



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

2016 Annual Summary Monitoring Report – Regional Programme for Southeast Asia



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FOREWORD

Monitoring is a key component of Results Based Management (RBM); a strategy that aims at achieving improved performance and results. Monitoring in the form of continuous data collection, analysis and regular reporting is required to ensure that programme work delivers results according to plans. Planning, monitoring and evaluation enhance UNODC's ability to achieve its mandates by establishing a clear assessment framework to measure the impact of and linkages between past, present and future activities. Monitoring in the form of continuous data collection, analysis and regular reporting is inevitable to ensure that programme work proceeds according to plan and delivers results.

Since its announcement in 2014, the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia has served as the main guiding document for UNODC assistance in the region. Developed in close collaboration with Member States and regional partners, the Regional Programme presents a coherent framework for targeted interventions to support Member States to address challenges related to organized crime and illicit trafficking; corruption; terrorism; imperfect criminal justice systems; and drug use and its related health and social-economic consequences.

While progress has been made, regional challenges such as the increased production and use of illicit drugs, especially issues around synthetic substances remain. Terrorism, in particular foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) returning to their home countries, threaten the security of regional Member States, and organized criminal groups continue to generate major profits through illicit trafficking, while at the same time fueling corruption. With the opening of the ASEAN Economic Community, countries will need to find ways to integrate security aspects into the regional economic agenda as criminal groups seek to take advantage of increased trade volumes and infrastructure for illicit purposes.

The Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP) has established a central web-based planning and monitoring system connecting all field offices in the region. This allows the office to improve planning, inform management decisions, provide systematic monitoring of activity implementation and undertake quality reporting based on data collected at country and regional level. Process measured against the outcomes of the Regional Programme can be tracked to improve relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of programme development.

This annual summary monitoring report reflects the scope of activity implementation during the third year of the Regional Programme. Based on information sourced from our central planning and monitoring platform, the report aims to provide an overview of UNODC mandates and Regional Programme outcomes to counterparts, donors and other partners. It is part of our endeavor to ensure ownership and strengthen cooperation in making implementation more accessible, transparent and informative. At the same time, this demonstrates how we utilize data and incorporate coherent planning methods to inform and improve our efforts towards achieving UNODC's mission in the Southeast Asia region – making communities safer from drugs and crime.

KEY MESSAGES

DRUG AND PRECURSOR TRAFFICKING | Threat assessments undertaken help improve understanding of the flow of drugs and precursors and designing effective solutions. Enhanced understanding of the regional context and strengthened capacities are required to address the challenge of synthetic drug production in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING | MIGRANT SMUGGLING | Regional and inter-agency cooperation and information sharing are vital to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling across the region. Law enforcement agencies often lack sufficient knowledge to correctly identify human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases, and legal frameworks to prosecute cases are not always adequate.

FOREST AND WILDLIFE CRIME | The designation of wildlife and timber trafficking as serious transnational crimes requiring regional action by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime has moved wildlife and forest crime up on the regional agenda. UNODC will continue supporting Member States to address environmental crimes.

BORDER MANAGEMENT AND CROSS BORDER COOPERATION | Aiming to bring together counterparts from different countries, jurisdictions, and agencies with a focus on sharing information. Communication through the border liaison office network is the key element in UNODC's approach to strengthening border control in the region.

ANTI CORRUPTION | The first round of the implementation review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was conducted throughout the region. Effective anti-corruption efforts require a whole-of-government and society approach, including different sectors and branches of the government, civil society groups and the private sector.

TERRORISM PREVENTION | A growing number of attacks in the region placed terrorism high on the agenda throughout 2016. UNODC will continue supporting Member States to strengthen national capacities to counter terrorism and address regional threats such as foreign terrorist fighters returning to the region.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE | Criminal justice provides the foundation to counter organized crime and protect vulnerable groups through the rule of law. UNODC will continue to support Member States to address key criminal justice challenges, and to drive criminal justice reform in the region.

DRUGS AND HEALTH, AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT | UNODC continues to offer support to Member States in Southeast Asia in transitioning from compulsory treatment centers for drug users, towards a voluntary community based treatment approach. At the same time, UNODC will continue to advance its principles on alternative development and assist with research on the opium economy.



UNODC – Fighting Drugs, Crime & Terrorism

UNODC – FIGHTING DRUGS, CRIME & TERRORISM

UNODC is a global leader in the struggle against illicit drugs and organized and serious crime, as well as the lead United Nations entity for delivering legal and technical assistance to prevent terrorism. Specifically, it provides technical assistance and policy support in the following areas:

- **Organized crime and trafficking:** UNODC helps governments and regional organizations react to the instability and insecurity caused by crimes like the smuggling of illicit drugs, weapons, natural resources, counterfeit goods and human beings between countries and continents.
- **Corruption:** Corruption is a major impediment to economic and social development. UNODC partners with the public and private sector, as well as civil society, to increase transparency of government, national borders, and trading channels.
- **Terrorism Prevention:** UNODC supports Member States develop long-term, customized assistance to entities involved in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases linked to terrorism.
- **Crime prevention and criminal justice reform:** UNODC promotes strengthening the rule of law to guarantee that the accused, the guilty and victims can all rely on a criminal justice system that is fair and grounded on human rights values.
- **Drug abuse prevention and health:** Through educational campaigns based on scientific evidence, UNODC aims to reduce drug use among youth, enhance treatment to drug-dependent persons and convince Governments to see drug use as a health problem, not a crime.

**“MAKING THE
WORLD SAFER
FROM DRUGS,
CRIME AND
TERRORISM”**

- UNODC's mission

To further these goals, UNODC's programme of work rests on three pillars, with knowledge sharing and advocacy as underlying principles:

1. Field-based technical cooperation programmes to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.
2. Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions.
3. Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies.



UNODC in Southeast Asia and the Pacific

UNODC IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ROSEAP works across the region, providing advice and technical assistance related to the rule of law, non-traditional security threats, law enforcement, criminal justice and drug-related supply and health issues.

Headed by a UNODC Regional Representative, ROSEAP in Bangkok is home to a multi-disciplinary team of 50 regional programme managers, advisors and administrators. They work with, and support, Member States and regional organizations throughout East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. In addition to the Regional Office, ROSEAP currently employs over 200 staff, maintaining offices in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam, as well as in the Pacific region (Fiji and Samoa), which all report to and align with the plans of the Regional Office.

Through this strategic setup, UNODC covers the following countries and territories:

	Australia		Brunei Darussalam
	Cambodia		Cook Islands
	Fiji		French Polynesia
	Indonesia		Kiribati
	Lao PDR		Malaysia
	Marshall Islands		Micronesia
	Myanmar		Nauru
	New Caledonia		New Zealand
	Niue		Palau
	Papua New Guinea		Philippines
	Samoa		Singapore
	Solomon Islands		Thailand
	Timor-Leste		Tonga
	Tuvalu		Vanuatu
	Viet Nam		



In addition, UNODC in the region frequently collaborates with these East Asian countries:

	China		Japan
	Republic of Korea		Mongolia

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. In the upper half, there is a large, faint, light blue watermark of the United Nations emblem. The emblem consists of a world map centered on the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The text "The Regional Programme for Southeast Asia" is overlaid on the lower part of the emblem.

