



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

ANNUAL REPORT

Covering activities during 2017



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vienna

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UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov at the 60th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Photo: UNIS Vienna.

FOREWORD

In 2017 we marked the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

For two decades, UNODC has been helping to make the world safer from drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. We have seen, and continue to see, threats emerging and evolving at an astonishing rate, from the proliferation of new psychoactive substances to cybercrime.

At the same time, the international community has increasingly recognized that to build sustainable peace, security and development, we must do more to counter human trafficking, migrant smuggling and corruption, as well as trafficking in drugs, wildlife, illicit firearms and cultural property.

These crimes threaten human life and safety, contribute to environmental destruction and inequalities, and undermine the rule of law.

This has been clearly recognized by the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2017, the Security Council adopted resolutions urging Member States to prevent human trafficking in conflict situations, stop the looting and sale of cultural heritage to finance terrorism and keep weapons out of the hands of terrorists.

Last year, we signed the largest project in UNODC's history to support Colombia in building peace through

rural development and reducing illicit coca cultivation. This Annual Report provides an overview of the comprehensive support UNODC provides to Member States to promote justice and the rule of law, address the challenges of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, and work towards the SDGs.

As these pages show, UNODC is enabling international cooperation and building capacities through our headquarters in Vienna and our network of field offices, mainstreaming gender and human rights across our activities.

This report also makes clear the many constraints we face, not least a lack of reliable core funding, as we seek to fulfil our mandates, embrace reform and respond to change.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my UNODC colleagues, particularly in the field, for their dedication and professionalism. I am also grateful to our partners, donor and Member States, including our host country of Austria. The problems remain formidable but working together, I have no doubt that we are up to the challenge.



Executive Director Yury Fedotov



UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov addresses the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to appraise progress achieved in the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Photo: UN Photo / Cia Pak.

STRATEGIC NARRATIVE

As international civil servants, we are very often faced with the task of explaining what terms like “technical cooperation”, “normative assistance”, “capacity building”, “inter-institutional cooperation”, and so on, really mean when it comes to concrete actions on the ground. This edition of the annual report tries to address these questions by showcasing the human impact of work carried out by UNODC in the areas of preventing and responding to crime, corruption, terrorism and promoting health.

As you will see going through the report, we are expanding our partnerships with Member States and other stakeholders in operationalizing the recommendations of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs, focussing on bolstering the health-related aspects while at the same time ensuring that the impact of the drug business on economies is tackled in a comprehensive manner.

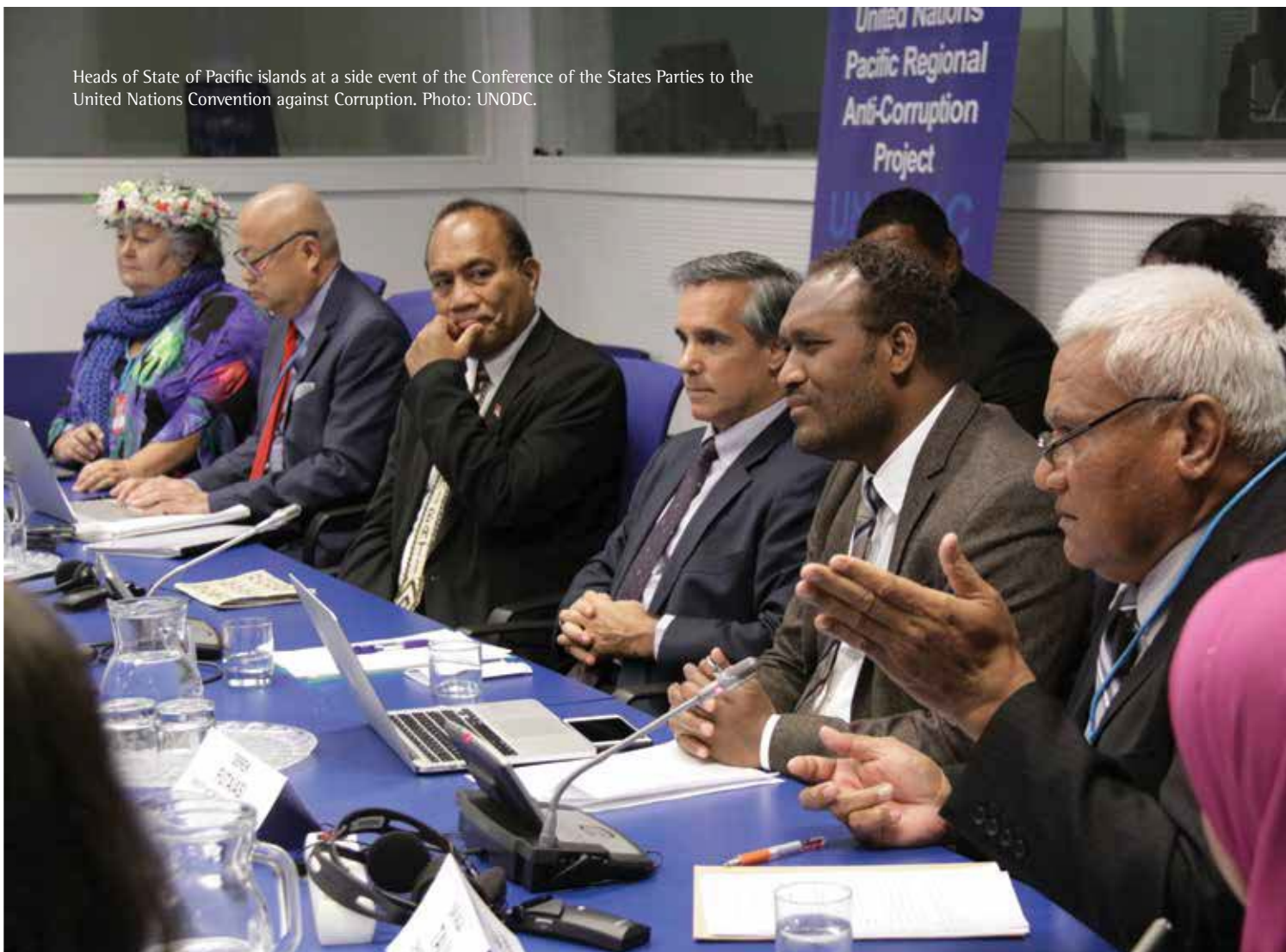
The coming year will see UNODC further stepping up its efforts in this area in the run-up to the 10-year review of the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem*. Increasing the ability of the UN system along with States and other stakeholders, to offer effective responses to the world drug problem will certainly be a priority for the Office. The work of our Office in Colombia on alternative development is an example of close cooperation with the Member State and other partners. It is an integral part of the implementation of the recent Peace Agreement between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC–EP).

We are hopeful that the shift reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the

Secretary General’s reform of UN country teams, will enable us to better help governments to link sustainable development with inclusive governance.

Transnational organized crime and its impact have continued to attract the attention of Member States at the UN in New York, with more than a third of Security Council resolutions between 2000 and 2017 referencing or discussing organized crime in relation to conflict. Our long-standing work countering human trafficking, ensuring the safety and security of sea and air supply chains, as well as tackling the illicit trade in firearms, remains as topical as ever. The emergence of new types of crime requires us to be ever more innovative and flexible. Our work combating cybercrime and illicit financial flows is important to assist with the financing for development.

Heads of State of Pacific islands at a side event of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Photo: UNODC.




Tackling corruption is at the core of UNODC's mandate and has been recognized by Member States as an impediment to human development and access to public goods. It has, therefore, been prominently recognised as a cross-cutting feature of efforts to fulfil the 2030 Agenda. Looking ahead, we foresee a stronger emphasis on helping States address the link between corruption and countering terrorism, money laundering, drug trafficking, human trafficking, wildlife and environmental crime, and the human rights agenda.

2017 was also a year of consolidation and organizational learning for UNODC. In order to strengthen our performance in the areas of programme planning, monitoring, and reporting, we tasked a team of peer reviewers from other UN agencies to objectively assess our current results-based management approach as the basis for UNODC's programmatic interventions.

The results of the peer review will enable us to further improve our project delivery processes.

For the first time, UNODC has developed a gender equality strategy. The Strategy which covers the period from 2018-2021 aims to ensure that gender equality and the empowerment of women are integral parts of all aspects of the work of UNODC in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism.

UNODC sees the establishment of the rule of law and the promotion of justice, peace, security, and human rights as forming the unifying framework for effective and long-term wellbeing across the world. With increased challenges we need to be flexible in our work. Our funding similarly needs to reflect the changing nature of the demands placed on us.



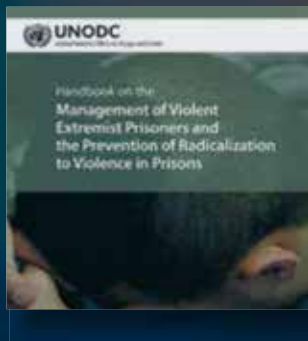
Alternative development products displayed at the signing ceremony of a historic agreement towards reducing illicit crops in the context of peace consolidation in Colombia. Photo: UNODC.

HIGHLIGHTS

01/17

LAUNCH OF UNODC'S HANDBOOK ON THE MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENT EXTREMIST PRISONERS

The handbook for prison staff and policymakers worldwide provides practical guidance on managing violent extremist prisoners and offers tools to address radicalization to violence and violent extremism in prison settings.



02/17

THAI PRINCESS BECOMES UNODC GOODWILL AMBASSADOR ON THE RULE OF LAW FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand is raising support for development efforts that address the impact of crime on society, and that contribute to justice reform. HRH Mahidol said: "I look forward to working with the UNODC Southeast Asia team to reduce crime and violence, protect vulnerable groups and challenge corruption, while contributing to efforts to strengthen the rule of law."



03/17

60TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (CND) TAKES PLACE IN VIENNA

More than 1,500 participants took part in the 60th "diamond" session to discuss the world drug problem. Member States passed 12 resolutions and there were around 100 side events during the week. The session also took decisive action to help prevent deadly fentanyl overdoses by agreeing to schedule two fentanyl precursors and a fentanyl analogue.



03/17

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON TRAFFICKING IN CULTURAL PROPERTY

In March, the UN Security Council condemned the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage during armed conflict and the looting and smuggling of cultural property by terrorist groups. UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov briefed the Council via video link, saying there was a need for urgent action to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property and called for support for a research project to identify the main trafficking routes.



04/17

PIRATES OFF THE SOMALI COAST STILL A POTENT THREAT

Attacks on commercial shipping indicate a resurgence of piracy off Somalia. UNODC has supported the trial and imprisonment of 1,300 pirates but the threat of piracy remains. In one month there were three attacks off the coast of Somalia and ships are being urged to follow the advice of navies and the International Maritime Organization while planning passage through the region.



Photo: European Union

05/17

THE POWERFUL VOICE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVOR NADIA MURAD AT THE CRIME COMMISSION

Nadia Murad, UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for the Dignity of Survivors of Human Trafficking, attended the 26th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). She spoke movingly about her own brutal experiences at the hands of ISIL in the north of Iraq, saying she hoped to unite the world against the horrors of human trafficking.

The challenges of organized crime, cybercrime and terrorism were among the topics discussed at the Crime Commission.



05/17

VISIT OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO VIENNA
UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed met the head of the UN Office at Vienna and Executive Director of UNODC, Yury Fedotov, when she visited the UN in Vienna in May. She also joined staff to promote the Sustainable Development Goals.

06/17

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

"Drug use damages health in the form of debilitating HIV, hepatitis and tuberculosis, while drug trafficking nourishes money-laundering, and deadly terrorism," Yury Fedotov said in his message for the day, adding: "Corruption, the great enabler of organized crime, exists throughout the drug supply chain."

The World Drug Report 2017 was published, marking the 20th year of this flagship publication.



06/17

UNODC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR BECOMES AN INTERNATIONAL GENDER CHAMPION AT VIENNA LAUNCH

"I am convinced of the importance of promoting gender equality through mainstreaming gender in programmes and initiatives through which we support our Member States as well as through achieving gender parity in our organizations' staff. I am therefore delighted to join the International Gender Champions," Mr. Fedotov said.

07/17

WORLD DAY AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Calling for action to protect and assist victims of human trafficking, the Executive Director of UNODC speaking at a special screening of the film "Sold" to mark the international day, said their voices needed to be heard. The film tells the story of a 13 year old girl from Nepal who is trafficked from her mountain village to a brothel in India and risks everything for freedom.



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



08/17

USING SPORT TO KEEP YOUNG PEOPLE AWAY FROM CRIME

On International Youth Day, UNODC's Line Up Live Up scheme to help young people resist crime and drugs, which is part of the Doha programme, launched a manual for trainers which is hoped to increase the take-up of the initiative. Line Up Live Up has been successfully running in Brazil, Kyrgyzstan and South Africa targeting at-risk youth, using sport as a vehicle for both diversion and social change.



08/17

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES PREVENTING TERRORISTS FROM ACQUIRING WEAPONS

The growing threat to international peace and security posed by the nexus of organized crime and terrorism, was highlighted by UNODC's Executive Director in remarks to a UN Security Council meeting in August. The Security Council was discussing threats caused by terrorist acts, focussing on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons. UNODC is working to strengthen the fight against illicit trafficking in firearms and its links to terrorism.



Photo: Erik bij de Vaate

09/17

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

A special event took place in Vienna to mark the 20th anniversary of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. "I am proud of the support UNODC provides to countries to tackle the interlinked problems of drugs, organized crime, terrorism and corruption," UN Secretary-General António Guterres said in a video message played at the event. The City of Vienna gave an enormous birthday cake and there was a photo exhibition in the Vienna International Centre showing 20 years of UNODC work.



09/17

UN GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REVIEWED

In New York, the Executive Director addressed the High-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. To date, 171 Member States have acceded to the Protocol against human trafficking under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Mr. Fedotov said: "Going forward, we need to do more to translate this high level of awareness into more effective action, and to make better use of the established international legal framework to protect victims and ensure justice." In a resolution passed by the General Assembly Member States confirmed their commitment to the Global Plan of Action.



The Office is working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

- Promoting the rule of law and equal access to justice;
- Combating terrorism and crime;
- Eliminating violence against women and children;
- Eradicating human trafficking;
- Advancing sustainable development in illicit drug crop areas;
- Ending poaching and trafficking of protected flora and fauna;
- Reducing illicit financial flows, as well as flows of arms;
- Reducing corruption and bribery, and strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets; and
- Ensuring healthy lives by strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse.

10/17

SPECIAL EVENT FOR UNITED NATIONS DAY WITH OZARK HENRY
UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for Belgium Ozark Henry has been using his talent and fame to raise awareness of human trafficking and encouraging his fans to join UNODC's Blue Heart campaign. He came to Vienna to celebrate United Nations Day on 24 October and draw attention to the issue of human trafficking. He also gave a concert to raise money for the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.



11/17

HISTORIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND UNODC
UNODC signed a historic agreement with Colombia, valued at around USD 315 million, to monitor the country's policy to reduce illicit crops and to strengthen rural development, as part of the country's ongoing peace-building efforts.



11/17

UN ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE IN VIENNA
"Corruption can strike anywhere but I have seen how it hits the poor, the weak and the most vulnerable," UN Secretary-General António Guterres told at the opening of the UN's Anti-corruption conference in a message read by the UNODC Executive Director. Eight resolutions were passed at the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption in Vienna on topics including strengthening mutual legal assistance for international cooperation and asset recovery, preventing and combating corruption, and corruption in sport.

11/17

VISIT OF AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT TO VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
During a visit by Austrian President Alexander Van der Bellen to the Vienna International Centre, the strong ties between the host country and the United Nations were reaffirmed. We deeply appreciate Austria's promotion of the UN's work in Vienna, Mr. Fedotov told the President and he paid tribute to Austria's strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy.



12/17

LET'S STAND #UNITEDAGAINSTCORRUPTION
On International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December), people were asked to join a worldwide campaign to raise awareness of corruption and take action against this crime. Every year USD 1 trillion is paid in bribes and an estimated USD 2.6 trillion are stolen through corruption, representing more than five per cent of global GDP. UNODC worked with the UN Development Programme to illustrate the impact of corruption on education, health and infrastructure projects.



12/17

FIRST EVER AND CUTTING EDGE GENDER STRATEGY FOR UNODC APPROVED
UNODC has adopted its first ever Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, covering the period 2018-2021. The Strategy puts in place the institutional framework for promoting gender equality in a comprehensive and consistent way to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women are an integral part of all aspects of the work of UNODC and in reaching gender parity in staff at all levels.



Statement of the Youth Forum
at the 60th Session of the CND.
Photo: UNODC

DRUGS, HEALTH AND TRAFFICKING

UNODC: supporting Member States in implementing a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem

“The threats posed by drugs and organized crime affect all aspects of our societies, from security and safety to health and development.”

UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov in his remarks to the International Conference on Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and related Organized Crime in Tehran, 27 February 2017

UNODC upholds a balanced and comprehensive approach to the drugs problem addressing both supply and demand and backed up by evidence-based responses focusing on community cohesion, prevention, treatment, HIV, social rehabilitation and integration, and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods. UNODC promotes the protection of the most vulnerable populations from the effects of non-medical use of controlled drugs and access to controlled drugs for medical purposes – including for relief of pain and suffering – while preventing their misuse and diversion.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



The United Nations champions a stronger focus on the health and human rights of all people who use drugs, including those who suffer from drug use disorders, those who inject drugs and those vulnerable to HIV or living with HIV. But there remain serious gaps in service provision – in recent years only one in six drug users globally has had access to drug dependence treatment services. Treatment needs to be based on understanding that drug use disorders are complex and chronic – therefore relapsing.

The situation is even worse for people in prisons and other closed settings who do not have access to the treatment for drug use disorders, and also have higher prevalence of HIV, viral hepatitis and TB and mental health disorders, than in the general population. Access to drug treatment, HIV and other health care services in prisons for this vulnerable population is often lacking and these services are rarely equivalent to those available in the community.

UNODC works jointly with other international organizations, particularly with WHO and UNAIDS. The Office also recognizes the critical role played by civil society organizations (CSOs) and has developed strong partnerships with global and regional organizations, including those representing the population

of people who use drugs. Together with governments, CSOs are also essential partners in the implementation of projects especially at the country level.

The use of drugs for non-medical purposes threatens public health, inflicting a heavy toll on users and their families, with the most vulnerable and marginalized groups hit hardest. According to the latest World Drug Report, around 190,000 drug-related deaths occurred in 2015.

But the larger community also suffers; illicit drug use can place a burden on health care and criminal justice systems. Moreover, in the absence of comprehensive prevention, treatment and care services recommended by WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS, injecting drug use contributes to the further spread of HIV, viral hepatitis and tuberculosis.

An effective global response to the drug use challenge needs to include: prevention of drug use and treatment, healthcare, social protection and rehabilitation for people with drug use disorders; addressing HIV and hepatitis transmission and tuberculosis; preventing overdose deaths and other health and social consequences of use; promoting public safety and local community restoration; and ensuring environmental protection.

MANDATE

UNODC has been entrusted with the mandate to address the global drug problem by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and three major international drug control treaties: the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. Its drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation efforts focus on decreasing vulnerability in the general population, as well as among at-risk groups, including women, youth, prisoners, people who have been trafficked and people living with HIV and AIDS. An additional focus of work mandated under the Conventions and subsequent

Resolutions is ensuring access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, whilst preventing diversion and abuse.

In addition, UNODC is the promoter of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the Office helps States implement international standards and United Nations resolutions that call for universal access to health care, including HIV prevention, treatment and care services, for people living and working in prisons. UNODC, as a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, is the convening agency for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among people who use drugs and for people in prisons.



Opening of the 60th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the Vienna International Centre.
Photo: UNIS Vienna

60th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) – committed to effectively address and counter the world drug problem

"In so many ways, the 60th Session—the diamond session—has been extraordinary. It has been a session of records regarding the number of participants and side-events," Executive Director Yury Fedotov told the closing session.

More than 1,500 people representing Member States, civil society, academia and international organizations attended the 60th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and around 100 side events were held along with numerous exhibitions.

Around 40 young people from 30 countries took part in the Youth Forum 2017 and scientists from around the world attended the informal Scientific Network both held during the session. Representatives from both also addressed the plenary.

This was the first Commission session since the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) and one of the main points of discussion was the follow-up to the Special Session.

The outcome document shows the commitment of the international community to long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development –oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes.

The UNGASS outcome document and the CND have made clear that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and promoting balanced, evidence-based approaches to drugs are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Thematic discussions, based on the seven areas in the outcome document were held in January and from September to November 2017 and a website (www.ungass2016.org) has been developed which functions as an online repository for information on how the operational recommendations are being translated into action.

Guidance for prevention of drug use and treatment of drug use disorders in rural settings was launched at the session to raise awareness and provide guidance for policymakers and public health officials.

Investing in drug use prevention and drug use disorders treatment, care and support lowers health-care costs, improves security and contributes to social cohesion and development. People with drug use disorders – including those living with HIV – can be helped, their dependence can be treated, and these individuals can recover and can reach their full potential. In addition it is possible to prevent HIV infection among people who use drugs, people in prisons and other vulnerable groups by guaranteeing universal access to the comprehensive package of HIV prevention, treatment and care services.

Often closely linked with organized crime, illicit drug production and trafficking damage communities, undermine security and impede development. Yet marginalized small farmer families who cultivate illicit drug crops in remote areas are often unable to move towards sustainable legitimate economic activities. Alternative development provides an economically viable, legal alternative to poor rural communities involved in growing coca bush, opium poppy or cannabis plant. It extends beyond crop substitution and sets a framework for a broader sustainable rural development approach in the areas affected by illicit crop cultivation. Human rights are at the core of alternative development interventions which are linked to the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to health and well-being.

Drug trafficking continues to be the most lucrative form of business for criminals. The trafficking of Afghan opiates is dangerous in not only the destination countries, but also in those of origin and transit. There are strong inter-linkages between drug trafficking and the spread of crime, corruption, drug use, drug use disorders and HIV infection, and this has serious implications for the legal, political, economic, and social stability. All countries, drug producing, transit and consumption, alike have a stake in fighting this. UNODC is addressing drug supply through strengthened networks of cooperation. Such approaches are based on the principle of common and shared responsibility and the need to build national, regional and international efforts in a comprehensive strategy on the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs.

What UNODC does

UNODC encourages and supports evidence-based policies and interventions that are based on a public

health, human rights and a development-oriented approach to preventing drug use, treating drug use disorders, reducing the health and social burden it creates and providing licit-income generating activities. The Office promotes the integration of evidence-based drug prevention and treatment, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods into mainstream health, social welfare and development systems to ensure that prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation programmes as well as licit-income generating activities are accessible to all who need them. Finally, it promotes access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, while preventing their diversion and abuse.

As a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNODC supports countries to achieve universal access to comprehensive HIV/TB prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prisons.

On prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, UNODC:

- Works actively to bridge the gap between policy and science with regard to drug use prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, and comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care;
- Advocates for the expansion of the coverage and quality of drug prevention and treatment, and HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who use drugs and for people in prisons and other closed settings based on scientific evidence and human rights, as well as for increased access to controlled drugs for medical purposes whilst preventing diversion and abuse;
- Promotes effective and ethical prevention of drug use, as well as treatment, care and rehabilitation for all people who suffer from drug use disorders, based on scientific evidence, international standards and guidelines; and
- Supports countries towards eliminating HIV, hepatitis and tuberculosis through providing evidence based and gender sensitive HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs and for people living and working in prisons and other closed settings.



Participation and empowerment of women: UNODC Alternative Development Project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Focus on Gender: drugs, health and trafficking

The Office has systematically documented how well evidence-based prevention of drug use impacts girls as well as boys in 2014 and published the results in 2016 in the Guidelines On Drug Prevention And Treatment For Girls And Women. The Guidelines identified family-based prevention as the kind of strategy that is more often reported to have as good results for boys as for girls. The family skills training programme being carried out in 12 countries is one practical example of implementing the guidelines.

In the context of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care, UNODC and WHO published the WHO Guidelines for identification and management of substance use and substance use disorders in pregnancy in 2014 and the UNODC/WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders that include a section devoted to girls and women. These guidelines have been used in training for service providers and policymakers in three countries in 2017.

The Office developed a training module on Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV Services for Women Who Inject Drugs and held a workshop in Nepal and Thailand for service providers, programme managers and other implementing national and international partners. The workshop in Nepal was part of the project "HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care for female injecting drug users and female prisoners in Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan". An assessment report which reviews current policies and practices relating to women's health in prisons in Indonesia has been published.

Alternative development is deeply intertwined with gender issues and can play a valuable role in targeting action to previously disadvantaged women. It has been shown that providing land access and rights, necessary for farming communities to make long-term investments, also have broader social implications, such as promoting more inclusive and equitable societies, specifically the participation and empowerment of women.

UNODC is in the process of updating the Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines on Alternative Development.

UNODC promotes women's empowerment not only directly through awareness raising and capacity building activities, but also indirectly through involving women in the implementation of its initiatives. One example is the story of Indira Mukimova, a National trainer of the family-oriented educating programmes in Uzbekistan. Ms. Mukimova was a housewife when she first participated in the Families and Schools Together (FAST) Programme as a peer-parent. Throughout the years, she developed her skills and today, she is the leading trainer on the programme. She has five years of experience in mentoring parents and school children on preventing young people from using illicit drugs, children's behaviour problems, and increasing children's social and life skills and family cohesion. Currently, Ms. Mukimova facilitates the work of the "Family-Community-Schools" resource centre on strengthening cooperation.

To help reduce the supply of drugs, UNODC:

- Supports local, national and international efforts to reduce illicit cultivation of crops used to produce drugs and promotes viable economic alternatives for farmers who grow illicit crops. Sustainable livelihood programmes help improve social and economic conditions of vulnerable communities affected by drug-use or other drug-related activities, including prisoners and youth;
- Strengthens regional and international cooperation to mount a comprehensive and coordinated response to drug cultivation, production and trafficking, especially through enhanced regional mechanisms; and
- Undertakes on-the-ground law enforcement capacity building work in an effort to address the illicit trafficking of drugs.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16 and 17 are at the heart of the work of UNODC. Goal 3: ensuring good health and well-being – sees the Office promote an approach grounded in health, social protection and cohesion, and pays special attention to the people, groups and countries most in need. Goal 16, about promoting peace, justice and inclusive societies – is reflected in UNODC's work to provide normative, analytical and operational assistance to Member States to strengthen the effectiveness, fairness and accountability of their criminal justice institutions to tackle human trafficking, corruption, organized crime and terrorism. UNODC also supports Goal 17: strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

In particular, the work of the Office on drug prevention and treatment supports Member States directly in achieving SDG target 3.5 on strengthening prevention and treatment. Evidence-based prevention also prevents violence, including specifically youth violence and child maltreatment. In addition, UNODC strongly promotes treatment and care for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system as alternatives

to conviction or punishment. Therefore, in both these respects, UNODC drug prevention and treatment programmes contribute to the achievement of SDG 16, and in particular target 16.1 on violence and 16.2 on violence against children. The programmes also advocate and implement initiatives specifically tailored to the needs of girls and women thus contributing to the achievement of SDG 5. Finally, the work of UNODC with regard to ensuring access to controlled drugs for medical purpose support Member States in achieving SDG targets 3.5/3.b/3.8 on access healthcare services and medicines.

The support of the Office in the implementation of evidence-based and gender-responsive services to prevent transmission of HIV and other blood-borne infections among people who use drugs, including in prisons and other closed settings is helping to reach particularly the target 3.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals on ending AIDS by 2030 and also SDG 5 on gender equality.

Results

Preventing drug use and other risky behaviour

3,300 young people directly reached and a further 28,000 reached indirectly, by drug prevention programmes run by eight NGOs in seven developing countries, supported by UNODC.

200+ policymakers and other national civil society stakeholders were trained on the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention in Afghanistan, Brazil, Central Asia, Egypt, India, Israel, Kenya, Norway, Philippines and Sudan.

Family skills training programmes are expanding and are now running in 11 countries on four continents – Ethiopia in Africa, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan in Asia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama in Central America, and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia in Eastern Europe, with more than 300 new facilitators trained. The Strong Families Programme reinforces parental skills and the role of the family as a way to prevent children and teenagers from being affected by drug abuse-related risk factors. The programmes aim to prevent drug use, HIV and crime among young people.

150+ educators trained to deliver an evidence-based life skills programme in schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Guatemala.



A makeshift refugee camp in Beqaa/Lebanon.
Photo: Adam Patterson Panos / DFID.

Preventing drug use among refugee families

The number of refugees worldwide is growing and so are their needs. Children who have escaped from armed conflict are at increased risk of mental health difficulties, and engagement in risky behaviours including substance and drug use, violence and crime. Assisting parents in supporting children can significantly increase the children's resilience.

UNODC recently used its experience in piloting family skills programmes, in line with the International Standards on Drug Use prevention, to address the needs of refugee families by designing and piloting several packages of family skills. The programme is for families with children aged between 7 and 14 with the aim of improving parenting skills, child well-being and family mental health. More specifically, the pilot programme helps families who have been through conflict and displacement to manage stress, to develop positive parenting strategies as well as to improve communication and relationships among family members.

Single mother, Ruba, is one of many of the refugees benefiting from this programme. Ruba, mother to 11-year-old Malath, is a Syrian refugee living in the Beqaa Valley

in Lebanon. Her husband was killed while fleeing Syria. Her daughter became withdrawn, angry and quiet, often crying and blaming her mother for what had happened. Ruba felt she no longer knew how to care for her effectively, and often found herself shouting angrily at Malath when her efforts to improve her mood failed. Ruba felt guilty and alone, with very low self-confidence in her ability to care for Malath and did not know what to do. On the advice of Malath's teachers, Ruba took part in a school based evidence-based trauma recovery programme for families sponsored by UNODC. The programme, Teaching Recovery Techniques + Parenting, is a five-week programme in which children engage in trauma recovery and resilience training while their caregivers are trained on family skills such as developing communication, bonding and improving their relationship. Ruba said that their participation in the training has changed their lives. She feels closer and more in touch with her daughter again and has noticed a significant change in her daughter's behaviour and mood. They have developed a strategy of reaching out to each other with wide open arms and saying 'charge me' when they are feeling particularly vulnerable, acknowledging they need each other.

225 families benefited from Strong Families programmes and 178 families from the Parenting Skills Programme in the Dominican Republic where 253 officials were certified to deliver the Strong Families programme nationally.

300 families in Colombia took part in the Strong Families Programme run by UNODC in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Law.

