. A sustainable long-term solution to eliminating opium poppy cultivation requires the institution of alternative development programmes which respond to the cultivation push factors of poverty, food insecurity, landlessness, and household indebtedness.

Unless viable and relevant alternatives are provided to opium farmers there is little hope that current widespread eradication efforts alone can effectively and sustainably reduce opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar.

Insecurity in Myanmar's Shan State continues to

The recent signing of cease-fire agreements between the government and several ethnic forces in Myanmar is a welcome and

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

impact negatively on ongoing and proposed development efforts

extremely positive development, particularly in regard to responding to poppy cultivation given the intensity of cultivation evident in these conflict areas. Achieving a peaceful political solution to the ethnic conflicts has been indicated a priority by the President and his new government, as well as many other external observers. We hope these cease-fire agreements are a first step on this path to achieving a lasting, peaceful solution to the conflicts in these border areas.

However, UNODC recognizes that these agreements need to be implemented and adhered to. Access needs to be granted to work in these areas. Finally, development assistance needs to be provided urgently to support the households in these conflict areas. Only then can we effectively address their food insecurity and poverty situations in order to support the process of moving many current poppy-growing households away from their current reliance on opium poppy.

Long-term efforts, adequate funding and strong partnerships are required for success

An important lesson learned from the AD experience in Thailand is the need for long-term, consistent support to ensure the sustainable elimination of opium poppy. The current trend with project cycles of just two to three years is not sufficient to ensure sustainable changes in livelihoods. There will be a continued need to convince donors of the need for longer project cycles.

Much higher levels of overall funding are also required to expand services to all those opium growing communities who need support in developing alternative livelihoods.

Implications for follow-up in 2012 and beyond

UNODC's programme of work in AD/SL will continue to:

- Give focus to food security and poverty reduction objectives in project development activities.
- Advocate for and support integrated and sustained AD/SL efforts in Myanmar and Lao PDR, and the mainstreaming of these efforts into government programmes.
- Advocate for an expansion of AD/SL efforts, including increased donor support for Myanmar in particular.
- In Lao PDR, develop and support implementation of strategies that help address environmental degradation and climate change in the current and former opium-growing communities.

5.2 Programme development and management issues

Scope and structure of the Regional Programme document The Regional Programme continues to provide a robust framework for guiding UNODC's work in East Asia and the Pacific. One of its main advantages remains its clear focus on **results**, rather than simply the services that UNODC has to offer and the activities that flow from them. Nevertheless, there is room for both refinement and improvement, as already noted in Implementation Update Reports 1 and 2.

The RP will be independently evaluated in 2012. An important part of this evaluation will be to jointly assess (with donors and government partners) the: (i) utility and relevance of the RP monitoring framework, in particular the outcome-level indicators we have been using to focus collective efforts on achieving substantive results on the ground; and (ii) alignment of the RP with the corporate UNODC Strategic Framework .

China and Cambodia country programmes Late 2011 saw the departure of the one international staff member who had been working full time in China. Opportunities for re-establishing an operational presence in the country, and deepening our engagement with Chinese authorities, are currently being assessed by UNODC HQ.

In Cambodia, the UNODC office has focused primarily on facilitating the implementation of regional projects, strengthening partnerships, developing new project proposals and soliciting funding. It will be critical for more dedicated resources to be mobilised for country-specific initiatives in 2012 if UNODC is to make a substantial country-level contribution to address Cambodia's drug and crime threats.

Development of country programme documents Country Programme documents were developed for Indonesia and Viet Nam during 2011. Strengthening country-level decision making authority and implementation capacity remains a cornerstone of the Regional Programme approach.

Work in the Pacific region In 2010, a Regional Programme document for the Pacific was drafted and reviewed with key stakeholders in the Pacific region (partner governments, Pacific regional bodies and donors). While the document was generally well received, there has as yet been no specific funding commitment made to support programme implementation.

In 2011, a new UNODC staff member was recruited to support UNODC counter-terrorism activities in the Pacific, based at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, in Suva, Fiji. It is hoped that with a staff presence in the Pacific Islands, the Programme may expand in the future.