The Regional Programme for Southeast Asia

THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME

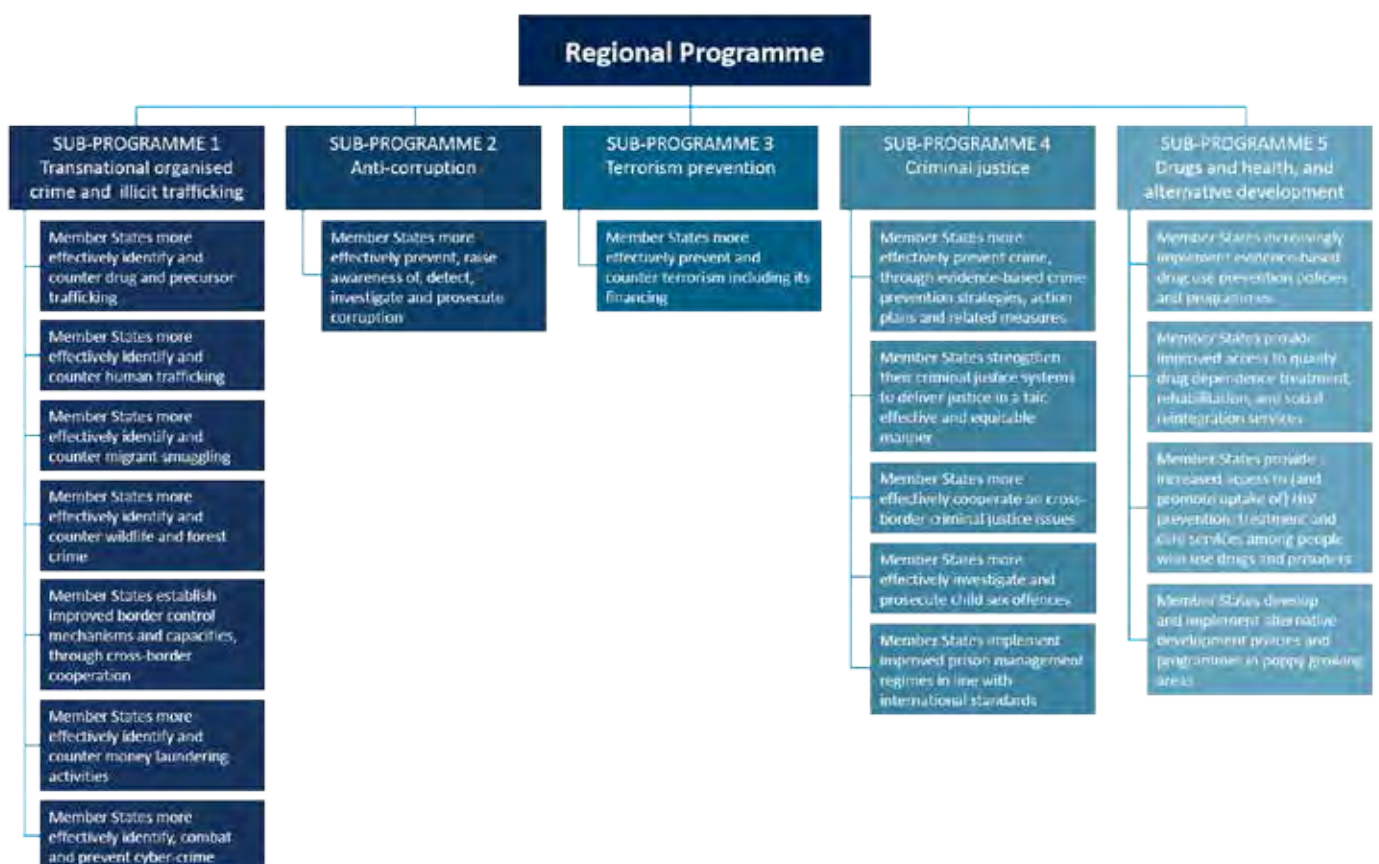
The Regional Programme outlines the proposed scope and focus of UNODC's work in Southeast Asia providing a framework for delivering a coherent programme of work to:

- Give clear focus to supporting Member States and regional partners in achieving priority crime and drug outcomes in the region; and
- Increase the responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of UNODC's support to the region.

The programme focuses primarily on regional crime and drug challenges that are best addressed through a coordinated approach, in addition to cross-border and intra-regional cooperation. UNODC Country Programmes are linked to the Regional Programme and are developed in close coordination with national counterparts to focus on specific national level needs and support requirements. The Regional Programme is supported by an expert team that ensures consistency of approach and the sharing of expertise between jurisdictions.

The Regional Programme is focused on five interdependent areas of work and emulates the following vision: *'A healthy safe community, free from the threats posed by organized drug and crime use and confident in the integrity of the criminal justice system to provide access to justice'*.

In order to support this vision, UNODC focuses on five sub-programmes of work through an integrated and coordinated approach as well as cross-border and regional cooperation:



UNODC aims to expand the capacity of governments and regional partners to identify challenges, address long-term goals and maintain a high level of technical capacity through developing solutions with stakeholders, while at the same time monitoring and evaluating activities and programme's results. Strategic oversight and direction for the Regional Programme is provided by an annual Programme Governance Committee (RPGC) meeting, with Member States representatives.