The Strengthening Families Programme (SFP) in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, has had a positive impact on the behaviour of young people and parents and increased their willingness to talk about illicit drugs. “The programme was very influential. Considering the problems that the new generation have in the society and with their parents, I do believe that it’s essential to up-scale this programme country-wide,” said one of the programme’s facilitators, after conducting training in local schools. The ‘Train the trainers’ approach will reach more people and enable them to help with the prevention and treatment of addiction among vulnerable groups. The programme has already taken place in many schools in the Islamic Republic of Iran and results from a follow-up survey from two schools showed that the programme has had a direct and positive impact on the behaviour of young people and parents and increased knowledge of and willingness to discuss the issue of illicit drugs.

40 families benefited from sessions of the Strengthening Families Programme in two pilot schools in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

470 families were reached through the “Strengthening Families Programme” in Kenya, Tanzania (Zanzibar) and Ethiopia. In Zanzibar UNODC’s new flagship life-skills prevention programme for low-resource settings was used.

A new programme for those living in difficult settings such as refugees, internally displaced people, those in conflict or post conflict situations, rural settings or low income, has been developed. It will be piloted in Afghanistan and in Afghan refugee camps in Serbia and Zanzibar.

More than 2,000 families in challenging settings (including refugees and/or in conflict/post conflict situation) were reached with training on essential parenting skills for the protection of children and to prevent substance/ drug use, child maltreatment, youth violence, crime and other unhealthy behaviours.

100,000 young people reached through social network activities of the Youth Initiative.

Six national training workshops held within the Lions Quest “Skills for Adolescence” programme in four cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, reaching over 100 facilitators.

In Uganda, UNODC supported the development of a protocol to study the prevention and treatment needs of people living in refugee settings. The outcomes of the research will be published in 2018 and should inform overall regional programming needs for refugees as it relates to drug use.

The magnitude of the consumption of licit and illicit psychoactive substances in young people in Colombia was the subject of the Third Andean Epidemiological Study on Drug Use in the University Population of Colombia 2016 which UNODC published with the support of the Ministry of Justice and Law, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the European Union.

Drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation

More than 16,100 people were reached by 1,000 professionals trained in UNODC WHO integrated drug dependence treatment and care services in 16 countries: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Montenegro, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

Depending on the country, these initiatives focus on a wide variety of services, for example psychosocial protocols in Kyrgyzstan, pharmacological treatment for people with opioid use disorders in Senegal, community-based treatment and services for people who use drugs in Myanmar, overdose prevention (see box), as well as emergency responses to new-psychoactive substances in clinical settings in Central Asia. In Indonesia more than 200 people working in drug treatment services took part in a series of seminars across the country on access to treatment and rehabilitation for people who use drugs and who come into contact with criminal justice system. UNODC is working in Indonesia to try and move people who use drugs away from prisons and into rehabilitation, except for those detained on grounds other than drug possession, purchase or cultivation for personal consumption.

Efforts have also been concentrating on developing services for especially vulnerable populations, particularly



Strengthening Family Programme in Uzbekistan. Photo: UNODC.

How the strong protective power of families is helping prevent drug use in West and Central Asia

Low academic performance and attendance, aggressive behaviour by teenagers and their involvement with substance use are among the commonly occurring problems that almost every school may encounter.

In West and Central Asia, UNODC worked in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to introduce the Strengthening Family Programme.

The results show statistically significant changes and positive outcomes for children and families, including enhanced family functioning, preventing school failure, reduced stress from daily life and reduced substance abuse by the family. The evaluation of the programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Uzbekistan showed that it reached its main goals: youth had a more healthy view of the future and an increased appreciation of their parents/

caregivers, and acquired the necessary skills for dealing with stress and peer pressure.

The mother of a 13-year-old girl at one of the pilot schools in Uzbekistan, Dilnoza Alieva, said: "This programme taught us a lot of useful family skills. We discovered the hidden potential of our children and ourselves. After completing 7 sessions, I learnt that I was a very strict parent, and I realized that my daughter has already grown up, becoming a person on whom I can lean. Now we practice the "love and limits" approach in our family."

In addition, UNODC trained 35 managers and service providers from eight NGOs in the Islamic Republic of Iran to deliver life skills and drug prevention among Iranian and Afghan youth and at-risk women. In turn the trained NGOs held sessions for 67 spouses of drugs users and helped 121 street children with life skills training in the cities of Tehran, Mashad, and Bousher.

women and pregnant women, with capacity building supported in nine countries in Latin America (Guatemala), North Africa and the Middle East (Egypt) and West and Central Asia. In addition, UNODC has been involved in improving services for children exposed to drugs at a very young age since 2011 in countries of West and Central Asia. For example, in 2017, 2,297 patients were admitted to drug treatment services run by six NGOs in Afghanistan including 89 children, 51 women, 40 adolescent boys, 33 adolescent girls and the rest men with only 112 dropping out of treatment services.

UNODC and WHO are also at the forefront of developing guidance for Member States, with global technical consultations having been organized on treatment as an alternative to conviction or punishment for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system, treatment of stimulant use disorders and treatment and care of co-morbid somatic and mental health disorders.

UNODC developed and initiated the piloting of new tools to assure quality of drug treatment systems and services. Once the pilot is successfully completed, these tools, based on the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, can be at the core of practical national mechanisms to ensure that drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services are based on science and human rights. In addition, UNODC published a handbook on prevention of drug use and treatment of drug use disorders in rural settings.

To better understand the drug use situation, UNODC is undertaking 3 surveys on youth drug use in Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Kazakhstan, whilst in Uganda, UNODC and WHO, in collaboration with the Government and UNHCR, supported the development of a protocol to study the prevention and treatment needs of people living in refugee settings.

HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs and people in prisons and other closed settings

UNODC worked in 10 countries in Southern Africa having increased to date, HIV knowledge and skills of more than 30,000 policymakers and more than 33,000 prisoners, prison staff and health professionals.

Two fact sheets have been developed, one for HIV in prison settings and another for the HIV and people who inject drugs.

Two short films were produced on HIV in prison settings and HIV among women in prisons which are being shown at different events and have been posted on social media and at www.unodc.org.

Close to 40,000 prisoners in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, in the first project of its kind in the region, will have access to tuberculosis and HIV infection control measures as part of UNODC's Regional Programme on Prison HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and support in prison settings.

400 HIV/TB positive prisoners and 20 staff in 10 prisons in 9 provinces in the Islamic Republic of Iran were trained in HIV and tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening.

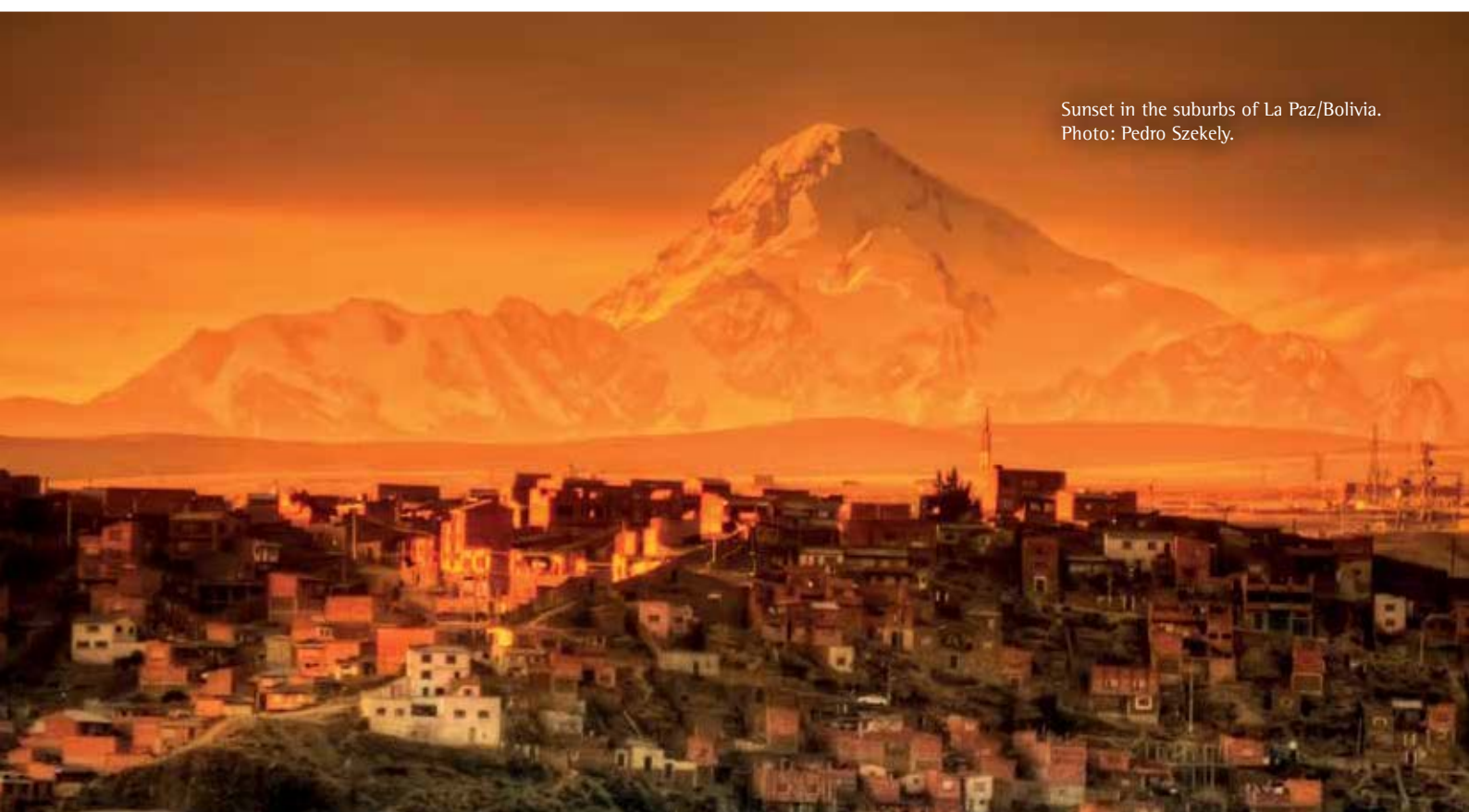
25 clinical practitioners and counsellors trained in India on drug prevention and treatment and HIV and AIDS and 30 stakeholders from prisons and community members trained to tackle the problem of PMTCT of HIV in prisons.

For the first time, the Office was granted access to conduct an assessment of Myanmar Prisons. Following the assessment, UNODC developed a set of guidelines for prison healthcare and is supporting the process of the renovation of healthcare facilities in three prisons.

In Viet Nam 30 prison leaders, 30 health care workers and 80 peer educators were trained in Opioid Substitution Therapy. Twenty-one policymakers, 28 service providers and community care givers were trained to provide quality HIV services for respective targeted populations including people who inject drugs, women who use drugs and people who use stimulants.

Guidelines on HIV counselling and testing for prisoners was developed and rolled out for the first time in Vietnamese prison settings.

UNODC trained over 650 law enforcement officers, 200 representatives of CSOs and CBOs, and nearly 200 members of parliament and representatives of health, education and social sectors in Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Tanzania and Uzbekistan on interacting with people who inject drugs, implementing police referral services as an alternative to incarceration, and addressing HIV at the workplace. UNODC developed an



Sunset in the suburbs of La Paz/Bolivia.
Photo: Pedro Szekely.

How drug treatment is helping (street) children & young people in Bolivia

Since Gilmar was 12 years old, he has been living on the streets of La Paz, Bolivia. Homeless, he had resorted to the consumption of alcohol and inhalants, becoming an active drug-dependent despite several personal attempts to end his addictions. As with many young drug-users from poor urban areas of La Paz, Gilmar could not count on the support of his family, which worsened his situation. However, thanks to the advice of his godfather, Gilmar decided to seek help and joined the "San Vicente" Treatment Centre for Drug Addicts, in La Paz, which is part of the Papa Juan XXIII Community.

After his admission to the centre, Gilmar began the process of detoxification, together with a progressive cessation process of drug use. Gilmar also underwent individual therapy, relying as well on psychiatry that helped uncover the personal causes of addiction. He also participated in group rehabilitation activities.

The technical team of the Papa Juan XXIII Community have been supported by UNODC through the implementation of the TREATNET programme and the streamlining of international standards into their treatments. The UNODC Office in Bolivia also contributed to ensuring that the Community infrastructure for the treatment of drug dependencies respects the rights to health, adequate housing and specialized support.

As part of his rehabilitation process, Gilmar began his studies in computing in 2016, while at the time starting an employment re-integration process, thanks to a scholarship granted by the Papa Juan XXIII Community. Since 2017, Gilmar has been working. He left the Community and lives independently, attending monthly follow-up therapies and volunteering to help in the treatment of other drug-dependent people of Bolivia.

eLearning tool for HIV training among law enforcement officials.

UNODC developed a training programme on addressing the specific needs of women who inject drugs and trained over 100 service providers, managers, and outreach workers in Egypt, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Thailand. The training events were followed by policy dialogues with national stakeholders.

UNODC initiated and developed a training module on “Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV Services for Women Who Use Drugs” and piloted it at a workshop in Nepal (October 2017). The workshop materials were finalized and the implementation of the country workshops in high priority countries, including country adaptation of the training contents, was initiated at end of 2017.

UNODC workshops and policy dialogues engaged people who inject drugs in the response to HIV and trained more than 120 representatives of governments, civil society and community-based organizations in Egypt, South Africa, Tanzania and Viet Nam.

UNODC organized technical consultations on HIV and stimulant drug use in Viet Nam, Ukraine and Brazil bringing together over 100 representatives from national HIV/AIDS programmes, drug control and law enforcement agencies, and governmental and non-governmental organizations.

UNODC has been supporting Kenya with a HIV prevention programme addressing people who use, including inject, drugs. The USAID/PEPFAR USD 8 million project, in partnership with the Kenyan Government, is helping respond to the HIV epidemic with the introduction of a methadone-based treatment programme that will help stop injection, which is an HIV concern for those injecting and their sexual partners.

6700+ people in Kenya using drugs received individual or small group HIV prevention services including HIV Testing and Counselling, STI, Hepatitis and TB screening and treatment.

300+ health workers and civil society workers in Kenya were trained in providing Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) and four clinics were refurbished and equipped to offer OST services.

UNODC, WHO and UNAIDS Secretariat supported a systematic review of interventions to prevent and manage HIV and hepatitis C among people who inject drugs and an update of the global, regional,

and country-level estimates of coverage of those interventions. The updated coverage estimates were presented at the Lisbon Addictions 2017 conference and published in *The Lancet Global Health* in October 2017.

UNODC contributed to the work of the UNAIDS Global HIV Prevention Coalition and the development of the UNAIDS HIV Prevention 2020 Roadmap as a basis for a country-led movement to scale up HIV prevention programmes as part of a comprehensive response to meet global and national prevention targets and commitments to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, including for prison inmates and people who inject drugs.

UNODC was fully engaged with the Global Review Panel on the Future of the Joint Programme Model, which was established to make recommendations for a sustainable and fit-for-purpose UNAIDS by revising and updating its operating model, in particular its joint work, financing and accountability, and governance. UNODC contributed to the development of the UNAIDS action plan entitled “Innovation for impact: Refining the operating model of the UNAIDS Joint Programme”.

UNODC, in collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS and the World Bank, led the gathering of strategic information on people who inject drugs and on the prevalence of HIV among them. In doing so, it enhanced coordination between the relevant United Nations agencies in data collection and analysis, and harmonized the global review and reporting of data with the involvement of civil society and expert networks. This effort produced valuable information on the quality of the estimates currently used by United Nations agencies and helped to identify country-specific needs for technical assistance. The joint UNODC/WHO/UNAIDS/World Bank estimates were published in World Drug Report 2016 and World Drug Report 2017.

In 2017, UNODC awarded civil society organizations five grants for projects to empower communities in their HIV responses. The projects were aimed at building the capacity of civil society and community-based organizations working among people who use drugs in 12 African countries; strengthening the capacity of community-based organizations of women who use drugs in Indonesia; increasing access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs in prisons in Ukraine; developing a practical guide for civil society organizations on working with people who use drugs, including in prisons, in the Philippines; and improving the monitoring of gender-sensitive services for women who use drugs.



Switching from opium to coffee: coffee plantation supported by UNODC. Myanmar.

From opium to coffee – helping communities in South Shan State, Myanmar

High value cash crops are the key to developing sustainable livelihood alternatives for opium growing communities in South Shan State. By the end of 2017, 1,103 households across 60 villages have taken part in the cultivation of alternative sustainable licit crops with 1,083 cultivating coffee, 76 tea and 15 avocado, while some are growing two crops.

The first coffee harvest took place in 2017, with 2,759 kg of parchment coffee and 1,138 kg of dry cherry which was sold through the Green Gold cooperative. The farmers are also growing food crops within the lines of coffee to improve food security – growing a range of crops from pigeon peas to various vegetables.

The 2017 Opium Survey recorded a 25 per cent reduction in the opium farming area in Myanmar.

The programme also supported the renovation of 13km of access road which is vital infrastructure for the area. There has also been work carried out to reforest some degraded forest land, with 122,100 forest tree seedlings planted in 17 villages.

The Royal Project Foundation of Thailand has been providing technical expertise in greenhouse technology to the farmers in return for knowledge on coffee plantations, in an example of South-South cooperation.

This work is supporting the achievement of SDGs 2, 5, 9 and 16.

Supporting policy and legislative work and access to justice and human rights

The Office supported the development of the new National Drug Control Policy in Myanmar which is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the outcomes of UNGASS 2016. Myanmar is the first country in Southeast Asia to entirely adopt the UNGASS framework at a national level.

The revision and amendment of the 1993 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Law from a punitive to public health approach was also supported by UNODC. The new law was passed in January 2018.

More than 200 policymakers and other national civil society stakeholders were trained on the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention in Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Israel, Norway, Sudan, Central Asia, Egypt and Kenya.

Policymakers from various countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia took part in training on the nature of drug use disorders and their prevention and treatment.

Access to controlled substances for medical purposes

With WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) UNODC is working to increase the access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, while controlling for abuse and diversion, to increase the number of patients who receive the appropriate treatment for conditions requiring such medication.

In Mexico, the Office started a project focusing on controlled drugs for medical purposes (Access without excess) and working directly with palliative care services, clinics and pharmacies.

The programme was active in six countries and held a technical consultation where 18 countries were represented to develop technical guidance on concrete initiatives to ensure access to controlled drugs for medical purposes.

Through a project, funded by the European Union, UNODC has worked with key stakeholders in Nigeria

to gradually shift practices that prevent patients living in pain from receiving appropriate and standard medical care.

Alternative development and sustainable livelihoods

Alternative development, the process of encouraging farmers to cultivate licit crops such as cacao, spices and coffee, is a fundamental pillar of international drug control strategy. UNODC has been working on alternative development projects for over 30 years and is supporting programmes in six countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Peru.


UNODC has made significant progress in engaging Member States affected by illicit crop cultivation in the policy dialogue on alternative development. Based on a request by the Government of Albania, in 2017 UNODC conducted a review of the illicit cannabis cultivation situation in the country. This followed discussions with representatives from Albania for the first time on long-term drug control through alternative development of Interior on an outline study on the cannabis situation in Albania.

All the coffee produced by the coffee cooperation *Green Gold* in Myanmar will be bought by the French coffee roasting company, Malongo, until 2022, secured through a business partnership agreement.

In-depth research on sustainable livelihoods was carried out in selected areas of Eastern and South-East provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and three provinces of Afghanistan covering 150 families in the Islamic Republic of Iran and 100 in Afghanistan. Workshops were held with 100 Iranians and Afghans in the target border provinces on developing entrepreneurship and small and medium size businesses.

In Afghanistan one small-scale project is being developed to support rose production in Nangarhar province. This project was designed in accordance with the National Alternative Livelihoods policy and will benefit 100 female-led households.

Up to 20,000 households in 18 provinces in Afghanistan will benefit from a further seven large and small-scale alternative development projects, with a total value of USD 6.5 million.



Alternative Development in Afghanistan: providing women with job opportunities and proving that cucumber farming could replace opium production as a lucrative means of income. Photo: Danielle Scott.

Empowering women farmers in Afghanistan

A viable way to make a living has been found for some near-destitute women in Afghanistan by providing them with the opportunity to own commercial greenhouses in a district in Nangarhar. Targeted exclusively at women, 24 households led by widows, internally displaced people, and returned refugees who have settled in the district, have benefited from this alternative development programme.

Mother of seven children aged between 5 and 21 years, Khatmi Gul is one of the beneficiaries of the programme. She harvested 7,000 cucumbers from one greenhouse and earned AFN 40,000. While one third of the total earnings was spent on seeds and irrigation, the remaining money was profit which she could use to support her children. Compared to growing wheat and other vegetables, the greenhouse produce had almost quadrupled her income.

A visibly proud Khatmi Gul said that she is now able to provide her children and extended family members with fresh and quality vegetables, and earns a living from

selling the rest in the local markets. She takes deep pride in owning the greenhouse.

Khatmi Gul's story shows that when women are given economic opportunities for small-scale investments, they help not just themselves but their extended families and the community at large. She urged the government and international development agencies to promote gender equality through economic empowerment of women in the field of agriculture and praised UNODC's consultative approach in the project.

Providing adequate livelihoods for these households is not only important from a humanitarian perspective but also for security reasons. Recent studies show that boys and young men from single-parent families are more vulnerable to indoctrination by extremist groups or by narco-entrepreneurs. In addition, establishing such micro-enterprises will ultimately contribute to food security.

COOAGRONEVADA is a great example of development and commitment to peace.
Photo: Coffee plants.

Colombia: licit crops for development and peace

Tired of the violence, the lack of opportunities and the uncertainty of illicit crops, a group of 78 people, 26 of them women, from a municipality on the Colombian Caribbean coast, decided to dedicate themselves to the production of special coffee, as an alternative that would allow them to have a dignified life, and more importantly, peace. They founded COOAGRONEVADA and with the support of UNODC and the Government of Colombia, are now firmly established and going from strength to strength.

One of their products is the coffee label "Women", cultivated by these 26 women, which represents the care and value of women in society. They believe it has special properties and nutrients that improve the quality because it is sown during the full moon. In 2016, the organization exported

16 tons of this coffee to Café Moto, an exclusive store of special coffees in San Diego, California, reaching a price of USD 2.5 per pound, a 100 per cent increase on the stock market prices in London and New York.

The entrepreneurial spirit of the organization seems to have no limits. In that year, COOAGRONEVADA won first place in an international competition that rewarded water management, due to the significant savings and adequate treatment of contaminated water by the washing processes.

UNODC is continuing to support the organization to improve presentation and packaging, explore new markets and expand exports of this high-quality coffee. COOAGRONEVADA is a great example of development and commitment to peace and UNODC is proud to be a part of its achievements.



A package of Café "Women's": a brand of Colombian coffee cultivated exclusively by women.



Signing ceremony of a historic agreement towards reducing illicit crops in the context of peace consolidation in Colombia.
Photo: UNODC.

Historic agreement between Colombia and UNODC to help farmers embrace alternatives to coca cultivation

In November 2017 Colombia and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) signed an historic agreement, valued at around USD 315 million, to monitor the country's policy to reduce illicit crops and to strengthen rural development, as a crucial part of the country's ongoing peace-building efforts.

The Executive Director of UNODC, Yury Fedotov, said: "This agreement highlights the importance of addressing the challenges of drugs and crime to promote peace and security, human rights and development." He added, "We are grateful for the confidence that Colombia continues to place in UNODC, and we aim to live up to this trust."

In his own remarks at the official signing ceremony in Vienna, the High Commissioner on Post Conflict, Human Rights and Security of Colombia, Rafael Pardo Rueda said, "Today we come to Vienna and to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with a message of

hope. We are working with energy and optimism on the construction of opportunities, progress and social justice."

UNODC has been a strong and committed supporter of Colombia's activities to encourage local communities to voluntarily give up coca cultivation. The new project enhances this support and is based on UNODC's decades old experience of working with farming communities across the world.

Mr. Fedotov also reaffirmed UNODC's full support for the implementation of the peace process, particularly under Chapter 4: Solving the problem of illicit drugs.

"This project is the largest in Colombian history with UNODC. The expertise and neutrality of the United Nations are guarantees for implementing the monitoring and evaluation of our illicit crop reduction policy," noted Pardo Rueda in a statement.

100 farmers in Bolivia have been officially certified as “professional coffee growers,” by the Ministry of Education after a training and evaluation process, supported by UNODC. The farmers are from an area where coca cultivation is prohibited and faced having their illicit coca crops eradicated. Instead they chose to cultivate licit crops to strengthen their food security and pave the way for the agricultural development of their community. Twenty families benefitted from the technical assistance provided by UNODC’s Integral Development Project, which contributed to the establishment of a coffee nursery whose production supported the establishment of 14 hectares of coffee crops, providing an income to the families.

Tackling drug supply

Reinforcing regional responses

Various activities have been carried out to promote regional cooperation including: a high-level scientific conference on drug use disorders in West Africa; a regional training on treatment for women for Latin America; a regional meeting on the S-O-S initiative on overdose prevention in Central Asia; participation on the meeting of the African Union on enhancing data collection, including on the basis of treatment demand data; and ongoing technical assistance and support to all country and regional programmes.

120 delegates from 33 countries and 8 international and regional organizations attended the “Tehran International Conference on Cooperation against Illicit drugs and related organized crime” in February 2017. The participants exchanged and brainstormed on the prevalent challenges of drug trafficking along the Balkan Route; and illicit flow of cash generated from Afghan opiate production and trafficking. The event was opened by the UNODC Executive Director; Iranian Minister of Interior; Afghan Minister of Counter Narcotics; and Head of Tajikistan Drug Control Agency.

The Regional Working Group on Precursors (RWGP) brings together the eight countries of West and Central Asia on a regular basis to review and allow sharing of information on precursor seizures in closed door setting and allow countries to initiate back tracking investigations. There are both regular meetings where information is shared and updated and case-based meetings involving countries of

course, transit and destination of illicit precursor shipments. The RWGP has another major success in 2017, with a major seizure (17,500 MT of Acetic Anhydride) made based on information shared in the meetings.

UNODC held an inter-regional training workshop on International Understanding and Disrupting Illicit Financial Flows Associated with the Southern Route for Opiate Trafficking in Zanzibar, Tanzania with 60 participants from the Eastern African Region taking part.

Understanding the changing patterns and volumes of drugs

Afghanistan continues to be at the epicenter of the global illicit opium trade. In 2017 as highlighted in the Afghanistan Opium Survey, opium cultivation reached record levels, rising by 63 per cent compared to 2016. The survey also showed opium production increased by 87 per cent to a record of 9,000 metric tons in 2017 compared to a year earlier. The donor community and other international stakeholders in the country have expressed alarm over these record numbers.

The Afghan Opiate Trade Project addressed the need for systematic, comprehensive and consolidated analytical information on trends in the global illicit Afghan opiate trade. The project worked with the Paris Pact Initiative, Maritime Crime Programme and the Global Programme on Money-Laundering to support the international response.

UNODC continued working with Bolivia, Colombia and Peru to monitor coca cultivation, through a series of Coca Surveys. More information on the drug surveys can be found in the chapter on Research and Trend Analysis.

Methamphetamine continues to spread in many regions of the world and many countries affected require capacity building offered by the project to address the problem. According to the 2017 Annual Opium Survey in Myanmar, while the total area of poppy cultivation fell by 25 per cent from its 2015 estimate to 41,000 hectares, in the last five years, Myanmar has emerged as one of the largest methamphetamine producers in the world.



Trucks wait to cross the Afghanistan–Iran border in Zaranj, Afghanistan. The crossing is part of a busy trade route between Central Asia and the Middle East. Photo: Mallory S. Vander Schans.

Afghanistan and neighbouring countries: a regional approach to addressing drugs and crime

Drugs and crime remain central challenges in the efforts to bring peace, stability, security and economic development to Afghanistan and the wider region. Afghanistan is at the epicentre of the global illicit opiate trade, accounting for over 80 per cent of production. The crime and illicit finances associated with illicit drug production are supporting insurgency and terrorism, fuelling corruption and undermining governance, increasing insecurity and the vulnerability of societies. The availability of illicit drugs, now not only opiates but also synthetic drugs have led to a serious problem of drug addiction in some countries in the region.

In 2017, largely due to declining security in Afghanistan, the production levels of illicit opiates increased to record levels, posing an ever-increasing challenge to governments and agencies working to counter the problem.

Despite the high level of drug production, there has been progress building regional cooperation which is

proving critical to effectively tackling the challenges. The last two years have seen the highest ever levels of drug and precursor seizures in the region, much of it due to increasing trust, cooperation and information sharing between countries. Countries are working together to counter illicit financial flows and are sharing best practices in treatment and prevention of drug abuse.

The Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries supports the countries of West and Central Asia to work together to counter the harmful impact of illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational organized crime on security, governance and social and economic development.

As drugs and crime do not respect national borders it is vitally important to work across countries and regions. Trafficking and illicit financial flows are moving into cyberspace, which is further altering the nature of borders.

Strengthening drug control

Almost 85,791 kg of various types of drugs were seized and 11 leaders and members of transnational drug trafficking groups were detained in five joint operations in Central Asia, supported by UNODC.

208 law enforcement officers from Central Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan, including two canine trainings in Ukraine and Latvia under the new canine component of the project, took part in 15 counter narcotics training courses.

Afghan law enforcement authorities conducted a total of 2,450 counter narcotics operations leading to seizures of 2,139 kg of heroin, 64,738 kg of morphine, 45,425 kg of opium, 119 kg of methamphetamine, 25,509 kg of hashish, 848 MDMA tablets (K-Tablets), 52,790 kg of solid precursor chemicals and 77,215 litres of liquid precursor chemicals.

50 heroin laboratories and three methamphetamine laboratories have been dismantled in Afghanistan.

The Airport Interdiction Unit (AIU) at Hamid Karzai International Airport (HKIA) in Kabul was established to target criminal networks attempting to smuggle illicit goods through air-routes, and has led to seizures of 111 kg of heroin, four kg of hashish, 13 kg of raw gold and USD 170,300 cash.

The Office has supported the establishment of two new Mobile Detection teams of the Counter Narcotics Police (CNPA) in Afghanistan which has had the following results:

- 75 counter narcotic operations carried out in Bahglan resulting in seizures of five kg of heroin, 237 kg of opium, 564 kg of hashish, 62 kg of morphine, 49 weapons and 29 vehicles. These seizures led to the arrest of 99 suspects; and
- 103 counter narcotic operations conducted in Nimroz resulting in seizures of 565 kg of heroin, 1,883 kg of opium, 217 kg of hashish, 86 kg of methamphetamine, 353 kg of solid precursor chemicals, 7,940 litres of liquid precursor chemicals, 25 vehicles and 21 mobile phones. These seizures led to the arrest of 110 suspects.

UNODC supported investigations in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries into 15 major cases of precursor seizures involving more than 120,000 litres of acetic anhydride and 21,600 litres of hydrochloric acid and 17,500 MT of Acetic Anhydride in one case.