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

Strengthening UNODC's results-based management capacities

The Programme Support Unit based at the Regional Centre has continued to raise internal UNODC capacity to deliver effective and efficient field operations. Significant improvements continue to be achieved, in particular with respect to improved financial management systems, enhanced recruitment processes, clearer specification of programme/project objectives and indicators, and improved reporting on significant results. This is being achieved through formal staff training, coaching, cascading good practices / lessons learned and improved internal communication. This will remain work in progress, and much also depends on wider UN reforms.

The Regional Centre was also subject to an external audit in 2011, and is now in the process of addressing the issues raised. The audit team noted many areas of good practice that they felt could be replicated to other UNODC Field Offices and Regions.

Implications for follow-up in 2012 and beyond

The key initiatives to be pursued in 2012 will thus include:

- Continued strengthening of results-based management systems and staff skills.
- Publication of the regional Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment, and use of this information to recalibrate (as appropriate) the strategic focus of UNODC in EAP.
- Evaluation of the RP, and use of the findings and recommendations to start work on the design of the next phase of the RP.
- Further development of Country Programme documents where there is a clear demand for this to happen (e.g. Myanmar).
- Development and implementation of a new engagement strategy with China.
- Continued strengthening of existing partnerships, such as with ASEAN
- Development of new partnerships and private sector engagement in emerging areas of work such as on environmental crimes, cyber-crime and anti-corruption.
- Maintain and strengthen transparent and effective reporting and communication to donors, partner governments and other stakeholders.

Annex

Annex 1 – Listing of programme initiatives in 2011

Notes:

1. 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; POIDN = Programme Office Indonesia; POCHI = Programme Office China.

2. Multiple: refers to pledges by more than 3 donors and attributed to individual donor expenditures below US\$ 100,000 each.

	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2011 US\$	Donor
1. Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling					
1	XAP U59	RCEAP	PATROL	547,000	Australia, USA, UNEP
2	GLO U61	RCEAP	UNODC Global eLearning - making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism	898,600	Australia, Sweden, USA
3	XSP T33	RCEAP	Project Childhood	737,600	Australia
4	RAS H15	RCEAP	Support for MOU Partnership in East Asia	209,200	Multiple
5	GLO J88	RCEAP	Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme	228,200	Multiple
6	XSP T78	RCEAP	SOM Coordination and Analysis Unit	872,400	Australia
7	XAP U59	COVIE	PATROL	12,700	Australia
8	VIE H65	COVIE	Strengthening drug law enforcement agency information collection and sharing procedures	72,200	One UN Plan
9	VNM S79	COVIE	Strengthening Viet Nam's criminal justice responses to human trafficking and migrant smuggling through enhanced border capacities and international	289,600	Multiple

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2011 US\$	Donor
10	IDN X14	POIDN	Countering illegal logging and the linkage between forest crime and corruption in Indonesia	522,400	Norway
11	IDN T95	POIDN	REDD and Governance in Indonesia: feasibility studies on corruption and law enforcement	95,200	Norway
2. Governance					
12	GLO S48	RCEAP	Global Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme	15,800	Multiple
13	VNM S65	COVIE	Strengthening of the legal and law enforcement institutions in preventing and combating money laundering in Viet Nam	179,700	Multiple
14	GLO U40	COVIE	Global programme on Money Laundering in Viet Nam	75,700	Multiple
15	GLO T58	COLAO	Towards an effective Global Regime against Corruption in Lao PDR	17,200	Multiple
16	IDN X27	POIDN	Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity in Indonesia, Phase III	182,400	Germany
17	IDN T71	POIDN	Strengthening the capacity of anti-corruption institutions in Indonesia	659,100	Norway
18	IDN T81	POIDN	Support to the Fight Against Corruption in Indonesia	764,900	EU
19	GLO T58	POIDN	Towards an effective Global Regime against Corruption in Indonesia	34,100	Multiple
20	GLO U40	POIDN	Global programme on Money Laundering in Indonesia	30,500	Multiple
3. Criminal Justice					
21	XAP T70	RCEAP	Technical advisory services on Transnational Organized Crime	13,400	Korea