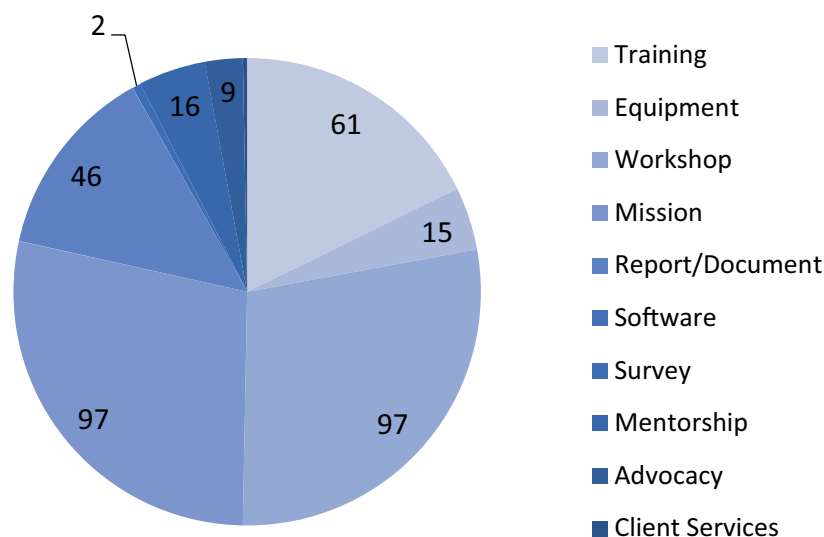


Implementation : The Regional Programme in 2016

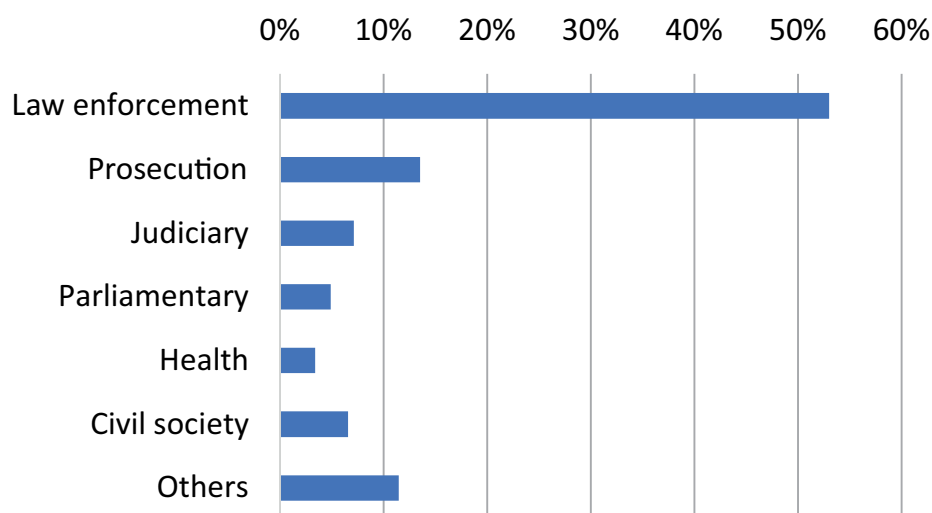
IMPLEMENTATION: THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME IN 2016

In 2016, UNODC implemented activities under all five sub-programmes of the Regional Programme. These included support to regional cooperation frameworks and networks such as the ASEAN SOMTC, the Mekong Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control initiative and the cross-cutting UNODC Border Liaison Office network. They also featured focused initiatives to strengthen national capacities, such as the partnership to promote community-based treatment for people who use drugs, culminating in the adoption of guidelines. Similarly, the Regional Programme has addressed emerging challenges, including the migration of foreign terrorist fighters.

Assistance Type



Beneficiaries



344

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED

158

WORKSHOPS HOSTED



61

TRAINING COURSES
CONDUCTED

OVER

4000

PARTICIPANTS DIRECTLY
REACHED

53%

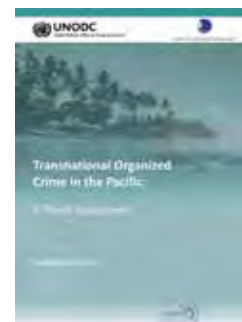
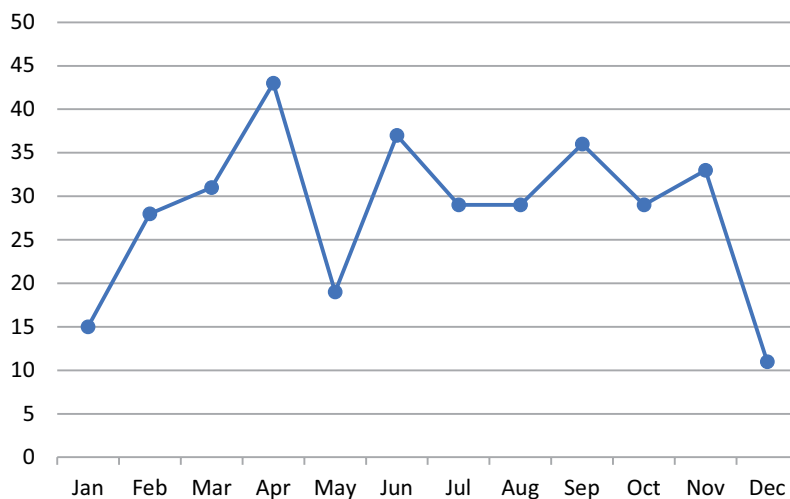
of beneficiaries were law
enforcement officers

>25

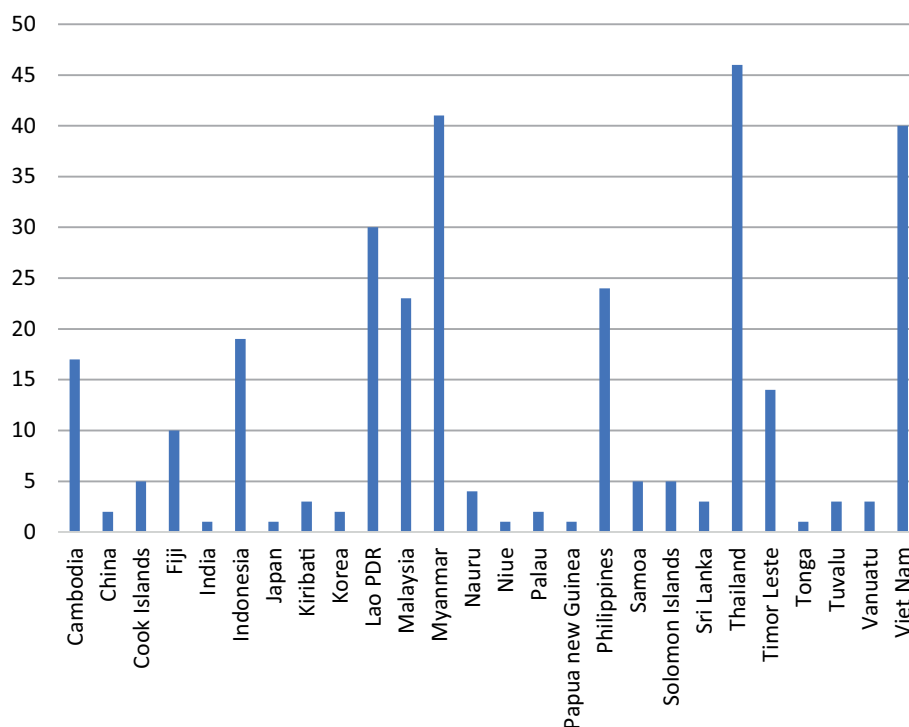
countries in the SEAP
region supported

IMPLEMENTATION: THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME IN 2016

Delivery per month



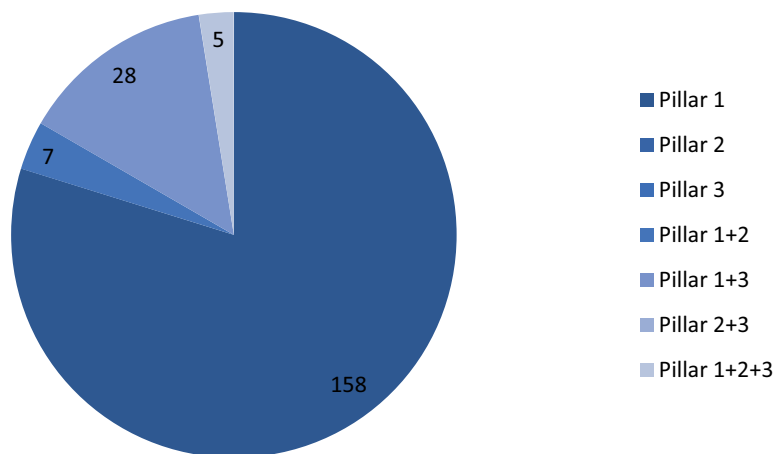
Location



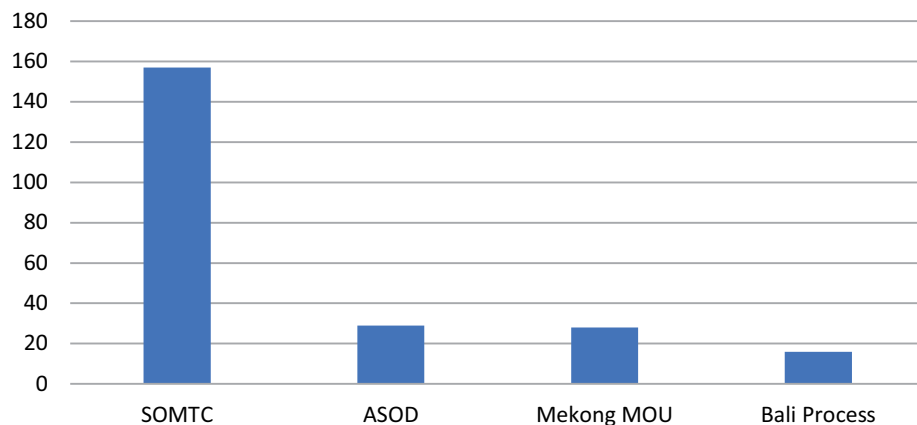
IMPLEMENTATION: THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME IN 2016