Two specialized sessions on information and intelligence analysis were held for 20 Anti-Narcotics Police Officers in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Eight dogs that can detect drugs were delivered to Iranian Anti-narcotics Police handlers which further upgrades police capacities in seizing more illicit drugs entering the Islamic Republic of Iran for domestic distribution and transiting the Islamic Republic of Iran to third countries.

36 officials from the pharmaceutical trade in Pakistan took part in a workshop on precursors control in Karachi to raise awareness within the industry on the diversion of precursor chemicals and their illicit use.

18 special prosecutors and investigators from ANF, 36 officials from major industries and 31 ANF personnel in Pakistan were provided training in different areas under drugs and precursors.

147 law enforcement and drug regulatory officers were trained in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka on effectively countering the abuse and trafficking of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Pharma drugs are becoming a challenge in South Asia.

139 representatives from the pharmaceutical trade and industry were sensitised in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka on self-regulating their supply chain processes to reduce the likelihood of non-medical use of controlled drugs. The workshop also highlighted that the non-medical use of prescription drugs is a public health issue that requires a strong response.

667 kg of cocaine seized in Dominican Republic, 208 kg in El Salvador; 1,858 kg in Guatemala; 8,462 kg in Panama; along with firearms, contraband cigarettes, other goods and chemical precursor drugs under the container control programme.

182,9 kg of cocaine and 1.2 kg of heroin were seized in Dominican Republic under the AIRCOP programme.

Two exchange visits took place between forensic institutions of Serbia and Kyrgyzstan. The main goal of the visits was to exchange experience and review the work of five laboratories in Serbia – on the expertise of drugs, luminescent substances, ballistics, documents and handwriting.

In 2017, 872 field drug and precursor identification kits were provided to the six Mekong countries. The national training course on drug identification was



Mekong's Golden Triangle, a place where the borders of Thailand, Lao PDR and Myanmar meet. Photo: Marcos Molina.

Strengthening Regional Cooperation in addressing illicit drug production and trafficking in the Mekong Golden Triangle Area

The Mekong Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Drug Control brings together six countries in East and Southeast Asia – Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam – to address the threat of illicit drug use, production and trafficking.

The Mekong Sub-regional action plan (2017-2019), endorsed by ministers of the Mekong region in 2017, was the first of its kind that has adopted recommendations from the 2016 Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem, and acknowledges the importance of the 2030 Agenda

for Sustainable Development. This includes operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues related to drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities; and proportionate and effective policies and responses, including alternatives to imprisonment and legal safeguards pertaining to the justice sector.

In Southeast Asia, UNODC continued to provide support to the implementation of the Mekong MoU on Drug Control under the four thematic pillars: 1) Drugs and health; 2) Law Enforcement Cooperation; 3) Legal and Judicial Cooperation; and 4) Sustainable Alternative Development.

also delivered to 350 participants following the arrival of the test kits.

260 crime scene investigation kits, and other equipment such as night vision goggles, have been provided to front-line law enforcement officers to increase their investigative capacity against illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors at the Mekong borders.

In 2017, four cross-border cooperation training courses were provided to the Mekong countries bordering each other. The primary learning objectives of these training courses was to provide front-line law enforcement officers from two neighbouring countries the opportunity to work together, communicate and coordinate a simulated, real-time, joint criminal investigation. This Practical Field Exercise involves having the officers conduct a cooperative investigation operation which focuses on the cross-border drug trafficking and smuggling of counterfeit travel documents. This training model has been successfully implemented in several UNODC training courses with law enforcement officers in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Myanmar, and Viet Nam.

A series of illicit trafficking threat assessments along key corridors of the Mekong Sub-region have been completed, including along identified major illicit drugs and precursor trafficking routes such as the Mekong River, the Asian Highway Route 3B and the East West Economic Corridor.

Stopping drugs at the borders

Border security was enhanced through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices at strategic border crossings with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Four new Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) have been set up in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Now 15 BLOs are operating in remote and vulnerable border crossing points in the region as part of efforts to counter the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route.



Cover of the Paris Pact Initiative folder.
Design: UNODC.

Paris Pact - an initiative to combat illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan

With the level of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan at a new record high in 2017, tackling the illicit opiate market is one of the most significant international policy challenges faced today. Opium poppy cultivation expanded to new regions, and intensified where it was already present. Overall, the potential opium production increased by 87 per cent in Afghanistan in 2017 compared to 2016.

The Paris Pact Initiative is recognized by the UN Security Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of the important frameworks in the fight against opiates as part of a comprehensive approach to peace, stability and development in Afghanistan, the region and beyond.

The international community continues to underscore the links between drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime. Concerted efforts, political will, cooperation and the support of the international community are needed to respond effectively to the increase in opium poppy cultivation and to address the various issues related to the cultivation and trafficking in opiates.

The Paris Pact Initiative is a broad international partnership of 58 countries and 23 organizations. The partnership is responsible for defining priorities and implementing measures in line with the Vienna Declaration (the outcome document of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners in 2012) based on the principle of shared responsibility.

The Paris Pact programme, coordinated by UNODC, shares information with partners on the threat posed by illicit opiates and supports the realization of the Pact's goals. The programme is based on three well-established components known as the 1) Consultative Mechanism, supported by the field-based 2) Research and Liaison Officer Network located along major opiate drug trafficking routes, and 3) information management components.

The Vienna Declaration serves as a blueprint for the activities of the Paris Pact partnership and reflects the partnership's commitment to strengthening international and regional cooperation to counter, in a balanced manner, the global challenge and threat that opiates pose to international peace and stability in different regions of the world. The Paris Pact partners have recognized their common and shared responsibility across four areas (pillars) for enhanced cooperation outlined within the Vienna Declaration: regional initiatives; combating illicit financial flows; the diversion of precursors; and drug prevention and health.

The Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP) which lists drug seizure cases has now reached 195,340 entries and has had 30,360 unique page views. The Platform is an online tool for collecting, monitoring, mapping and sharing drug-related data. Operated by the coordination and analysis unit at the UNODC regional office for Central Asia, it supports the global data-collection process within UNODC.



Poster of the #AQUIESTOY campaign against Trafficking in Persons, Mexico.

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Strengthening States' capacity to confront threats from transnational organized crime and trafficking

“There is nothing inevitable or invincible about transnational organized crime. We must engage all of our institutions if we hope to defeat the criminals and protect the defenceless.”

UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov in his remarks at the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Debate on Transnational Organized Crime, New York, 19 June 2017

As expressed by the General Assembly, transnational organized crime has a negative impact on development, peace, stability and security and human rights. States are increasingly vulnerable to such crime and there is a growing degree of penetration of criminal organizations and their financial and economic resources into the formal economy.



Transnational organized criminal groups are committing new and different types of crime, often enabled and facilitated by corruption and based on the misuse of information and communication technologies. Such crimes include trafficking in wildlife and other natural resources and trafficking in cultural property, as well as various forms of cybercrime. Moreover, in many parts of the world, terrorist organizations engage in transnational organized criminal activities in order to finance their activities.

Because of the very nature of transnational organized crime, national approaches alone to combat organized crime are not sufficient. Organized criminal networks forge sophisticated relationships across borders, overcome cultural and linguistic differences in order to commit crimes and adapt quickly as new opportunities arise.

As a consequence, disrupting criminal networks and the links between them requires a response that is based on international cooperation and coordination.

What UNODC does

UNODC builds national, regional and transnational initiatives to prevent, confront and halt organized crime. The Office's capacity building and technical assistance activities are geared towards strengthening the rule of law, working with law enforcement authorities, prosecutors, judges and other actors in countries and across regions where drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism threaten stability and security.

Working with States around the world, the aim of UNODC is to foster good governance, robust criminal justice systems that observe human rights, security sector reform and, consequently, also sustainable development, through strengthening States' capacities to prevent, confront and defeat transnational organized crime. In short, the Office:

- Supports States in building their capacities to prevent, investigate and prosecute organized crime by providing technical

assistance to develop crime prevention strategies, and build capacities for investigation and prosecution, including training staff of law enforcement, customs and border agencies, prosecutorial offices, the judiciary, financial intelligence units and other related officials;

- Promotes and strengthens international cooperation in criminal matters among law enforcement, judicial practitioners and other relevant actors through a variety of mechanisms, including through regional and inter-regional networks and anti-organized crime units, and the development of software tools and databases to share information. This includes providing support for the proper collection and analysis of criminal intelligence and electronic evidence, and assisting in training programmes; and
- Provides a range of tools and resources to assist Member States in their efforts to prevent and combat organized crime, helping relevant officials to more effectively and efficiently do their work, with better understanding of the issues in light of international good practice and applicable human rights standards. This includes providing support for the proper collection and analysis of legislation, case law and good practices, among others, including through the expansion of the SHERLOC knowledge management portal.

Results

Strengthening international cooperation to combat organized crime

The Office promotes and strengthens international cooperation for preventing, investigating and prosecuting all types of crimes committed by organized criminal groups and provides technical assistance in this area.

To foster international and regional cooperation to tackle transnational organized crime, the Office supports four active regional

MANDATE

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) is the main international instrument to counter organized crime and a critical tool for carrying out international cooperation. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2000, it is supplemented by three protocols that target trafficking in persons, especially women and children; smuggling of migrants; and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms. With 189 States Parties at present, the Convention enjoys nearly universal adherence.

As the Secretariat to the Convention, UNODC is mandated to help Governments create the do-

mestic legal frameworks needed to investigate and prosecute criminal offences and to engage in extradition, mutual legal assistance and other forms of international judicial cooperation, in line with international human rights standards. Additional mandates in this area come from the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, as well as the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. UNODC's work also enables States to prevent crime, assist and protect victims and witnesses and facilitate the sharing of information, experiences and best practices among practitioners.



United Nations Day Award of Excellence for two female Albanian PCU officers to recognize their outstanding contribution to border security in Albania and to the fight against transnational organized crime. Photo: Olsi Beci.

Focus on Gender - Container Control Programme (CCP)

To promote professionalism and leadership of national female counterparts, the Container Control Programme launched a Women's Network initiative in June 2015. Law enforcement and customs agencies are often male-dominated environments and the network aims to increase women's participation in the programme. Membership of the network is open to law enforcement officials – both women and men – appointed by their respective administrations to Port Control Units (PCUs), as well as UNODC national and international staff working on the programme.

The Women's Network has four key aims:

- Encourage the Port Control Units to include female law enforcement officers by introducing measures such as gender-sensitized recruitment criteria and flexible working hours;
- Establish a support network to build the capacity of women PCU members including specific mentoring initiatives and develop a communication platform to share resources, experiences and challenges;
- Introduce a locally adapted gender sensitization

module to the standard CCP training package for men and women PCU members; and

- Define gender indicators to assess the impact of interventions.

The gender awareness training module was piloted in Cambodia and is now mandatory for all CCP member countries. An electronic newsletter was launched in 2017 which highlights concrete examples of how the programme is working to address many of the issues identified under the UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality. Globally, women account for approximately 15 per cent of PCU officers, compared to 11 per cent in 2015. Several Units are also headed by women.

In October 2017, a United Nations Day Award of Excellence was presented to two female Albanian PCU officers by the Swedish Ambassador to Albania. The award recognized the officers' outstanding contribution to border security in Albania and to the fight against transnational organized crime. This award highlights the important role of women in delivering professional PCU operations across the Programme.

judicial cooperation networks of authorities and prosecutors covering West Africa, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus, Africa's Great Lakes region and Central America. Assistance is provided in different areas of criminal justice including human trafficking, drug trafficking, wildlife crime, preventing violent extremism, witness and victim protection and trafficking in counterfeit medicines.

In 2017 three countries acceded to the UNTOC.

140 Judges, prosecutors, and legal staff from East Azerbaijan and Kerman provinces in the Islamic Republic of Iran received training on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition.

In 2017, the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI), involving various partners including UNODC has supported the Transnational Organized Crime Units (TCUs) in Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire providing technical expertise, advising on investigations/operations, equipment and construction works.

In Côte d'Ivoire the unit became operational in 2017 and carried out 228 operations, interviewing 424 suspects. The results of their work included seizures of 60 tons of counterfeit medicines, 50 kg of cannabis, 2 kg of cocaine, 20 m3 of protected vene wood, and 3 tons of pangolin scale. Two clandestine counterfeit medicine laboratories were dismantled and several suspects arrested.

21 magistrates and judicial police officers from Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau and 20 magistrates from Mauritania were trained in an initiative on international cooperation in criminal matters and adult learning methodology so they can train others.

912 law enforcement officers (720 male and 192 female) in West Africa were trained on a range of subjects including criminal investigation; criminal intelligence; law enforcement organizational management; drug prevention treatment and care sensitization, with each course containing human rights and rule of law components too.

400+ officials from law enforcement agencies in eight Caribbean Member States were trained in passenger and cargo profiling, cash smuggling and counter-terrorism, amongst other areas of the UNODC mandate.

The Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) project has 11 Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs) operating in West Africa.

Under AIRCOP, 182,9 kg of cocaine and 1.2 kg of heroin were seized in the Dominican Republic.

In an innovative approach, through one national public-private partnership, a study visit was arranged for 14 customs and civil aviation officials from Afghanistan who went to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro, to strengthen their capacity to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

In Southeast Asia, the Office continued to support and expand the Border Liaison Office (BLO) network which helps strengthen cross-border cooperation in the region. From the 76 locations in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam, there were around 4,000 instances of cross-border joint operations in 2017.

The first trilateral Border Liaison Office (BLO) was established between China, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

Container Control Programme (CCP)

The global Container Control Programme, jointly run by UNODC and the World Customs Organization, helps strengthen law enforcement and customs agencies to detect the use of cargo containers for illicit purposes. Effective and expedient cargo container control and border management is crucial both to prevent and detect trafficking in illicit goods and to facilitate legitimate trade. The programme helps to set up Port Control Units (PCUs) at sea ports, dry ports and airports to train customs and law enforcement officers in risk profiling and inspections of cargo containers.

The programme is now operational in 48 countries. In 2017 new PCUs were opened in Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador and Honduras. New Air Cargo Control Units were opened in Bangladesh, Cuba, Jordan and Sri Lanka.

2,067 people from 97 countries, of whom 273 were women, were trained by the Container Control Programme in 2017, at 154 events. The activities included basic theoretical and practical training, study visits, specialized or advanced training, mentorships, and private sector initiatives.

The seizure of illicit goods continues to increase, as the programme expands. Since the programme was launched, 200+ tons of cocaine has been seized.

In 2017 seizures by the Units included: more than 48,220 kg of cocaine; 162 kg of heroin; 2,033 kg of cannabis; 123 kg of psychotropic substances; 800 kg of new psychoactive substances (NPS); 170,002 kg of precursors; 79 containers and 10 shipments of items breaching intellectual property rights; 14 shipments of illicit environmental goods; six containers and three shipments of counterfeit medicines; 17 containers of strategic goods; 215,816,580 cigarettes; 5,935 litres of alcohol; 21 stolen vehicles and 107 containers of miscellaneous goods, as well as two seizures related to fisheries crime.

Wildlife and forest crime

Wildlife and forest crime is one of the largest organized criminal activities in the world today and a threat to our shared sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have an explicit focus on protecting the integrity of our ecosystems by targeting the environmental crimes that take place both on land and at sea. The Office's work on combating wildlife and forest crime contributes to the achievement of SDGs 14 and 15.

Billions of dollars are generated from trafficking in wildlife and timber. Using the same routes and techniques as for smuggling other illicit commodities, criminal networks exploit gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems. Wildlife and forest crime not only threatens biodiversity and endangered species but also impacts on the livelihoods of people and damages social and economic development.

UNODC has supported more than 30 Member States to more effectively prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate wildlife and forest crime. The work is increasing its geographical scope to include the Americas and extra support in other regions.

UNODC introduced a guide to help Tanzania prosecute those involved in ivory poaching and other wildlife crime. Photo: Sama093.



Successful prosecution of ivory smuggling in Tanzania

To help Tanzania prosecute those involved in ivory poaching and other wildlife crime more successfully, UNODC has introduced the Tanzania Wildlife Crime Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) for prosecutors and investigators. A preparatory workshop was organized in Dar es Salaam in February 2017, before the roll out of the Guide.

During this workshop, participants were briefed on sentencing submission guidelines, which encourage presenting evidence to show the adverse impact of wildlife crime on the environment, society and economy. Supported by UNODC as part of the RRG, the sentencing guidelines recommend that this evidence is presented in court after conviction and prior to sentencing. Such an approach has never before been used in court in Tanzania.

The following week, a prosecutor who had attended the workshop applied the sentencing guidelines to a case that

was on trial. Specifically, the prosecutor persuaded the court to hear evidence from an expert witness from the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute. The expert presented detailed evidence of the impact of ivory poaching including the decimation of the elephant population in Tanzania. The defendants were subsequently sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

The Director of Public Prosecutions in Tanzania now intends to mandate this approach for all relevant wildlife offences and expects that this will lead to a greater appreciation of the scale and seriousness of the problem, which in turn will lead to more appropriate sentencing.

"It is pleasing to know that some of the tools introduced in the RRG are already having a positive effect on cases brought before the courts," the Director of Public Prosecutions, Biswalo Mganga said.

The four-year FishNET programme, launched in 2017, will enhance developing countries' capacity to address fisheries crime. Research undertaken by UNODC shows that crime is happening along the entire value chain, from the moment a fish is taken out of the water, to their distribution in supermarkets. These findings were presented to the UN Oceans Conference and at the 3rd International Symposium on Fisheries Crime attended by more than 230 participants from 57 countries. The Office is working with Governments to address fisheries crime-related money-laundering, corruption and economic crimes and also to help detect transnational organized fisheries crime.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Poaching endangered species, trafficking in wildlife products, destruction of forests for illegal timber are all a threat to sustainable development. The Office's work to combat wildlife and forest crime is contributing to the achievement of goals 14 and 15. We need to protect our ecosystems by targeting environmental crimes on land and at sea if these goals are to be achieved.

Goal 14 is concerned with conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. It calls for an end to illegal and unreported fishing, and destructive fishing practices.

Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss are the aims of Sustainable Development Goal 15.

If wildlife crime is not investigated or not successfully prosecuted due to insufficient evidence, criminals will continue to engage in poaching and wildlife trafficking. This affects local communities through increasing crime and creating social instability, while decreasing opportunities for sustainable use of wildlife such as tourism and disrupting natural ecosystems.

By improving capacity to tackle wildlife crime, the Office has contributed to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of collective natural resources.

UNODC's World WISE database gathers and analyses information on wildlife seizures which will help to monitor target 15.7 - to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

UNODC is one of the partners in a global campaign to raise awareness of the illegal trade in wildlife, led by the UN Environment Programme, with the UN Development Programme and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The campaign which encourages people to be aware of wildlife crime and change their behaviour, has reached nearly 4.5 million people and 11,500 people have signed the zero tolerance pledge.

In its work to strengthen States' capacity to confront threats from transnational organized crime and trafficking, UNODC also contributes to achieving goal 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions.

Helping countries tackle wildlife and forest crime

UNODC has supported States to take action to adopt appropriate national legislation to effectively investigate, prosecute and punish wildlife crime offenders, including dealing with money-laundering and confiscate assets derived from criminal enterprises.

Lao PDR is one of four countries which has introduced stronger penalties for wildlife crime. Through the Environmental Crime Police it has conducted its first investigation of a wildlife trafficking case involving rhino horns smuggled from Africa, following a seizure in October 2017.

In Myanmar, the Forestry Police are investigating the rampant illegal trade of elephant skins, and through the skills learnt from UNODC training courses, they have identified and arrested key offenders.

UNODC has been involved in efforts to strengthen international cooperation between African and Asian countries of origin, transit and destination for CITES contraband - through a series of inter-regional and regional events.

In Eastern and Southern Africa the programme is working to build corruption risk management capacity in wildlife management and enforcement authorities.

UNODC has developed Rapid Reference Guides for Wildlife and Forest Crime Prosecutors and Investigators, initially piloted in Kenya, which have proven to be a valuable tool for judiciary officials, civil society organizations and wildlife authorities. The guides are being rolled out in Botswana, Tanzania and Uganda. 450 officials have been trained in Tanzania.

The Office has supported wildlife authorities in Botswana, Kenya and Tanzania to prevent corruption. Risk assessments were completed for the Tanzanian Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA), Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks.

Risk mitigation strategies were developed in Botswana and the Kenya Wildlife Service has developed a Corruption Prevention Policy and Code of Conduct, has reviewed audit systems, and is working with an expert on improving the procurement and supply chain systems.

UNODC has also been helping with wildlife forensics capacity building. Based on a needs assessment, equipment and infrastructure were provided to laboratories in Botswana, Gabon, Malawi and Zambia. This will help with improving the dedicated forensic analysis processes, allowing separation from standard research equipment. In Malawi, equipment was purchased for the collection and storage of wildlife DNA evidence and to undertake toxicological testing.

22 laboratory technicians were trained in Botswana, Gabon and Zambia.

100 law enforcement officials and members of the judiciary including investigators, prosecutors and judges from across target African countries were trained.

The African Wildlife Forensics Network was launched in the margins of the Society for Wildlife Forensic Science Conference held in

Helping to protect children and adolescents from being exploited on the island of Marajó in Brazil

The island of Marajó in Brazil has the lowest level of human development in Brazil. A parliamentary inquiry commission in 2014 found that the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on the island of Marajó is the worst in the country, with indigenous children and children from riverside communities targeted for exploitation. The best-known trafficking routes are those of the river ferries, which 'transport' children from one municipality to another across the islands' many waterways, and to the state capital Belém, as well as to other states. Many of the victims are traf-

ficked for sexual exploitation but the region also has a high concentration of children being trafficked for forced labour in the fishing and tourism industry, as well as for domestic servitude.

UNODC's GLO.ACT programme has worked with the Brazilian authorities to train 145 local professionals belonging to the Child and Adolescent Protection Network on Marajó to be able to identify, prevent, assist and support child and adolescent victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.



On the island of Marajó, indigenous children and children from riverside communities are targeted for exploitation.

Photo: Eduardo Fonseca Arraes

Giving a voice to victims of human trafficking: the Wamama Chronicles

'Wamama' means women in the Tumbuka language. The Wamama Chronicles tell the stories of women who have been subjected to various forms of abuse by traffickers and smugglers after leaving Malawi for a better life in South Africa.

Compiled by Fula Africa, a community-based organization working on human trafficking and migrant

smuggling in the region, and supported by UNODC, the Wamama Chronicles give a voice to trafficking victims and vulnerable migrants.

The book, launched in December 2017, also serves as an awareness-raising tool, not only for the public but also for law enforcement and other agencies with a statutory duty to protect vulnerable migrants.

Edinburgh and a broader strategy for the future of wildlife forensics in Africa beyond the current project was endorsed.

eLearning

434 law enforcement officials investigating wildlife and forest crimes in Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Viet Nam, as well as officers in Bolivia have benefited from online training courses via the Global eLearning programme.

Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

Human trafficking is a ruthless crime which mercilessly exploits millions of vulnerable women, children and men worldwide. People are robbed of their dignity and exploited by human traffickers who use force, fraud and deception and generate enormous illicit profits in the process. Smuggled migrants are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, as profit-seeking criminals take advantage of the large number of people willing to take risks in search of a better life. Virtually every country in the world is affected by human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, either as a country of origin, transit or destination.

UNODC supports the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons adopted by the UN General Assembly.

The Office continued to collaborate with other UN entities through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking (ICAT) to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to preventing and combating human trafficking. In addition, the Office was active in the Global Migration Group.

In 2017 UNODC participated in the 6th high-level thematic session on smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery which was held in Vienna in September. UNODC also contributed to other thematic sessions on migrants' human rights, drivers of migration, international cooperation, contributions of migrants and labour mobility held in New York and in Geneva as part of the multilateral discussions on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

One area of growing concern is the trafficking of people in conflict situations and the Office contributed to the UN Secretary-General's report pursuant to Security Council resolution 2331 and was actively involved in the process that led to the adoption of resolution 2388.

The Trafficking in Persons protocol now has 173 parties.

98 new cases from 27 jurisdictions were added to the UNODC Human Trafficking Case Law Database which now has 1,478 cases from 102 jurisdictions. In addition, a case digest based on 135 cases from 31 jurisdictions and inspired by best practices from all over the world, on evidential issues in human trafficking cases was published to assist Member States providing practitioners with typical issues that arise in human trafficking cases.

400 practitioners, government officials and civil society representatives reached through technical assistance activities in more than 30 countries.

122 people increased their knowledge of human trafficking and migrant smuggling at a workshop in Brazil and a further 147 officials attended workshop on dealing with child and adolescent victims of trafficking and smuggling.

In its second year, the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT) successfully completed the last "gaps and needs assessments". The 13 reports contain a set of recommendations and suggestions for developing action plans for government authorities.

GLO.ACT delivered 22 activities in seven countries (Brazil, Colombia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, and South Africa) towards developing and/or strengthening national strategies and policies against human trafficking and migrant smuggling. In addition, legislation assessments, recommendations, and legal technical assistance were provided for supporting the development of draft laws or amendments to Egypt and Morocco.

108 officials including 18 women from the Anti-Narcotic Force, National Accountability Bureau and the police department in Pakistan were provided training in different aspects of combating trafficking and migrant smuggling.

An awareness raising campaign of information materials was distributed to more than 800 Government, law enforcement, NGO representatives and students in Pakistan.

More than 1,200 people saw various street theatre events on human trafficking awareness at different hot spots on the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border.

235 law enforcement and criminal justice officers in Viet Nam were trained to support the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the victims of human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and child sexual exploitation.

The Office worked with Mexican indigenous communities to prevent human trafficking and to detect risky behaviours of violence against women that could lead to human trafficking.

UNODC participated in the 73rd Annual General Meeting of the International Air Transportation Association in Mexico in June which has led to an ongoing partnership with this sector and the creation of specific awareness raising material within the overall Blue Heart Campaign against human trafficking. Cards featuring the hashtag #BeAwareOfTheSigns are being distributed through the airlines to staff working in the sector.

The campaign #AQUIESTOY against human trafficking was launched at a high profile event in July 2017 with the Mexican Interior Minister, the US Ambassador to Mexico and UNODC's Director of Treaty Affairs. The hashtag trended on Twitter and had more than 13 million interactions.

366 law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama were trained in prosecution of trafficking in people cases.

The Blue Heart Campaign was launched in October in El Salvador. Short videos about the campaign were shown on buses in the capital city San Salvador for a month reaching 30,000 people. A 20-minute film was also broadcast on regional buses around the time of the launch.

120+ police officers, judges and prosecutors attended specialized training for the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking crimes in Bolivia.

Launch of the #AQUIESTOY Campaign in Mexico in July 2017. Photo: UNODC Mexico.



Blue Heart Campaign in Mexico: #AQUIESTOY

There have been many initiatives in Mexico to raise awareness and prevent human trafficking with Government, NGOs and international organizations making efforts to portray the reality of human trafficking.

Several years ago, in 2010, Mexico became the first country to promote a national-led campaign framed by the Blue Heart and began implementing an ambitious programme to prevent the crime. Now, UNODC and the Mexican Government have partnered for a second time, with funds from INL's Merida Initiative, to prepare an in-depth prevention campaign focusing on reaching those most vulnerable to human trafficking: women, children and young people with internet access, returned migrants, people with disabilities, indigenous communities and people working in the tourist sector.

To create a solid campaign, UNODC and the Mexican Government first sought the active participation of more than 600 people across the country. Children, public officials, journalists, parents, teachers, communication experts, indigenous peoples, migrants, human rights advocates, were asked to consider how to prevent human trafficking through a modern, fresh campaign that has an impact.

From the consultation process there were two key findings. First, the public does not want to see violent images or pictures of people chained or beaten, women in high-heels, or explicit references to people being commercially traded. Second, people in Mexico have information about human trafficking but still can be confused about how to act against it.

So the campaign Blue Heart Mexico: #AQUIESTOY against human trafficking was created. #AQUIESTOY gives a voice to the victims of human trafficking and shows that this crime can be closer to home than we expect. It can be in our cities, neighborhoods, tourist spots or even in our work places. Accompanying the Blue Heart, the Campaign uses the figure of a balloon to point out places where human trafficking is happening or can happen. A balloon is a commonly used symbol to portray happiness, youth and freedom, but when it is tied to something or someone it loses its ability to fly and to move independently. The same happens to victims of human trafficking.

Most importantly, #AQUIESTOY is a call to action to society so that people act against human trafficking by reporting the crime, doing volunteer work, spreading information about the campaign, or making some other personal commitment. It promotes a telephone helpline 01800 number managed by the NGO Consejo Ciudadano and available 24 hours a day with specialists including lawyers, psychologists and social workers taking the calls.

Since it was launched #AQUIESTOY has received almost 1,000 calls and led to the rescue of 20 possible victims of human trafficking. Following promotion of the telephone helpline, the number of calls has gone up by 76 per cent.

The #AQUIESTOY campaign shows how the coordinated efforts of an international organization, an NGO and a national Government can make a positive impact on people's lives.

A special event aimed at children to alert them to the risks of being groomed for human trafficking on the internet was held in Peru with the participation of Peru's First Lady. The youth event sought to empower kids and families at risk of human trafficking via the internet and had the support of the private sector.

Eight departments in Colombia developed Action Plans against Trafficking in Persons with the support of UNODC. A practical guide was developed to help border control officials in Colombia better identify cases of trafficking among unaccompanied migrant children.

Workshops and trainings were held in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Somalia on investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons cases, while ensuring a victim-centred approach.

128 Criminal Justice Practitioners from Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe were trained in how to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate trafficking in persons cases.

185 law enforcement officers, immigration officers, social welfare officials and NGO's from Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland, Seychelles, Botswana; Angola, Namibia were trained on how to identify and collect data for trafficking in persons.

A regional network for trafficking in Southern Africa (SADCTIPNet) has been set up. Data can now be collected and stored on a regional database and all the countries in the network can identify, interview and upload cases of trafficking in persons. The relevant authorities in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe received equipment to help with data collection.

UNODC supported the Government of Malawi to develop the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons, which was launched in July 2017.

In Zimbabwe four provincial task forces were set up in partnership with UNODC, IOM and the Ministry of Home Affairs to facilitate a coordinated response to individual human trafficking cases and coordinate data collection in the national response to human trafficking.

62 traditional leaders in Kwazulu Natal Province in South Africa were trained to identify victims of trafficking and to better respond to their needs.

611 police students and officers in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger were trained in techniques to investigate trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants cases.

76 police officers and 35 magistrates were trained in Senegal on the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases.

Migrant smuggling

The Office continued promoting stronger regional cooperation along smuggling routes by offering opportunities for officials to identify and overcome common challenges in this regard. This included: bringing together judges and prosecutors from around the Mediterranean including from Libya, Egypt, Turkey Italy and Greece to enhance judicial cooperation in addressing migrant smuggling by sea; developing coordination capacity of the police forces in East Africa together with Interpol; and putting cooperation and financial investigations at the centre of anti-smuggling investigations and prosecution along the Balkan routes.