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2011 US\$	Donor
22	XAP T84	RCEAP	Towards AsiaJust	128,000	Korea
23	GLO R35	RCEAP	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	405,700	Multiple
24	GLO 900	RCEAP	Legal Advisory Programme (SEA)	5,100	Multiple
25	XAP X37	RCEAP	Sub-programme on Counter-Terrorism	106,200	USA, New Zealand
26	XSP X47	RCEAP	Sub-programme on Counter-Terrorism: The Pacific Islands Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism	30,400	Multiple
27	VNM U62	COVIE	Policy advice and technical support to the Government of Viet Nam in implementation of the drug control and crime prevention programme	131,000	One UN Plan
28	VNM T28	COVIE	Strengthening capacity of law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam	326,500	Multiple
29	LAO I95	COLAO	Development of the Drug Law Enforcement Strategy	290,700	Multiple
30	LAO X26	COLAO	Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking in Lao PDR	199,800	USA
31	IND T80	POIDN	Support to improved security by provision of capacity building to the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC)	1,869,200	EU
4. Drug Demand Reduction					
32	GLO J71	RCEAP	Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II/ Southeast	480,500	Multiple
33	RAS I13	RCEAP	Improving access for young people with ATS abuse to effective treatment	25,400	Multiple
34	VIE H68	COVIE	Technical Assistance to Treatment and Rehabilitation at Institutional and Community Level	93,300	Luxembourg, Sweden

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2011 US\$	Donor
35	VNM J93	COVIE	Support for developing effective ATS prevention strategies and measures for East Asia: Pilot in Viet Nam	262,900	Multiple
36	VNM J04	COVIE	Drug abuse and HIV prevention among ethnic minorities in Northwest Viet Nam	372,200	One UN Plan, Luxembourg (plus Multiple)
37	IDN K29	POIDN	Integrated drug treatment and HIV prevention, treatment and care services	238,800	Sweden
38	CMB H83	POCAM	Development of Community-Based Drug Abuse Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Cambodia	21,100	UNTFHS
5. HIV/AIDS					
39	GLO G32	RCEAP	Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention	82,900	Multiple
40	GLO G32	COVIE	Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Viet Nam	196,900	Multiple
41	VNM K16	COVIE	HIV prevention, care, treatment and support in prisons including pre-trial detention centres in Vietnam	315,100	One UN Plan
43	LAO K18	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	278,500	Australia
44	MMR J63	COMYA	UNODC Partnership for the Reduction of Injecting Drug Use, HIV/AIDS and Related Vulnerability in Myanmar	411,800	UNOPS
45	MMR J69	COMYA	Reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users through the HAARP Country Flexible Programme in Myanmar	1,131,500	Australia
6. Sustainable Livelihoods					
46	LAO F13	COLAO	Programme Facilitation Unit (Alternative Devt)	49,900	USA
47	XSP K26	COLAO	Increasing Food Security and Promoting Licit Crop Production and Small Farmer Development Enterprise Development in Lao PDR	369,700	Germany

UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific - Implementation Update 3

	Project ID	Country / Office	Title	Exp. in 2011 US\$	Donor
48	LAO K44	COLAO	UNODC - Increasing food security, promoting licit crop production and small farmer enterprise development in Houaphan province, Lao PDR	760,500	EU
49	LAO K46	COLAO	Phongsaly Alternative Livelihood and Food Security Project (PALAFS)	72,400	Luxembourg
50	LAO K48	COLAO	Support the implementation of the Comprehensive National Drug Control Master Plan	176,100	USA
51	MMR J94	COMYA	Food Security Programme for Burma/Myanmar (6 village tracts)	244,000	EU
52	MMR J95	COMYA	Food Security Programme for Burma/Myanmar (4 village tracts)	190,000	EU
53	XSP K26	COMYA	Increasing Food Security and Promoting Licit Crop Production and Small Farmer Development Enterprise Development in Myanmar	321,500	Germany
54	MYA G43	COMYA	Illicit crop monitoring in Myanmar	286,900	Japan
7. Policy and Support					
55	XSP J18	RCEAP	Technical Assistance for Regional Cooperation and Interagency Collaboration	1,500,500	Australia, Sweden, Japan
56	XSP J18	COVIE	Technical Assistance for Regional Cooperation and Interagency Collaboration	15,100	Australia
TOTAL 2011 Expenditures				17,848,000	