ROSEAP's programme activities are aligned to the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). In addition, activities feed into a number of regional frameworks, in particular ASEAN's Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and Senior Officials on Drug matters (ASOD), as well as the regional frameworks of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (Mekong MOU) and the Bali Process.

ASEAN



Regional Framework



Outcome 1.1

Drug and Precursor Trafficking



DRUG AND PRECURSOR TRAFFICKING

Outcome 1.1

Member States more effectively identify and counter drug and precursor trafficking

KEY MESSAGE:

Threat assessments undertaken help improve understanding of the flow of drugs and precursors and designing effective solutions. Enhanced understanding of the regional context and strengthened capacities are required to address the challenge of synthetic drug production in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

UNODC works with regional and national level partners, in particular in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), to help them more effectively identify and address drug and precursor trafficking.

The 1993 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-region is an important partnership framework bringing together UNODC and the six countries affected. Primarily a framework for law enforcement cooperation, the MoU also includes drug demand reduction and HIV/Aids as areas for action.

Key Achievements include:

- A platform was established and consolidated for law enforcement agencies in the region to share experiences and seek support when encountering barriers in conducting multilateral operations. UNODC developed and supported the operational feasibility of GMS Drug Law Enforcement Conference (GMSDEC) as part of its secretariat support to the Mekong MOU on Drug Control.
- Primary trafficking routes for drugs and precursor chemicals were identified and reported in a series of threat assessments, including along the Mekong River and the India-Myanmar, China-Myanmar border areas, capacity of law enforcement and gaps along these primary trafficking routes was identified. Findings from these threat assessments act as evidence base for regional law enforcement responses.
- The visibility of the Mekong MOU on Drug Control was increased through multiple advocacy events, including a side event held during UNGASS 2016. The efforts of Mekong MOU towards drug control in the Mekong Region were well received by the international community.
- The second consultation on finalization of regional drug profiling SOP was completed, during which capacity gaps among laboratories in countries in the region related to drug profiling were identified, and primary drug types and thresholds for profiling were agreed upon.

25 

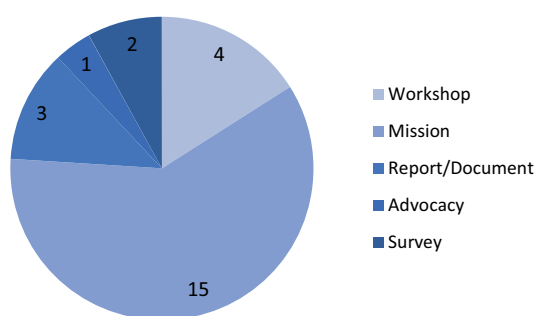
ACTIVITIES COMPLETED

4 

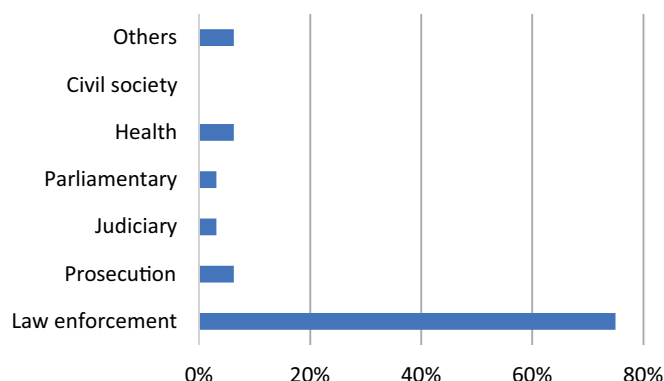
WORKSHOPS,
TRAINING EVENTS
AND CONFERENCES
CONDUCTED



495
PARTICIPANTS REACHED
WITH WORKSHOPS AND
ADVOCACY



Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

Outcome 1.2 & 1.3

Human Trafficking & Migrant Smuggling



HUMAN TRAFFICKING & MIGRANT SMUGGLING

Outcome 1.2 & 1.3

Member States more effectively identify and counter human trafficking; and Member States more effectively identify and counter migrant smuggling

KEY MESSAGE:

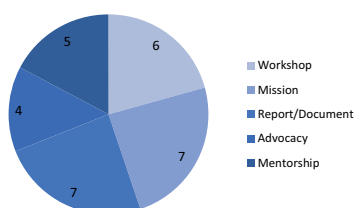
Regional and inter-agency cooperation and information sharing are vital to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling across the region. Law enforcement agencies often lack sufficient knowledge to correctly identify human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases, and legal frameworks to prosecute cases are not always adequate.

Outcome 1.2 aims to: 1) strengthen policy and legislative frameworks in the area of human trafficking 2) enhance knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to identify, investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases, 3) develop standards to identify and support victims of human trafficking, 4) make available improved information/data on the nature and scale of human trafficking in the region, and 5) enhance networks for coordinated policy and operational responses in human trafficking.

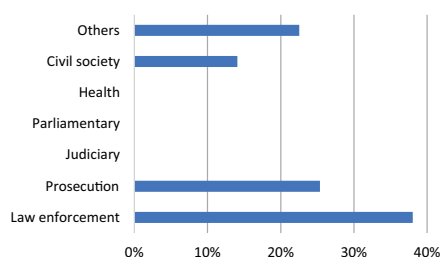
Outcome 1.3 aims to: 1) strengthen policy and legislative frameworks in the area of migrant smuggling 2) enhance knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to identify, investigate and prosecute migrant smuggling cases, 3) make available improved information/data on the nature and scale of migrant smuggling in the region, and 4) enhance networks for coordinated policy and operational responses in human trafficking.

Key Achievements include:

- Following advocacy and technical advice from UNODC ROSEAP, the Government of Malaysia decided to create a Joint Human Trafficking Investigations Taskforce bringing together the five agencies with responsibility for investigating human trafficking. Their confidence and commitment to the initiative is reflected in the fact that all funding and resources for the Taskforce are coming from the Malaysian Government itself.
- The pilot training course on Building the Capacity to Investigate and Prosecute Migrant Smugglers was held in Malaysia in November 2016. This was the first course of several in a large regional project to strengthen cooperation between investigators and prosecutors on SoM, both nationally and regionally, targeting the countries most affected by the 2015 Andaman Sea / Bay of Bengal migrant smuggling crisis.
- A workshop bringing together over 30 migrant smuggling analysts and data experts representing more than 15 countries from Southeast Asia, the Pacific and beyond was held in November 2016. The workshop was a unique forum to discuss migrant smuggling trends in the region and ways to better share migrant smuggling data. Each participant made their own specific, measurable and concrete commitment towards better reporting and sharing of information on the crime via UNODC's Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct.



Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

29
ACTIVITIES COMPLETED

6
WORKSHOPS HOSTED

198
WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

38%
OF BENEFICIARIES WERE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Outcome 1.4

Forest and Wildlife Crimes



FOREST AND WILDLIFE CRIMES

Outcome 1.4

Member States more effectively identify and counter forest and wildlife crimes

KEY MESSAGE:

The designation of wildlife and timber trafficking as serious transnational crimes requiring regional action by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime has moved wildlife and forest crime up on the regional agenda. UNODC will continue supporting Member States to address environmental crimes.

UNODC works closely with law enforcement agencies and ASEAN regional bodies to strengthen the regional response against wildlife and forest crime. Outcome 1.4 aims to: 1) strengthen policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks relating to forest and wildlife crimes, 2) enhance knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to investigate and prosecute criminal activities related to forest and wildlife crimes, 3) support awareness raising initiatives on the nature and scale of forest and wildlife crimes, and 4) enhance mechanisms for regional cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the area of forest and wildlife crimes.

Key achievements include:

- UNODC was instrumental in supporting ASEAN Member States to develop the first ever SOMTC Work Programme for Combating Wildlife and Timber Trafficking for implementation from 2016-2018, which aims to strengthen regional cooperation on this issue among criminal justice institutions.
- In 2016, UNODC expanded its support to counter wildlife and forest crimes to three new countries in the Southeast Asia region: Malaysia, Myanmar, and the Philippines.
- UNODC instigated a new cooperation platform with the Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement meetings (the WIRE), which enables law enforcement professionals (both investigators and prosecutors) to develop ties with their direct counterparts in Asian and African countries, with a view to build bridges among like-minded professionals from different countries affected by wildlife trafficking.
- UNODC provided technical assistance to the Government of Lao PDR to successfully review the Penal Code to increase its criminal provisions against wildlife crime.
- UNODC continued to develop new and specialised training materials to strengthen national law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial capacity to respond to wildlife crimes. This included developing courses on anti-money laundering, controlled deliveries, investigations on online trade, and crime scene management. The learning process was tested 6 months after the courses and knowledge retention and impact on daily tasks were satisfactory.

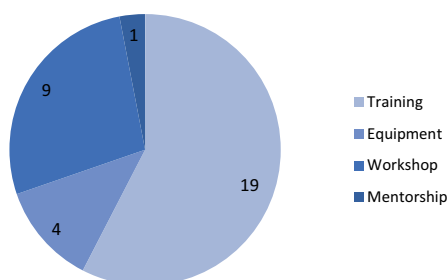
28 
ACTIVITIES COMPLETED



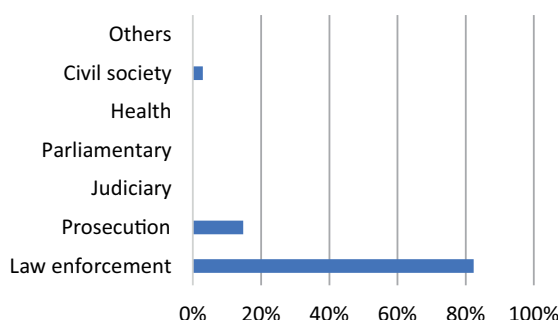
28
WORKSHOPS,
TRAINING EVENTS
AND CONFERENCES
CONDUCTED



1,075
PARTICIPANTS



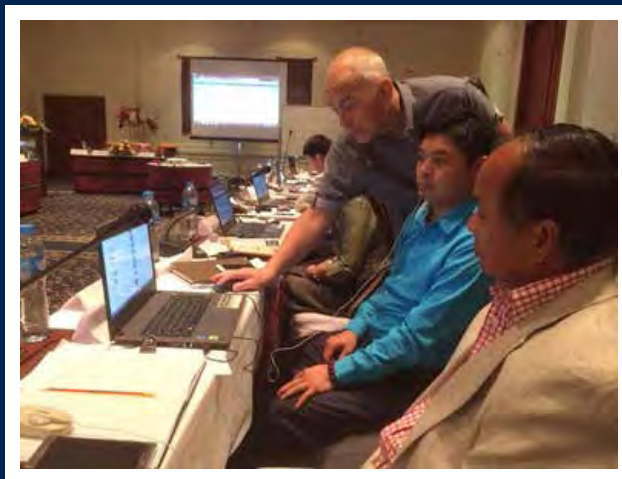
Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

Outcome 1.5

Border Management and Cross-Border Cooperation



BORDER MANAGEMENT & CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Outcome 1.5

Member States establish improved border control mechanisms and capacities, through cross-border cooperation

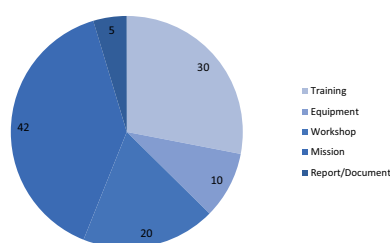
KEY MESSAGE:

Aiming to bring together counterparts from different countries, jurisdictions, and agencies with a focus on sharing information. Communication through the border liaison office network is the key element in UNODC's approach to strengthening border control in the region.

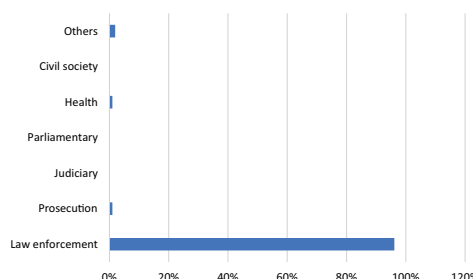
Building on earlier efforts under the Partnership against Transnational Crime through Regional Organized Law Enforcement (PATROL) in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, UNODC border management efforts focus on strengthening the regional Border Liaison Office (BLO) network, and the establishment of Port Control units in select trade hubs. Outcome 1.5 aims to: 1) further support and sustain multi-agency mechanisms for law enforcement cooperation along and across the borders, 2) develop enhanced capacity to collect, analyze and disseminate/share information on cross border crimes, and 3) develop enhanced knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) among border law enforcement agencies on intelligence-led responses and basic investigative techniques.

Key achievements include:

- Core curricula of law enforcement capacities was adapted to Mekong Region and translated and customised for Myanmar. This core curricular is part of wider effort to establish and regional standard of knowledge for front line officers.
- Pocket handbooks for frontline officers on a range of subjects (foreign fighters, human trafficking, precursor control, etc) were produced in the languages of the Mekong Region and distributed to headquarter locations and to BLO's.
- Border Liaison Office (BLO) inventory of 74 border crossings was completed with representatives of governments in Mekong region. The inventory address five specific areas: capacity of officers, infrastructure, equipment, data collection and communions for each individual BLO. The inventory is an updated baseline of information that will give the actions of UNODC and national counterparts.



Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

103



ACTIVITIES COMPLETED



50

WORKSHOPS AND
TRAINING EVENTS
CONDUCTED



301

BORDER LIAISON
OFFICERS TRAINED

Outcome 2.1

Anti-Corruption



ANTI-CORRUPTION

Outcome 2.1

Member States more effectively prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption

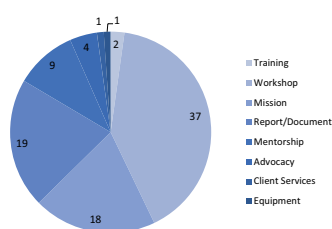
KEY MESSAGE:

The first round of the implementation review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was conducted throughout the region. Effective anti-corruption efforts require a whole-of-government and society approach, including different sectors and branches of the government, civil society groups and the private sector.

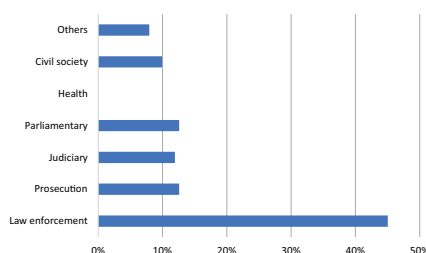
UNODC's anti-corruption efforts in the region focus on supporting countries in meeting UNCAC requirements, through providing technical assistance and facilitating regional exchanges, building national bodies consisting of highly skilled anticorruption practitioners. Outcome 2.1 aims to: 1) strengthen anti-corruption policies, legislation and strategies in line with UNCAC, 2) strengthen institutional frameworks and capacities in line with UNCAC, 3) support regional anticorruption forums, networks and institutions, and 4) promote and implement anti-corruption strategies by supporting private sector, civil society groups and academia.

Key achievements include:

- A regional event was organized in Malaysia to train the focal points of the countries under UNCAC review and the reviewing experts, followed up by roundtables in Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. Civil society stakeholders were engaged in the regional events as well as in the national roundtables on UNCAC.
- Regional events to raise awareness for the purpose of developing legislation and capacity building on gap areas highlighted by the UNCAC review were conducted, including 'protection of witnesses and reporting persons', 'foreign bribery' and 'liability of legal persons'. These events resulted in the introduction of laws on protection of witnesses and reporting persons in Cambodia and Brunei, while Vietnam and Myanmar plan to introduce relevant regulations in the new anti-corruption law.
- Capacity was increased of anti-corruption agencies in Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia Philippines, and Timor Leste, while business' compliance guidelines were developed in Indonesia and Thailand with UNODC support.
- UNODC supported the Southeast Asia Partners Against Corruption (SEA PAC) organizing its regional event in Myanmar, including a side event on civil society engagement against corruption at the next SEAPAC meeting in the Philippines. UNODC in coordination with the ASEAN Corporate Social responsibility Network in organizing a regional business integrity event.
- Cooperation with UNDP was expanded in the areas covered by the new cycle of UNCAC review and in particular on prevention of corruption, several joint initiatives are planned for 2017.



Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

91



ACTIVITIES COMPLETED



39

WORKSHOPS,
TRAINING EVENTS
AND CONFERENCES
CONDUCTED



672

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS
IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

593

PEOPLE TRAINED IN THE
PACIFIC, INCLUDING
YOUTH AND CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs)
UNDER THE JOINT UNDP-
UNODC PACIFIC REGIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION (UN-
PRAC) PROJECT

Outcome 3.1

Counter Terrorism



TERRORISM PREVENTION

Outcome 3.1

Member States more effectively prevent and counter terrorism including its financing

KEY MESSAGE:

A growing number of attacks in the region placed terrorism high on the agenda throughout 2016. UNODC will continue supporting Member States to strengthen national capacities to counter terrorism and address regional threats such as foreign terrorist fighters returning to the region.

UNODC supports national efforts to strengthen and develop legislative frameworks, policies and strategies against terrorism and associated financing. UNODC provides assistance with the ratification of international legal instruments against terrorism and their effective implementation into domestic legislations. Outcome 3.1 aims to: 1) strengthen legislative frameworks, policies and strategies in line with international legal instruments against terrorism, 2) enhance knowledge and skills (and related operational capacities) to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism related cases, 3) enhance international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism.

Key Achievements include:

- UNODC conducted a Regional Training on Strengthening Frontline Protection Against Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Mekong Sub-Region. This training included practical exercises for enhanced cooperation and collaboration across borders, detecting falsified travel documents and suspicious behaviours, as well as providing equipment for detection.
- UNODC developed and produced, through close collaboration with the Central Committee for Counter Terrorism, Myanmar, a series of five training manuals on Inter-Agency Collaboration for Effective Prevention of Terrorism. Including modules on; an Introduction to Counter Terrorism, Intelligence, Investigations, Prosecutions, and Inter-Agency Collaboration.
- National agencies were assisted in enhancing countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) technical capacities in Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Philippines, as well as facilitating the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for CFT, in Lao PDR.
- UNODC facilitated, edited and supported the launch of a research report by the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT) on Radicalisation in Southeast Asia: A Selected Case Study of Daesh in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.
- A reference handbook for border frontline officers was produced, to assist with the detection, deterrence and investigation of terrorists and foreign terrorist fighters, entitled; Countering Terrorism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters: A field guide for frontline officers.
- UNODC convened a Regional Workshop on Regional Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Terrorist Financing, to discuss the challenges and best practices in mutual legal assistance related to counter terrorism. A report was produced based on the round-table discussions, which included recommendations for enhancing cooperation.

19



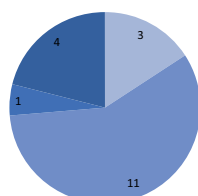
ACTIVITIES COMPLETED



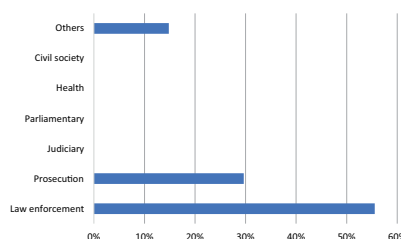
14

WORKSHOPS,
TRAINING EVENTS
AND CONFERENCES
CONDUCTED

373
PEOPLE
TRAINED



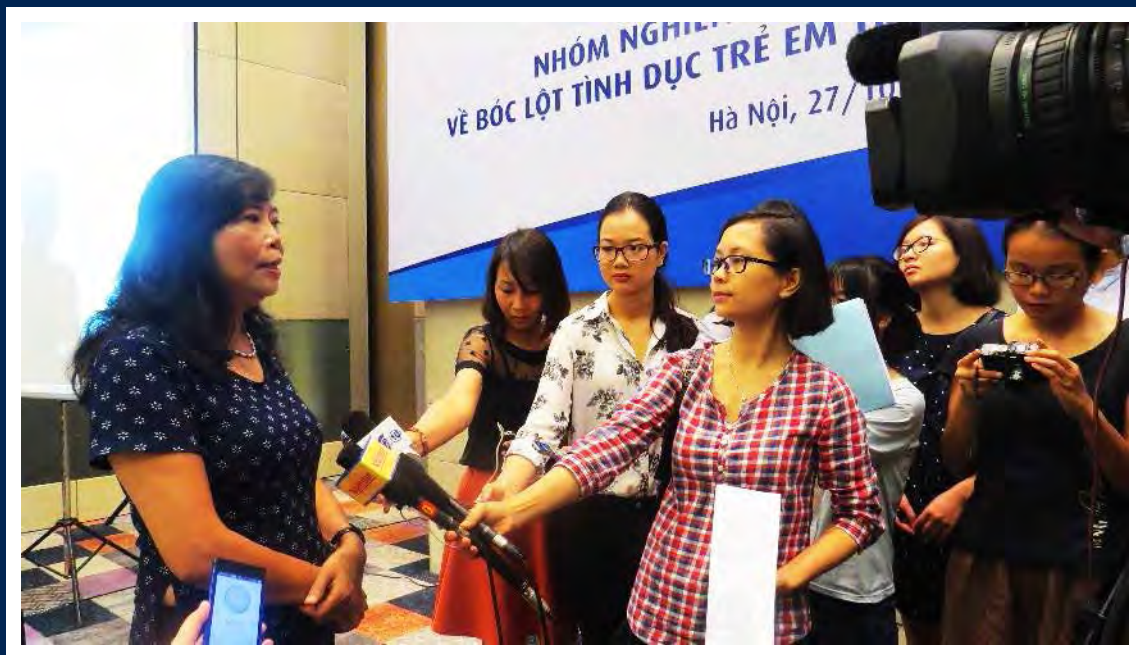
Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

Outcome 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 & 4.5

Criminal Justice



CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Outcome 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 & 4.5

Member States more effectively prevent crime through evidence-based crime prevention strategies, action plans and related measures; Member States strengthen their criminal justice systems to deliver justice in a fair, effective and equitable manner; Member States more effectively cooperate on cross-border criminal justice issues; Member States more effectively investigate and prosecute child sex offences; and Member States implement improved prison management regimes in line with international standards

KEY MESSAGE:

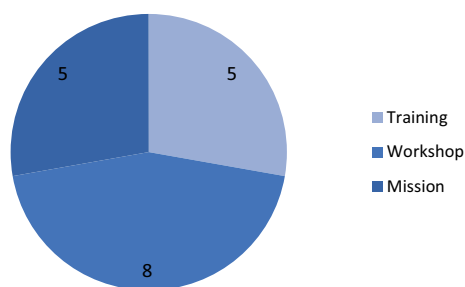
Criminal justice provides the foundation to counter organized crime and protect vulnerable groups through the rule of law. UNODC will continue to support Member States to address key criminal justice challenges, and to drive criminal justice reform in the region.

UNODC assists Member States to improve the rule of law and ensure justice on the basis of equality, with particular attention to gender equality and the rights and vulnerabilities specific to children. Some Southeast Asian countries have inadequate laws that criminalize violence against women or fail to implement them, while children are sometimes treated similarly to adults under the law. The region also suffers from weak mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition networks, obstructing efforts to combat transnational crimes.

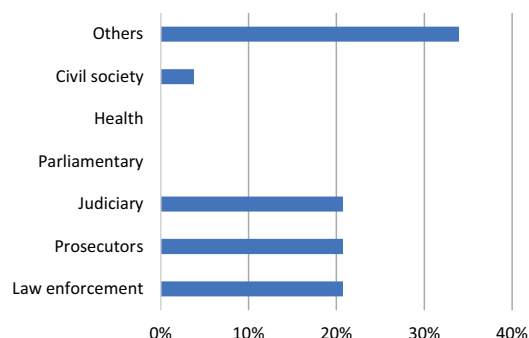
Assistance is provided to Member States through capacity building and coordination efforts in key focus areas, and through the presence of a Senior Prosecutorial and Judicial Advisor.

Key achievements include:

- UNODC provided recommendations to include legislative improvements regarding combating child sexual exploitation the draft amendments of the Lao PDR and Viet Nam Penal Codes.
- Cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders of Cambodia, Laos PDR, Viet Nam and Thailand was enhanced with respect to combating child sex exploitation. The capacity of police officials, prosecutors and judges in Cambodia, Laos PDR and Viet Nam was strengthened regarding combating child sexual exploitation.
- UNODC strengthened the capacity of prison officials, in particular regarding prison management, in Myanmar.



Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

Outcome 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4

Drugs & Health



DRUGS AND HEALTH

Outcome 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4

Member States increasingly implement evidence-based drug use prevention policies and programmes; Member States provide improved access to quality drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration services; Member States provide increased access to (and promote uptake of) HIV prevention, treatment and care services among people who use drugs, and prisoners; and Member States develop and implement alternative development policies and programmes in poppy growing areas

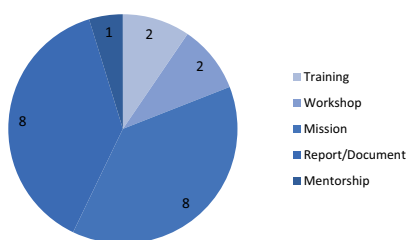
KEY MESSAGE:

UNODC continues to offer support to Member States in Southeast Asia in transitioning from compulsory treatment centers for drug users, towards a voluntary community based treatment approach. At the same time, UNODC will continue to advance its principles on alternative development and assist with research on the opium economy.

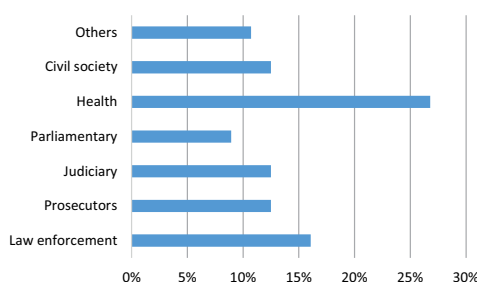
The use of opiates and amphetamine-type stimulants continues to be a major problem in Southeast Asia, with people who inject drugs among the most severely affected groups. Much remains to be done in order to more effectively prevent, treat and re-integrate drug users. In particular, UNODC has been focusing on promoting the use of voluntary, community-based drug treatment approaches as an alternative to the use of compulsory centers for drug users.

Key Achievements include:

- UNODC drafted guidelines for community based services for people who use drugs in South East Asia, which were piloted with practitioners. The services were launched by the senior justice ministers, and further approved by the Mekong MoU on Drug Control. Voluntary services for People Who Use drugs were supported in Myanmar, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia.
- UNODC supported the drafting of the Myanmar Comprehensive Drug Policy Strategy, which was approved in December 2016 after three rounds of consultations.
- UNODC promoted standards on evidence based prevention of drug use in several ASEAN forums, which were adapted and piloted by several member states. In addition a UNODC/WHO/UNAIDS harm reduction package was adopted as a national policy by a number of member states, notably Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.



Assistance Type



Beneficiaries

21
ACTIVITIES COMPLETED

8
REPORTS/
DOCUMENTS
COMPLETED

4
WORKSHOPS,
TRAINING EVENTS
AND CONFERENCES
CONDUCTED

158
PEOPLE
TRAINED

The background of the slide features a large, faded, light blue United Nations logo. The logo consists of a world map centered on the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The map shows the continents of North and South America, Europe, and Africa. The laurel wreath is composed of two branches, one on each side, curving upwards and outwards.