It also delivered three regional workshops, one to strengthen judicial cooperation to address migrant smuggling across the Mediterranean in Malta.

758 cases from 39 jurisdictions are now available on the Case Law Database on the Smuggling of Migrants which was launched in 2017.

In Mexico the Office is working in partnership with the International Organization on Migration (IOM) on a joint project to combat of migrant smuggling by sea.

In Southeast Asia, the online Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct is being updated to support Member States of the Bali Process. Currently, there are 23 countries participating and contributing their information to the system.

Illicit Manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms

The problems associated with firearms violence covers a wide spectrum of human security: ranging from high levels of individual physical insecurity (domestic violence and street, gang and criminal violence) with serious economic and social consequences, to large scale armed conflicts in which these arms enable widespread violence and account for the majority of deaths. The illicit trafficking and misuse of firearms is intrinsically linked to other forms of organized crime.

The problems associated with criminality and firearms are of such a complex nature, that curtailing them requires tailored interventions in terms prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes.

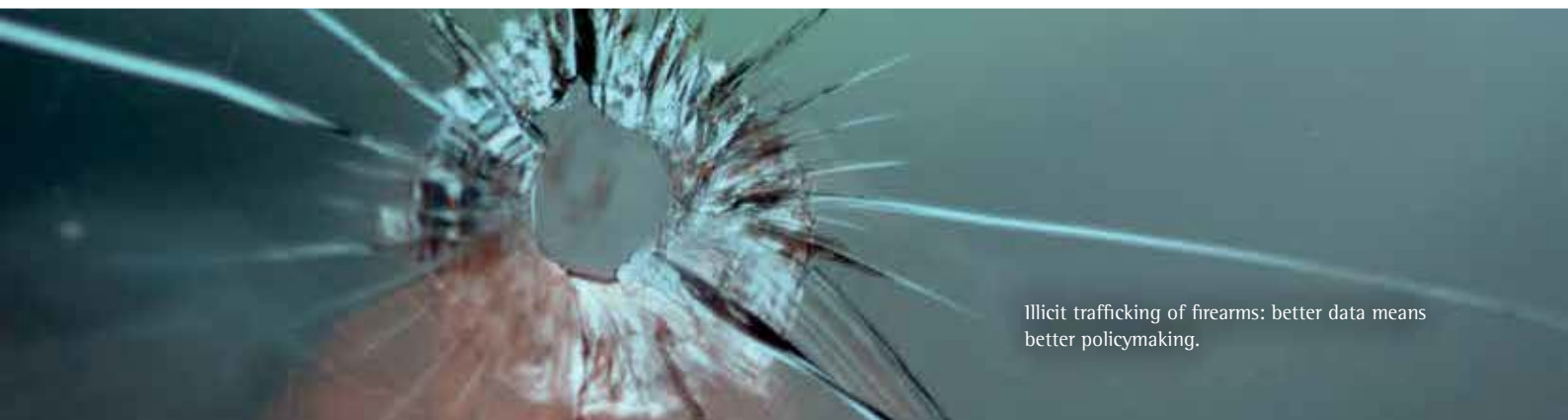
UNODC's Global Firearms Programme was created to assist states in building adequate criminal justice systems to effectively respond to the challenges posed by organized criminality specifically related to trafficking in firearms, its parts and components.

The Programme supports Member States in their efforts to prevent and combat illicit manufacturing, diversion and trafficking in firearms and ammunition, in line with the Firearms protocol of the Convention.

During 2017, the Global Firearms Programme was active in more than 40 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It directly reached more than 400 practitioners, policymakers and officials through various workshops and training.

Legislation assistance was provided to six countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Japan, Lebanon, Sri Lanka and Tunisia); and the programme worked with three countries (Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger) to develop new firearms legislation. It also gathered experts from Libya, Morocco and Tunisia to discuss firearms legislation in the Maghreb and neighbouring countries.

Three Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal) received technical support to enhance their capacity to collect, stockpile and dispose of seized and confiscated firearms. In Latin America, Bolivia and Panama received initial support to develop a firearms record keeping system and to design and implement national arms surrender campaigns.



Illicit trafficking of firearms: better data means better policymaking.

Working with Member States to monitor and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals target on arms flows

As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States agreed to "significantly reduce" arms flows and combat all forms of organized crime by 2030. But how does a country go about reducing the flow of arms? And how does it know that it has reduced the flow?

UNODC's Firearms Study of 2015 shed some light on worldwide trafficking flows and patterns but given its illicit nature, it is difficult to track flows and measure progress.

UNODC in collaboration with the UN Statistical Commission, and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), proposed an indicator for measuring firearms flows so States would be able to see their progress against the Sustainable Development Goal target 16.4 to significantly reduce illicit [...] arms flows [...] and combat all forms of organized crime. Indicator 16.4.2 is based on the proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments.

UNODC began a consultation process to define a method for measuring this indicator. UNODC's data collection methodology has been shared with Member States and there have been extensive consultations with 100 experts from Governments, international organizations, research institutions, academia and NGOs from countries in Africa and Latin America, to refine the data collection and analysis method.

A pilot questionnaire which will be used to collect the data, has been launched in 40 countries. UNODC's questionnaire will help give a better understanding of

illicit arms trafficking and of its context and modalities. Apart from data on seized weapons, countries will be asked to provide information on the links to other crimes, what happened to the weapons and perpetrators after seizure, what were the origins and models of the weapons, among other details. A central element of the questionnaire is the information on the tracing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition where possible, to identify and track trans-regional trafficking routes.

To help those countries which do not collect comprehensive data on seized, found or surrendered weapons, the Office has provided training to improve their capacity in understanding and preventing illicit trade. This will also enable them to put in place a system that will ultimately support the fight against illicit trafficking.

Indicator 16.4.2 aims to measure the capacity and effectiveness of Member States to implement comprehensive arms control systems and to investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking cases, with a view to bring perpetrators to justice and dismantle the criminal networks and groups that are engaged in this business.

UNODC will continue to work with Member States and with partner organizations to continue to better understand illicit trafficking firearms flows. Although it is a challenging process, the premise is simple - better data means better policymaking.

More than 100 practitioners from ten countries in Africa (Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria) and two in the Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia) were trained in detecting, investigating and prosecuting arms trafficking and related crimes and in conducting international tracing requests.

Almost 100 participants from 26 African countries and 14 Latin American countries were trained on data collection and monitoring illicit arms trafficking flows, in line with indicator 16.4.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, two Balkan countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia) received tailored legislative and technical advice for the implementation of the import marking requirements under the Firearms Protocol and conducted a study visit to Austria's Proof House facility.

Money-laundering

Money-laundering, terrorist financing and illicit financial flows continue to pose a serious risk to global economies and human security. Combating money-laundering and taking the proceeds of crime from traffickers, organized crime groups and corrupt public officials is one of the most effective ways to stop criminals.

UNODC assists Member States to implement various anti-money-laundering and counter-finance of terrorism provisions contained in UN Convention against Transnational Organization Crime.

82 Member States and one jurisdiction received assistance reviewing or developing anti-money-laundering legislation and implementation, in Asia, Europe, Africa, South America, Central Asia and the Caribbean.

96 officials from Afghan agencies working on money-laundering (the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Reserve Bank, the National Security Directorate, the Attorney General's Office, the Afghan Border Police and Afghan Customs) were trained to detect, investigate and disrupt the smuggling of cash at airports and borders. 131 officers in Indonesia have been trained in investigating money-laundering, asset recovery and mutual legal assistance.

110 officials trained in preventing and combating cash smuggling from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, and as a result of UNODC's support, El Salvador reported the seizure of 500,000 USD cash.

280 participants from the Caribbean took online courses on counter money-laundering. Following the training seizures of around 2.3 million USD have been made by the authorities in Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda and St. Lucia.

Cybercrime

As cybercrime and cyberattacks can undermine sustainable development, the Global programme on cybercrime is helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by strengthening national capacities and international cooperation against cybercrime.

In 2017 the programme focussed on the Middle East and Northern Africa, Central America (El Salvador and Guatemala) and Southeast Asia, helping Member States to investigate and prosecute cybercrime more effectively and enabling Governments to better respond to it leading to greater deterrence.

The Office is also supporting an expert group who are conducting a comprehensive study of cybercrime with a view to strengthening existing laws and proposing new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

Results

Around 300 criminal justice practitioners from more than 20 countries in Southeast and Central Asia, Central America, Europe, Tunisia were trained on cybercrime risks and anti-cybercrime practices.

16,950 children and teachers of primary and secondary schools in El Salvador participated in awareness raising activities aimed at preventing cybercrime.

In 2017, a significant predatory paedophile was tracked down, arrested and convicted as a direct result of training coordinated by UNODC's cybercrime coordinator in Guatemala. This one result has safeguarded over 80 children in three countries.

Officials in South Asia managed to recover digital evidence against a bank fraud group, following UNODC's cybercrime training. The organized criminal group had stolen assets worth more than 10 million USD and moved the money from one country through four others in North America and southeast Asia. There have been confiscation proceedings and arrests in this ongoing case.

240 officials and experts from Government ministries, institutions and banks discussed the links between cybercrime and terrorism at an event in the Islamic Republic of Iran on 'Preventing and Combating Cyber Crime'.

CRIMJUST

The CRIMJUST project contributes to effectively fighting organized crime in general and drug trafficking in particular along the cocaine routes in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa, in line with international legal instruments and human rights.

1,579 people took part in 61 CRIMJUST capacity-building courses in 2017 which will help strengthen the capacities of law enforcement officials and the judiciary to detect, collect evidence, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate drug trafficking cases beyond national borders and enhance interregional cooperation between criminal justice institutions.

55 tons of drugs including 25 tons of cocaine were seized, 350 arrests were made, 20 clandestine laboratories were dismantled and three tons of precursor chemicals were seized as part of Operation Lionfish III.



SHERLOC provides information on over 1,800 individual cases such as the one about the “five-hours energy drink”.

How the SHERLOC platform can help consumers to stay safe and avoid counterfeit goods

UNODC's knowledge management platform SHERLOC – Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime, has been improved to help disseminate information more effectively related to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its three Protocols and the international drug control treaties.

The platform consists of five parts: databases with case law, legislation, strategies and treaties and a bibliography as well as a directory of the competent national authorities.

In 2017, SHERLOC had around 173,000 visitors. The top-10 user countries in 2017 were: the United States, India, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Philippines, Guatemala, Argentina and Austria.

It is used by criminal justice lawyers, governments, academics and students to identify legislative provisions, obtain information on competent national authorities, support the domestic policymaking process, and analyse case law as well as obtain information on countries' compliance with the Convention and its Protocols.

SHERLOC has grown to include information on 2,100 instances of legislation concerning national

laws and over 1,800 individual cases. For example the case about the “five-hours energy drink”, *US v. Shayota*. The case involved a large-scale conspiracy to produce and sell a counterfeit energy drink, produced in Mexico, in the United States. The company was authorized to distribute the product in Mexico but they decided to re-sell the original product, creating counterfeit packaging and infringing the copyright protecting the product. After a few years, the Shayotas and their co-conspirators began to manufacture and sell an entirely counterfeit product which was made in unsanitary facilities using untrained workers and unregulated ingredients. They sold millions of bottles of the counterfeit drinks in the United States. The case ended with convictions and prison sentences.

The case illustrates the high risks and impact counterfeit products, in particular food and drink, can have on the health of consumers who are not aware that what they are buying is not genuine.

Such case law can be useful to others investigating similar examples of counterfeiting or other kinds of transnational organized crime.

The United Nations
Standard Minimum Rules for
the Treatment of Prisoners
(the Nelson Mandela Rules)

JUSTICE

Boosting respect for the rule of law and human rights
by strengthening crime prevention and
building effective criminal justice systems

“We also support the application of UN standards and norms promoting comprehensive crime prevention strategies and effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems, with a focus on such challenges as violence against women and children.”

UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov
in his remarks at the special event to celebrate
the 20th anniversary of UNODC, 14 September 2017

Crime and violence impede human, social and economic development and disproportionately affect the poor and vulnerable. Crime flourishes where prevention measures are inadequate, justice is weak and lawlessness is rife. When countries cannot render justice – through robust criminal legislation, reliable and professional law enforcement, a fair judiciary and a humane prison system – criminals find opportunities to profit.



Weak criminal justice systems cannot effectively guarantee the rule of law, the principle whereby all people and institutions are subject and accountable to laws that are fairly applied and enforced in consistency with international human rights standards. Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice institutions bolsters the rule of law, enhances security for communities and helps to counter crime, terrorism and the trafficking of drugs, people, weapons and natural resources.

Effective, evidence-based crime prevention, strong rule of law and a solid criminal justice system can also enable business to prosper which can contribute to growth and development. An effective criminal justice system is recognized as essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. UNODC supports Member States to strengthen the effectiveness, fairness and accountability of their criminal justice institutions which is directly working towards Goal 16 - to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective and accountable institutions at all levels.

What UNODC does

UNODC assists Member States, particularly developing countries and countries emerging from conflict, in preventing, investigating and prosecuting crime

in an effective, fair and humane manner. UNODC conducts analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of crime prevention and criminal justice matters; normative work to assist Member States in the ratification and implementation of relevant international treaties and the development of domestic legislation; and operational work to enhance the capacity of Member States in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems.

The work of UNODC on crime prevention and criminal justice covers a wide variety of issues, such as the treatment of prisoners, access to justice and legal aid, non-custodial sanctions, crime prevention, justice for children, violence against women and children, support to victims, the independence of the judiciary and integrity of criminal justice personnel. The Office promotes a holistic, comprehensive and integrated approach in this regard, paying particular attention to the protection of vulnerable groups.

Results

Reinforcing the capacity of justice professionals

UNODC uses various methods to help Member States sustain capacity development. In 2017, UNODC increased the knowledge and skills of over 1,000 crim-

MANDATE

UNODC receives its mandate to address crime prevention and criminal justice reform from the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and from the Doha Declaration of the 13th UN Crime Congress.

The United Nations has developed more than 50 standards and norms in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice such as the “Nelson Mandela Rules” on the management of prison facilities and the treatment of prisoners, the “Bangkok Rules” on the treatment of women offenders, the

UN model strategies on the elimination of violence against children and on violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the “Tokyo Rules” on non-custodial measures and alternatives to conviction and punishment, and the 2002 Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (ECOSOC resolution 2002/13).

These standards and norms represent agreed benchmarks on a wide variety of issues and provide UNODC with a strong mandate to promote the rule of law and human rights globally.



Equipment and training provided by UNODC helped resolve a case and bring justice.
Photo: Yumi Kimura.

Justice for the family of the deceased

One night, the Police in Ganjah Punjab in Pakistan discovered the body of a young woman apparently killed by gunshot. However, they had trouble identifying the victim. They requested assistance from a nearby Crime Scene Unit (CSU) in Gujrat, which responded in a mobile crime-scene investigation unit provided by UNODC. The CSU collected and preserved DNA samples and fingerprints, and was able to identify the victim through a fingerprint match. They were also able to identify a suspect who was arrested for further investigation and later prosecuted. The equipment and training provided

by UNODC helped resolve the case and bring justice to the young woman's family.

Modern mobile crime scene investigation units are part of UNODC's support to assist police investigations in Pakistan. The units contain the necessary equipment to help police collect and preserve forensic evidence and are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The new unit possesses state of the art kits that cover a multitude of functions, including blood collection, finger printing, impressions, lifting pattern prints, trace evidence collection and analysing bullet trajectories.

inal justice practitioners, including more than 500 women, on a wide range of criminal justice issues.

In Mexico, the Office organized 14 training workshops with the State Attorney General Office on various topics related to the new accusatory system which benefitted 308 public officials.

UNODC has been supporting the implementation of the adversarial system in Panama through training for prosecutors, judges, public defenders, victims' defenders, judicial officers and others.

An initiative to increase the efficiency of judicial decisions in Cabo Verde leading to more rapid judicial decisions has trained 156 Magistrates, Police and Justice Officers, who use the Justice Information System.

Four forensic clinics became operational with six Palestinian doctors graduating from a four-year forensic medicine degree programme at the University of Jordan, under a fellowship programme supported by UNODC. A forensic science lab supported by UNODC, became operational processing around 100 cases per month ranging from drug analysis, examining documents and firearms evidence.

333 justice officials in West Africa were trained on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters to better prosecute transnational organized crime cases and master the use of a mutual legal assistance (MLA) writer tool to be more effective in drafting and responding to requests.

UNODC conducted research to assess the role and capacity of national prosecution services within Southeast Asia in Cambodia and Viet Nam, and training sessions have been delivered for prosecutors on cases of sexual abuse involving children and women.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The Office's work on violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice is contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 11

and 16. The Office supports Member States in their efforts to end all forms of violence against children through the promotion of rights-based justice for children approach.

The Office is advising Member States on the development and implementation of crime prevention strategies and action plans to help prevent children's involvement in crime, violence and victimization. This is contributing to goal 11 – make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable in particular the target on providing universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Sustainable Development Goal 5, the Office promotes a gender-sensitive approach to justice. It supports Member States to ensure the justice system works effectively with other systems including health, social, education and child protection to effectively prevent, respond and prohibit violence, and protect girls as well as to promote a gender-sensitive approach.

UNODC is also working in partnership with other UN entities agencies, regional organizations, international non-governmental organizations and relevant stakeholders in its work to increase coherent efforts to eliminate violence against children, towards Goal 17 – partnerships for the goals.

A concrete example of the partnership with UN entities is the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. This is where all major stakeholder groups come together to focus their words, actions and resources on ending violence against children and related target (16.2) – a unique public-private partnership for all actors to hold themselves accountable and work together to prevent and respond to violence against children. It includes governments, UN agencies, international organizations, civil society, faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, research practitioners, academics and children themselves.

UNODC is one of the core agencies behind the main publication of the Partnership INSPIRE Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, an evidence-based resource, together with amongst others WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

General Assembly Seventy-first session. High-Level Debate on Transnational Organized Crime (in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of Judge Giovanni Falcone). Photo: UN Photo/Manuel Elias.



Promoting the rule of law in Southeast Asia: UNODC Goodwill Ambassador, Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand

Since February 2017, Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol has been UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for the Rule of Law in Southeast Asia.

Her Royal Highness brings a wealth of experience and engagement on issues related to crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law to her role as UNODC Goodwill Ambassador. Her Royal Highness has served for a number of years in the Office of the Attorney General of Thailand. She also serves as the Chairperson of the Special Advisory Board of the Thailand Institute of Justice, an agency that aims to promote excellence in research and training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, domestically, regionally and internationally.

Appreciating the destabilizing effect of crime on communities and its impact on the most vulnerable in society,

HRH Princess Mahidol has been promoting efforts that improve the rule of law and provide for equitable justice for more than a decade. She has had a special interest in helping improve the lives of women caught up in the justice system, and has initiated programmes to support women prisoners in Thailand, and promoted the development of international rules to improve the treatment of women prisoners.

She contributed to the adoption of the "United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders" or the "Bangkok Rules" by the UN General Assembly, promoted alternatives to imprisonment and legal reforms, and established the Thailand Institute of Justice which has recently joined the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network.

Promoting the effective use of alternatives to imprisonment and pre-trial detention

UNODC also assists Member States in avoiding excessive use of imprisonment and pre-trial detention, addressing the root causes of prison overcrowding, dealing with challenges in prison management and ensuring proper treatment of prisoners. Non-custodial measures, such as bail, diversion from prosecution (e.g. restorative justice process such as victim-offender mediation) or conditional release can have a measurable impact on reducing the number of pre-trial detainees, and measures such as suspended sentences, probation, or community service orders can alleviate the overreliance on imprisonment that puts an enormous strain on governments.

Guided by the Tokyo Rules and the Bangkok Rules – the international standards and norms on non-custodial measures – UNODC develops technical guidance materials in order to help national criminal justice practitioners and other stakeholders implement the international standards. In 2017, UNODC continued the development of a publication titled “Treatment and Care for People with Drug Use Disorders in Contact with Criminal Justice System- Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment”, to assist Member States in providing treatment to people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system as an alternative to imprisonment.

UNODC also provides technical assistance to Member States in their efforts to use non-custodial measures. In Kenya, UNODC is implementing a multi-year project on Strengthening the Administration of Justice and Operationalising Alternatives to Imprisonment. In Bah-

rain, UNODC partnered with the national Judicial and Legal Studies Institute to build the capacity of judges, prosecutors and officers from the Ministry of Interior to implement the recently adopted law on alternatives measures and penalties.

Prison reform: fostering compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules

Many prisons fall below internationally agreed standards. This can undermine the ultimate purpose of a sentence of imprisonment of protecting society from crime, preventing re-offending while allowing rehabilitation and reintegration of the offender. UNODC supports national efforts to reduce the growing prison population and to improve prison conditions.

UNODC has produced guidance material on the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) – notably a checklist for internal inspection mechanisms in prisons on assessing compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules which was translated into Arabic, French, German, Russian and Spanish and widely disseminated through field offices and Member States.

Under its Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, 300 prison practitioners and policymakers from 29 countries benefitted from capacity building events and other technical advisory services aimed at fostering

Restorative justice in criminal matters

Restorative justice, as a flexible, responsive, participatory and problem-solving approach that can be complementary to the traditional criminal justice proceedings as well as its alternative, provides an opportunity to all stakeholders, including the victim, the offender, and other affected members of the community to take

part in addressing and repairing the harm caused by the crime. UNODC promotes the use of restorative justice in criminal matters and assists Member States in applying the *Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters* when developing restorative justice policies and programmes.

Ethics and values training in Panama.
Photo: UNODC Global Programme for the
Implementation of the Doha Declaration.



The Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

The Doha Declaration, adopted at the 13th United Nations Crime Congress held in 2015, calls for the integration of crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider agenda of the United Nations. At its centre is the understanding that the rule of law and sustainable development are interrelated and mutually reinforcing.

UNODC is putting the Doha Declaration into action, with the financial support of the State of Qatar, through an ambitious Global Programme aimed at helping countries achieve a positive and sustainable impact on crime prevention, criminal justice, corruption prevention, and the rule of law. The four-year initiative has four inter-related components: Education for Justice, Judicial Integrity, Prisoner Rehabilitation, and Crime Prevention through Sports.

Education for Justice: supporting the integration of crime prevention and the rule of law into all levels of education.

Judicial Integrity: building resilient, reliable and transparent institutions: Strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system.

Prisoner Rehabilitation: ensuring fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems: fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners to provide a second chance in life.

Crime Prevention through Sports: preventing youth crime through sports-based programmes and life skills training.

Results

More than 1,000 primary and secondary school teachers, university professors, education specialists as well as students from 73 countries benefitted from expert group meetings, conference, workshops and training programmes as part of the E4J initiative.

Seven countries assisted with the development and teaching of rule of law related content.

300 prison experts, specialists and policymakers from 29 countries benefitted from technical advice in prisoner rehabilitation from UNODC.

Nine countries assisted in the development of business plans for the establishment or enhancement of effective prisoner-rehabilitation programmes.

800 young people took part in the Line Up, Live Up training on crime prevention through sports and 146 sports coaches from Brazil, Kyrgyzstan and South Africa were trained.

a rehabilitative approach to prison management. The Office also supported nine countries (Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Zambia) in the development of business plans for the establishment of prison-based rehabilitation programmes to improve the prospects for social reintegration of prisoners.

UNODC supported South-South cooperation between Algeria and Libya on prison management. The Prison Administration in Algeria helped to assess and develop comprehensive prison reform for Libya. 13 participants took part in a two-month training programme on prison management at the Libyan Penitentiary Training School as part of the work.

The Office supported the refurbishment of the Roumieh prison in Lebanon, including a wing for 140 mentally-ill prisoners. In the same prison, 2,600 health kits were distributed, including to all 430 children upon their arrival. 40 young adults have been involved in a programme focusing on disengagement from violent extremism, and 3,500 prisoners are now benefiting from better nutrition due to refurbishment of kitchen and staff training.

In Bolivia, UNODC provided technical assistance and support to the reform process of the penitentiary system, following international standards and focusing primarily on the special needs of vulnerable populations, such as women prisoners.

In Southern Africa, five correctional facilities were refurbished to improve prison conditions for inmates in Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, focusing on improving health care facilities for prisoners.

The Office has supported prison reforms in Nigeria to reduce overcrowding, through supporting improved administration and providing training manuals on human rights and prison management.

18 senior prison officers in Cabo Verde were trained in prison leadership.

77 prison officials in Myanmar were trained by UNODC in coordination with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute on relevant international standards and norms, to improve prison management in the country.

Rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners

UNODC assists Member States with the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners by providing advisory services and technical support for rehabilitation programmes in prisons.

UNODC supported two prisons in Kyrgyzstan and two prisons in Tajikistan to develop income-generating activities including shoe production, metal works and a bakery to help with the social reintegration of prisoners after release.

In Bolivia, UNODC rehabilitation initiatives concluded with the organization of a fair to market products made by prisoners, especially women. The event included a fashion show with pieces in alpaca wool made by women imprisoned in the centres of Obrajes and Miraflores, publicizing their work, which is commendably supported by local NGOs.

Justice for children: ensuring children's rights are protected

Children in contact with the justice system and those deprived of their liberty are often not given the protection they are entitled to under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international instruments.

In some countries children are charged and sentenced for minor offences, sometimes they are treated as adults during trial and sentencing, the age of criminal responsibility is lower than the minimum age established by the Convention and death sentences and corporal punishment are still handed down to children, in breach of international obligations.

Children are being recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups, with many facing extreme violations of their rights. They can be subject to violence and may be forced to commit criminal offences, including acts of terrorism. They often face secondary victimization when in contact with the justice system and during reintegration.

Prison reform. Skills training and prisoner rehabilitation at Panama's 'Centro Femenino de Rehabilitación Cecilia Orillac de Chiari' (CEFERE).
Photo: UNODC.



Art with a heart in Panama

The lack of effective reintegration programmes for prisoners is one of the weaknesses of the prison system in Panama. In response to that, the Ministry of Government and the Prison System, supported by the UNODC Prison Reform Team, developed the IntegrArte (Integration + Art) commercial brand, with a view to helping the prisoners with rehabilitation and reintegration through the production and marketing of high quality and competitive hand-made products.

The IntegrArte Collection is being sold in some of the most important retail shops in Panama, and in 2017 the brand established its own sales locations. All the products in the collection are manufactured in five prison centres including the female prison. During the year the IntegrArte Collection was shown at Panama

Fashion Week and also at the European Development Days in Brussels, Belgium.

Around 100 prisoners have taken part in the programme and its impact is exemplified by the testimony from one of the former prisoners who is now working at the newly established shops. She said that the programme had allowed her to grow as a human being and acquire new skills to help her after leaving prison.

UNODC supported the establishment of the new Penitentiary Training Academy by providing equipment and furnishing it and supported strengthening the University Annex of the Female Prison Centre. The Academy also offers welding workshops and has two computer rooms.



Derrick, a former prisoner, is working to set up an NGO to support ex-prisoners to reintegrate into society.

Rehabilitating offenders: building a peaceful and more inclusive society

Across the world, most prisoners still lack the opportunity to learn or work. Even in high-income countries, prison systems struggle with providing education, vocational training and work on a scale that would be required to benefit the prison population at large. Among the 640,000 person prison population in the European Union (EU), there is a significant proportion of low-skilled individuals, and less than a quarter of prisoners participate in education and training in most EU countries. In lower income countries, the extent of prisoners' involvement in constructive activities is often much smaller.

There is, however, a growing recognition of the importance of rehabilitation programmes in prisons and strong political will to enhance such programmes across the globe. Member States reaffirmed the commitment to implement and enhance policies for prisoners that focus on education, work, medical care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism in the Doha Declaration.

Many prison administrations are committed to offering rehabilitation programmes to prisoners in their custody but they often face common obstacles when it comes to implementation, such as limited space, financial and human resources constraints as well as prison overcrowding. UNODC has gathered good practices and organizational models from various countries in a Roadmap which helps prison administrations to overcome those challenges. It also contains checklists with the steps to be

taken to initiate educational, vocational training and work programmes in prisons.

As part of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC is working to assist Member States in translating the Roadmap's recommendations into practice. The importance of doing so is also backed up by the personal accounts of individuals who have experienced imprisonment.

For example, Derrick – an exonerated former prisoner from Zambia – shared his experience in prison. He faced harsh conditions with overcrowding, insufficient food, and poor water and sanitation standards. On top of this there were insufficient rehabilitation opportunities, such as education and skills training, together with a lack of any post-release support and the strong stigma attached to being a former prisoner, meaning that life upon release is difficult and there are high levels of recidivism.

Drawing from what he witnessed while imprisoned, Derrick is now working to set up an NGO so that he can help others to break the cycle of recidivism by identifying the immediate and long-term needs of ex-prisoners and giving them the support they need to successfully reintegrate into society. In his discussion, he offers a first-hand voice as to why it is important to create prison-based rehabilitation programmes, and the positive and sustainable impact such programmes have over prisoners, their families and their communities as well as on society at large.



UNODC trained over 120 judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and social workers in 2017. Photo: UNODC.

Helping to reintegrate children lured into terrorist groups

Thirteen year old Idrissa lived in a small village in Niger, around 80 kilometres from Diffa. He left school when he was 10, to help with his family's business. They sold smoked fish at the local market. He carried cases, cleaned and encouraged villagers to buy at his mother's stand. In 2015, the region around his village was threatened by Boko Haram's attacks in Diffa and Bosso. The local economy was badly affected by the ongoing hostilities between the terrorist groups and the Multi-National Joint Task Force and numerous markets were closed down. Idrissa's family found it harder and harder to put food on the table. At that time, Idrissa joined Boko Haram.

He remained with the group for about five months. He cooked and cleaned for them and had to carry heavy loads and ammunition. He was treated as a slave, beaten and threatened. He saw many of his friends die. One day, he had an opportunity to run away, took a chance, and managed to return to his family. His neighbours, however, had noticed that he had not been at home for a prolonged period. He was reported to the police, and arrested by the military forces.

After spending over 10 months in police custody in Diffa, in an overcrowded cell with adult men, he

was transferred to a detention centre in the capital, Niamey. There, he was separated from adult prisoners and sent to the juvenile wing where he remained for another year. Around 80 children were being held there on terrorism-related charges.

UNODC was part of a coordinated UN advocacy effort to free the children from detention. The national government signed a protocol recognizing these children as victims. Then they were released to various Orientation and Transit Centres, managed by the Ministry of Promotion of Women and Child Protection, with the support of UNICEF. There, the children received psychosocial support, before being reunited with their families.

To support the children's reintegration, and in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, UNODC trained over 120 judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and social workers in 2017. "Through the UNODC training, I could learn effective communication techniques, adapted to the needs of these children. These methods have helped me in my role by improving my understanding of their journey as victims. I now use these strategies in my daily contacts with the children," reported one of the psychologists.

UNODC supports Member States in preventing and responding to violence against children. Ending violence against children is not just one of the targets but also a catalyst for other Sustainable Development Goals and essential for development.

UNODC works in three areas dealing with the treatment of children in conflict with the law – restorative justice and strengthening justice systems; treatment of children recruited and associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups; and providing effective responses when child victims and child witnesses of crime are in contact with the justice system.

UNODC is working jointly with the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, a unique public-private partnership involving governments, UN entities, international organizations, civil society, faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, academics and children themselves. The partnership aims to strengthen the movement for ending violence against children globally. UNODC is one of the core agencies behind the publication: *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children*, an evidence-based resource and its Implementation Handbook.

287 justice and child protection professionals, including defence lawyers have been trained in the appropriate treatment of child victims of violence, recruitment and trafficking in Niger and in methods of preventing and responding to violence against children in Colombia.

In Niger, more than 90 children deprived of liberty on the grounds of terrorism-related offences were released during the year and handed over to the child protection system to start a process of reintegration.

In Jamaica, UNODC is working in partnership with national counterparts to strengthen the juvenile justice system and support the Government in tackling violence against children.

A training manual for prosecutors and judges on prosecuting child sexual exploitation has been produced by UNODC together with government counterparts in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Consultation workshops to support the drafting process of key laws, including the Penal Codes, Criminal Procedure Codes, and others relevant to combating travelling child sex offences, were also conducted in these countries.

UNODC has published a *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System* in Arabic, English and French.

Promoting gender-sensitive justice systems to end discrimination and violence against women

UNODC supports Member States to address the specific needs of women in the criminal justice system, both as victims and offenders. These efforts contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 5 on gender equality and 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, focusing on the firm commitment of Member States to ensure that no one is left behind.

The Office, working closely with UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP and WHO, promotes a gender-sensitive and comprehensive approach, inclusive of other systems such as health, social, education and child protection, to effectively prevent, respond and prohibit violence and provide essential services to women and girls subject to violence. Under a new UN joint global programme, UNODC is working closely with these UN partners to support 10 pilot countries in the implementation of a comprehensive package of essential police, justice, health and social services.

UNODC's publication "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women" gives countries comprehensive guidance on how to improve the response of their criminal justice system to violence against women; while the UNODC Handbook and Resource Book for Trainers on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women assist prosecutors in their duty to uphold the rule of law, firmly protecting human rights and serving their community with impartiality and fairness in cases involving violence against women and girls.

Other toolkits which UNODC has produced include gender components and highlight gender relevant issues in criminal justice work. In 2017, UNODC, UN Women, UNDP and OHCHR launched a *Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming*, which provides a comprehensive framework to support



Football tournament, organized for the children and the youth at Rounmieh prison. Photo: Middle East and North Africa office.

Behind bars in Lebanon: towards disengagement from violent extremism

Muttaham Irhabi*, a 16-year old Lebanese child, was committed to the Rounmieh prison in Beirut, Lebanon, in September 2015 following his conviction for terrorism-related charges. Upon his arrival, Muttaham was reluctant – he wanted to be grouped with other 'islamists', would not talk to women staff or cut his hair, and refused to watch television or listen to music like the other children in detention.

Through various UNODC-supported rehabilitation programmes and services at Rounmieh, which include vocational activities and psycho-social support, Muttaham's behaviour slowly, but noticeably, started to change. He first became very interested in and dedicated to his computer classes and barber training. Gradually, his overall behaviour changed. He started to take more care of his appearance, such as putting gel in his hair, and participated more and more in social and entertainment activities with the other children. A further – rather big – change in attitude was that he started to talk and to

engage with female social workers and psychologists. A recent highlight of Muttaham's progress in disengaging from violent extremism while in detention, was his participation in a football tournament, organized for the children and the youth at the Rounmieh prison. Not only was he the captain of his team, but he played the final match in shorts and celebrated, danced and took pictures with boys and girls at the end of the tournament, and he even asked to be tagged in pictures on Facebook.

Muttaham's story is only one of many stories of children detained on charges of terrorism and violent extremism. For the past two years in Lebanon, UNODC has supported a new rehabilitation approach through which these children are accessing the same programmes as other children in conflict with the law and thus trying to integrate them children instead of isolating them.

*The name has been changed to protect his privacy.



UNODC celebrated the achievements of its Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme for Juveniles in Conflict with the Law in a conference called 'My Right to a Second Chance'. At the conference, Mohamed*, together with three other boys was awarded.

Life after prison: 'sewing' the seeds for success

Mohamed Khamis*, a 23-year old Egyptian, is the proud owner of a small tailor shop where he has been working with his mother and brother for almost five years. His career started when he was detained at El Marg at the age of 15 for stealing. Mohamed, an outgoing and cheerful child, enthusiastically participated in the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes that have been set up and supported by UNODC at this detention centre for young male offenders while he was there for his three-year sentence. He attended literacy classes, for which he obtained a certificate and later learned sewing in one of the vocational workshops offered under the programme. It was because of his mother that he wanted to learn to sew. She worked as a seam-

stress in a factory far away from home. On his release Mohamed received a sewing machine as part of the UNODC reintegration programme at El Marg to enable him to earn money after his release. Five years later, his family business is up and running. His services quickly became well known in his village and he was able to buy two additional machines, therefore expanding his business. He has now decided to help other children who have been in detention by offering jobs in his tailor shop. This programme was part of the assistance provided by UNODC to support juvenile justice reform in Egypt started in 2003.

*The name has been changed to maintain his anonymity.

UNODC trained 3,498 police and emergency call operators in responding to gender-based violence in Mexico.
Photo: artistic installation to commemorate femicidal violence.
UN Women/Dzilam Mendez.



Focus on gender: practical support to tackle violence against women

In the context of combating violence against women, UNODC has provided equipment and assistance to three forensic clinics in Egypt to improve their ability to collect evidence in cases of violence against women. The clinics in Alexandria, Cairo and Mansoura will now be able to offer a protective environment for women and children who have been subject to violence.

UNODC developed a Prosecutors Procedural Manual on handling cases of violence against women and a victim's advocate manual to enhance the capacity of the Complaint Offices' staff to offer support to women victims of violence in Egypt.

UNODC also helped raise awareness about a 24/7 hotline for women and children subject to violence and supported the running of the hotline.

In addition, a data management system was put in place in the Office of the Egyptian Prosecutor General to monitor the handling of criminal cases, including cases of violence against women, at all stages of the judicial procedure.

In Viet Nam 58 per cent of married women have suffered domestic violence, according to a national study.

Most victims report inadequate legal support and face stigma and discrimination in the criminal justice system. UNODC has been working with both women and men, together with UN Women, UNFPA and WHO on a joint programme of essential services to respond to gender-based violence in the country.

3,498 police and emergency call operators were trained in responding to gender-based violence in Mexico. A series of practical manuals along with training videos about femicide, domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking have been developed.

Some countries lack laws that criminalize violence against women or fail to implement them. The Office helped to review the draft penal code for Somalia and Sexual Offences Bill for Somaliland and South-Central Somalia. The Office also supported the National Police Service (NPS) in Kenya to develop its Gender Policy.

90 Criminal Justice practitioners in Namibia increased their knowledge of human-rights based and victim-centred investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence crimes and how to support victims.

the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 5, 16 and other relevant international commitments. This new tool complements specialized UNODC tools, such as the *Handbook and Training Curriculum on Women and Imprisonment* and the *Information Note and eLearning course on Alternatives to Imprisonment for Women Offenders*.

To promote gender-sensitive criminal justice responses in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC convened a subregional workshop on the implementation of the Bangkok Rules, which was attended by representatives of the prison services of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama, and civil society organizations from Guatemala. During the workshop, a set of recommendations on actions to address the specific needs and challenges faced by women prisoners was adopted.

Crime prevention focusing on youth

Reducing crime and victimization and promoting peaceful societies in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires an analysis of factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of people becoming perpetrators or victims of crime and violence. Understanding both risk and protective factors will facilitate the development of evidence-based, effective crime prevention strategies.

UNODC's tools on crime prevention help States to develop strategies, policies and programmes in the areas of crime prevention. In 2017, steps towards national crime prevention strategies were supported by the Office in Ethiopia and Myanmar, whereas local crime prevention strategies and action plans were developed in Kyrgyzstan, with Mexico and Colombia starting preparations for local safety audits to develop targeted crime prevention interventions.

More than 35,000 people across Central Asia benefited from crime prevention programmes in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan which tackled crime and drug use problems.

Education and training are key for youth crime prevention. Besides classroom-based education programmes, sport and physical education offer useful vehicles to enhance personal and social skills and

increase knowledge amongst youth, including at-risk youth in marginalized communities. Sport appeals to the interest of young people and encourages their engagement, therefore creating learning opportunities. With this in mind, and building on the positive impact that sport has on promoting tolerance, respect and health, UNODC within the framework of its Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, developed a sport-based life skills training programme for youth crime and drug use prevention called Line Up, Live Up, that is being piloted in Brazil, South Africa and Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan). Line Up Live Up aims to strengthen resilience of youth aged 13 to 18 and reduce their engagement in risky, anti-social behaviour by focusing on: a) a set of six key life skills; b) enhancing knowledge on the consequence of crime, violence and drug use; and c) young people's attitudes and how they are affected by their normative beliefs. The training materials for the Line Up, Live Up curriculum are now available in Arabic, English, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

In 2017, 146 sports coaches were trained in Brazil, Kyrgyzstan and South Africa in the delivery of the Line Up, Live Up life skill training methodology and subsequently trained approximately 800 youth.

Education for Justice

The Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, another component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, is focussed on the development of teaching tools and materials on the rule of law for primary, secondary and tertiary educational levels, including a teacher's guide, tool kit and related teaching aids, various online and non-electronic games, a Model UN guide, and university teaching modules.

A book for children "The Online Zoo" developed by the Internet Service Providers Austria (ISPA) and co-funded by the European Commission, already available in Arabic, English and German has now been translated with support from UNODC into French, Russian and Spanish. The book teaches children about safe and responsible use of the internet.

30 students from the secondary schools in Indonesia took part in a Hackathon competition in a joint



#LineUpLiveUp in Brazil.
Photo: UNODC Doha Declaration
Global Programme.

Line Up, Live Up – life skills for youth through sports. Youth Dialogue in Brasilia

As part of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, and UNODC's use of sports as a tool for peace, the organization is also rolling out an initiative which provides life skills training programmes to build resilience of at-risk youth and reduce anti-social behaviour. The initiative was initially piloted in Brazil, South Africa and Kyrgyzstan and will be rolled out in countries in Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East and South America. It aims to promote sports and related activities to prevent crime and strengthen the life skills of youth by enhancing knowledge of the consequences of risky behaviour.

One component of this initiative was a Youth Dialogue event held in Brasilia, which brought together 20 adolescents between the ages of 11 to 17 from Olympic Centres that serve under-privileged communities. The group discussed how sports influence their lives and how UNODC can ultimately use this as a vehicle to build resilience of at-risk youth and prevent them from engaging in violence, crime and drug use.

The Youth Dialogue gave participants the opportunity to share opinions and personal experiences and discuss how sport offers them a way to lead healthier and safer lives. The transformative role of sport in the life of chil-

dren and adolescents was highlighted, and specifically its capacity to encourage the pursuit of life goals and the development of social skills.

The young people also highlighted how taking part in sports can break down social stereotypes and prejudices. One participant, Laura, age 11, said that society would be more attractive if people were open to changing their views. As an indoor football player in the area of Brazlândia, Laura is astutely aware of gender bias: "There is still a lot of prejudice against women in football, but the opportunities we get to play in our centre helps to bring change." Participants also emphasized the importance of self-awareness and of the ability to ask for help to identify and move away from bad influences.

UNODC is committed to assisting Member States use the power of sport to prevent youth violence and crime in a number of ways. The development of an evidence-informed training programme – Line Up Live Up – ultimately helps sports coaches to incorporate skills training in their day-to-day activities. The feedback received during the Youth Dialogue and other consultations with stakeholders has been used to further fine-tune the initiative.

initiative between UNODC and the Ministry of Education and Culture. Education materials on crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law were distributed at the event in October 2017. First place in the competition was awarded to a team who devised a game application on anti-corruption. Second place went to a team with games on several justice values and third place was awarded to the team which developed a game on wildlife crime.

Police reform: upholding integrity, accountability and human rights

The police are entrusted with maintaining law and order, preventing crime and protecting people's security and upholding the rule of law.

Over 40 law enforcement officials from seven countries (Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar and the UAE) and the police cooperation organization of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, GCCPOL, participated in a regional training workshop on the conduct of law enforcement officials in maintaining order and responding to crime in the Middle East and North African Countries (MENA).

UNODC has supported police reform in Kenya by helping to establish effective and efficient institutional structures and enhancing professionalism, integrity and accountability as well as strengthening operational preparedness. A survey showed that public confidence in the police had increased as a result of the reforms.

In Somalia, UNODC developed 35 training modules for new police recruits. The Basic Recruit Curriculum developed by the Office is being used with the Somali Police Force. The curriculum has been translated into Somali and 28 Somali Police Officers have been trained to use it.

In Jamaica, UNODC, together with OHCHR, supported the Jamaican independent commission of investigation (INDECOM) in organizing a regional conference on the use of force and firearms which was based on the joint UNODC/OHCHR resource book on this subject.

Building capacity to combat maritime crime: making the seas safer

Maritime crime poses a serious threat to the safety of seafarers, international trade and regional stability. As over 90 per cent of global trade is carried out by sea, the economic effects of maritime crime can be crippling.

UNODC has supported Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean Member States as well those in the Pacific Ocean and the Horn of Africa to prevent and prosecute maritime crimes within a sound rule of law framework.

A first training on Visit- Board- Search and Seizure was successfully carried out in the Seychelles. Maritime law enforcement advisors have been working with local entities to ensure they are better able to patrol and protect their waters.

UNODC has been facilitating Maritime Law enforcement dialogues in South East Asia.

A new hand-over of suspected Somali pirates to the Seychelles happened in November and the Indian Ocean team provided guidance and technical assistance to the prosecuting state.

Work has continued to increase maritime law enforcement capacity in Somalia and parts of Kenya through embedded maritime law enforcement advisors who have been working daily with local maritime law enforcement entities ensuring they are better suited to patrol and protect their waters. This has also resulted in maritime law enforcement officers spending more time at sea, especially the units based in Mogadishu and Bosasso. They have also developed their mariner, policing and radio communications skills.

The Office continued supporting regional states in the Gulf of Guinea in strengthening their legal frameworks in countering piracy and maritime crime more broadly. As part of the capacity building efforts in maritime law enforcement, UNODC has partnered with the EU EMSA Copernicus programme to provide satellite images which are being used by maritime law enforcement sea operations.



Promoting sport as a tool against youth crime and risky behavior: local kids playing on the new football field in Kulundu, Tajikistan.

Sport as a tool for peace across the Kyrgyz-Tajik Border

The 25,000 people living in the remote rural area of Kulundu, close to the border with Tajikistan, mostly earn their living through agriculture and cross-border trade. Labour migration to Russia and other countries is common and remittances are an important source of income for the community.

Life in Kulundu has its challenges. Conflicts over access to drinking and irrigation water and grazing pastures for cattle are a problem. There is inter-ethnic tension both between different ethnic groups within the community and across the border. Citizens of Kulundu are also concerned that there is a risk of radicalization that could lead to violence among the population.

Since 2014 UNODC has been engaged in Kulundu and other communities around the country to strengthen community policing and facilitate social partnerships to promote crime prevention and public safety. A new football field was constructed as a part of the implementation of a local crime prevention plan, which was developed by the local community with the active participation of local authorities, police, the local crime prevention centre and civil society. The crime prevention plan led to an investment worth over 70,000 USD from the local budget and external donors.

Based on various outreach initiatives, including a marathon, the Youth Centre in Kulundu, in partnership with local authorities, managed to attract funding worth 30,000 USD for the football field. UNODC, through its Doha Declaration Global Programme, contributed 10,000 USD and also provided the Youth Centre with balls, shirts and other sports items.

One of the initiators of this effort was Nurali Paziev, Head of the Youth Centre and also a Member of the local Council in the municipality. "Sports can play a key role in educating youth and keeping them away from crime and violence," said Paziev, "With these improved facilities, we hope to use sports to promote tolerance and respect and empower youth in our community."

On the day of the opening of the football field, a tournament was held with police officers and young people from various local villages, including from neighbouring Tajikistan.

In addition, Kyrgyzstan has been one of the pilot countries for the new sports-based life skills training curriculum – Line Up, Live Up.

The hope is that the young people in Kulundu can also use sport to enhance their life skills and resilience.

A Manual on Maritime Crime for Criminal Justice Practitioners was launched.

150 law enforcement experts in law of the sea from Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo were trained in how to establish the basis for proper prosecution of maritime crimes.

UNODC continues to implement projects aimed at improving physical conditions for those held in detention in relation to maritime crimes to ensure UN minimum standards are met.

eLearning

The Global eLearning Programme offers eLearning modules designed to address challenges and safeguard populations, especially the most vulnerable persons in line with the United Nations standards and norms and other relevant international instruments. The Programme supports the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular contributing to the achievement of goals 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17.

Courses are available through the UNODC Learning Management Platform on diverse human

security and health challenges such as wildlife crime, human trafficking, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence and also promoting justice, human rights and international cooperation. Courses are delivered across the world through an online and offline Learning Management Platform. The off-line platform is specifically designed to deliver capacity building in countries with limited internet connection.

The Office is working to maximize the use of eLearning by including eLearning as a standard component of training courses, developing new modules in different thematic areas, translating modules into multiple languages and expanding onto hand-held tablets and large screen mobile phones, as well as constantly improving the quality of the learning content and incorporating the latest advances in technology.

197 countries or territories are covered by the programme, with a total of 33,452 registered users. 36 per cent of registered users are female, which is higher than the typical law enforcement body representation.

Six new modules were added to the programme in 2017, resulting in a total of 350 modules available across 17 languages. The average post score test result was 88.9 per cent for all successfully completed courses, demonstrating excellent knowledge transfer.

The Zorbs. Education for Justice (E4J) initiative
E4J primary level, Mexico.
Photo: Doha Declaration Programme.



Photo: UNIS.

Promoting primary-level ethics education with *The Zorbs*

Teaching the principles of the rule of law to children and young people is not an easy task. Now, thanks to the E4J initiative, teaching tools and materials have been developed aimed at primary, secondary and tertiary educational levels, including a teachers' guide, tool kit and related teaching aids, various online as well as non-electronic games, a Model UN guide and university teaching modules.

Today, the world is home to some 1.8 billion children and youth aged 10 to 24. While each one of these are potential agents of change, in far too many cases they are victims of violence, both directly and indirectly.

To prevent, and tackle crime, corruption and terrorism, it is important to build resilience. Ensuring that this future generation is equipped with the values, skills and knowledge that will enable and empower them to be good citizens, promote justice and build peaceful societies is essential.

Working to achieve this, the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative is focussing on promoting and teaching values such as acceptance, fairness, integrity and respect. Educational materials and tools that are currently under development will contribute to building resilience among children, and equip them with skills such as conflict resolution, critical thinking, empathy and teamwork. These materials and tools will also contribute to supporting the

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goals 4, 5, 10 and 16.

One such tool is *The Zorbs*. This animated series tells the story of an imaginary planet and its inhabitants who overcome a range of challenges using the skills and core values promoted under E4J.

As part of the development process of *The Zorbs*, E4J has been working closely with teachers and children in different parts of the world to solicit their feedback. In Austria – home to the UNODC headquarters – the characters were introduced to children at a local primary school to gauge their thoughts; in India, a group of children were shown *The Zorbs* and the complementary online interactive Comic Creator that encourages children to build meaningful stories in an engaging and creative way; and in Mexico, an excited group of boys and girls were the latest set of children to meet Intella, Scooter, Sentimo and Signal: the four Zorbs characters.

As the principal of the primary school in Mexico City observed, the educational tools and resources provide students with knowledge about who they are as well as about the world they live in. "The characters help children realize that their actions, even the smallest ones, have consequences, and that sometimes our imperfections and weakness can be our greatest assets."

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CORRUPTION

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“Corruption has a catastrophic impact on societies; it stifles opportunities, denying vulnerable people access to infrastructure, and condemns them to lives of inequality and inequity.”

Statement of
UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov on
International Anti-Corruption Day, 9 December 2017

Corruption is an insidious plague that has a wide range of corrosive effects on societies. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life and allows organized crime, terrorism and other threats to human security to thrive. This devastating phenomenon is found in all countries—big and small, rich and poor—but it is in the developing world that its effects are most destructive.

Corruption disproportionately hurts the poor by diverting funds intended for development, undermining Governments’ ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice and discouraging foreign aid and investment. It is a key element in economic underperformance and a major obstacle to poverty alleviation and development.



What UNODC does

The Office supports States in improving legislation, sharing best practices, developing strategies to fight corruption effectively and strengthening integrity and accountability in the justice sector and public service.

UNODC works to increase support for the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption by various activities bringing together governments, private sector, civil society, academia, the media as well as technical assistance providers in the fight against corruption.

Given its global scope, corruption can only be fought through international cooperation. UNODC contributes to the UN-wide efforts and works in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement coordinated anti-corruption projects globally.

Since corruption is not only a crime itself but it enables other illegal activities, UNODC also seeks to bring anti-corruption efforts into others areas of its work such as countering terrorism, money-laundering,

drug trafficking, human trafficking and wildlife and environmental crime.

UNODC develops statistical indicators to provide benchmarks for countries' assessing and monitoring corruption and conducts research and analysis to increase knowledge and understanding of corruption issues and expand the evidence base for normative, policy and operational decisions.

Additionally, the World Bank and UNODC work together through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) in helping developing countries to recover stolen assets and in assisting developed countries – particularly those that host financial centres – to prevent illicit financial flows as well as to eliminate barriers to their return.

UNODC works with a number of international and regional organizations, including the Group of 20's (G-20) Anti-Corruption Working Group, UNDP, the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the United Nations Global Compact, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the United Nations Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO) on tackling corruption.

MANDATE

UNODC is the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the first and only global instrument designed to prevent and combat corruption. UNODC supports States in devising coherent responses to prevent and combat corruption in accordance with the Convention. UNODC also acts as the secretariat to the mechanism to review the implementation of the Convention through a unique peer review mechanism.

The Convention calls for measures to prevent and criminalize corruption, while also obliging States Parties to promote international cooperation, work together for the recovery of stolen assets and enhance technical assistance and information ex-

change. It addresses the public and private sectors, as well as civil society and provides all national, regional and multinational anti-corruption efforts with a single set of agreed-upon anti-corruption obligations and guidelines.

With a view to building an effective global regime against corruption, UNODC works to advance the ratification of the Convention, supports countries in implementing it and also through the review process, assists States in strengthening their legal, policy and institutional frameworks and operational capacities. The Office also urges businesses to comply with the Convention and supports civil society organizations that promote transparency and accountability.



Opening of the Conference of the States Parties.

Seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties (COSP) to the UN Convention against Corruption, Vienna, November 2017

"Corruption can strike anywhere ... It can deny people access to health services, schools and economic opportunities. It can deny them hope of a better future."

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in his written message to the Conference.

The Conference is held every two years to review implementation of the Convention and consider how States can better tackle corruption.

Over 1,600 participants from Member States, parliaments, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and the private sector took part in COSP7. Anti-corruption activities were discussed at more than 40 side events.

In his opening statement, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov said the Conference was dedicated to "combating the crime of corruption, and strengthening the fight against the many other crimes enabled by corruption and to protect lives and livelihoods."

He said that UNODC stood guard over the Convention and supported countries against this pernicious crime including on the ground, through its global network of field offices.

Mr. Fedotov said that with each passing COSP session, the world moves closer to achieving the universal adoption of UNCAC as the world's most powerful anti-corruption tool. Moreover, Mr. Fedotov told participants: "Because of corruption's disturbing relations with other crimes, such as human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and wildlife crime, there is now a highly visible connection between our efforts under the Convention, and the UN's much wider work on the 2030 Agenda."

At the Seventh session, the Conference adopted resolutions on subjects ranging from sports integrity and strengthening the implementation of the Convention in small island developing States to strengthening asset recovery and preventing corruption more effectively, among others.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

UNODC is helping countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by promoting good governance, integrity and transparency.

The international community has recognized the damaging effects of corruption on development in its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 requires States to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”, through reducing illicit financial flows, strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets, substantially reducing bribery and corruption, and developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Results Implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The Convention is a single, comprehensive platform for fighting corruption. It can help ensure a coordinated approach to tackling corruption, but it needs to be effectively used and implemented.

As of December 2017, 183 States Parties have ratified or acceded to the UN Anti-Corruption Convention.¹

Review mechanism – translating the Convention into reality

The Implementation Review Mechanism is a peer review process that assists States parties to effectively implement the Convention. The establishment and

successful operation of this effective intergovernmental process is a significant achievement for the States parties and the Office.

To date, 181 States Parties have taken part in the first review cycle - 157 country visits have been conducted and 145 country review reports have been completed. The second review cycle is already underway.

Additionally, UNODC trained 285 representatives from 64 countries to carry out effective country reviews under the review mechanism established under the Convention. This will help States Parties under review and reviewing States Parties to carry out their tasks efficiently and effectively and gives them all the necessary tools and knowledge to successfully prepare for and carry out their country reviews.

During 2017, 85 representatives of governments and civil society, as well as development partners from Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, attended a meeting to discuss the fast-tracking of recommendations emanating from the first review cycle of the review mechanism. Concrete commitments were made at that meeting, including (a) the facilitation of training and capacity building of anti-corruption experts in the thematic areas; (b) the creation of best practice guides and advisory notes in the thematic areas; (c) the review of existing anti-corruption legislation to identify and rectify policy gaps; and (d) the adoption of requisite anti-corruption legislation. Additionally, a similar regional conference on fast-tracking implementation of the Convention with the participation of 150 representatives of governments, civil society and the private sector took place in Southeast Asia.

UNODC’s work to assist States in tackling corruption

During 2017, 63 countries received direct assistance at the country level through the Global Programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16. Many more countries benefitted indirectly from UNODC’s work

¹ As at 30 April 2018, 184 States have ratified the Convention.



European Preparatory Meeting for the Global Judicial Integrity Network.
Photo: Doha Declaration Programme.

Judicial integrity: a fundamental commitment

The judiciary plays a key role in promoting the rule of law, access to justice and protecting people's rights and freedoms. This cannot be accomplished without promoting independence, impartiality and integrity among judges and judicial staff.

Public institutions that are effective, transparent and resilient to corruption also boost confidence and form the core of good governance. Building on UNODC's extensive experience in providing assistance to Member States in this area, the Doha Programme launched a Global Judicial Integrity Network to prevent corruption in the justice sector, in line with the UN Convention against Corruption. Article 11 of the Convention requires States to take measures to strengthen integrity, and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary. The Network has the potential to assist judiciaries across the world in upholding the highest standards of integrity and independence and in building public trust and confidence in judicial institutions. The objective is to provide a platform of judges and for judges to share good practices, learn from and support each other and join forces in the development of new practical tools and guidance on strengthening integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system.

Judge José Igreja Matos, the President of the European Association of Judges, Vice President of the Internation-

al Association of Judges and newly elected member of the Advisory Board of the Global Judicial Integrity Network commented: "It is evident that judges are now ready to address this [corruption]. It is the right time to guarantee further steps to improve the transparency of the court systems along with the implementation of measures to support and enhance the integrity of judges in order to reduce the risk of corrupt behaviour by judicial officers in the future."

David Maraga, the Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Court of Kenya, Milton Ray Guevara, the President of the Constitutional Court of the Dominican Republic, and Rhee Young Hwan, the Presiding Judge, Uijeongbu District Court, Republic of Korea, together with the more than 350 stakeholders from over 100 countries who attended the launch of the Network – have all expressed support for the initiative: "When the independence, impartiality and integrity of judges is questionable, let alone tainted, the entire foundation of justice is shaken to its core: "As members of the judicial system, it is our collective duty to protect people's rights and freedoms, and to guarantee their access to justice in its purest sense. To do that, we must continuously find ways to strengthen the independence, impartiality and integrity of judges and judicial staff, and ensure that their propriety, equality, competence and diligence are beyond reproach."

and close to 4,500 governmental and non-governmental stakeholders participated in over 300 activities that were carried out under the programme in 2017.

According to UNODC data, 19 laws and regulations are being finalized in 13 countries after UNODC had provided legislative advice to those countries. This includes anti-corruption laws, laws on whistleblower protection and witness protection, regulations on criminal corporate liability, penal codes, extradition laws, freedom of information, prevention of corruption laws, as well as codes of conduct for the judiciary, prosecutors and public officials.

During 2017, direct support to strengthen anti-corruption institutional frameworks was provided by UNODC to 12 countries. Beneficiaries included the national police, border and customs services, Supreme Courts, Offices of Attorneys General, Ministries of Finance, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Financial Intelligence Units, criminal investigation departments, procurement commissions, and audit and statistics bureaux.

UNODC has also supported the development of a dedicated anti-corruption research platform aimed

specifically at the needs of small island developing States. The platform was launched in July 2017 in Mauritius and will help those States to share information on anti-corruption and anti-money-laundering work.

Support for the detection, seizure, confiscation and recovery and return of stolen assets

Asset recovery is a fundamental principle of the Convention and a particularly important issue for many developing countries, where high-level corruption has plundered the national wealth and where resources are badly needed for reconstruction and the rehabilitation of societies.

UNODC and the World Bank, through the StAR Initiative, facilitate the return of assets that are the

Returning corrupt funds: the first Global Forum on Asset Recovery

Ending safe havens for corrupt funds and working to return stolen assets is an important part of UNODC's anti-corruption work. In December 2017, the World Bank/UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) supported the organization of the first Global Forum on Asset Recovery, which was co-hosted by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom. The Forum brought together more than 250 participants from 26 jurisdictions as well as international organizations and civil society.

The event was the culmination of eight months of intense preparations on asset tracing investigations and asset recovery case preparations for the focus countries: Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Ukraine.

An agreement was signed between Nigeria, Switzerland and the World Bank Group for the return of 321

million USD of stolen assets. This money will be used for a social safety net programme for the most poverty-stricken areas of the country.

Sri Lanka's Attorney General Jayantha Jayasuriya said that Forum had enabled his country to advance their asset recovery efforts by 15 years. For the first time, Sri Lanka had held discussions across jurisdictions to coordinate investigations into the movement of stolen assets across borders.

Ukrainian officials reported that they had been able to advance numerous asset-tracing investigations with different financial centres and Tunisia built on previous work done through the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery and followed up on its pending asset recovery cases.