Regional Networks & Partners

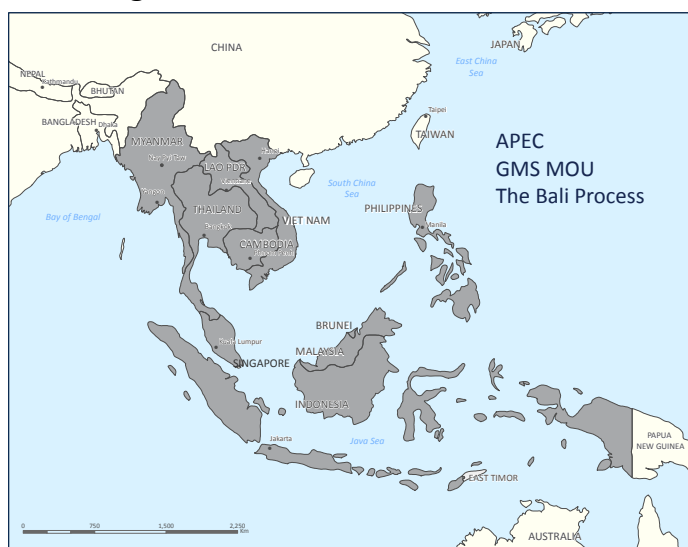
REGIONAL NETWORKS & PARTNERS

UNODC supports related regional networks and institutions, policies and priorities to help promote ownership and sustainability of objectives. Key regional partners are: Member States Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS MOU), The Bali Process on Smuggling of Migrants, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime; the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT); in addition to other UN and non-UN agencies or organizations such as UNESCAP, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, APEC, INTERPOL, PIFS, PIDC, and Civil Society Organizations.

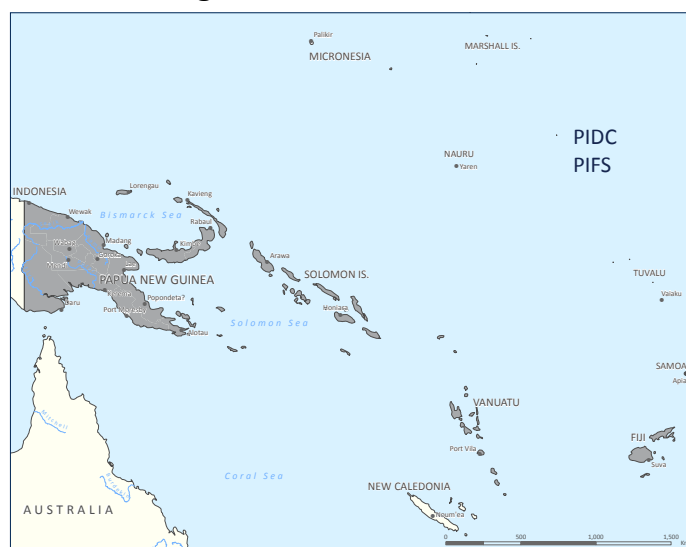
UN-ASEAN Secretariat cooperation

Cooperation between UN Secretariat agencies and the ASEAN Secretariat is governed by the 2011 *Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the UN*, which mirrors the three ASEAN Communities. UNODC contributes regularly to coordination efforts in this context.

Regional Networks Southeast Asia



Regional Networks Pacific



Donors

UNODC would like to specifically thank and acknowledge the following funding partners for their contribution to the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia in 2016:



Australia



Canada



China



Germany



Japan



Republic of Korea



New Zealand



Norway



Sweden



Thailand



UK



USA



Viet Nam



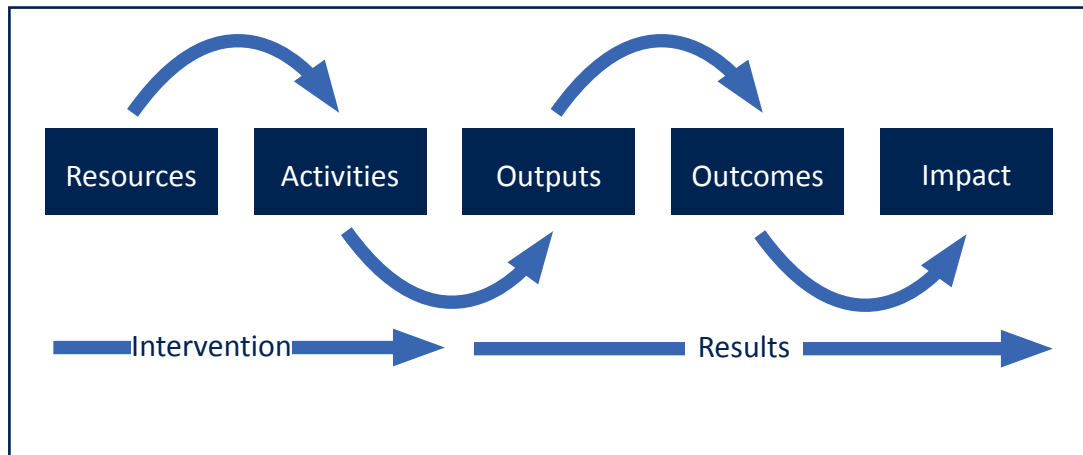
The European Union



UNODC Planning & Monitoring in Southeast Asia

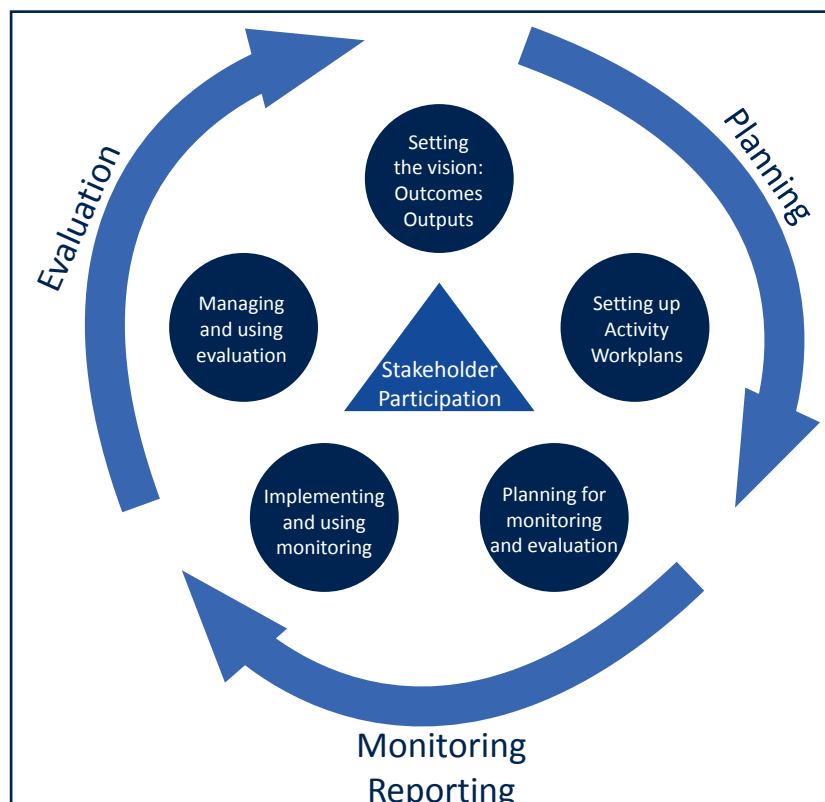
PLANNING & MONITORING

Managing for results means to focus on the desired outcomes and impact and then identify what activities are needed to get there.



UNODC Regional Office has set up a central web-based planning and monitoring system including all Offices in the region to ensure:

- Maximum availability of information through continuous, systematic and transparent collection of data
- Quality reporting based on information generated at country and regional level
- Informed and strategic decision making at management level





UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific**

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