Opening of XXII Winter Olympic Games.
Photo: IOC.

Integrity in sports – tackling the manipulation of sporting competitions

“Match-fixing is one of the most significant threats to the integrity of sport. It eliminates unpredictability, which is the inherent feature of fairness in a competition. In addition, it also destroys the core social, cultural and educational values of sports, as well as undermining its economic role,” so says the study on Criminal Law Provisions for the Prosecution of Competition Manipulation, jointly undertaken by UNODC and the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The study was launched at the 2nd International Forum on Sports Integrity in Switzerland, which was hosted by the IOC in February 2017. The Forum enables representatives of governments, international organizations, international and national sports organizations, betting entities and experts to collaborate on the protection of clean sport.

UNODC is committed to supporting initiatives to promote integrity and good governance in sport, and to help safeguard major sporting events against corruption, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov told the Forum.

Based on an extensive legal analysis of 52 national jurisdictions, which incriminate match-fixing, the study will help to develop a check-list of “good-practice” elements in legislation and propose additional guidelines for consideration by national legislators seeking to introduce legislative measures to combat competition manipulation. The study is complemented by a booklet on model criminal law provisions, developed for policymakers on how to prosecute competition manipulation.

Due to the international nature of match-fixing, there is a need for effective coordination at the national and international levels between law enforcement bodies and sports organizations.

“UNODC recognizes the vital contribution that sports can make to the empowerment of individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion all over the world,” Mr. Fedotov said. “We look forward to further strengthening our work with the IOC and all our partners to stop corruption, thwart the involvement of organized crime and promote integrity in sports,” he added.

proceeds of corruption, under the framework of the Convention.

To date, UNODC has trained 350 practitioners in asset recovery techniques through the StAR initiative. 3.5 million euros in stolen assets were returned by Switzerland to Tunisia, through the StAR initiative. The StAR initiative also supported efforts for the return of assets in Sri Lanka, Nigeria and Ukraine.

A study on the effective management and disposal of seized and confiscated assets developed by UNODC in cooperation with the Calabria Regional Government (Italy) was published in 2017.

Strengthening laws, policies, operational capacities

The Office provides technical assistance to countries to support the effective implementation of the Convention and to ensure a consistent approach to preventing and combating corruption.

For example, UNODC organized 23 training events at national and regional levels to increase knowledge of anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders in preventing corruption, as well as in detecting and investigating or prosecuting and adjudicating corruption cases, including relevant forms of international cooperation. Over 1,200 practitioners benefitted from those training events, which covered South-East Asia, South Asia, the Pacific, Central America, the Caribbean, Western Africa and Eastern Africa.

Under its respective country programmes, for example in Afghanistan, UNODC provided training and mentoring sessions to 128 officials from the newly established Anti-Corruption Justice Centre (ACJC) in that country, in particular in the areas of investigation, prosecution and adjudication of high-level corruption cases.

Also in Afghanistan, where the magnitude and pervasiveness of corruption is striking, fuelled in a large part by the illicit narcotics trade, the Office provided support to the Criminal Law Reform Working Group in reviewing and revising Afghanistan's Criminal Procedure Code and Anti-Corruption Law.

UNODC also provided training to 77 officers on the identification and investigation of corrupt practices in Indonesia. In addition, an eLearning Centre was set up in the Attorney General's Training Centre in Jakarta. The centre will supplement the training of prosecutors and other law enforcement personnel to enhance their knowledge and skills to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption and related crimes. The centre is the first and only centre of its kind in Jakarta.

In 2017, with UNODC's support, 17 customs representatives in Mexico were trained on corruption risk assessments.

In Belize, the office supported national authorities in the drafting of the national anti-corruption strategy, and in exchanging relevant experiences with Panama through a workshop on the planning and implementation of national anti-corruption measures.

Building public-private partnerships to promote the business community's engagement in preventing corruption

Long-term economic growth depends on a country's ability to follow high standards of doing business. However, the threat of corruption can discourage investment as business leaders and entrepreneurs need confidence in the legal frameworks, stability and predictability. The Convention can help companies to strengthen anti-corruption and compliance programmes and to work more effectively with States to prevent and combat corruption.

UNODC works with a number of international organizations and initiatives, including the UN Global Compact, the World Economic Forum's Partnering against Corruption Initiative, and Business 20.

In Colombia, UNODC helped to strengthen the legal framework for the prevention of and fight against corruption in the country, with particular emphasis on corporate liability and corruption in the private sector, and to enhance public and private sector dialogue in preventing corruption and promoting transparency. The project also seeks to strengthen

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Celebration of International
Anti-Corruption Day in Myanmar.
Photo: UNDP Myanmar.



Let's stand #UnitedAgainstCorruption

People often think that corruption is "just a way of life", but every society, sector and individual would benefit from standing United Against Corruption.

On the International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2017, UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) called for people across the globe to join a worldwide campaign to raise awareness about corruption and take action against this crime.

The campaign slogan 'United against corruption, for development, peace and security' urged governments, the private sector, and the general public to jointly tackle this issue.

The campaign website (www.anticorruptionday.org) displayed a set of posters in several languages, which illustrate the impact of corruption in many areas including education, health, infrastructure and others. The website also provides information on how people can stand up and take action against corrup-

tion, such as being informed about the rule of law and what their governments have pledged to do to fight corruption, reporting incidents of corruption to the authorities, teaching children that corruption is unacceptable, and by refusing to pay or accept bribes. The campaign was rolled out on social media in the lead-up to the day.

Noting that the crime haunted successive generations affecting countless numbers of people, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov said that "If people are to be removed from poverty and economic growth promoted, the world must stand united against corruption."

As in previous years, activities marking International Anti-Corruption Day were conducted by UNODC field offices, civil society organizations, governments, and individuals around the world to raise awareness about corruption. Events focusing on anti-corruption efforts ranged from meetings with the press to commemorations as part of the wider public outreach.

the ability of companies to identify processes susceptible to corruption and implement actions to protect themselves.

In Mexico, the Office helped to set-up a private-public sector working group (Grupo de Trabajo Empresarial) to promote integrity standards, the development of practical tools to support the private sector in enhancing ethics and integrity and effectively address challenges related to corruption.

In Myanmar, the engagement of non-State actors in the prevention of corruption has increased through partnerships with the Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business and the Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability in organizing workshops and civil society trainings.

In Belize, UNODC, in collaboration with the UN Development Programme, trained 44 representatives of the public and private sectors, including academia and civil society.

In April 2017, 60 investigative journalists from the Sahel region and West Africa, as well as international experts, took part in a workshop on international investigative journalism in the Sahel region. The workshop was organized by the Norbert Zongo Cell for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (CENOZO), which UNODC had helped to establish in Burkina Faso. CENOZO is a ground breaking project for data-based cross border investigation in West Africa, which aims to strengthen the capacities of investigative journalists in the region through training, mentoring, grants, networking, legal advice, technical support for investigations and the provision of a publication platform.

In September 2017, UNODC organized a large-scale regional seminar in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, for business leaders and business associations on voluntary and compliance-based approaches to addressing corruption in the private sector, including private-to-private corruption.

Prevention and awareness raising

Due to UNODC's efforts, 50 million viewers in Egypt saw an anti-corruption awareness-raising campaign on TV, with a series of TV spots portraying common corruption practices, and their consequences, with a clear call for action. The campaign, which featured six

animated videos, was aired many times on both public and private channels over several months in 2017.

The partnership between UNODC and UNDP's joint programme in the Pacific with the Pacific Youth Council continued, with vibrant youth from the region stepping up their anti-corruption efforts and acting as catalysts for the promotion of anti-corruption. A Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Advocates Toolkit was launched.

In the field of education, UNODC reached out to relevant UN agencies and other academic institutions across the world to teach students about the rule of law through the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, another component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration (more details in the Justice chapter).

Since 2011, UNODC also leads the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD), a collective academic project. Under the ACAD framework, activities were carried out in cooperation with the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Centre (ROLACC) in Doha, the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) as well as the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean (ARAC) with a view to support their efforts in promoting anti-corruption education.

UNODC's country office in Bolivia has been supporting the "Networks of Youth for Transparency", which was launched in 2010 by the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency to promote the active participation of youth in the creation of a culture of transparency in their communities and municipalities. On 9 December, International Anti-Corruption Day, 120 members of the network from 60 municipalities convened in Cochabamba to reflect on the role they can play in fighting this problem.

Development of knowledge products and tools

The Office continues to develop knowledge products and tools in response to the needs of Member States as identified through the Review Mechanism.

In 2017, there were 19,173 unique visitors to the website to UNODC's TRACK tool, an online depository of resources on anti-corruption, including laws and

best practices, which presents accumulated global and regional experiences.

A *Handbook on Anti-Corruption Measures in Prisons*, developed jointly by UNODC's Corruption and Economic Crime Branch and Justice Section, was launched in November 2017.

UNODC presented its study on the measurement of corruption in Nigeria, published in July 2017, to

the National Statistics Office in Cabo Verde, which is interested in benefiting from UNODC's expertise for a similar study.

UNODC, in partnership with the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for central America and the Caribbean, and Panama's National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information, launched the virtual training course "Basic Ethics Course for Public Servants".

Focus on Gender: Women fighting corruption in South and Southeast Asia

Corruption may have a disproportionately detrimental impact on women, who are often responsible for seeking public services on behalf of their families. Women's experiences of corruption and their important roles as agents of change was highlighted at a symposium organized jointly by UNODC and UNDP in Bangkok in December 2017. The event celebrated women's role in fighting corruption and brought together men and women from Bhutan, Indonesia and Thailand.

Understanding the impact of corruption on gender equality is part of the broader process of advancing women's rights. Higher levels of gender equality and women's participation in public life are associated with better governance. There is also a strong correlation within countries between a greater degree of empowerment of women and lower levels of corruption. Events such as this symposium can help to raise awareness of how tackling corruption can make a difference in a society. "As a woman, you have to be daring! We need to use our courage to speak out against malpractices in our countries," said Heide Mendoza, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services and formerly in charge of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines who was one of the high-level panellists at the symposium.

Andi Sri Ulva Baso Paduppa, the Lieutenant in the Sectoral Police force in Makassar in Indonesia, highlighted how being a role model led to reduced corruption in her own police section. "When I participated in the training programme 'I am a woman against corruption' run by the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission, I realised how bad corruption is. Since then, I have promoted the "drawer-less

desks-initiative" at my own institution, encouraging my colleagues not to accept bribes - and it worked."

In addition, 120 female law enforcers and 40 female entrepreneurs from three provinces of Indonesia took part in the "I am a Woman Against Corruption" Programme in 2017. It aims to help women as agents of change and strengthen their commitment to take action to eliminate corruption.

Recognising the role that women play in addressing corruption at their places of work and in their communities, UNODC is encouraging the development of activities to strengthen women's role in fighting corruption in Southeast Asia.

Educational game developed by the Indonesian "I am a woman against corruption" programme. Photo: Australian Embassy in Jakarta.



TER

TERRORISM

Supporting Member States to enhance their criminal justice responses to terrorism

“Drugs, crime and terrorism are sometimes bound by a dark alliance; but if we unite, if we act in concert, if we chase down the profits, we can disrupt this cooperation. I can think of no better way of assisting in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and helping people and communities everywhere.”

Statement by UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov at the OSCE-wide conference on the nexus between illicit drugs, organized crime and terrorism, 10 July 2017

Terrorism continues to represent a serious threat to the international community. Terrorist organizations take advantage of political instability in countries and regions, weak central governments and economic and social disparities.

As an indiscriminate global scourge, terrorism affects people everywhere, irrespective of geography or affiliation. United Nations’ personnel working to improve lives or bring urgent relief to those in need have also been victims of terrorist acts.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER EQUALITY



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Given the complex and constantly evolving nature of terrorism, the fight against this scourge is challenging, requiring concerted and resolute international action. To this end, Member States, through the United Nations, have created a global plan of action to mount a collective response to this threat within the framework of international law.

For over a decade, UNODC has offered technical assistance and legislative expertise in terrorism prevention and combines this with cross-cutting areas of work such as transnational organized crime, juvenile justice, anti-money-laundering, prison management and rehabilitation and social reintegration.

What UNODC does

UNODC has a key role to play in providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to counter the threat posed by terrorism. This includes customized assistance for criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences and crimes linked to terrorism. UNODC supports Member States in their implementation of the United Nations

Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and is working closely with the recently established UN Office of Counter-Terrorism and other entities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to ensure coordination and coherence.

UNODC's work in preventing and countering terrorism involves:

- Promoting ratification of the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism and assisting Member States to incorporate their provisions into national legislation;
- Providing legal assistance for the review and drafting of national counter-terrorism legislation;
- Providing assistance to build the capacity of national criminal justice systems to more effectively prevent and counter terrorism; and
- Strengthening regional and international cooperation in criminal matters.

UNODC, in cooperation with Member States and other international bodies, develops technical tools and publications on a range of thematic areas, including:

- The investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related cases;

MANDATE

UNODC's mandate on terrorism prevention stems from the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). The Office is mandated to provide technical assistance to Member States on counter-terrorism.

In 2017, the mandate of UNODC on terrorism prevention was reiterated and expanded through General Assembly Resolution 72/194, to support States to address immediate terrorism threats, including returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and the exploitation and recruitment of children by violent extremist and terrorist groups. The resolution also encourages gender mainstreaming into counter-terrorism responses, in-

cluding the protection of women and girls from exploitation or violence perpetrated by terrorists.

Further, in 2017, the Security Council adopted several resolutions related to emerging terrorist threats, which are also covered by UNODC's specialized technical assistance. They include 2341 (2017) on terrorist threats against critical infrastructure; 2347 (2017) on the destruction of cultural heritage, and the smuggling of cultural property by terrorist groups during armed conflict; 2354 (2017) on countering terrorist narratives; 2368 (2017) reaffirming the sanctions regime against ISIL (Da'esh); 2370 (2017) on denying terrorists access to weapons; and 2396 (2017) on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters).

- International cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism;
- Countering the financing of terrorism;
- Preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;
- Responding to transport-related terrorism offences;
- The protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;
- Support and assistance to victims of acts of terrorism;
- Tackling chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, including improvised explosive devices;
- Addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), including returning and relocating fighters;
- Preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism in the criminal justice context;
- Dealing with attacks on critical oil infrastructure;
- Mainstreaming gender dimensions into criminal justice responses to terrorism;
- Children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups;
- Reintegration and alternatives to imprisonment for former terrorists.

All of these tools are available online via www.unodc.org/terrorism.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Through promoting fair and accountable criminal justice systems, the work of the Office on terrorism prevention is directly contributing to achieving Goal 16, which seeks to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,

accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”. More specifically, it is supporting the achievement of target 16.3 to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all and target 16.a to strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

To build peaceful societies, Member States have to efficiently address and prevent all types of serious crime, including terrorism, and need effectively functioning criminal justice systems and legal regimes, which properly implement international counter-terrorism legal standards with respect for human rights and in compliance with the rule of law. Further, effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms are complementary and mutually reinforcing objectives. Violations of human rights have been widely recognized as one of the conditions conducive to terrorism, posing additional obstacles to sustainable development.

Further, through mainstreaming gender perspectives into technical assistance on preventing and countering terrorism, the Office contributes to achieving SDG 5 on gender equality and empowering of all women and girls.

Results Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism

UNODC supports Member States in strengthening their criminal justice responses to terrorism, in compliance with the principles of the rule of law and human rights.

In 2017 the Office assisted 19 Member States with additional ratifications of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, 13 additional pieces of national legislation were reviewed and drafted with UNODC support, and almost 4,000 criminal justice and law enforcement officials were trained.

A key priority is promoting the ratification of those international conventions and protocols related to

terrorism with a low ratification status, such as on the suppression of nuclear terrorism and unlawful acts against civil aviation.

During 2017, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia, Ukraine and Yemen received legislative assistance to bring their national legislation in compliance with international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and develop appropriate legal frameworks in line with major Security Council resolutions.

Additionally, the Office further enhanced efforts to promote the important role of Parliamentarians in preventing terrorism, for example, by organizing visits to Madrid, Paris and Vienna for representatives from the Egyptian Parliament. The Office also strengthened partnerships with parliamentary associations, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM). With the IPU, UNODC launched a major joint Initiative on the Role of Parliaments in Preventing and Countering Terrorism.

In 2017, UNODC also published a revised version of the legal training curriculum on the international legal framework against terrorism. It seeks to familiarize practitioners with the requirements and implementation of a wide variety of international legal instruments against terrorism, especially relevant counter-terrorism resolutions adopted by the Security Council since 2014. Further, this gives practitioners a better understanding of the particular legal aspects of terrorism-related offences that are defined at the international level.

Following the provision of UNODC legal expertise and training, Burkina Faso passed laws in January 2017 to create and institutionalize specialized judicial units to strengthen the fight against transnational organized crime, terrorism and its financing. UNODC experts provided support to Burkinabe legislators in analysing the draft law and ensuring its compliance with international conventions. UNODC also offered specialized training to justice officials on the treatment of terrorism cases, as well as on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of criminal activity suspected of financing terrorism.

Expanding the legal knowledge base among criminal justice officials dealing with counter-terrorism issues and promoting judicial cooperation

Promoting judicial and law enforcement cooperation to prevent and counter terrorism is one of the key UNODC mandated areas. In line with Security Council Resolution 2322 (2016), which recognizes the importance of designating Central Authorities for counter-terrorism matters, UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) resumed the implementation of a joint project on building effective Central Authorities. The Office also continued supporting the effective functioning of the Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform for the Sahel.

In the Middle East and North Africa region, the Multi-Agency Task Force (MATF) for judicial cooperation on terrorist cases, including foreign terrorist fighter-related cases, was launched. The taskforce is composed of two focal points per country: one senior law enforcement officer and one senior criminal justice officer, in charge of investigating and prosecuting terrorist cases. In addition, the project is developing and disseminating tools such as a practical guide on supporting effective requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance, particularly in procedures against terrorists.

New tools have been developed by UNODC, including training manuals on the investigation and prosecution of foreign terrorist fighter cases for South Eastern Europe, and on human rights-compliant special investigation techniques for Iraq, Lebanon and Tunisia. The online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform remains an important tool for sustainable technical assistance delivery, and now counts 1,665 users from more than 125 countries.

UNODC, together with Kenya's Director of Public Prosecutions, launched a new manual on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism tailor-made for Kenya in 2017. The training manual examines human rights issues that arise in the



Launch of the UNODC publication *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System*. Photo: UNODC.

The importance of human rights in counter-terrorism work

Measures to address terrorism are crucial to protect the rights to life, liberty and security of people threatened by terrorist groups. The protection of human rights is essential to all aspects of counter-terrorism, including criminal justice, national security, military operations, inclusive social and economic policies, treatment of national and ethnic minorities and migration. The criminalization of terrorist offences, however, raises a number of important issues, including the principle of “no punishment without law” (the principle of legality in criminal law), in particular the requirement of legal certainty, and how to ensure that the fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly and association are not violated in the criminalization and prosecution of terrorism-related offences.

Respect for human rights in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences reduces the likelihood of radicalization leading to violent extremism fuelled by human rights violations, and increases trust between authorities and communities at risk and thereby increases the effectiveness of prevention efforts.

The Office mainstreams human rights into all aspects of its legislative and capacity-building assistance to prevent and counter terrorism. In addition to advising on

human rights-compliant counter-terrorism legislation, in 2017, UNODC continued training the judiciary and law enforcement, as well as working with police academies and judicial academies on human rights aspects of the investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences. Some of the priority areas for capacity building on human rights-compliant responses to terrorism in 2017 included special investigation techniques, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, preventing violent extremism leading to terrorism, addressing the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, parliamentary supervision of counter-terrorism measures, extradition and mutual legal assistance and the rights of victims and witnesses of acts of terrorism.

Due to the increased recruitment and exploitation of children by violent extremist and terrorist groups, the Office has redoubled its efforts to support Member States in this area. A new *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System* was issued. It tackles three key areas: prevention of child recruitment, as a grave violation of children’s rights; administration of justice in cases involving children as victims, witnesses or as alleged offenders in relation with terrorism-related offences; and reintegration in different contexts.

course of the investigation, prosecution, trial and punishment of terrorism offences, through an analysis of the Kenyan law as well as regional and international law. The numerous cases arising from Kenyan courts summarized in the manual show that Kenyan investigators, prosecutors, defence counsel and judges have been very actively grappling with the complex questions examined in the manual.

Guidelines on Use of Special Investigation Techniques in Terrorism-related Cases in Conformity with Human Rights and Role of Law Principles have been developed for Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

Tackling the threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters

Among the top priority areas for the technical assistance requested by Member States were threats posed by returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, and the use of the Internet and social media for terrorist recruitment and incitement.

In 2017, UNODC produced a new training manual for South Eastern Europe on the investigation and prosecution of foreign terrorist fighters - a phenomenon that has emerged as one of the main challenges in counter-terrorism efforts. During the development of the manual, UNODC has worked in partnership with judicial and prosecutorial training institutes in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia to create a resource that is made by and for practitioners. It provides guidance on the international legal framework to address the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, including for digital investigation and evidence collection, especially concerning global financial transactions and social media activity. While the manual is tailored to South-Eastern Europe it can be used in any jurisdiction.

In South and South-East Asia, UNODC launched major programmes with a focus on countering the financing of terrorism, on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, on transport-related (maritime) terrorism offences and violent extremism

conducive to terrorism, especially on incitement to terrorism and terrorist recruitment. With INTERPOL as a key partner, the Office has been working to expand the use of INTERPOL's I-24/7 Global Police Communication System.

48 representatives in Viet Nam from law enforcement, prosecution, adjudicating and mutual legal assistance agencies and academia were trained in strengthening capacity for detecting and interdicting the travel of foreign terrorist fighters.

A guide for Frontline and Border Officers on Countering Foreign Terrorist Fighters has been published in Bahasa for distribution to Indonesian law enforcement agencies.

Building capacity to tackle terrorism

The Office significantly expanded assistance on the use of special investigation techniques in line with human rights and the rule of law, and promoted work on terrorism financing risk assessments. Preventing and countering violent extremism, including preventing radicalization in prisons, the recruitment of children by terrorist groups, and gender dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism were also covered.

50 Member States through 140 national, regional and sub-regional training activities received capacity-building assistance on different aspects of specialized counter-terrorism. The geographical coverage of the work was expanded due to increased donor support. UNODC assisted countries in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA), Sub-Saharan Africa, Central, South and South-East Asia, Central America and South Eastern Europe.

Support to Iraq has become a top priority. In August 2017, UNODC trained 22 junior Iraqi judges before their deployment to areas that had recently been liberated from the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The training improved their skills in investigating, prosecuting and drafting judgments for terrorism-related cases in line with domestic laws, the international legal framework to counter terrorism and human rights standards.



The EU, UNODC, and the United Kingdom were partnering with the Nigeria Police Force to give investigators new tools to bring terrorists to justice while respecting human rights and the rule of law. Photo: UNODC.

UNODC supports countries of the Lake Chad Basin Region to respond to the Boko Haram Crisis

Millions of people's lives have been thrown into turmoil, lives and livelihoods destroyed, by the activities of the terrorist organization Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin. UNODC has been working with the countries in the region – Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria – to support them in responding to this crisis, by strengthening their ability to bring terrorists to justice while respecting human rights and the rule of law.

Following the increase in terrorist attacks in Niger since 2015, more than a thousand people suspected of being associated with Boko Haram have been arrested in the Lake Chad Basin region and placed in pre-trial detention. Niger faces huge challenges in investigating and trying these cases expeditiously, in part due to logistical issues. The sites where the terrorist attacks took place in the Diffa region are 1,500

kilometre away from the capital, Niamey, where the counter-terrorism specialized judicial unit is based. In addition the counter-terrorism officials need further specialized training.

In response to these challenges and at the request of Nigerien authorities, UNODC has provided training on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases, including international cooperation, crime scene management and proactive investigation skills. The Office also supported the specialized judicial unit to enable it to conduct field missions to the Diffa region to move the cases forward. In addition, UNODC recruited and trained 10 Nigerien lawyers as UN Volunteers to provide legal assistance to those detained for terrorism-related offences. These UN Volunteers visited prisons to help the detainees exercise their defence rights.

This intervention was a timely contribution to the international response to recent developments in the region and to the fight against terrorism in the region. It took place within the wider UNODC project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Iraq, which has been building the country's national capacities to effectively counter terrorism and violent extremism.

980 officials were trained in counter terrorism work; more than 80 officers from Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen are now familiar with strategies and methods using to counter cyber security threats and in special investigation techniques to counter terrorist activities on the Internet.

UNODC has also been expanding technical assistance to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. For example, the Office initiated counter-terrorism capacity building for Sahel Supreme Courts and tailored counter-terrorism plans of action for Burkina Faso and Mauritania. National and regional assistance was delivered in East, West and Central Africa.

Further, UNODC and CTED have been supporting the four Lake Chad Basin countries to develop common approaches and mechanisms to the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of persons associated with Boko Haram.

UNODC, with CTED, worked with Nigeria to develop a comprehensive strategy to prosecute, rehabilitate and reintegrate people associated with Boko Haram with a specific focus on criminal justice aspects. In December, an Action Plan on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism with a focus on Northeast Nigeria was endorsed by Nigerian authorities.

The national capacity of Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia (Somaliland) and Uganda to investigate and prosecute terrorists was enhanced by embedding law enforcement and prosecution mentors to advise on improved techniques and national coordination and provide chemical and/or digital forensic equipment to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

In 2017 the Office has been supporting national authorities in Indonesia, Iraq, the Maldives, Mali and the Philippines in their development of national strategies to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism in the criminal justice context.

In Kyrgyzstan, UNODC partnered with the Ministry of Interior Counter-terrorism Department to promote the participation and engagement of women and girls in efforts to prevent violent extremism.

A coherent framework for UN-wide joint programming and assistance delivery in Bangladesh has been developed following roundtable discussions organized by UNODC and the Government of Bangladesh.

UNODC is supporting the justice system in Indonesia to deal with the challenges of prisons as incubators for terrorism and violent extremism, in particular to help prisons better manage, rehabilitate and reintegrate violent extremist prisoners and prevent recidivism.

Workshops and training

Train-the-trainers programmes remained an efficient way to ensure a high level of sustainability. To deliver these programmes, UNODC collaborated with national training academies, including with Nigeria's National Judicial Institute, the Tunisian Institute for the Judiciary, the Libyan Higher Judicial Institute, and the Algerian Judicial College, as well as with criminal justice sector institutions of several South-Eastern European countries.

A joint workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction through Effective Asset Freezing was held in Sri Lanka in December 2017.

UNODC organized three national training workshops in Bamako in 2017 on interagency cooperation in terrorism cases. These workshops were tailored to the newly established Specialized Law Enforcement Unit against terrorism and the Specialized Judicial Unit which handle terrorism cases in Mali. The training aimed to increase the readiness of criminal justice officials to cooperate across various agencies in the criminal justice system in terrorism cases.

UNODC organized two national workshops on financial investigation and asset recovery, in Niger and in Burkina Faso in 2017. These workshops will strengthen the capacities of law enforcement and judicial authorities to fight against money-laundering and terrorist financing. A total of 54 participants, 29 in Niamey and 25

UNODC Workshop for lawyers in Niamey, Niger.
Photo: UNODC.



Using UN Volunteers to help detainees with their legal rights

The United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) have achieved unprecedented levels of collaboration from both prison managers and judges. This has resulted in an improved and accelerated follow-up of cases, the provision of concrete answers to prisoners' questions, and better responses from authorities. Cases of excessive pre-trial detention have been reported, leading to in-depth evaluations of such cases, and the subsequent release of some detainees. In total, Niger has processed 230 cases involving terrorism suspects, including 11 women and 25 children, in 60 days, from July to September 2017.

The UNVs started interviewing women, children and the elderly as they are considered the most vulnerable groups in prisons. "When we see a glimmer of hope and light in the eyes of prisoners, it encourages us. The results motivate us," said Fatima*. After she interviewed one inmate detailed in Kollo prison, she discovered he had contracted a disease which prevented him from walking. She helped him be transferred to Niamey prison where he could benefit from proper medical care. "Everyday is a struggle but we don't feel bad working hard for this," she said.

Respect for the basic human rights of terrorist suspects is an essential component of an effective legal response to terrorism. As another of the UN Volunteers said: "This work has enabled individuals in vulnerable situations to benefit from legal assistance, alleviating the suffering of some, and creating new hope for others. It contributes to respecting the legal norms in force in Niger, such as the right to a fair trial, the right to information, and the right to a defence." At the same time, this work contributes to preventing violent extremism as people detained over prolonged periods are vulnerable to radicalization to violence while awaiting trial.

Supported by UNODC, investigators, prosecutors and judges from Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali have visited Niger to learn from their Nigerian colleagues, improve their counter-terrorism knowledge and discuss common challenges bringing terrorism suspects to justice.

*To ensure their security, the UNVs are not referred to by their real names.

in Ouagadougou, from the Financial Intelligence Units (FIU), Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, judges, prosecutors and other competent law enforcement authorities attended the workshops.

60 investigators, 40 legal advisors, 30 prosecutors, 60 defence attorneys and 20 judges were trained in Nigeria on counter-terrorism investigations and human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism including gender dimensions.

Training was delivered to 91 practitioners in eastern Africa on improved investigation skills and intelligence capacity and to 40 practitioners in Kenya and Tanzania on countering financing of terrorism.

More than 1,000 law enforcement, criminal justice officials and policymakers in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka and South-East Asia have been trained in terrorism prevention techniques from combating violent extremism, countering the financing of terrorism to strengthening effective national legal frameworks to prevent terrorism.

Enhancing cooperation and joint projects with multilateral bodies within and beyond the United Nations system

UNODC has been working in partnership with 59 entities of the United Nations system and sub-

regional, regional and international organizations which has contributed to enhanced collaboration in the delivery of technical assistance to Member States, including through joint project implementation.

The Office coordinates with entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), in particular with the new United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT). The Office continued chairing two CTITF Working Groups on Countering the Financing of Terrorism (with UNOCT), and on Legal and Criminal Justice Responses (with CTED). UNODC also acted as a Vice-Chair for the CTITF Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement in Counter-Terrorism (chaired by CTED).

UNODC also maintained its cooperation with the Security Council mandated bodies, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and its Executive Directorate (CTED), and participated in eight visits of the CTC to monitor the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent resolutions.

Further, collaboration was strengthened with the Security Council Committee pursuant to Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and its Group of Experts, as well as the Committee established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).

Other major partners included the European Union, INTERPOL, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Customs Organization.



UNODC and the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR) organized a sub-regional workshop on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Yaoundé on 19–21 July 2017. Photo: UNODC.

Preventing terrorism: focus on gender

The international community is increasingly recognizing the importance of integrating a gender perspective into the global counter-terrorism efforts. While women and girls continue to be victims of crimes committed by terrorist groups such as Boko Haram and ISIL (Da'esh), reports have also shown the growing involvement of women in terrorism offences.

In its capacity building activities, UNODC encourages a gender sensitive approach and monitors the ratio of men and women at its workshops and supports increasing women's participation. Over the year, 1,040 women were trained in workshops that were part of the Global Programme.

In a joint project in West and Central Africa, UNODC, in partnership with the European Union and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) are providing technical assistance to Member States on the gender dimensions in criminal justice responses to terrorism. Sub-regional workshops were held in Nigeria and Cameroon, in 2017. There were two key objectives: to assist States in strengthening the effectiveness of

the criminal justice response to terrorism by integrating a gender perspective, and second, to ensure that women's rights are respected in the context of growing terrorism threats in the Lake Chad region. In Cameroon it gathered 29 representatives, including 12 women, of the various institutions of the criminal justice chain, of ministries of social affairs and of civil society organizations from Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, as well as from African Union institutions. In Nigeria 31 criminal justice officials and women's rights experts took part and shared their experiences. During the training participants noted that women and girls within Boko Haram are subject to forced marriage, sexual slavery and are used as human shields, suicide bombers, spies, messengers, smugglers, recruiters and combatants.

A new handbook on gender dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism is being produced which can be used in future UNODC training activities and by UNODC-trained national trainers. This publication will provide much needed legal analysis and legal and policy recommendations, based on international standards and good practice.



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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ННЫХ НАЦИЙ

NAC

UNODC celebrated UN Day on 24 October 2017 with a live music performance by UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for Belgium, Ozark Henry. Photo: UNODC.



PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND POLICY SUPPORT

Raising awareness, providing policy support and enhancing organizational and civil society partnerships to better tackle drugs, crime and terrorism

“...partnerships at all levels are key to achieving the 2030 development agenda. This means partnerships between the UN and governments; partnerships with civil society, the private sector and, perhaps most important of all, partnerships with private citizens.”

Amina J. Mohammed, UN Deputy Secretary-General, writing in *Making It* magazine No. 25, 4th quarter 2017

UNODC engages in policy support and builds and enhances the Office’s presence in international networks and fora. The aim is to facilitate and develop internal and external partnerships as well as coherence of action among beneficiaries, the wider development community, bilateral and multilateral financial partners, the media, civil society and the general public.

The Public Affairs and Policy Support Branch of UNODC contributes to this through three cross-cutting functions, covering co-financing and partnerships, advocacy, and strategic planning and interagency affairs.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER EQUALITY



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



What UNODC does

UNODC's work in public affairs and policy support addresses several core areas, among others, within the Office:

- Policy analysis on emerging issues of relevance;
- Aligning normative and operational work; and
- Supporting integrated programming and results-based management.

The Office develops and maintains strategic operational and funding partnerships; communicates the work of UNODC tackling drugs, crime and terrorism through key platforms and channels; and engages with civil society and the broader public in key areas of UNODC mandates.

To achieve this, UNODC undertakes outreach and policy support through:

- Conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities;
- Coordinating with other United Nations offices on issues related to the rule of law and drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
- Reaching out to Civil Society Organizations to strengthen their capacity and implement joint activities, along with Member States and other key stakeholders, to build on their knowledge of on-the-ground realities;
- Carrying out targeted media, advocacy and communications activities to build public support and awareness of UNODC's work; and

- Developing normative instruments (such as programme documents and reporting formats) for programming, fundraising and advocacy, as well as for linking strategic goals to measurable results of the Office.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The Office contributed to two new online platforms showcasing the work of all the Vienna-based UN organizations on sustainable development. There are 16 stories about how UNODC's work is helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and six stories showing how UNODC is working to prevent conflict which is an important part of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies (Goal 16).

The collective and individual effort of all sectors of society including civil society is necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Civil Society Organizations are playing a fundamental role to ensure the SDGs are being implemented in local communities around the world. UNODC helps to keep civil society organizations informed and up-to-date on developments around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to further enabling them to contribute effectively to implementing the goals at the local level.

UNODC's activities with civil society are contributing to the achievement of the overall 2030 Agenda

MANDATE

The Office promotes cross-functional synergies and policy coherence through analysis of emerging issues of relevance to international policy on drugs and crime. It is also the coordinating hub for initiating and advancing priority partnerships within and outside the UN system. The Office takes an integrated programme approach through an external communication strategy that

highlights the UNODC mission and objectives, including outreach to civil society partners. It implements the UNODC fund-raising strategy including policy dialogue and strategic partnering, donor relations management and funds management process and is responsible for the delivery of an organization-wide results-based management approach.



Filmscreening of the film “Sold” to commemorate World Day against Trafficking in Persons in the Vienna International Centre. Photo: UNODC.

Raising public awareness of drug abuse, human trafficking and corruption

For the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June the Office reinvigorated the “Listen First” campaign by using freshly produced multimedia materials with the key messages and hashtags. A global social media campaign was promoted through the UNODC accounts as well as the six UN language accounts built on the theme. The social media messages prepared for the World Drug Day and the World Drug Report generated a total of 60 million impressions worldwide.

For the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, the theme for 2017 was “act to protect and assist trafficked persons”. This tied in with key UN intergovernmental meetings on trafficking in persons taking place later in the year.

To promote the relevance of UNODC’s work in this area, a “digital information brochure” was published online and on social media platforms. This outlined how all UNODC activities on combating human trafficking from its technical assistance to the Global Report, the

Trust Fund and the Blue Heart Campaign, address protection and assistance to trafficking victims.

In addition there was a special screening of the movie “Sold” to Permanent Missions at the UN in Vienna to mark the day. Around the world, UNODC offices held various events bringing together government officials, the public, media and civil society.

To reach a global audience and to support the fundraising efforts of the Victim’s Trust Fund, a social media campaign was rolled out around the World Day generating more than 73 million impressions worldwide.

In a joint campaign with others in the UN family, notably UNDP, the campaign for International Anti-Corruption Day in December reached 165 million impressions which is the highest in UNODC’s history. A special web site, www.anticorruptionday.org, was updated with the latest campaign materials which were available in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

for Sustainable Development, and in particular goals 3 (healthy lives and well-being), 5 (gender equality and women empowerment), 16 (peaceful and inclusive societies), and 17 (global partnership).

The Office trained field staff in Central Asia, Eastern Africa, Colombia, Peru and Thailand to align their programme portfolios with the Sustainable Development Goals and other organization-wide instruments. The alignment of UNODC's interventions at global, regional, and country level is aimed at fostering result-orientation and allows for systematic planning, monitoring, and reporting.

Results

Advocacy and Public Outreach

The advocacy work aims to raise the profile of UNODC as a global leader in tackling illicit drugs, crime and terrorism and to increase knowledge and understanding of these issues. To mobilize action among policymakers, Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and youth, the Office engages in media outreach and public information campaigns using digital communication tools to reach as wide an audience as possible. The Office also promotes UNODC's major research reports and publicizes the international days within UNODC's mandate.

Through 2017, the Office's social media accounts continued to grow in numbers and reach new audiences. The number of followers for the English language Twitter account rose from 79,687 in 2016 to 94,000 by December 2017, while the number of Facebook followers rose from around 176,292 in December 2016 to over than 180,000 by the end of December 2017.

A rise in the number of followers was also seen across the Twitter accounts in Russian, Spanish and French and on the other social media platforms used - LinkedIn and Google+.

To mark the 20th anniversary of UNODC, a special event was organized in September including a photo exhibition and a ceremonial cutting of the '20-year birthday cake' at the UN in Vienna. A video prepared by the Advocacy Section was shown which reflected the history, major milestones and successful part-

nerships in the past two decades. The celebrations were live streamed on both Twitter and Facebook. A special web page for the anniversary was produced, 20years.unodc.org, which is a first step towards a new corporate UNODC website.

UNODC celebrated UN Day on 24 October with a live music performance by UNODC Goodwill Ambassador for Belgium, Ozark Henry. UNODC's Annual Report was launched at the event which had a special focus on the work of the Office to tackle human trafficking and migrant smuggling. An exhibition of victim's testimonies called 'Hear their Voices. Act to Protect' was on display.

Focus on gender

Throughout the public and media outreach work, effort is made to tell the stories of women and girls affected by drugs and crime and also the important work women are doing to combat drugs, crime and terrorism.

As part of efforts to continue to mainstream gender, the Advocacy Section regularly highlights the work of the Office in this regard. Some notable examples in 2017 were web stories on tackling gender-based violence, the gender dimensions of combating terrorism, judicial integrity and gender, the treatment of women prisoners, and human trafficking and its impact on women and girls, as well as stories on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Civil Society Engagement

UNODC continues to engage with civil society on anti-corruption, drugs and crime prevention.

The Office works in partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to increase understanding of the international conventions on drugs, corruption and transnational organized crime and to improve dialogue between CSOs and Member States on subjects related to UNODC's mandate. Another area of work is improving the contribution of CSOs to the country reviews carried out under the UN Convention against Corruption.



Mevludin Džindo (APIK) and Pedja Djurasovic (Transparency International BiH), discuss their collaborative efforts in the Review Mechanism at COSP7.
Photo: UNODC/Civil Society Team.

Building trust to more effectively combat corruption in South East Europe

The lack of trust and cooperation between governments and civil society organizations poses a threat to successfully combating corruption. To address this in South Eastern Europe, UNODC organized a multi-stakeholder workshop on the implementation of UNCAC and its review mechanism in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

60 participants from across South Eastern Europe from civil society, governments and the private sector took part in the workshop. The collaborative and open nature of the workshop helped develop better understanding between government and civil society representatives. Following the workshop, they were invited to take part in review meetings on the implementation of the Convention.

At the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption that took place in November in Vienna, representatives of the Govern-

ment of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Transparency International Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) were invited to share the stage and talk about their cooperation. At the end of the session, both representatives reflected on the high level of collaboration achieved.

"We see Transparency International and other CSOs not as servants of the Government but as partners of the Government which explains our fruitful cooperation in the recent past," said Mevludin Džindo, Assistant Director from the Agency for Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption (APIK).

For Transparency International BiH, Pedja Djurasovic, Advocacy Officer and Analyst, has also noticed a difference: "We sometimes do not share the same ideas [with the Government] on how we can fight corruption but there remains a lot of different ways to share our common goals and fight side-by-side."

UNODC also facilitates CSO participation in intergovernmental meetings on the margins of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (COP), and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CoSP).

UNODC formalized its partnership with the UNCAC Coalition through an agreement signed in June 2017. Training for CSOs to enable them to take part effectively in the review mechanism now includes an element on human rights to illustrate the links between corruption, human rights and organized crime. Regional conferences were held in Southeast Asia, South Eastern Europe and in the East and Southern Africa on fast-tracking implementation of the UNCAC for economic and social development.

Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs

The Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs Unit develops and advises on results-based management

frameworks, standards and procedures for programming purposes and coordinates with other UN agencies on drugs, crime and terrorism issues. Through the Unit, the Office supports the development and application of unified systems and procedures within UNODC to improve institutional coherence, effectiveness and performance. It oversees the alignment of all UNODC programmes with the UNODC Strategic Framework and the 2030 Agenda.

The Office added seven MoUs with several different entities with a view to reducing overlaps and complementing efforts in areas of importance. Notable amongst these were the continued excellent cooperation with UNHCR, Interpol, OSCE, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights as well as the development of a closer partnership with WHO. The Office coordinated a meeting of experts on Urban Safety and Good Governance in coordination with UN-Habitat as part of its commitment to help implement the New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III.

UNODC has taken a lead role in the Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development and has stewarded several discussions related to policy coherence and sustainable development and the prevention of economic crime and combating illicit financial flows. These new partnerships will lead to improved efficiency, delivery and impact, particularly in policy coherence.



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC
Research

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

EXECUTIVE
CONCLUSIONS
POLICY IMPLICATIONS

To celebrate 20 years since its inception, the World Drug Report 2017 is presented in a new five-booklet format designed to improve reader friendliness while maintaining the wealth of information contained within.

Booklet 1 summarizes the content of the four subsequent substantive booklets and presents policy implications drawn from their findings. Booklet 2 deals with the supply, use and health consequences of drugs. Booklet 3 focuses on the production and consumption of the three main types of drugs (cocaine, opiates and cannabis) and on the impact of new cannabis policies and on the global market and analysis of the global synthetic drugs market and the bulk of the analysis for the triennial global drugs assessment. Finally, Booklet 4 provides a detailed analysis on the nexus between the drug problem, organized crime, illicit financial flows, corruption and terrorism.

Informed by this new format, the World Drug Report 2017 is aimed at improving the understanding of the world drug problem and contributing towards fostering greater international cooperation for countering its impact on health, security and development.

The report is published on the UNODC website (www.unodc.org/hedr/2017/)

The annual World Drug Report provides UNODC's assessment of the illicit drug situation, including comprehensive information on drug trends at the national, regional and global levels. Photo: UNODC.

RESEARCH AND TREND ANALYSIS

Providing unbiased data, analysis, and forensic science services to inform drug and crime policymaking both nationally and internationally

“The World Drug Report 2017 marks twenty years of our flagship publication. In this time, UNODC has been at the forefront of global research into complex areas of drug use and supply, providing the latest estimates and information on trends and analysis.”

UNODC Executive Director, Yury Fedotov
in his remarks at the launch of the
World Drug Report 2017, 22 June 2017

To be effective, drug and crime policies must be based on strong evidence. Policymakers and experts need reliable data to identify and analyse trends in crime levels and in drug demand and supply, and, with national resources becoming scarce, to pinpoint areas where interventions are most likely to achieve positive results. Because drugs and crime are often tightly intertwined and have repercussions at the local, regional and transnational levels, research and analysis that take a crosscutting approach offer the firmest foundation for policy and operational responses to counteract these problems.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Research and trends analysis supports the formulation of policy and programmes and can inform the international debate on drugs and crime issues. In addition, UNODC's research provides a solid basis for the development of practical tools, manuals, training and other resources for legislators, policymakers and professionals. It also shapes and underpins the development of UNODC's own national, regional and international interventions: as research provides the evidence necessary to identify trends and threats that need to be tackled, this helps better target interventions towards drug and crime problems that require prime attention.

UNODC's research studies have become solid points of reference for a diverse number of groups, with stakeholders including:

- **Member States**, who require trustworthy data to undertake global comparisons of drug, crime and corruption trends and thereby inform their policy development;
- **Academic institutions**, whose own research is often dependent on reliable primary data;
- **The media**, which bring the evidence produced by the data to the attention of the global community;
- **Regional and international organizations**, to complement their work with information focusing on drug control and crime prevention; and

- **NGOs**, which monitor research and statistics that can most shape the political debate on drugs and crime.

What UNODC does

UNODC offers impartial, evidence-based information to Member States to support policies on drugs and crime. In this regard, UNODC:

- Provides States with **statistical, laboratory, scientific and forensic science expertise** that enables them to collect, process, analyse and disseminate data on drugs and crime and boost policy and trend analysis and improve their forensic drug analysis capabilities;
- Develops criteria and metrics for establishing baselines and **measuring and tracking trends**;
- Conducts national, regional and global surveys of illicit drug crop cultivation, drug use, organized crime, crime victimization and corruption; and
- Analyses **quantitative and qualitative trends**, undertakes **cross-sectoral studies** on emerging problems and priority topics, and performs **periodic reviews** of transnational drug and crime threats at global, regional and national levels.

MANDATE

To ensure effective international community responses to drugs and crime, intergovernmental bodies have requested UNODC to enhance the knowledge of thematic and cross-thematic trends and threats by undertaking evidence-based research. More specifically drug- and crime-related treaties and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have, over the years, mandated UNODC to monitor drug and crime trends and threats

through regional and global analysis of the drug problem, transnational organized crime, corruption, and other forms of crime.

UNODC is further mandated to develop methodological standards to strengthen national forensic capacity and capabilities to meet internationally accepted standards and statistics on drugs and crime, which provide the framework for the research and analysis conducted by the Office and the support provided to Member States in these areas.



The World Drug Report 2017 in its new five-booklet format.
Photo: UNODC.

World Drug Report

To celebrate 20 years since its inception, the World Drug Report 2017 was presented in a new five-booklet format designed to improve reader friendliness while maintaining the wealth of information contained within.

The annual World Drug Report provides UNODC's assessment of the illicit drug situation, including comprehensive information on drug trends at the national, regional and global levels. The 2017 Report presented a comprehensive overview of the latest developments in drug markets, including amphetamine-type stimulants, cannabis, cocaine, and opioids, and the impact of new cannabis policies. The Report covered both supply and demand, ranging from cultivation and production, to trafficking, consumption and health consequences.

It contains an extended analysis of the global synthetic drugs market and the bulk of the analysis for the triennial global synthetic drugs assessment.

The thematic section of the World Drug Report focused on the nexus between the drug problem and transnational organized crime, corruption, illicit financial and arms flows and terrorism - issues of increasing concern to the Security Council and the entire international community.

The Report showed that around 29.5 million people around the world, or 0.6 per cent of the global adult population, were engaged in problematic drug use and suffered from drug use disorders, including dependence.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

UNODC's work on research, trend analysis, laboratory and forensic science provides knowledge and evidence for Member States to assist in their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

The Office has provided methodological guidance for the production of relevant data at national level to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. It has contributed to the development of a number of indicators under Goal 16 and Goals 3, 5, 11 and 15. Overall, UNODC is the custodian of 15 SDG indicators, alone or jointly with other international agencies.

In this capacity, UNODC collects data in the areas of crime, violence, justice and the rule of law and regularly disseminates data and metadata on intentional homicide, trafficking in persons and unsentenced detention for global monitoring. Where international statistical standards do not yet exist, UNODC conducts methodological work to develop them, in coordination with Member States and other International Agencies.

For example, UNODC's research on trafficking in persons contributes to efforts to produce methodologically sound estimates of victim prevalence to respond to the SDG targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 and advance the global monitoring of the indicator 16.2.2. on the number of trafficking victims.

UNODC is working on the development of a statistical methodology to estimate illicit financial flows for SDG indicator 16.4.1 ("*Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows, in USD*"). This work is jointly conducted with UNCTAD, the co-custodian of the SDG indicator, and a first expert consultation on the measurement framework was held in Vienna in December 2017. The draft methodology will be tested in a number of volunteer countries.

Results

Policy and strategy: using research to develop evidence-based responses to drugs and crime

One of the core roles of UNODC's research is to help Member States formulate data-driven, evidence-based policies. Over the years the research carried out by the Office has been instrumental providing the evidence which can positively help shape international responses to threats. The research and data gathered provides the basis for trends analysis, which is used for setting priorities.

UNODC's research and forensic science services in the area of drugs and crime offer a number of advantages. One of these is the objectivity inherent in the work of the United Nations and the high level of trust placed in the findings presented by the Organization. As data on drugs and crime can represent a sensitive and sometimes politically charged topic, this impartiality and objectivity is critical.

Capacity building: helping improve the availability and quality of information

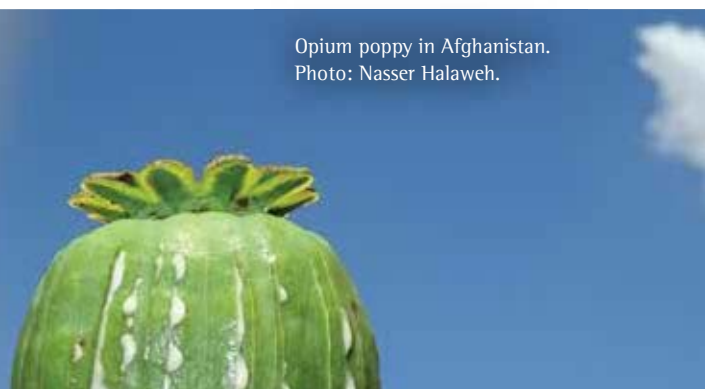
The ultimate aim of UNODC is to transfer capacity towards its Member States. Analysis at the global level of national data provides a welcomed added dimension. Developing national data collection capacities is thus critical not only for the sustainability of evidence-based policy responses, but also for improving overall data reporting feedback.

The Office provided training to build the capacity of Member States in the fields of drug use epidemiology and crime and criminal justice data collection.

UNODC also assisted countries in developing or improving scientific and forensic science capacity.



Coca plant in Colombia.
Photo: Crista Castellanos.



Opium poppy in Afghanistan.
Photo: Nasser Halaweh.

Opium and coca surveys

UNODC's Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, jointly with the countries concerned, conducts illicit crop cultivation surveys which provide updated statistics and information on some of the world's leading drug producing regions.

The Afghan Opiate Trade Project collects and analyses data to provide systematic, comprehensive and consolidated analytical information on trends to support the international response to the global illicit opiate trade. In 2017, a regional report on Afghan opiate trafficking along the northern route and a research brief on acetic anhydride in Afghanistan were drafted.

The Afghanistan Opium Survey was released in November 2017 and it showed record levels of opium cultivation. The area under opium poppy cultivation was estimated at 328,000 hectares, a 63 per cent increase compared to 2016. Potential opium production was estimated at 9,000 tons, an increase of 87 per cent from its 2016 level.

The farm-gate value of this crop is estimated at almost USD 1.4 billion which is equivalent to 7 per cent of Afghanistan's GDP. For 2017, opium poppy eradication was again low with only 750 hectares being destroyed in 14 provinces (compared to 355 hectares in seven provinces in 2016).

Field surveys were successfully completed on time under adverse security situations. To improve the yield estimations, yield surveys were extended to Badghis in addition to the provinces covered in the previous year. Opium samples collected from selected opium cultivating provinces were sent for analysis to the Narcotics Police laboratory in Kabul to determine the morphine content.

In December 2017, the Office released the Myanmar Opium Survey. The reports show significant declines in opium cultivation in Myanmar, except for some conflict areas where the rate of cultivation is still high. The total area of opium poppy cultivation fell by 25 per cent from its 2015 estimate to 41,000 hectares.

A report 'Evidence for enhancing resilience to opium poppy cultivation in Shan State, Myanmar' was published in March. It surveyed opium cultivation in 591 villages in Shan State and considered the implications for alternative development, peace and stability in the region.

A survey of territories affected by illicit crops in Colombia was published which included results from the coca crop monitoring survey in 2016. It comes at an important time for Colombia with the signing of a peace agreement. The survey showed a significant increase in coca crops to 146,000 hectares. The results indicate a trend of more coca cultivation within a smaller territory.

The Bolivia Coca Crop Monitoring Report 2016 was published in July 2017. The results showed an increase of 14 per cent in the area cultivated in 2016 compared to 2015, with an estimated 23,100 hectares of coca crops in the regions surveyed. In 2016 the potential sun-dried coca leaf production in Bolivia was estimated at 38,000 tons.

The Peru Coca cultivation survey, a joint work with the Government of Peru, showed an increase in coca cultivation of 9 per cent to 43,900 hectares. This trend is in line with the rise in other coca growing countries including Colombia and Bolivia and coincides with the growth of the global cocaine market.

This enables the relevant agencies to meet the appropriate professional standards, including for the use of scientific information and laboratory data for national, regional and international inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making. The Office has continued to develop standards and has disseminated manuals on recommended laboratory methods of analysis and forensic best practice guidelines.

The Office has assisted laboratories in support of their analytical work, through the provision of reference standards of controlled substances and their precursors (973 samples provided to laboratories in 60 countries). It has provided quality assurance support through the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) programme which assisted over 230 national forensic or drug laboratories to continuously monitor their performance on a global scale.

A training-workshop on statistical methods in strategic analysis and use of drug data for analytical purposes was held in Kazakhstan in July 2017. The participants learnt the main concepts of strategic analysis and UNODC approaches to data analysis. The Office also assisted the Afghan Customs department in drug research.

In June 2017 a training course on the design and conduct of crime victimization surveys was held in Thailand by UNODC and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice (Mexico City).

As the custodian of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), UNODC also provided technical assistance and advice to dozens of countries currently in the process of adapting their national crime statistics to ICCS standards. National workshops on ICCS implementation were held in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar and Uganda by UNODC and the Centre of Excellence. A regional training course on the implementation of the ICCS in the Asia-Pacific region was held in the Republic of Korea in December 2017.

In Mexico, the Office helped data collection for the estimation of illicit crops and the physical characteristics of 158 plants to support the chemical analysis of opium gum (morphine concentration).

Strengthening mechanisms on data-sharing on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

The Global Synthetics Monitoring Analysis Reporting and Trends (SMART) assesses the needs of Member States in the systematic collection of drug data including seizures, trafficking and use as well as forensic drug analysis capabilities.

The SMART programme works to strengthen on-line data-sharing mechanisms and improve chemical analysis of synthetic drugs including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The Office trained laboratory personnel, law enforcement and research officers to ensure that Member States can generate and manage information on synthetic drugs and NPS.

973 samples of controlled substances and their precursors were provided to laboratories in 60 countries to assist with their analytical work.

The Office also supported good practices and data sharing in the framework of the first meeting on NPS in the Americas.

The SMART programme also ensures that information and data on synthetic drugs and NPS are available and accessible in priority regions and at global level, including through web portals such as the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on NPS. The EWA monitors, analyses and reports trends on NPS, as a basis for effective evidence-based policy responses by Member States. It is recognized as the major source of information on NPS at the global level.

The EWA portal continued to see an increase in users in 2017, reaching on average of more than 2,700 user sessions per month.

Information produced by the project was actively used by member states and the WHO (Expert Committee on Drug Dependence).

A major achievement in 2017 was the launch of a toxicology module of the EWA to better assess health risks and harm of NPS use.

Synthetic drug Methoxetamine.
Photo: GreenZeb.



Global Synthetic Drug Assessment

The Global Synthetic Drug Assessment 2017 was launched in October. The first part consists of regional overviews that highlight context-specific dynamics relating to the demand and supply of ATS and NPS in Africa, Central and Southwest Asia, East and South-East Asia and Oceania, Europe, the Near and Middle East, North and Central America, and South Central America. The second part of this report presents a global thematic analysis of the key trends and emerging developments of the synthetic drugs market.

Updates on fentanyl and its analogues, and the non-medical use of benzodiazepines were published in English and Spanish.

The 2017 Afghanistan Synthetic Drugs Assessment report indicated increasing activity in the synthetic drug market in the country and the wider region which is of growing concern and a challenge for the health services and treatment providers.

Reports, survey and analysis: Human trafficking research providing up-to-date authoritative data on drug and crime trends

Reports enhance knowledge of trends including emerging trends in drug and specific crime issues; and provide timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world drug and crime problems.

Each year, UNODC publishes a number of country, regional and global studies on key issues to provide comprehensive, balanced information on trends. In particular, UNODC's research on emerging issues helps detect and, to the greatest possible extent, anticipate threats which in turn assists States to be better prepared to respond.

The main outputs in 2017 included the World Drug Report, the Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment, the annual coca and opium survey reports and the report 'Corruption in Nigeria. Experience and response to bribery'.

Crime and drug statistics were made available through the data portal which had 170,786 visits in 2017.

UNODC supported the design, implementation and analysis of drug use surveys in Myanmar and Nigeria and surveys on drug use among youth in South West and Central Asia and surveys in Nigeria on corruption.

The Office has been carrying out research to understand the causes, consequences and scope of human trafficking. The research is published biannually in the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons which is mandated under the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The Report helps countries to monitor the implementation of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. In 2017 the project conducted the First Scientific Advisory Committee meeting for the 2018 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons.

Research activities have expanded to include smuggling of migrants and additional thematic research initiatives such as on trafficking and marriage, and trafficking in the context of armed conflict. A Research Brief on estimating the prevalence of trafficking victims in the Netherlands was published.

Wildlife research

In 2017, the project continued to work on the database of wildlife seizures (WorldWISE) and in-depth research on trafficking in illegal wildlife products. A research brief entitled 'Wildlife Crime Status Update 2017' was published.



UNODC drug testing training of Bolivian experts.
Photo: UNODC.

Focus on gender in research work

The office is committed to mainstreaming gender concerns into its research and analytical work. It aims to provide greater visibility to gender-related issues emerging from research and analysis and explore women's roles as victims, perpetrators and agents of change in its research work on drugs and crime.

The research for a baseline study in Afghanistan for alternative development has included gender specific questions. The analysis will highlight the role of women in opium poppy growing and non-growing households.

Research into human trafficking trends includes disaggregated data on trafficking in persons followed

by an analysis on the impact of human trafficking on men and women.

The synthetic drugs programme, through its capacity building activities, has promoted the use of gender-disaggregation related to synthetic drugs where applicable to support the development of gender-sensitive drug policies.

Through its support to training and capacity building activities in the field, the Global Scientific and Forensic Programme has endeavoured to ensure attendees and participants in training are selected taking into account gender balance.



Evaluation Week of the United Nations Evaluation Group in the Vienna International Centre in May 2017. Photo: UNODC.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

Contributing through evaluation to the establishment of a culture of accountability, transparency and efficiency

“The threats posed by drugs and organized crime affect all aspects of our societies, from security and safety to health and development.”

UN Secretary-General António Guterres

UNODC recognizes that evaluation is a powerful tool for learning, decision-making and accountability. As such, it is a priority for the organization. UNODC commits resources towards conducting and supporting evaluation, including ensuring that adequate budgets for evaluation are reserved. It also commits to building organizational capacity for good evaluation practice.

The UNODC Evaluation Policy is both the guiding and the binding document for the organization in relation to UNODC evaluations. The policy has been endorsed at the highest level by Member States and the Executive Director of UNODC. The commitment of UNODC extends to promoting a culture of evaluation throughout the organization as well as amongst partner organizations.



What the Independent Evaluation Unit does

The Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) is responsible for carrying out the independent evaluation function of UNODC. The Unit plays a critical role in contributing to UNODC's accountability and evaluation-based decision making in the response to drugs, crime and terrorism.

By offering significant evaluation coverage to UNODC's projects and programmes, the evaluation function provides independent information that is key for accountability of resources entrusted to UNODC by Member States. Furthermore, organizational learning to make UNODC more efficient and effective is triggered by evaluation processes and results. In addition, these generate opportunities for knowledge sharing and facilitate dialogue among UNODC management and key stakeholders.

As evaluation is a key instrument for ensuring transparency and accountability, Member States have stressed the need to strengthen the evaluation culture

of UNODC in several adopted resolutions. This also relates to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where evaluation is an integral part of the review mechanism to ensure that no one is left behind. The evaluation function is directly contributing to this by strengthening National Evaluation Capacities (NEC) in Member States, in close cooperation with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG).

The evaluation function further contributes to the establishment of a culture of accountability and transparency within UNODC both at the field level and in headquarters by designing and disseminating normative tools and frameworks to provide assurances of results achieved. In this sense, the evaluation function acts as an agent of change: it provides incentives to modernizing institutional practices and structures and introduces a follow up mechanism to the adoption of recommendations from independent evaluations.

The evaluation function has implemented an ambitious work plan evaluating the portfolio of UNODC according to UNEG Norms and Standards, with a focus on gender and human rights, further coordinating with oversight functions to ensure efficiencies.

MANDATE

The Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) was re-established in 2010, pursuant to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 52/14 and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) resolution 18/6. Since then it has operated as a stand-alone, independent unit, under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of UNODC and, reporting directly to Member States.

To comply with the independence and impartiality inherent to the evaluation function in the United Nations, the Unit delivers systematic and objective assessments of ongoing UNODC projects, programmes, policies and strategies, evaluating their design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and achievement of objectives and the degree of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact

and sustainability of interventions, as well as their adherence to human rights and gender equality principles.

IEU is a leading expert in providing services on accountability within the mandated areas of UNODC – countering drugs, crime and terrorism. In line with this particular expertise, the Unit was selected in 2017 to conduct an independent mid-term evaluation of the “Western Balkan Counter Serious Crime Initiative” under the “Integrative Internal Security Governance” framework. This formative evaluation will be conducted in 2018 and final results are expected in 2019. The Unit has provided various analyses and delivered presentations on the nexus between evaluation and UNODC's mandated areas of work, in particular relating to SDG 16.6 (Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels).

The strategy is based on three key outcomes:

- Conducting project, programme and strategic evaluations and presenting evaluation results to the Executive Director and Member States;
- Supporting National Evaluation Capacity Building in the context of the SDGs, by strengthening Member States' capacity to evaluate public policies; and
- Evaluation Knowledge Products based upon evaluation results are used for strategic analyses, offering knowledge management services to the Organization and Member States.

Results

Two strategic gender-responsive mid-term in-depth evaluations carried out on the Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons and the Global Programme against Smuggling of Migrants; and, the Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism.

The evaluation of the Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons and the Global Programme against Smuggling of Migrants highlighted the value of UNODC as crucial in providing normative expertise within the current migration crisis and increased flows of smuggled migrants and trafficked persons. One of the main recommendations pointed to the importance of promoting UNODC's strategic positioning and niche to address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants amongst other international players. Evaluation findings also showed the need to develop a better understanding of gender issues and capacity for gender mainstreaming.

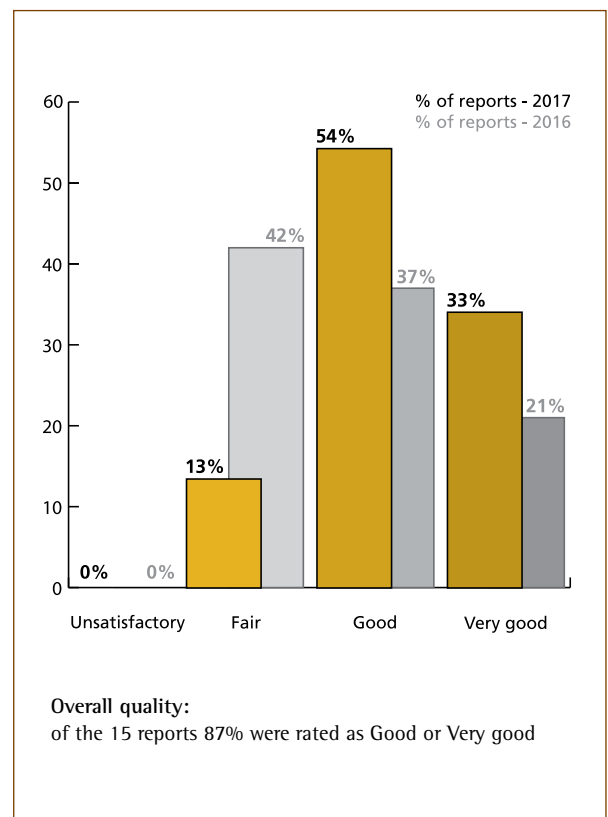
The evaluation of the Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism highlighted that it is one of the flagship programmes of UNODC with a significant contribution to changes in legislation and policies as well as capacity building in countries receiving its technical assistance. One of the main recommendations pointed to the need to adopt a more strategic approach to identifying Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism hotspots and to make better use of national risk assessments to plan strategies and activities. The evaluation also

showed the need for an increased focus on gender mainstreaming in project planning, implementation and reporting.

13 independent project evaluations of 16 projects published on the website.

Quality Assurance

The quality of evaluation reports, including their methodology, recommendations and conclusions, is essential to ensure credibility. Therefore, since 2014, all UNODC evaluation reports are independently quality assessed in New York. The analysis in 2017 showed that 87 per cent of all UNODC evaluation reports were rated as "Good" or "Very Good". This is a clear increase from 58 per cent in 2016, highlighting the results of IEU's increased efforts to ensure all UNODC evaluation reports meet the highest quality standards.



Moreover, this independent assessment also entailed the independent review of the UN-SWAP Gender Evaluation Performance Indicator in all evaluation reports, which are used for the annual reporting to UNWOMEN.

Investing in strengthening National Evaluation Capacity for country-led evaluations

Based on the results of UNDP's baseline study on National Evaluation Capacity (NEC) in 43 countries, and following General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/237 for building evaluation capacity at country level, the evaluation function has engaged in pilot activities in Morocco. This is in follow up to the call that the SDGs be evaluated from a national perspective, and to provide support to Member States in strengthening their capacity to evaluate public policies.

As a result, the evaluation function, in close collaboration with the UN country team and with Moroccan counterparts (Morocco's National Observatory of Human

Development (ONDH) and Moulay Ismaïl University in Meknes), supported the development of a module on "Best practices in public policy evaluation for contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals". This entailed a strong focus on the achievement of Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. The module will be part of the first National Master's Programme in Public Policy Evaluation in Morocco which was launched in October 2017. An expert further developed a workshop on public policy evaluation for students of the Master's Programme at the University of Meknes.

In addition, the evaluation function invested in the development of a manual on NEC for Member State officials and other stakeholders, including UNODC staff, as well as two related eLearning training modules, focussing on key evaluation concepts and building management and technical skills for evaluation policies and programmes.

The importance of the evaluation of public policy for the government



United Nations Evaluation Group

As an active member of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), a professional network comprising the United Nations Specialized Agencies, UN Funds and Programmes and UN Secretariat affiliated organizations, advocating for the importance of evaluation for learning, decision-making and accountability, the evaluation function at UNODC contributes to the full implementation of international norms and standards to address the challenges related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Unit has fully integrated the updated UNEG Evaluation Norms and Standards into its tools, templates, guidelines, and practices. While doing so, special attention has been paid to fully mainstreaming human rights and human equality, strengthening national evaluation capacities, and emphasizing the utility of evaluation findings.

The 2017 UNEG Evaluation Week, comprising the Evaluation Practice Exchange and the Annual General Meeting, was successfully held in Vienna from 15 to 19 May. The UNODC evaluation function acted as the main organizer together with the UNEG Secretariat, with the assistance of the three Vienna-based UNEG member agencies CTBTO, IAEA and UNIDO. The well-attended event provided an excellent opportunity for UNEG members to share and exchange latest activities, best practices, innovative ideas, lessons learned and knowledge in evaluation.

Innovation: improving the efficiency of evaluation in UNODC

Facing human and financial constraints, the evaluation function opted for investments in the development and update of several evaluation tools to increase the efficiency in managing evaluations.

The Evaluation Handbook was fully revised to adapt to international developments relating to the SDGs, UNEG, National Evaluation Capacity (NEC) and also to ensure gender-responsive evaluations. The evaluation function further revised its guide-

lines and templates (evaluation terms of reference, inception and draft report) and developed tools to support Project Managers in planning for evaluations, including the “Evaluation matrix” to facilitate budgeting for evaluation based on various indicators.

The evaluation function has raised extra-budgetary funds, to spearhead the development of a web-based evaluation application of potential utility to evaluation functions in the UN Secretariat. This tool allows for aggregate reporting on different levels – including vis-à-vis the SDGs – and ensures an automatic follow-up on evaluation recommendations. Other evaluation functions in the UN system praise this application as innovative and consider using it, in particular as it ensures efficient management of the whole evaluation cycle. This application, which was developed in close cooperation with the UN Enterprise Application Centre in Vienna, also fulfils the demands of the current UN management reform to develop dashboards that provide real-time programme and project performance information.

The evaluation function also revised its communication tools for a more efficient dissemination of evaluation results, products and services, including re-launched website of the evaluation function.

UNODC working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Evaluation is an integral part of the review-mechanism for the Sustainable Development Goals, to ensure that no one is left behind. The Unit is directly contributing to this by strengthening national evaluation capacities of Member States.

The evaluation function collaborated with two experts to identify the role of evaluation in the current review process of the SDGs, in particular relating to SDG 16. It suggests how UNODC/IEU can support its internal and country-level stakeholders to effectively participate in and engage with SDG evaluation processes. Based on a thorough analysis of various evaluation reports, international literature as well as interviews with various stakeholders, the report provided recommendations to IEU on the way forward.

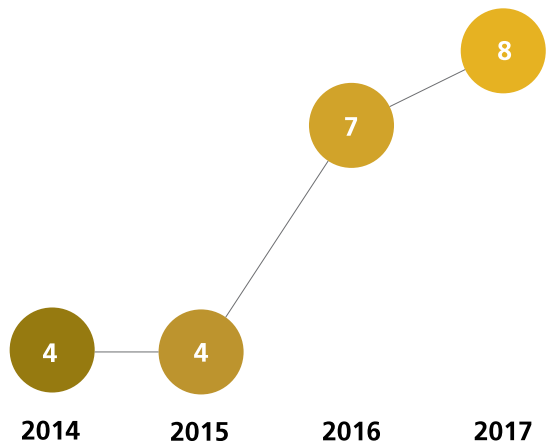
These include, amongst others, the need to conduct a holistic review of how the UN system is approaching evaluation of SDGs as well as an analysis of Voluntary National Reviews presented to the High Level Political Forum to identify the utilisation of evaluation results in these reports.

Human Rights and Gender

Over the past few years, the evaluation function has developed a range of guidance material for gender-responsive evaluation at UNODC, including guidance for evaluators. Furthermore, through the introduction of standard criteria on Human Rights and Gender Equality in all evaluations, the visibility of these important issues has been further strengthened. These changes triggered a fully improved Evaluation Performance Indicator (UN-SWAP on Gender Equality) from “approaching” in 2014–2016 to “meeting requirements” in 2017, as independently assessed by external evaluation and gender experts and further highlighted in the Annual UNEG Report.

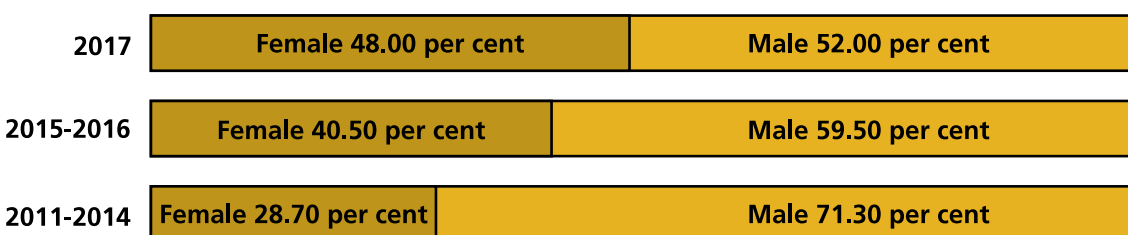
Moreover, the results of IEU’s efforts over the past years to increase the pool of female evaluators and experts for independent evaluations have translated into the respective statistics in 2017: 48 per cent of all independent evaluators contracted by UNODC were female, compared to 28.7 per cent in the time frame 2011–2014.

UN-SWAP on Gender Equality: UNODC Evaluation Performance Indicator



In 2017, all staff members of the evaluation function further participated in a workshop on gender-responsive evaluation, strengthening the understanding of gender mainstreaming principles when backstopping and managing evaluations at UNODC. Part of the training was further open to staff at UNODC, with a focus on UNODC’s commitment to gender equality - in particular relating to evaluation - and the relevant normative frameworks. As a result of the training, the evaluation function developed an internal Gender Guidance Note to guide the conduct of UNODC evaluations.

Evaluators by sex - change over time (2011-2017)





PARTNERSHIPS AND FUNDING

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



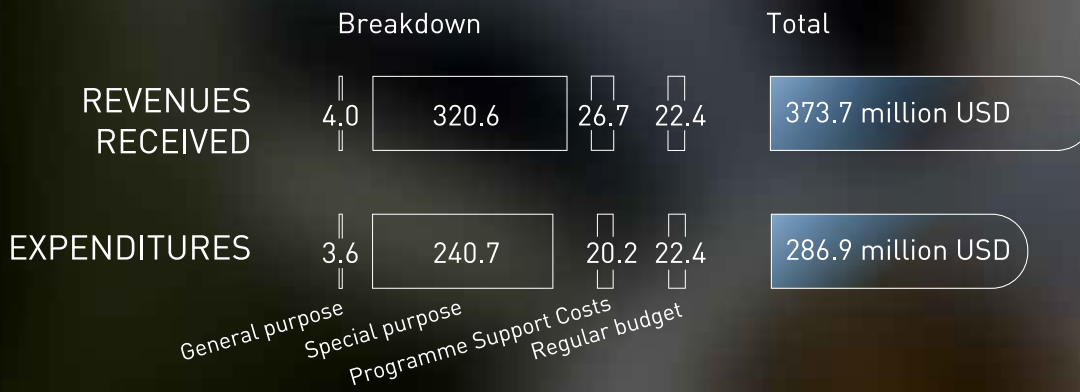
Voluntary contributions from Member States, multilateral organizations, private sector and other sources comprise the bulk of UNODC funding in support of UNODC mandate areas associated to drug control and crime prevention.

Voluntary contributions primarily from Members States are growing and are primarily earmarked through global programmes and regional/country programmes or specific UNODC mandate areas.

Predicable and adequate funding remains a challenge for UNODC to support the 2030 Agenda and address the growing demands to support Member States in their efforts to overcome the challenges posed by organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking and the associated health and societal consequences.

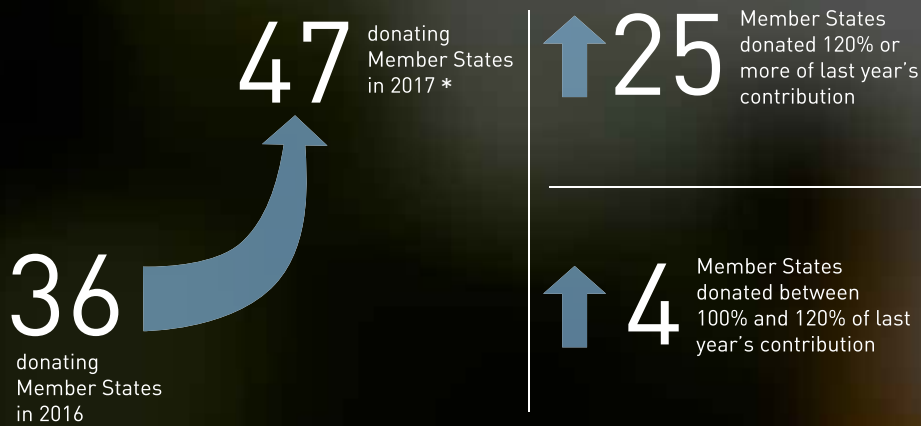
Outreach efforts to expand UNODC's partnership base are on the incline and should lead to a diversified resource platform mindful of the fact that the availability of non-earmarked resources to the UNODC General Purpose Fund is crucial to support enhanced programme and results-based management, research, support to technical norms and standards for Member States, policy guidance and strategic direction.

2017 | REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES*



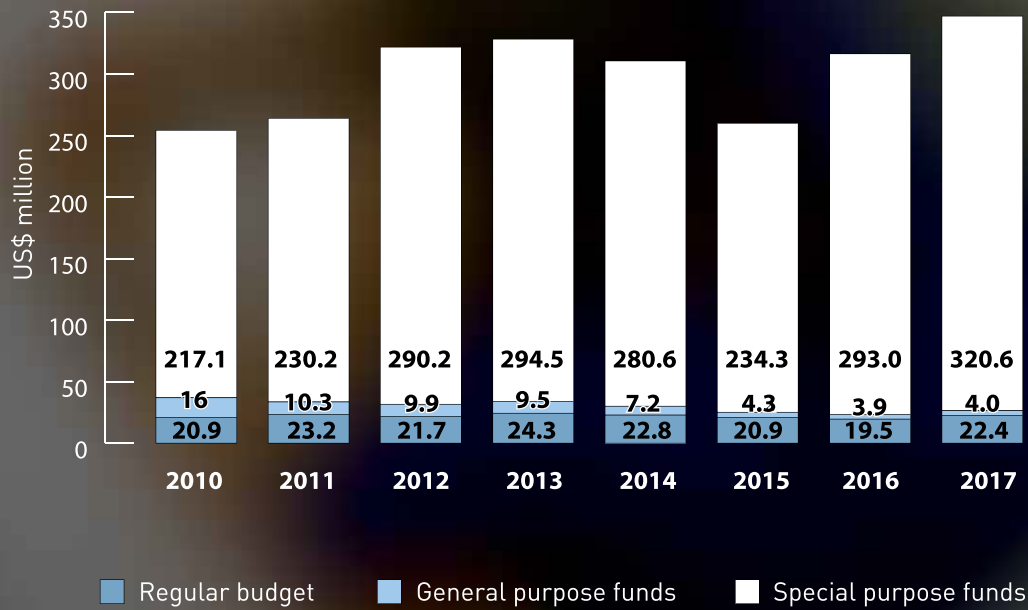
* UNODC IPSAS-based financial statement

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF DONATING MEMBER STATES

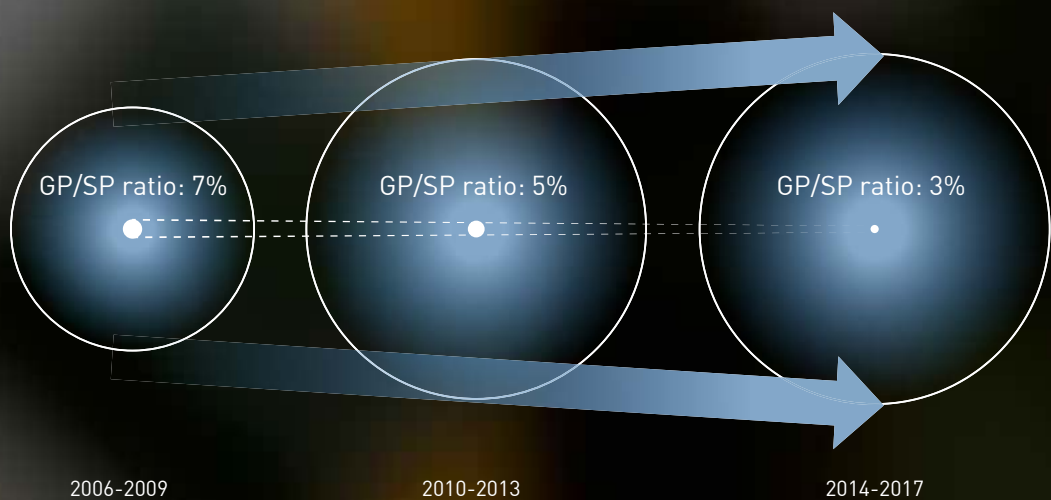


* including those donating for the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking

UNODC FUNDING | 2010-2017



RATIO OF GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDS TO SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS | 2006-2017



● ... SP: Ear-marked non-core resources

● ... GP: Non ear-marked resources

UNODC EXPENDITURES | 2017

BY THEME

United Nations regular budget allocation: 22.4 million USD

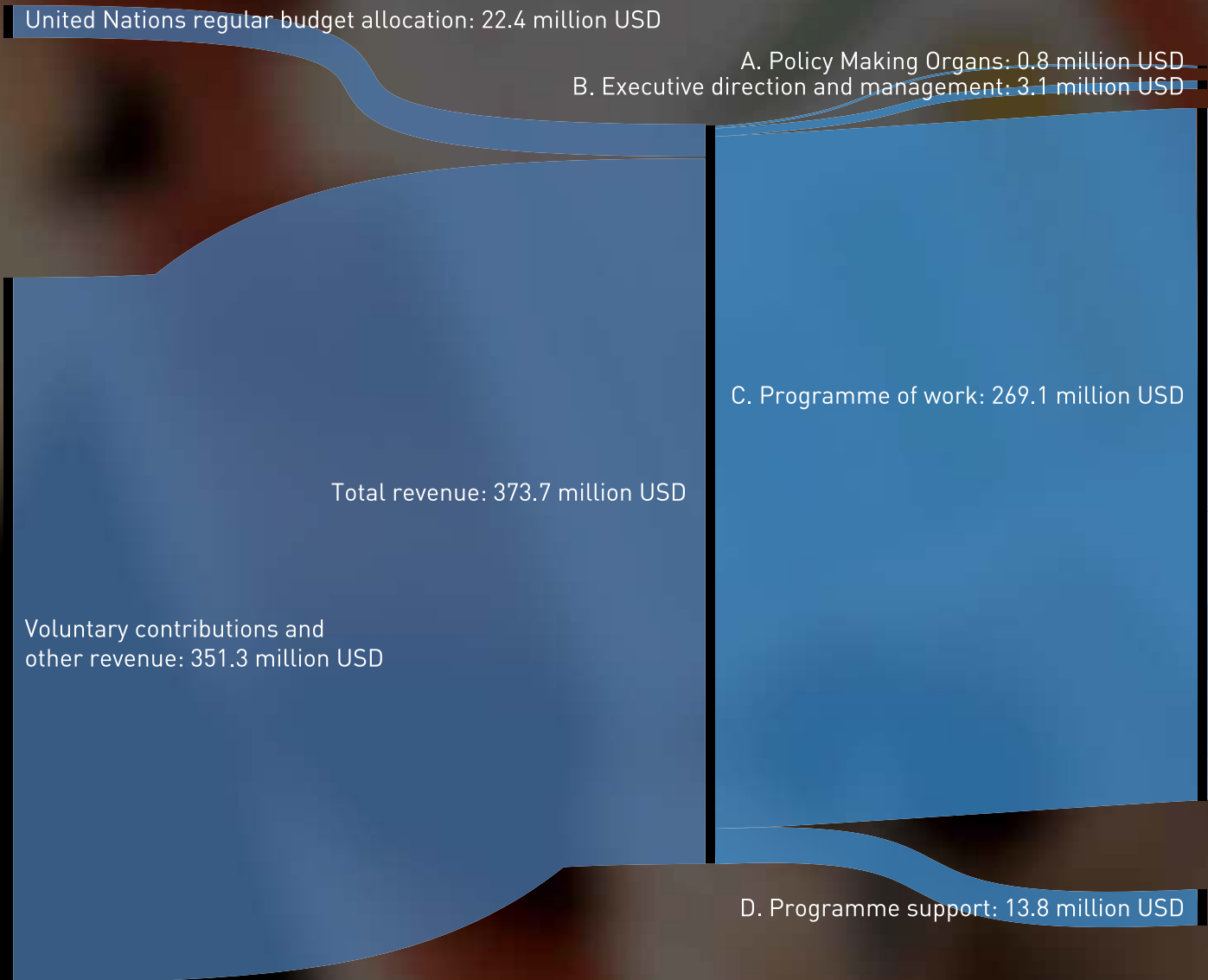
A. Policy Making Organs: 0.8 million USD
B. Executive direction and management: 3.1 million USD

C. Programme of work: 269.1 million USD

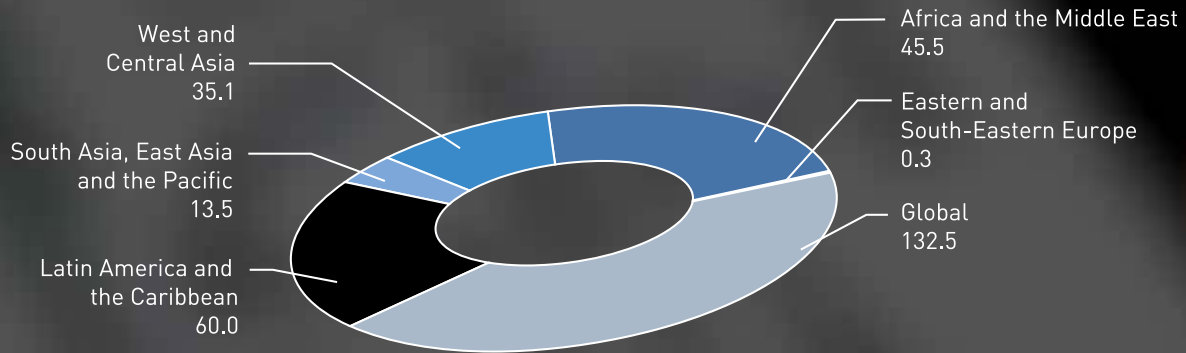
Total revenue: 373.7 million USD

Voluntary contributions and
other revenue: 351.3 million USD

D. Programme support: 13.8 million USD



BY REGION



1. Countering illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime: 30%

2. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development: 27%

3. Countering corruption: 8%

4. Terrorism prevention: 6%

5. Justice: 11%

6. Research, trend analysis and forensics: 10%

7. Policy support: 2%

8. Technical cooperation and field support: 4%

9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the governing bodies and the International Narcotics Control Board: 2%

LIST OF PLEDGES

for the period 01 January
to 31 December 2017

GENERAL PURPOSE FUND*

Member States

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Germany	1,185,765
Sweden	979,833
United States	600,280
China	369,825
Luxembourg	255,322
Japan	185,750
Korea	119,600
India	105,960
France	76,004
Austria	72,115
United Arab Emirates	40,000
Liechtenstein	25,667
Thailand	20,000
Singapore	10,000
Estonia	5,924
Kuwait	5,000
Chile	5,000
Bangladesh	1,300
Total (18)	4,063,345

* non-earmarked

SPECIAL PURPOSE FUND*

Member States

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Colombia	105,004,225
United States	72,061,419
European Union	65,218,018
Japan	24,897,123
Canada	16,916,201
Germany	15,830,971
Sweden	11,036,165
Norway	10,730,796
Italy	4,309,603
Australia	3,462,692
United Kingdom	3,455,353
Netherlands	2,655,445
United Arab Emirates	1,956,541
France	1,951,552
Russian Federation	1,909,802
Mexico	1,779,788
China	1,499,831
Austria	1,124,060
Denmark	850,168
Luxembourg	753,111

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Turkey	500,000
Peru	461,737
Brazil	250,000
Korea	114,400
Belgium	113,766
Switzerland	110,000
New Zealand	72,993
Saudi Arabia	50,000
Trinidad and Tobago	49,757
Argentina	42,000
Spain	35,545
Panama	30,000
Finland	27,197
Thailand	25,541
Israel	20,000
Qatar	10,000
Portugal	10,000
Morocco	5,000
Liechtenstein	3,892
Slovakia	859
Total (40)	349,335,551

* earmarked

United Nations Agencies

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
IMO	491,977
UNDP	401,147
UNAIDS	143,060
CITES Secretariat	80,030
UN Women	50,000
UNFIP	14,440
Total (6)	1,180,654

International Organizations (IFIs) and other Inter-governmental Organizations and other entities

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Colombo Plan	3,073,799
World Bank	400,000
EBRD	328,667
ECOWAS GIABA - Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa	53,885
Total (4)	3,856,351

Private donations

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Drug Abuse Prevention Center - DAPC	160,499
Fundacion Mexicana Para La Salud AC	158,260
Lions Clubs International	106,154
Max India Foundation	77,942
Transportadora de Gas Internacional SA	29,041
Sovereign Military Order of Malta	5,599
Total (6)	537,495



Multi-donor trust funds

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Somalia Multi-Window Trust Fund	2,541,846
Peacebuilding Fund Guatemala	678,595
Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States to Counter Piracy off the Coast of Somalia	534,252
Peacebuilding Fund Kyrgyzstan	440,476
United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children	1,657,632
Total (5)	5,852,801

GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL PURPOSE FUND

364,826,197

Sources: *grants.un.org* data as of 29 May 2018

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACAD	Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative	CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
ACJC	Anti-Corruption Justice Centre	CTITF	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	DAPC	Drug Abuse Prevention Center
AIRCOP	Airport Communications Project	DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
AIU	Airport Interdiction Unit	DMP	Drugs Monitoring Platform
APIK	Agency for Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
ARAC	Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean	DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
CBO	Community Based Organization	E4J	Education for Justice
CCP	Container Control Programme	EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
CCPCJ	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	EU	European Union
CENOZO	Cell Norbert Zongo for Investigative Journalism in West Africa	EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	EWA	Early Warning Advisory
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	FARC-EP	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People's Army
CoE	Centre of Excellence	FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
COP	Conference of the Parties	FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
CoSP	Conference of the States Parties	GCCPOL	Gulf Cooperation Council Police
CSO	Civil Society Organization	GLO.ACT	Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants
CST	Civil Society Team	GP	General Purpose
CSU	Crime Scene Unit	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	IACA	International Anti-Corruption Academy
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Committee	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

ICAT	Inter-Agency Coordination group against Trafficking in Persons	RRG	Tanzania Wildlife Crime Rapid Reference Guide
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes	RWGP	Regional Working Group on Precursors
ICE	International Collaborative Exercises	SADCTIPNet	Regional Network for Trafficking in Southern Africa
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
IMO	International Maritime Organization	SFP	Strengthening Families Programme
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía	SHERLOC	Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime
INDECOM	Jamaican independent commission of investigation	SMART	Synthetics Monitoring Analysis Reporting & Trends
INSPIRE	Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children	SP	Special Purpose
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization	StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
IOC	International Olympic Committee	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
IOM	International Organization for Migration	TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards	TAWA	Tanzania Wild-life Management Authority
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union	TB	Tuberculosis
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	TCU	Transnational Crime Unit
ISPA	Internet Service Providers Austria	TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
JAITFs	Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces	UAE	United Arab Emirates
MATF	Middle East and North Africa region, the Multi-Agency Task Force	UICC	Union for International Cancer Control
MDMA	Methylenedioxyamphetamine	UN	United Nations
MENA	Middle East and North Africa	UN-SWAP	United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
MT	Metric ton	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
NCAA	Tanzanian Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NEC	National Evaluation Capacity	UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
NGO	Non-governmental Organization	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NPS	National Police Service	UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
NPS	New Psychoactive Substances	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ONDH	Morocco's National Observatory of Human Development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OSCE	United Nations Global Compact, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism
OST	Opioid Substitution Therapy	UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
PAM	Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
PCU	Port Control Unit	UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
PDR	People's Democratic Republic	WACI	West Africa Coast Initiative
ROLACC	Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Centre	WCO	World Customs Organization
		WHO	World Health Organization
		World WISE	World Wildlife Seizures



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime