

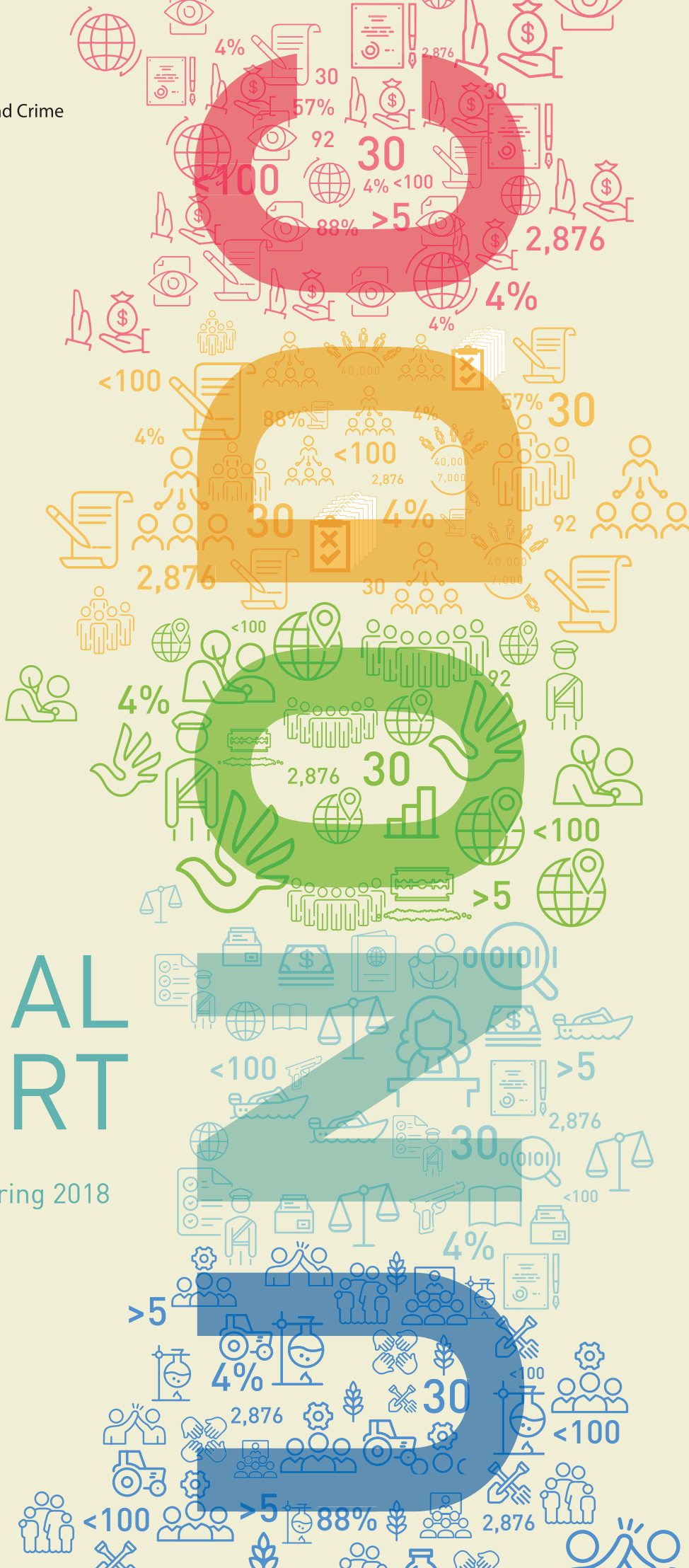


**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# ANNUAL REPORT

Covering activities during 2018



This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source. Suggested citation: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

No use of this publication may be made for resale or any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from UNODC.

Applications for such permission, with a statement of purpose and intent of the reproduction, should be addressed to UNODC, Advocacy Section.

#### DISCLAIMER

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of UNODC or contributory organizations, nor does it imply any endorsement.

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

This publication has not been formally edited.

# Content

Preface .....	4
What is UNODC? .....	6
UNODC and the SDGs .....	8
UNODC's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment .....	9
Drugs, health and trafficking .....	10
Transnational organized crime .....	38
Justice .....	72
Corruption .....	96
Terrorism .....	110
Policy support and public affairs .....	120
Research and trend analysis .....	124
Independent evaluation .....	132
Partnerships and funding .....	136
List of abbreviations .....	146



In February 2018 UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov together with Rafael Pardo, the High-Commissioner for Post- Conflict, Security and Human Rights, inaugurated the new premises of the UNODC Office in Colombia.

## Preface

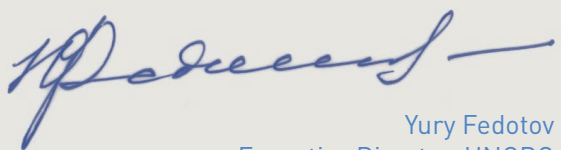
I am pleased to present this snapshot of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2018.

As guardian of bedrock UN conventions against crime and corruption, and as a lead provider of assistance to implement the drug conventions and the global counter-terrorism instruments, as well as UN standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC helps countries address acute threats to peace and security and achieve progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Our integrated approach is backed by research and put into action through our

global programmes and network of field offices around the world, to provide support where it is needed most.

This Annual Report offers a glimpse into the work our Office is doing to enable healthy lives and the enjoyment of rights, safer communities and prosperity. UNODC takes pride in our achievements even as we remain firmly focused on the future, always seeking to innovate and do better by the people we serve.



Yury Fedotov  
Executive Director, UNODC



# WHAT IS UNODC?

For two decades, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been helping make the world safer from drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism.

We are committed to achieving health, security and justice for all by tackling these threats and promoting peace and sustainable well-being as deterrents to them.

Because the scale of these problems is often too great for states to confront alone, UNODC offers practical assistance and encourages transnational approaches to action. We do this in all regions of the world through our global programmes and network of field offices.



## Enabling SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

UNODC is committed to supporting Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core. The 2030 Agenda clearly recognizes that the rule of law and fair, effective and humane justice systems, as well as health-oriented responses to drug use, are both enablers for and part of sustainable development.

<sup>1</sup>The United Nations work against drugs, crime and terrorism has more than two decades of history and is older than the nominal creation of UNODC in 2002

<sup>2</sup>Namely: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)

<sup>3</sup>Namely: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition

# UNODC and the SDGs

In late 2015, under the auspices of the United Nations (UN), world leaders agreed upon 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to guide our development until 2030, in a new development framework named the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The SDGs are divided into concrete targets, and then further into a framework of indicators that were agreed upon by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017. UNODC acts as global custodian of 15 of these SDG indicators.

The 2030 Agenda helps us locate and communicate what we do in the larger context of national and global priorities on sustainable development. In addition, we recognize the universal and unified nature of the 2030 Agenda by actively pursuing initiatives that cut across goals and targets.

Throughout this report the SDG icons below appear alongside our key achievements, activities and operations to illustrate the contribution of our work in 2018 to one or more of the 17 SDGs.



# UNODC's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment



UNODC is committed to the global goals of gender equality – Sustainable Development Goal 5 – and women's empowerment, both of which permeate the entire 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. To ensure a systematic approach to implementing these goals, in 2017 we developed a Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2018-2021). In 2018 this was complemented by an action plan for gender mainstreaming across activities and practices, which was developed with the participation of all divisions and relevant units of UNODC and the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) and coordinated by a Global Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

The action plan includes accountability elements for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the gender equality strategy. It enables us to report and tangibly demonstrate how UNOV and UNODC are advancing gender equality and women's empowerment commitments through our activities, and strengthening capacity and effectiveness to foster an enabling, inclusive and diverse work environment, as well as achieving gender parity in staffing.

The Global Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women has set the foundations for promoting gender equality in a coordinated way, having:

- established a network of gender strategy focal points, comprised of staff from all divisions and relevant units of UNODC and UNOV;
- developed practical tools on systematically mainstreaming a gender perspective in programmes and projects;
- assessed training needs in the organization and started to build capacity of all staff;
- developed and maintained critical partnerships, including with the network of UN entities, specialized agencies, funds and programmes; and
- organized formal and informal briefing sessions for Member States and staff on the gender-related aspects of UNODC's mandate and areas of work.

Through the implementation of its gender equality strategy and action plan, UNODC recognizes that gender equality and women's empowerment are crucial in bringing the transformative change required to achieve the 2030 Agenda. We have made tangible progress in furthering gender equality commitments by, for instance, analyzing how gender aspects impact thematic areas such as terrorism and corruption, and publishing a report on femicide.



Photo: UNODC / Doha Declaration Global Programme





# DRUGS, HEALTH AND TRAFFICKING

# What do we do?

UNODC supports Member States to reach a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem

Our measures result from our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem, an

outcome of the 2016 UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Drugs.

They also reflect the three international conventions on drug control and the UNGASS 2016 outcome document:

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
- Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)

# Why does UNODC take action on drugs, health and trafficking?

The drugs trade finances organized crime and terrorism, harms development and deepens the vulnerability of our Member States.

**585,000** as a result of drug use people died in 2017

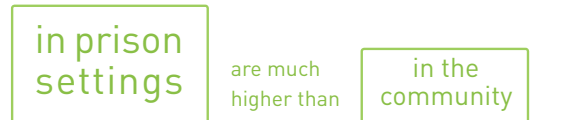
Globally, some **35 million** people suffer from drug use disorders and require treatment services

Only **1 in 7** of those people receive treatment and services are often of poor quality



Unacceptable Violations of human rights in the name of treatment are sadly still widespread

## Rates of drug use disorders



Key  populations,

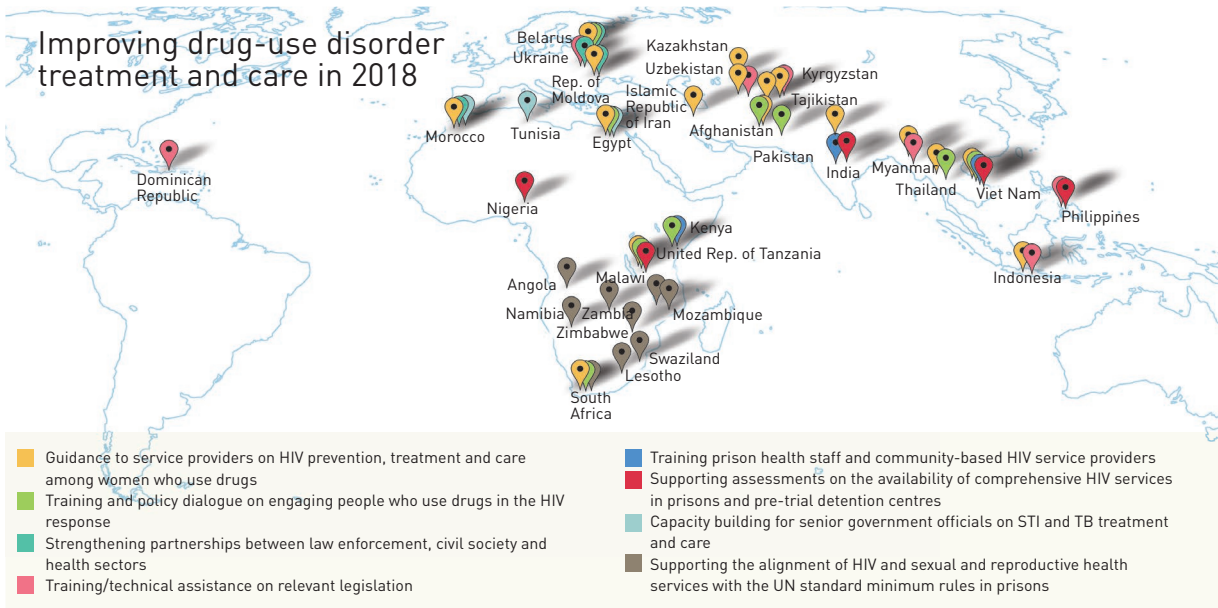
including people who inject drugs, prisoners and other people in closed settings, are largely ignored by public health policy-makers in many countries...

... even though **47%** of new HIV infections

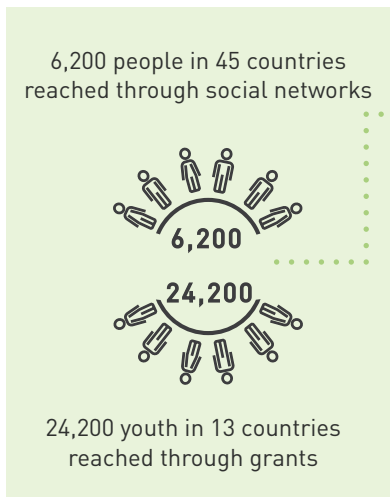
globally in 2017 were among key populations and their sexual partners

People who inject drugs are **23** times more likely to acquire HIV than adults in the general population

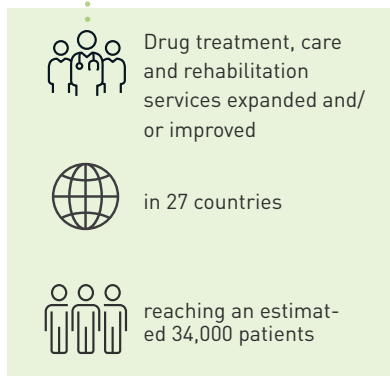
# Global drug-related health



## UNODC supports evidence-based prevention, treatment, access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, and expanding alternatives to conviction or punishment:



- successfully piloting a new family-based prevention programme that strengthens resilience of youth in difficult circumstances, such as in low-resource settings and with displaced populations
- supporting youth and civil society organizations in delivering evidence-based prevention through social networks and grants from Japan's Drug Abuse Prevention Center
- releasing publications and running workshops on:
  - treatment as an alternative to conviction or punishment for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system
  - concrete action to increase access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, which formed a basis for capacity building of policy makers
  - international standards for treating drug use disorders, a basis for ensuring quality drug treatment services
- with a new family-therapy model for adolescents specifically tailored to the needs of low- and middle-income countries, piloted in South-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia in 2018
- with drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services, including overdose prevention and special services for children, women, and pregnant women
- delivering training to improve national drug demand reduction policies and promote and support strategies compliant with international standards on drug use prevention and treatment of drug use disorders
- supporting Member States to develop quality assurance mechanisms for drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services and systems, piloted in two countries in 2018
- promoting access to controlled drugs for medical purposes in global fora including the UN General Assembly, Commission for Narcotic Drugs and World Cancer Control Congress
- supporting HIV prevention, treatment and care strategies and programmes, which are comprehensive, evidence-based, and gender- and age-responsive, for people who use drugs and people in prisons



## Treatment instead of a prison sentence

Before advocates of treatment as an alternative to incarceration spoke up, drug use in Kenya was viewed as a criminal issue and users received harsh penalties even for petty offences. Most pleaded guilty even when innocent, fearing long remand periods should they deny charges against them. Yet thanks to sustained advocacy by UNODC and our partners, there is now increasing acceptance of addiction as a biopsychosocial health condition, and that drug users should be given treatment options rather than convicted. Negative attitudes towards drug users are reducing.

Lady Justice Diana Mochache is the senior resident magistrate at the Shanzu Law courts, in Kenya's Mombasa County. Tired of seeing drug users arrested time and again for petty offences, she began to champion treatment instead of incarceration for petty criminals, based on the view of drug addiction as a medical condition. When presented with cases of drug users, Mochache strikes a delicate balance between ensuring justice by the letter of the law and catering for the accused's best interests. Knowing that a jail sentence won't cure users of their addiction, she favours giving a court order to prison authorities, the Medically Assisted Therapy clinic and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Mombasa to enrol convicted drug users in Opioid Substitution Treatment. She also frequently gives non-custodial sentences after consulting the accused, probation services and CSOs. "Custodial sentences may be given in cases where non-custodial sentences would result in a potentially dangerous public backlash for the accused," Mochache explains. "But addiction is a disease of the brain and some of those I send for treatment abscond it. I would immediately prefer a light punishment to encourage them to resume treatment", she added.

Justice Mochache is now advocating for other players in the justice system to follow her example. When asked for her main message to UNODC and its members and partners, Mochache said "I appeal to government and development partners to help develop facilities that would enable magistrates and judges to divert more drug users from imprisonment to alternative methods of correction".

*Lady Justice Diana Mochache*



# Drugs and health policy

Selected legal and policy impacts of UNODC's work in 2018

## MYANMAR

approved the final amendment of the 1993 Drugs Law, supported by UNODC to move from a punitive legal approach to a public health approach

## PHILIPPINES

implemented a new Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (2019-2022), technically supported by UNODC, which focuses on human rights and community-based prevention and treatment services



A technical guide, "Women who inject drugs and HIV: Addressing specific needs", and accompanying training was delivered to over 1,000 HIV service providers in Afghanistan, Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

## Selected legal and policy impacts of UNODC's work in 2018

- Some **53** million people globally use opioids<sup>1</sup>
- Opioids account for **about 66%** of deaths associated with drug use
- To identify how to address these challenges, UNODC launched an organization-wide strategy in June 2018 with international partners:



<sup>1</sup> according to the UNODC World Drug Report 2019

## Morteza's drive for a new beginning

Morteza has been free from drug use for the past 12 years. Yet staying clean has not stopped him from attending Narcotics Anonymous (NA) gatherings. Morteza was addicted to heroin at 20 years old, but involvement with gang members and distributing drugs to get his fix cost him 15 years in prison, where he continued using heroin and sharing needles. Morteza's dependency continued after his release until he was introduced to NA by a friend.

It was in November 2018, with persistent pain in his throat and chest driving him crazy, that Morteza began to fear strongly for his health. He had just started attending Sexaholics Anonymous to deal with what he calls his "second monster"; heroin addiction and years of problematic and painful prison experiences had led him to become a sexaholic.

Morteza met Omid at an NA session. Omid is one of the 14 peer-led HIV educators trained and mentored by UNODC Iran in 2018 and has been an advocate for

voluntary HIV testing to peer group members. Omid referred Morteza to a testing centre of the Ministry of Health in Tehran. An HIV-positive test result was not what Morteza had hoped for. Morteza started taking anti-retroviral medications. Since his diagnosis, he has persisted with NA sessions and is trying to manage life with HIV and find a better job. Morteza has also been sharing his experiences with other men and women with similar addiction and family backgrounds, including HIV-positive Maryam, with whom he has decided to share his future.

Morteza remains reluctant to approach his family, as they have rejected him before due to his heroin addiction and problematic behaviour. Omid persuaded Morteza's father to meet him after years of separation. On meeting his father, Morteza understood that the process of healing and forgiveness takes time but now hopes that he can one day be accepted by his loved ones.



# Drug trafficking

58 partner states  
23 international organisations

**Paris Pact**  
A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic  
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan  
**INITIATIVE**

The Paris Pact initiative is a global international coalition to tackle trafficking of opiates originating in Afghanistan through strengthening connectivity, cooperation, and information sharing.

Political and technical efforts under the initiative are made in response to the four pillars of the Vienna Declaration, a framework for countering opiate trafficking and consumption within Afghanistan and the wider region. The initiative has a network of research and liaison officers positioned along drug trafficking routes in West and Central Asia and South Eastern

Europe, generating evidence and information on drug patterns and trends.

In 2018 this network trained law enforcement agencies on data collection, mapping and analysis while supporting the Drugs Monitoring Platform, an online data tool, to form a picture of the national, regional and international drug trafficking landscapes.

The Paris Pact's efforts, supported by UNODC, were once again recognized by the UN Security Council in 2018 (resolution 2405).

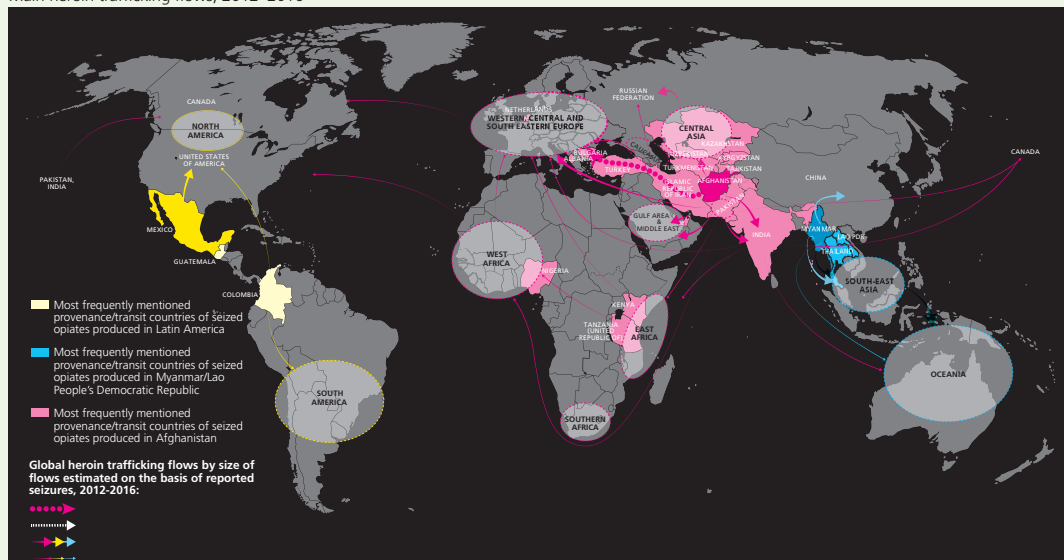
## Paris Pact / Afghan Opiate Trade Project Drugs Monitoring Platform

The Drugs Monitoring Platform, which collects, monitors and shares drug-related data online, received two new functionalities in 2018:

- A UNODC database to strengthen oversight, coordination and sustainability of all law enforcement training activities conducted in Europe, West and Central Asia
- A global treatment facility survey tool to help treatment of drug use disorders along international standards

**204,013** individual drug seizure cases had been registered on the platform by the end of 2018.

Main heroin trafficking flows, 2012–2016



Sources: UNODC World Drug Report

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

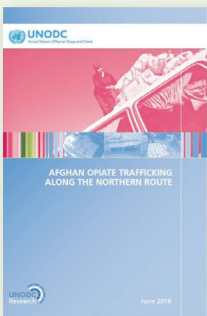
**5** GENDER EQUALITY

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

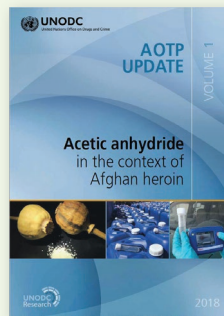
## Afghan Opiate Trade Project

Although 2018 saw a decline in Afghan opium poppy cultivation to 263,000 hectares, this was still the second highest figure on record. Heroin, morphine and opium produced from the 2017 and 2018 Afghan opium crops has now begun to enter international markets, having significant impact on global health.

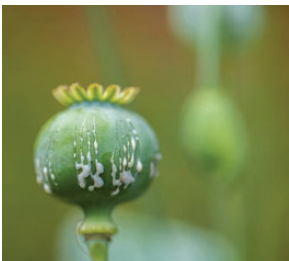
Continuing efforts against Afghan opium cultivation and trafficking, the Afghan Opiate Trade Project published two reports in 2018:



*Opiate trafficking along the northern route, June 2018* – covers trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan through Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) to the Russian Federation



*Acetic Anhydride in the context of Afghan heroin, May 2018* – focused analysis on the trafficking of the key precursor chemical for heroin production from global markets to Afghanistan



- The total area under opium poppy cultivation worldwide increased to almost **420,000** hectares in 2017
- More than **75%** of that area is in Afghanistan...
- ...which accounts for well over **80%** of opiate production...
- ...including producing **6,400** tons in 2018
- This was down **29%** from production in 2017...
- ...as net poppy cultivation in Afghanistan decreased in 2018 by **20%** over 2017

## UNODC in Afghanistan

### PRECURSOR CONTROL UNITS

actively participated in **28** counter narcotics operations in coordination with Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan Intelligence Units seized **7,551** litres of acetic anhydride  
**1,104** litres of hydrochloric acid  
**13** litres of ammonia  
**107** kg of methamphetamine  
**300** kg of calcium oxide  
**11,910** litres of acetone  
**91,445** litres of toluene  
**1,753** kg of ammonium chloride  
 arrested **30** suspects  
 seized **33** vehicles  
 dismantled **four** drug manufacturing laboratories

### AFGHAN BORDER POLICE AND THE COUNTER NARCOTICS POLICE OF AFGHANISTAN

Seized **542** kg of heroin  
**356** kg of opium  
**4** kg of methamphetamine  
**11** kg of hashish  
**17,650** kg of ammonium nitrate and **four** vehicles  
 arrested **228** suspects  
 confiscated USD **55,400** from arrested suspects  
 leading to the dismantling of **11** criminal networks  
 dismantled **four** drug manufacturing laboratories

### MOBILE DETECTION TEAMS

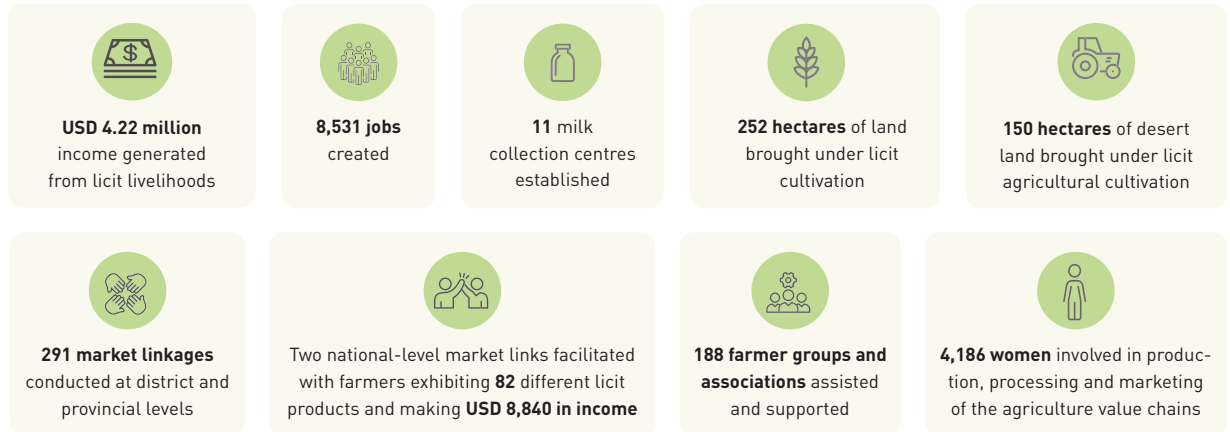
conducted **3,540** operations  
 seized **790** kg of heroin  
**1,264** kg of opium  
**8,968** kg of hashish  
**53** kg of methamphetamine and  
**13,853** litres of precursors  
 arrested **998** suspects  
 submitted **804** seizure reports



## Alternative development in Afghanistan

In 2018, UNODC designed and implemented small-scale and community-based Alternative Development interventions in Counter Narcotics priority districts. UNODC is in the process of implementing projects that will give **26,785** farmers agriculture inputs and support.

**4,829** social contracts were signed with individual beneficiaries and 26 social contracts were signed with communities. Under the contracts, it is agreed that the beneficiaries and communities receiving programme support will not engage in poppy cultivation, production, processing and trafficking.



## Boost Alternative Development Interventions Through Licit Livelihoods (BADILL)

Kimya, 45, is one of the 1,420 beneficiaries whose quality of life has been improved by the BADILL project, an alternative development initiative. Kimya lives in Dawlatabad village in Badakhshan, Afghanistan with her husband and four daughters. Like other men in the village her husband used to cultivate opium poppy but has recently been looking for alternatives due to a decrease in poppy's market price. He used to force Kimya and their daughters to help him with cultivation, which meant the daughters could not attend school.

to receive licit seeds, saplings, and fertilisers. With the help of BADILL she established a walnut orchard on 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land, then expanded to 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>. She also cultivated wheat in the orchard and hopes to cultivate beans next year.

"Here men usually engage women to weed and thin poppy several times a year. I am very happy that my children and I are no longer involved in poppy cultivation. Several members of my family have been killed in poppy production, but now, we decided to never cultivate poppy again. Kimya stated. She thinks if the farmers receive improved wheat seeds, saplings and fertilizers they would never return to poppy cultivation either.



Beneficiaries of the BADILL project.  
Photo: ORCD.



Afghanaid, UNODC's implementing partner of the BADILL project, selected farmers including Kimya



### Boost Alternative Development Interventions Through Licit Livelihoods (BADILL): Malika

Malika lives with her family of eight in Tapy Wahdat village in Bamyan, Afghanistan. Her husband is unemployed, and her brother-in-law is addicted to narcotics. Before the start of the BADILL project, she suffered from financial problems and was looking for ways to support her family.

In 2018, UNODC and the Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA) began a poultry farming intervention for Malika and 74 other rural women in Yakawlang district, where Tapy Wahdat is located, as part of the BADILL project. Malika received training on poultry management and marketing as well as vaccination and treatment services. She was then

assisted in constructing a coop for 30 pullets and provided with 100kg of feed. Malika's poultry farm is now functional, and her pullets are laying eggs; she is selling 15-20 eggs a day and earning AFN 100-140/day or AFN 3,000-4,000/month.

"I thank UNODC and DCA offices for giving me a good opportunity for a better life," Malika told UNODC. Thanks to the training and services you provided I can manage my family's basic needs, like my children returning to school, without the financial support of my husband. I plan to increase the number of hens in my farm to enhance my earnings," she added.



# UNODC's work in West and Central Asia

## UZBEKISTAN

Within six months after UNODC training in 2018, public officers from Uzbekistan assigned to Interagency Mobile Teams and an Operations Coordination Team successfully impeded attempts at smuggling drugs from the Afghan territory:

- <172.2 kg of opium
- 21 kg of marijuana
- 15.9 kg of poppy straw
- 15.2 kg of heroin
- 5.4 kg of hashish
- 7.36 g of cocaine

## TAJIKISTAN

As a result of **13** joint operations conducted by the Tajik Drug Control Agency and law enforcement counterparts from various partner countries, including Afghanistan and the Russian Federation,

**407** kg of illicit drugs were seized, including **6** kg of heroin

**189** kg of opium

**212** kg of cannabis

Tajik-Afghan Border Guards, in joint operations with other law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan, seized around **1,590** kg of drugs

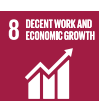
For the first time in the region, border guard forces of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan came together to facilitate a cross-border information campaign, facilitated by UNODC, towards the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Six Interagency Mobile Teams in Uzbekistan and two Port Control Units in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan were created in 2018

Some 3,000 individuals were treated by trained addiction professionals in the region in 2018

UNODC also trained the trainers on family-based drug use disorder treatment for adolescents, for experts from Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan

In addition, UNODC and the World Health Organization ran an S-O-S (Stop overdose safely) study on community management of opioid overdose in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The study was also conducted in Ukraine, in the Eastern Europe region.



15 courses trained 280 officers from law enforcement agencies and forensic laboratories in the region



360 people were trained under regional drug prevention and treatment programmes



Coverage of evidence-based prevention programmes has been extended almost entirely across the region



Seven of the eight countries of the region have implemented two evidence-based drug prevention programmes: the Strengthening Families Programme (SFP 10-14) and the Families and Schools Together programme



Two of those countries have formally adopted the programmes into national curricula



302 national facilitators were trained to work on these programmes



2,295 family members across five of the region's countries participated in SFP 10-14 sessions



319 drug dependence treatment professionals received universal treatment training, an evidence-based treatment and care training package



75% of drug prevention and treatment professionals trained in the region in 2018 were women, in a law enforcement and criminal justice environment dominated by men

UNODC helps law enforcement and other authorities communicate and cooperate to identify and investigate illicit drugs and precursor trafficking.

In the framework of two regional working groups enabled by UNODC, law enforcement agencies from Afghanistan and neighbouring countries in West and Central Asia developed and conducted two investigations in 2018:

- Reflex-2018, to identify and intercept synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances
- Substitute. Phase 2, to intercept precursors including acetic anhydride and non-controlled chemicals either directly used in the illicit manufacture of heroin or used as a cover for smuggled consignments of acetic anhydride

Preliminary Substitute. Phase 2 results show that the operation law enforcement agencies of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have seized over 5,550 kg of precursors and 2,600 kg of various drugs.

# UNODC's work in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan

- An estimated **35%-40%** of all Afghan-produced opiates are trafficked to Iran
- Iran is investing heavily in addressing the challenges of drug users (including both opiates and amphetamine-type stimulants)<sup>1</sup>
- Many users have also acquired HIV through unsafe drug injection
- UNODC Iran leads the **drug control** pillar of the UN Development Assistance Framework for Iran 2017-2021
- In 2018, UNODC prepared international cooperation projects, shared with donors, for **alternative development and entrepreneurship** in border communities of Iran with Afghanistan
- We also supported the Iranian Government's efforts to **review national HIV testing procedures**

## UNODC helped enhance Iranian Anti-Narcotics Police and Customs and Iranian law enforcement drug interdiction and seizures in 2018

**1,557** urban, rural, and border areas operations against drug networks

**2,114** criminal gangs dismantled...

...including **2,100** drug distributing and trafficking gangs

**795** tonnes of various types of drugs seized

**880** firearms and weapons seized from drug networks

**236,000** drug offenders and traffickers arrested

**133** ATS-producing laboratories discovered and dismantled

- UNODC provided **200** drugs and precursors identification kits to Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) in December 2018
- With our assistance the ANF registered **855** cases and arrested **1,028** persons involved in drug trafficking
- **706** drug trafficking related cases were decided; **671** cases were convicted, a **95%** successful conviction rate
- UNODC built capacity of **324** drug treatment professionals in Pakistan in 2018
- Outreach services extended to **11,037** individuals related to injecting drug users, HIV and AIDS prevention, STIs and primary healthcare
- Two drop-in centres established for drug users
- World Drug Report 2018 launched in Islamabad in September 2018

"Drug markets are expanding, with cocaine and opium production hitting absolute record highs, presenting challenges on multiple fronts. UNODC is committed to working with countries on balanced, integrated solutions to drug challenges and achieving progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals."

*UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov*



<sup>1</sup> Iran Drug Control Headquarters' national official number of users of opium, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants is recorded as 2.8 million as of late 2017

## UNODC's work in South East Europe

### ALBANIA

In 2018, a record seizure of 613 kg of cocaine (market value euros >180 million) took place at the Port of Durres, Albania as a result of the efforts of UNODC's Container Control Programme

### SERBIA

The Strengthening Families Programme 10-14 was implemented in nine elementary schools in Belgrade, Serbia with the help of specifically trained law enforcement professionals

UNODC supported the expansion of the social emotional learning programme Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, training educators in around 10 additional elementary schools in each country

More than 1,900 children in the region benefitted from the programme and built resilience towards drug use in 2018

More than 7,000 students and more than 370 educators in 144 schools have taken part since the beginning of the programme

## Maid's feedback from the Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence programme

Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence is a school-based social emotional learning intervention for young adolescents in South Eastern Europe, including in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. It targets young adolescents through a series of continuous and structured sessions over two academic years.

In March 2018, one of the young participants of the programme took part in the 61st Session of UNODC's Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Maid, from Bosnia and Herzegovina, gave a moving speech on how participating in Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence changed his perspective on life:

*"After experiencing this programme, I saw that it is possible for education to put us on the right path. This programme gave me the skills to control myself and avoid the many dangers we face in our daily lives. It helped me build my personality and discover my passion. It taught me how to overcome stressful situations, pressure and family difficulties. And I am sure that it has the power to prevent my peers from taking drugs and help them make better decisions. It made me more aware of my peers and what they are about, but only once I became capable of taking the*

*information in. Communities like mine could not access science-based information before. In class I have noticed many changes in the behaviour of my peers, they communicate in a more relaxed manner. There is no need for us to escape reality anymore. The numerous problems we faced have almost disappeared, we trust each other and discuss our problems.*

*Making this programme available is a necessity. It is a life-changer because it taught us to know ourselves, avoid taking drugs and make smarter decisions. It even turned us into influencers without us knowing it. Now I make it my mission to spread the message that drugs ruin lives; they steal this precious time from us, so let's fight them and take it back. We will all die one day, but we still have a life to live. We do not need drugs. We do not need to be insecure. We need to live.*

*We, the youth, are spreading awareness in our everyday lives; it is UNODC's responsibility to implement programmes that make differences, and I say this is one of them. It gives a second chance to the youth who weren't lucky, who grew up in difficult situations that would under normal circumstances make them vulnerable to drug abuse and other criminal activities. My peers and I were fortunate to attend this programme."*

## UNODC's work in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries

The GCC region is being used as an international transit area for illicit drug trafficking. Recognizing that drug- and crime-related challenges are increasing, the Supreme Council of the GCC has emphasized the importance of addressing the emerging social problems arising from ongoing political changes. In 2018, UNODC and the GCC Secretariat consolidated and finalized a strategic partnership with key areas for improvement, including building capabilities and systems to manage information on drug trafficking. UNODC has supported the creation of, and provided advice to, GCC countries' national committees for combating drugs.

Also in 2018, UNODC:

- expanded the number of regional ports engaged in the Container Control Programme (CCP)
- helped Omani customs increase capacity on trade security standards and controls at borders
- deployed customs officers within dedicated CCP Port Control Units in Omani seaports

## UNODC's work in the Middle East and North Africa region

### MOROCCO

UNODC supported a three-month vaccination campaign against Hepatitis B virus with:

- 1,450** prison staff members sensitized
- 800** prison staff from five prisons vaccinated
- 25** health service providers trained to design and deliver gender-responsive HIV services to women who use drugs

### EGYPT

UNODC developed a post-release referral system for Egypt, which will help released prisoners infected with HIV, Hepatitis B (HBV) or Hepatitis C (HCV) and their families to receive treatment and care as well as reintegration services

Voluntary HIV counselling and testing was introduced in three prisons

Some 3,500 prisoners received HIV, HBV and HCV educational and counselling sessions

Another 1,000 prisoners received primary health care services

Around 1,500 prisoners were screened for HIV, HBV and HCV and 18,000 for tuberculosis

During 2018 UNODC helped provide access to infection control measures to inmates and staff in:

**three** prisons in Egypt housing approx. **10,000** male prisoners

**five** prisons in Morocco housing approx. **18,000** female and male prisoners

**four** prisons and **two** juvenile detention centres in Tunisia housing approx. **10,000** male and female prisoners

**12** prisons improved conditions due to support from UNODC

Some **14,600** prisoners and **1,075** children benefited from a programme in the region



# UNODC's work in Eastern and Southern Africa

## UGANDA

UNODC developed tailored standard operating procedures for prison settings in Uganda  
We also commissioned a rapid assessment of substance use and associated health and social services among rural and urban refugees

## ETHIOPIA

National and regional policies and laws for drug users and health and social services were reviewed  
So was the vulnerability of refugee communities in Ethiopia to drug use

## SEYCHELLES

UNODC helped develop a national drug control masterplan in 2018  
Mobile dispensing of methadone treatment was adopted and UNODC helped to procure two methadone-retrofitted dispensing vans

## TANZANIA

UNODC supported the Tanzania Prisons Service on a 2019-2023 strategy for HIV/AIDS/TB, which addresses priorities in prisons like HIV testing and counselling, antiretroviral therapy, TB/HIV collaborative activities, and elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis

A UNODC-supported assessment of the availability and accessibility of HIV/AIDS and sexual reproductive health services took place in 13 selected prisons in mainland Tanzania  
And our Strong Families drug use prevention programme focusing on family life skills was adopted in Zanzibar

## NAMIBIA

On World Cancer Day, UNODC supported screenings for prostate, breast and cervix cancer  
UNODC also improved access to sexual and reproductive health services for some 100 female inmates and 200 staff by helping to furnish and medically equip the newly-built Health Clinic at Windhoek Correctional Facility – Female Center

## SOUTH AFRICA

UNODC launched the United Nations Minimum Standards of Treatment of Prisoners, also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules, in South Africa  
UNODC supported training of 40 health service providers on increasing access to gender-responsive HIV services for women who use drugs

## KENYA

- In Kenya, numbers of people who use drugs and inject drugs are reducing, and so is the share of HIV morbidity and mortality amongst this demographic
- Estimates show the number of people who use and inject drugs in Kenya having declined from 18,327 in 2012 to 16,063 in 2018
- During the same period the number of drug-using hotspots more than halved, from 919 to 402
- Around 4,000 clients were enrolled on opioid substitution therapy (OST) in Kenya in 2018, according to the National AIDS and STIs Control Programme
- Of these, about 60% received services through UNODC sites and over 100 were escorted daily to OST clinics
- Over 12,000 users who still inject drugs have access to HIV prevention interventions

UNODC developed tailored standard operating procedures for prison settings in Kenya

We also conducted an assessment of the drivers, types, and consequences of alcohol and substance use within the Kenya National Police Service

And we set up four new Medically Assisted Therapy clinics, with two more to be launched in 2019

A pilot OST site was also established in the central prison in Mombasa



## Reunited families and healthy babies

The UNODC-assisted establishment of Kenya's medically-assisted therapy (MAT) clinics has greatly improved reproductive health for female MAT clients. The clinics have recorded 97% live births among pregnant female clients, with a 100% record of HIV-free babies of HIV infected mothers.

The MAT clinics are part of a coordinated UNODC strategy of interventions that intend to help users quit drugs in the long run. Below are three examples of how the clinics have re-united families and helped many recovering drug users get back to their families and children.

In 2016, Yusra Mohammed was shocked to discover she was pregnant. Having been unable to conceive during her days of drug addiction, the pregnancy jolted her to reality. She wanted to ensure her baby was born safely in a drug-free environment. Yusra immediately enrolled at the MAT clinic of Mombasa's Kisauni Health Centre and begun her daily methadone dose. Labour pains came in May 2017 as she queued for her dose at the clinic.

The clinic is not equipped to handle deliveries and, with only a basic first aid kit, the doctor on duty Dr. Abdulnoor Mohammed instinctively drove Yusra towards Coast General Hospital, but not before her water broke. Dr. Mohammed had to deliver the baby on the back seat of the car. Thankfully, mother and daughter were safe. "To see my daughter healthy and happy is the greatest miracle of my life. I will forever be grateful to Dr Abdul," said Yusra.

Mapenzi Kai comes for her methadone dose every morning along with her husband, an electrician and also a MAT client, and their baby boy, named after a

clinical officer at the Malindi clinic. She makes a living from washing clothes in homes around Malindi to feed her children and cater for their school fees. "Since we enrolled on MAT, our attitude towards the children has greatly improved – and they seem happier now. We are better focused on fending for them. My mom and siblings are also very happy for us," she told us as she waited.

Monica Wanja's decision to become a paralegal officer was inspired by the number of times she was arrested and jailed over petty crimes – occasioned, she says, by her thieving to get money to satisfy unbearable cravings for drugs. The mother-of-three had tried to kick her addiction but relapsed more than a dozen times. "My addiction was so bad I got infected with HIV through sharing of needles. I decided to stick to one old rusty needle when I could not get a new one and would sharpen its tip on a stone. I have hunted for veins in the most unimaginable parts of my body," she says.

For the time she was on drugs, Monica was unable to take care of her children. Her mother and sister stepped in. She confessed that when she went into labour to deliver her third child, she was experiencing such bad withdrawal symptoms that only after her boyfriend sneaked in some heroin was she able to deliver. Her desire to quit drugs has seen her admitted to rehabilitation centres more than ten times. Nothing seemed to work until a friend advised her to seek help from the Omari MAT project in Malindi. "Enrolling on MAT is the best decision I have ever made," she says, adding that she has now gained respect in the eyes of society. "I now dress more decently, I got married and I want a better life for my children. I will fight to give them exactly that," she concludes.

# UNODC's work in West Africa

UNODC supported the transnational organized crime units of Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone under the West Africa Coast Initiative Project, through mentoring as well as deploying a dedicated UN Police agent. The units have:

- investigated 70 cases of drug trafficking
- seized 57 kg of cocaine and 216 kg of marijuana

## GHANA

In 2018, UNODC established four new drug law enforcement units in areas of high marijuana cultivation, and assigned 24 officers to them to counter the drug trafficking and associated crimes faced in Ghana.

Thanks to UNODC training, officials were actively involved in intelligence-led joint operations involving Nigerian and Ghanaian law enforcement agencies with an anti-drug trafficking mandate.

Successful seizures and arrests included 566 kg (625 slabs) of herbal cannabis intercepted at Kotoka International Airport in June 2018.

UNODC launched an investigations handbook in February 2018 to help improve the rate of successful drug trafficking prosecutions in Ghana.

## SENEGAL

UNODC training in November 2018 supported Senegal's efforts to develop a national drug information system for collecting data on treatment.

The system might also become a sub-regional observatory on drugs in other French-speaking West African countries in the future.

UNODC, along with ECOWAS, also supported Dakar's Cheikh Anta Diop University in launching its first university diploma on drug addiction treatment and care in February 2018.

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Côte d'Ivoire became the first French-speaking country to host the UNPLUGGED Programme, a school-based drug use prevention tool for 12-14-yr-olds and their parents introduced in ECOWAS countries by UNODC.

It targets giving drug use prevention lessons in 30 schools to around 9,000 students.

## NIGERIA

Under the UNPLUGGED Programme, in 2018 UNODC supported training of:

- 308 teachers
- from 115 schools

- reaching some 16,570 school children

We also finalised a drugs use survey, published in January 2019, estimating the number of users in Nigeria aged 15-64 at 14.3 million.

And we developed national treatment guidelines for substance use disorders, which include methadone maintenance.

In 2018, 33 professionals from civil society organizations were trained on HIV prevention, treatment and care in Abuja.

UNODC also conducted a situational and needs assessment of HIV in Nigerian prisons.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

An airport interdiction task force became operational at Bissau's international airport in April 2018 under a joint project between UNODC, the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL.

During UNODC-led on-the-job profiling and targeting training, task force members arrested seven drug couriers and seized 6.9 kg of cocaine along the São Paulo-Lisbon-Bissau air route.

Since then the task force has seized more than 40 kg of cocaine and intercepted at least 23 high-risk passengers.





## 'Bokafumo': a story of successful recovery

As the book 'Bokafumo' teaches us, the path from drug addiction to recovery is long and difficult – can feel impossible at times. The book's author is José Pereira, a Cabo Verdean of 54 years who decided to write about his successful story of addiction recovery after having been sober for over ten years; 'Bokafumo' in creole means the place people go to buy and use drugs.

In December 2018 UNODC participated in the launch of 'Bokafumo' on Maio island. Mr. Pereira was truly happy for the launch ceremony to form part of a national campaign to prevent the use of alcohol and other drugs. Around 50 participants came, including local authorities, and after the book launch a discussion on drug use prevention took place.

The government of Cabo Verde will soon launch a drug demand reduction strategy, focusing on juvenile prevention, and UNODC will support its success. Mr. Pereira is one of the country's foremost spokespeople for the fight against drugs, encouraging people to never try drugs in the first place. In a country whose youth are reported to begin consuming drugs from an ever-younger age, real-life-experience stories such as Mr. Pereira's can raise awareness amongst young people that they can choose a healthier path. The government awarded him an Altruistic Merit Medal for his dedication to

drug use prevention and significant contribution to the well-being of society.

Mr. Pereira's journey into recovery shows us that investing in the prevention, care and treatment of dependencies is a shared responsibility. During the ceremony, Mr. Pereira made a moving speech in which he warmly thanked UNODC for its role along his recovery path:



"I was admitted to the psychiatry wing of Dr. Agostinho Neto Hospital and I went to the office of Dr. Andrade, a therapist who has accompanied me since my first attempts at treatment. My first words to her were: "Do not try to convince me to stay, Dr. Cristina Andrade. I'm going out and I'm going to smoke!" I left that day still intent on using drugs for many years after that. During those years Dr. Andrade was always there, making me aware of treatment possibilities and the choice of not using drugs anymore. We first presented this book in the city of Praia and today, after having taken 'Bokafumo' to all the islands of Cabo Verde and with Dr. Andrade now the Programme Coordinator for UNODC in Cabo Verde, I have the honour of her presence to help me close this campaign. I wholeheartedly thank you personally, Dr. Andrade, and the entire UNODC team, for joining this campaign and fully getting on board this initiative. Together, we made it!"

# UNODC CRIMJUST Programme

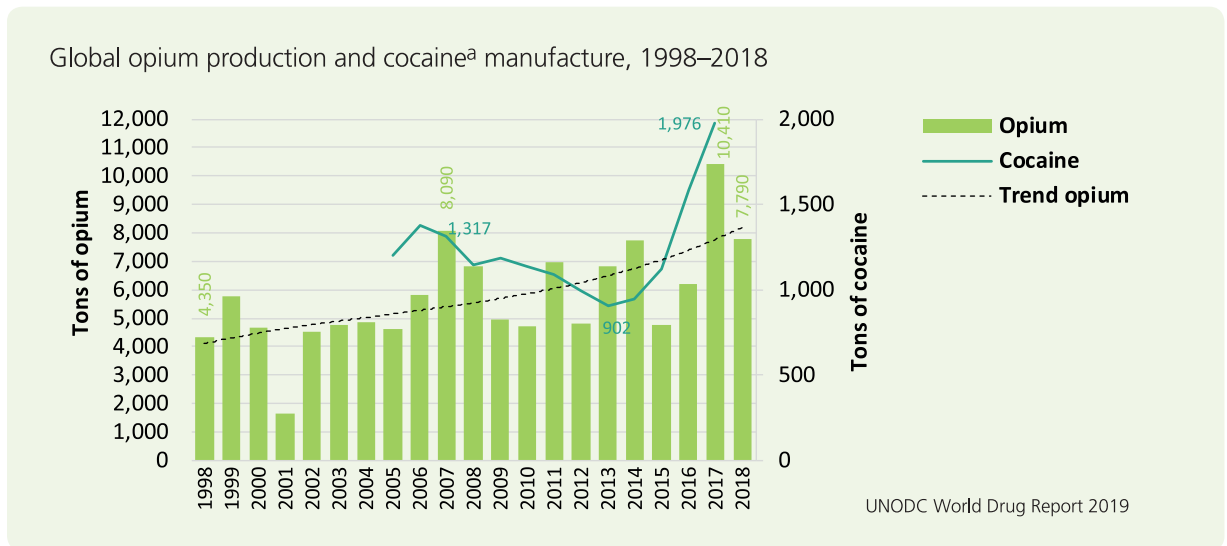
Criminal networks operating across Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa have increased their cooperation to traffic illicit drugs to Europe.

For many countries along the cocaine route, the problems associated with cocaine trafficking have reached acute levels.



Regional and inter-regional cooperation in criminal matters is the cornerstone of coordinated efforts to prevent and combat organized crime, including drug trafficking.

This is why UNODC and partners founded CRIMJUST, a programme strengthening criminal justice investigation and cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa.



While cocaine **seizures** have risen by **74%** over the past decade...

...**production** has risen by **50%**

Global illicit manufacture of cocaine (estimated 100% pure) reached an all-time high of **1,976 tons** in 2017...

...a **25%** increase on the previous year

World-leading producer Colombia grew production **31%** after a rise in coca cultivation areas

In 2018, as part of supported activities, CRIMJUST participating countries:

- Seized **19.4 tons** of cocaine, **8.9 tons** of cannabis and **USD 1.6 million**;
- arrested **325 suspects**; and
- dismantled **51** clandestine drug labs

2018 also saw an increase in intelligence exchange between the 12 CRIMJUST countries through Interpol's I-24/7 communication system. Interpol notices and diffusions, as well as reported seizures, have all increased since the start of CRIMJUST in August 2016.



Funded by the European Union  
EU Cocaine Route Programme



## Highlights of the CRIMJUST programme in 2018

### Operation Eagle



Ghana and Nigeria law enforcement institutions agreed to regularly exchange practical experiences and hold intelligence and operational briefings on current and completed operations and trends in drug trafficking. As a result, 'Operation Eagle', an intelligence-led joint operation between Ghana and Nigeria and supported by UNODC, was conducted in 2018 to tackle drug trafficking and organized crime in both countries, with regional links to Latin America. UNODC's role included producing two ethics training manuals tailored to the national contexts of both respective countries.

The operation involved three periods of activities in 2018, with a total duration of 19 days:

Phase I: 25-29 May

Phase II: 22 June-02 July

Phase III: 12-15 November

Throughout the operation, UNODC supported the planning processes, as well as the deployment of liaison officers that exchanged real-time information and coordinated activities between Ghana and Nigeria.

**Phase III (12-15 November)** – Having examined a suspicious parcel with a Raman Handheld Drug Identification Device provided by UNODC, Nigerian authorities seized 580 grams of methamphetamine. Further post-seizure investigations in collaboration with Zambian authorities led to the arrest and subsequent prosecution of two offenders in Nigeria and Zambia, who were presumed to be involved not only in transnational drug trafficking, but also in the smuggling of body parts of endangered species, such as elephant ivory, shark fins and rhino horns.

Results of the operation in 2018:

- Seized **834.95 kg** of illicit drugs; **241 million** tramadol pills and **USD 22,000**
- Arrested **39** suspects
- **2** transnational drug trafficking cases brought for prosecution in West Africa, both linked with Latin America and Asia, with other types of crimes such as wildlife trafficking, and with clandestine laboratories producing illicit drugs.

After this success Ghanaian and Nigerian counterparts discussed expanding the programme to include strategically important countries from South America and West Africa.

## Strengthening institutional integrity in Panama



Integrity and anti-corruption values are crucial to counter drug trafficking and organized crime. However, in those countries along the cocaine route that are particularly affected by drug trafficking, anti-narcotics law enforcement units face challenges to preserving a high level of integrity vis-à-vis corruption risks.

## A CRIMJUST testimonial from Argentina

“CRIMJUST has been essential for my professional career in the Secretary for the Fight against Drug Trafficking at the Ministry of Security. It has also made a valuable contribution to the fight against drug trafficking in the country. The trainings to which I was invited gave me up-to-date knowledge on current trends in organized crime and drug trafficking and taught me how to replicate these trends throughout Argentina. Together with the team in the Secretary for the Fight against Drug Trafficking, CRIMJUST promoted creating a national cooperation network aiming at strengthening and supporting anti-drug investigations. This interagency cooperation can also expand to regional level.

Overall, after almost two years of being part of the CRIMJUST network of partners and participants, I

can conclude that the project’s technical assistance has had a positive impact, and signs are promising for more joint work in the coming years.”

With some 3,800 officers, the National Aeronaval Service (SENAN) seizes the largest quantities of narcotics of all public security institutions in Panama, despite its limited resources. SENAN adopted a *Distinguished Agents and Aeronaval of the Year* recognition programme that encourages an institutional culture of integrity by rewarding ‘role model’ officials who strictly adhere to integrity and anti-corruption values and disciplinary rules.

UNODC supported the programme by coaching the top five finalists on institutional integrity and anti-corruption. The winner participated in an international workshop to exchange best practices and receive training against drug trafficking. The recognition programme concluded with a gala in which participants provided their views on ethics, leadership, civic conscience, respect, social responsibility and teamwork.

*Luis Ignacio Garcia Sigman*  
Advisor to Martín Verrier, Deputy Secretary for the Fight against Drug Trafficking at the Ministry of Security of Argentina



# UNODC in Colombia

- Colombia produced an estimated 70% of the world's cocaine in 2017
- It is still the world's top cocaine producer despite considerable efforts to reduce the cultivation area
- UNODC in Colombia provides technical support, research and analysis, and alternative development, information, education and communication strategies as part of efforts to discourage contact with drugs



## Strengthening Families Programme

**Five territories** covered (Cartagena, Cucutá, Espinal, Dosquebradas and Muzo) promoting communication skills and resilience between parents and children of **650 families** benefiting **1,950 people**



## Alternative Development

**Five bio-stores** opened with UNODC support with sales reaching some **USD 1 million** and products going **from the producer directly to the customer** **incomes** of members of alternative development organizations **increasing** up to **300%** improving household growth and sustainability of licit productive models



## Legalising for Substituting Programme

Through access-to-land strategies, Colombia has promoted land formalization to support alternative development and reduction of illicit crops

**1,547 land titles** delivered in 2018  
**1,469 families** benefited  
**5,654** legal studies and **2,146** topographic surveys made  
**11,790** families assisted



## Agricultural Development

**Four** agricultural and livestock projects delivered under UNODC supervision benefiting **110 families** in Meta, Nariño and Urabá

**57 rural organizations** strengthened  
**135 projects** ongoing  
 improving living conditions for **5,813** families  
 in **12** targeted territories



## National Comprehensive Programme for Substitution of Illicit Crops

**34,767** hectares of illicit crops eradicated  
**94%** of them eradicated voluntarily  
 with a **0.6%** rate of reseeded six months after eradication  
**99,097** families enrolled  
**33,378** families received comprehensive technical assistance  
**14,144** families working on food security projects across **14** departments of Colombia  
**1,632 harvesters** assisted by the programme in 2018

### UNODC's Coca Cultivation Survey 2017 (published in 2018) found that...

- Colombia's coca-cultivated area had reached record levels of **171,000 hectares**....
- ...up **25,000 hectares** on 2016...
- ...with potential production of **1,379 tons** of pure cocaine
- Income generated from the drug economy could undermine peacebuilding efforts, weaken the culture of lawfulness, strengthen armed groups, and delegitimize democratic institutions through corruption and illicit financial flows

## Competitiveness, a foundation of alternative development in Colombia

The Inter-American Development Bank, UNODC and the Colombian government worked to strengthen productive and marketing capacities of small producers, as well as their access to national and international markets, to reduce production losses. In some cases, 60% of total production can be lost due to deficiencies in commercialization. Numerous intermediaries can be involved, not only increasing costs for the end customer, but also often offering prices below market value to producers.

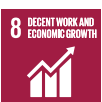
The assistance delivered included:

- training in agricultural and manufacturing best practices, as well as in entrepreneurial skills and business management

- support in complying with national regulations,
- helping organizations access new markets through registering their brand, developing nutritional tables, and designing packaging

Achievements include:

- more than **6,000** small producers supported in commercialization
- **150 projects** of farmers' organizations supported
- bargaining capacity, profitability and competitiveness of beneficiaries increased



## UNODC works with Coagrotimbiquí

For decades, the community of Timbiquí, Cauca (Colombia) has found in the coconut a sustainable source of income generation to support their families without engaging in illicit activities such as coca cultivation. To keep the community away from coca cultivation, UNODC's alternative development programme is working with associations to develop a culture of lawfulness. One of the associations that UNODC has supported since 2015 is coconut association Coagrotimbiquí.

UNODC has helped Coagrotimbiquí's members show governance and leadership, training them in agricultural best practices. The project has also supported market research and analysis of efficient and sustainable economic models.

As a result, Coagrotimbiquí, in partnership with the Black United Community Council, was awarded USD 3,000 by Colombia's Administrative Department of Science, Technology and Innovation – 'Colciencias' – in the Certain Science ECO contest, recognizing

its work in conserving ecosystems using science, technology and innovation. The award also includes technical support to mitigate the environmental impact caused by the mismanagement of waste from coconut production in the mouth of the Timbiquí River and in the Pacific Ocean.

With this incentive, the Black United Community Council and Coagrotimbiquí plan in 2019 to lead development of coconut sow-based products.

UNODC guided the association and the council through the phases of the contest, including project development, video production and social media strategy.



# UNODC in Bolivia

- Bolivia has the dual roles of both producer of, and transit country for, cocaine
- La Asunta, in the Yungas of La Paz, is the municipality with the most coca cultivated in the whole of Bolivia
- Around 90% of La Asunta's population work in agriculture, mostly coca cultivation
- UNODC is running a ten-year programme in La Asunta aimed at diversifying sources of income beyond coca leaf
- To help protect the environment, we promote sustainable agricultural practices, prevent deforestation for coca-growing purposes, and help design plans for sustainable management of natural resources



## UNODC's Coca Cultivation Survey 2017 found that...

- **Coca** crops in Bolivia **increased** for the second consecutive year in **2017**, to **24,500 hectares**...
- ...**2,500 hectares** more than the **total allowed** by the legislation approved in March 2017
- **11,173** hectares were eradicated in main coca-producing regions in 2018

## INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT:

In 2018 UNODC supported workers from coca-producing regions to plant 40 new hectares of forest plantations, mitigating the socio-economic impact of eradicating surplus coca crops. This not only helped to diversify production beyond coca leaf, but also to counter deforestation, erosion, and the effects of climate change.

- **219** families from **30** communities in La Asunta were helped to develop forest, coffee, citrus and banana plantations
- **80** new families joined the project...
- ...planting **40 hectares** of forest crops...
- ...whose long-term sale value is around **USD 1.2 million**

## DESTRUCTION OF DRUGS:

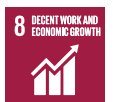
- In 2018 UNODC participated in **208** acts of **incineration/destruction** of illegal drugs seized in the country...
- ...corresponding to **four per week** and **14% more** than in 2017

## LAB STRENGTHENING:

the import of reference standards by UNODC and the experience gained by lab workers in our international cooperation exercise programme allowed the Forensic Investigation Institute of Bolivia to identify five new psychoactive substances in the Bolivian market in 2018 – 2C-D and 2C-I, 2C-B, 2C-C, Y-18 (Opioid) and LSD – and be better equipped to provide early warnings about them.

## NEW COOPERATION INITIATIVES:

- In June 2018, UNODC and the Bolivian government agreed to allow the UNODC-World Customs Organization Global Container Control Programme in Bolivia
- In December 2018, regional representatives from **8** Latin American countries agreed to intensify coordination against drug-trafficking and regional coordination platforms like CERIAN, the regional anti-narcotics centre



## Coffee from the large tree

The Yungas region of La Paz is characterized by humidity, constant fog and abundant rainfall, as well as a mixture of green slopes, cliffs, rivers, waterfalls and lush vegetation. The main crops grown in the region are high-altitude coffee and coca leaves. 72% of the 22,000 hectares of coca cultivated in Bolivia in 2017 were in the Yungas.

The coca leaf is the main crop in the region because it can be harvested up to three times per year. 68% of households in the Yungas are dedicated to its production, and more than half of the region's total cultivated area is used for coca production. Coca leaves contribute 81% of the gross value of agricultural production for the Yungas' population, 78% of whom are farmers.

31% of people living in the Yungas originally come from other parts of Bolivia, such as Tomás Condori and his family. Attracted by better living conditions and the lush vegetation of the Yungas, they decided to settle in La Asunta, leaving the mining center of Viloco in the La Paz highlands, where they had produced minerals and metals.

"I wanted to have banana and mandarin plants, so I came to live here in the Yungas. Later they elected me community leader and I served in several positions in this community," Condori told us. He is currently the President of the Association of Producers of Cerro Verde.

"In the beginning our community cultivated coca. Later, coca created political controversies and our plants were eradicated. Now we plant coffee, and we have organized ourselves as an association of producers with the support of the municipality and Jatun Sach'a," Condori recalls.

Jatun Sach'a ('large tree' in Quechua) is UNODC's project supporting local farmers to initiate forestry and agroforestry production. We complement the project by teaching how to cultivate and manage coffee, citrus fruits, bananas and pineapples. In 2018 we helped the families of Cerro Verde build a plant nursery with citrus and banana plants – just as Condori wished. We also assisted in the creation of forest plantations of high-value species, such as huasicucho, mara and toco colorado.

20 of the 36 families in the Association of Producers of Cerro Verde, aware that they are legally prohibited from growing coca, established a total of nine hectares of coffee of the Castillo variety. UNODC is helping the Association to become legally established, which will enable it not only to participate in tenders for projects from development institutions and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands, but also to access private credit to promote productive development.





# UNODC's work in Latin America and the Caribbean

## BRAZIL

In August 2018 the Custom House of Brazil's Federal Revenue Secretariat (SRF) located nearly 600 kg of cocaine in containers in the port of Santos, the largest port in the country, ready for export to Antwerp, Belgium

This successful operation was a result of a cooperation agreement the SRF and UNODC signed in 2017, aiming at improving the security of trade supply of containers through specialized training

In 2018 UNODC awarded funding to three NGOs in Brasília and Rio de Janeiro, which use community activities to make marginalized youth aware of the importance of sports in preventing crime, violence and drug use

## GUATEMALA

Guatemalan authorities began implementing UNODC's 'Lions Quest' social-emotional skills programme in 2018

## MEXICO

In 2018 UNODC helped Mexico's defence ministry develop and install a system for monitoring and reporting eradication of illicit crops

143 registers were obtained from the region with the biggest opium poppy production in Mexico, the 'Golden Triangle' (Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dominican authorities adopted and began implementing three UNODC evidence-based drug prevention programmes known as the 'Building Strong Families' project

The country also increased coverage of HIV prevention, treatment and care services for drug users

And it piloted the region's first initiative to give heroin users medication-assisted treatment, currently benefiting 50 patients



### UNODC's Mexico Opium Survey 2018 found that...

- **Mexico's** opium poppy cultivation area reached **25,200 hectares** between 2015 and 2016...
- ...and around **30,600 hectares** in **2016-2017**...
- ...meaning that between these time periods cultivation increased by **21%**...
- ...or **5,400 hectares**
- Mexican authorities increased eradication efforts by **32%** between **2016** and **2017**.

## Central America and the Caribbean's first medication-assisted opioid use disorder treatment programme

The pilot initiative for a 'Scientific Evidence-Based Drug Assisted Treatment Model for Heroin Drug Users' was implemented at the Dominican Republic's Ministry of Public Health. When asked about the programme, a 40-year-old male Dominican beneficiary had this to share:

*"This programme has really performed a miracle. Before joining I used all kinds of drugs, but especially heroin. I spent over 1,000 pesos per day to satisfy my addiction, which grows by the day. Since I never had*

*money to afford it, I sold everything I had so I could keep buying drugs. After several months in the programme, the change has been remarkable. I have been able to get my job and family back, and my health has significantly improved.*

*I am afraid of going places where there might be drug users, but that is part of my fight, in which I no longer feel alone. I can never forget companions for whom this treatment arrived too late. I am very grateful for having had the opportunity to participate."*



# UNODC in Myanmar



- In February 2018 the final amendment of Myanmar's 1993 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Law was approved
- UNODC and UNAIDS helped change it to adjust Myanmar's legal approach to drug treatment, from a criminal-issue approach to a health-centred approach
- The law now considers alternatives to imprisonment for drug users, and alternative development rather than eradicating farms
- The ministry responsible for drug control handed over the management of Myanmar's drug treatment and rehab centres to the Ministry of Health
- UNODC also helped launch a new operation procedure for prison health care and supported new health care facilities to be built in three prisons
- UNODC trained trainers and service providers on gender-responsive, community-based HIV prevention, treatment and care services for women who use drugs

• **Myanmar** is the world's **second largest** producer of opium poppy

• Its area of poppy **cultivation** dropped to **37,300 hectares** in **2018**...

• ...**down 10%** from the 41,000 hectares recorded in 2017

• The highest levels of cultivation continue to take place in unstable areas of Shan and Kachin states



• Total opium **production** in **Myanmar** dropped from 550 to **520** metric tons in **2018**

• ...equivalent to some **53 tons** of heroin destined for domestic and regional drug markets

• The total area under opium poppy cultivation worldwide increased to almost 420,000 hectares in 2017

• Between **300,000** and **400,000** people use drugs in Myanmar, with some **60,000-90,000** injecting



## Alternative development in Myanmar

UNODC's approach to alternative development in Myanmar is based on growing high-value crops in agroforestry systems and establishing farmers' organizations to ensure that farmers control the value chain of production.

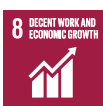
We aim to develop sustainable livelihood alternatives for opium-growing communities in South Shan State in line with international standards.

A major achievement of 2018 under this programme included the first harvested coffee, which was exported and sold to Malongo, a coffee company in France.

Achievements so far:

- **1,019** households cultivating coffee
- **85** households cultivating tea
- **15** households cultivating avocado
- **30 tons** of parchment coffee harvested in April 2018

- **9 tons** of green bean exported to Malongo in France through Green Gold cooperative
- **First shipment** exported to Europe in October 2018
- Green Gold cooperative received between **USD 3.7** and **USD 8 per kg** of green bean depending on its quality



## Moe Du and her red cherry coffee farm



Moe Du, a mother and head of household, has faith in her new alternative crop: coffee. Aged 58, she helms a four-acre coffee farm, shared with banana plants, on which she used to grow poppy and cheroot plant. Moe Du stopped growing poppy in 2013 because it was too difficult to make ends meet when the illicit crop that she depended on failed or was destroyed. "I didn't make a lot of money and I worried all the time," Moe Du explains. "Poppy plants need a lot of water and if there was not enough, I could not produce enough poppy. It also depended on the market as to whether I could receive a good income."

Growing coffee has given Moe Du peace of mind. When asked about her life as a licit crop grower, Moe Du says: "I am happy now I am making money from growing a legal crop peacefully. I want to be able to afford my children's education". Moe Du decided to work with UNODC's Alternative Development programme in 2014, and since then has had technical and material support from international and local coffee production experts. On her farm, she has grown two of the world's most demanded types of high-elevation arabica coffee; Catuai and Catimor.

Though Moe Du is still new to cultivating and producing, she has already learned much about maintaining coffee plants and producing the best-quality

seeds. This is only the second year that Moe Du is picking coffee, but her young plants are already producing many quality red cherries that can be picked and processed rapidly. Last year her farm produced about 1.89 metric tons of coffee red cherry. So far this year, she has picked 1.96 metric tons and the work is just about halfway through. A specialist who inspected her farm remarked "there is a possibility she could earn by winning a prize", referring to a monetary award given annually as an incentive by the international buyer Malango to the villager that produces the best quality coffee. Moe Du and her fellow coffee farmers from Lon Hay village are working hard together this year to try and win.

Operating a successful coffee farm is not without its challenges however, and Moe Du must contend with labour shortages and transport complications. "At my farm, there are only three of us [Moe Du, her daughter, and one seasonal worker] and it takes time to pick coffee," she recalls. "It is also difficult and takes time to get from my farm to the post-harvest processing centre due to the mountainous terrain". Some of Moe Du's children are working in Thailand and other neighbouring countries to provide for their own families. She hopes that one day all of her children will be able to come home to help her in her coffee farm and live with her again.

## UNODC's work in South-East Asia

### INDONESIA

29 of 165 drug treatment centres in Indonesia are now using a database management system that UNODC developed to monitor and evaluate drug use situation and response, after it was piloted in North Sumatra, Lampung and East Kalimantan

In 2018 UNODC also led five policy dialogues between community representatives and stakeholders on gender-responsive HIV services for women who use drugs

### LAO PDR

In 2018 UNODC supported 331 families in the process of introducing coffee as a permanent alternative cultivation crop to opium poppy in Houaphanh Province

The first coffee plantations were established in 2016, and the first harvest is expected in 2019

South-East Asia has emerged as the world's fastest-growing methamphetamine market

In 2018 UNODC helped Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand bring in community-based services for treatment and care of drug users, in line with drug dependence treatment principles

## UNODC's work in South Asia

### INDIA

UNODC sensitized the Punjab state government on the extent that illicit opiate trafficking from Afghanistan had increased and offered solutions to respond

We also assessed how vulnerable prison inmates of Gujarat are to acquisition of HIV, blood-borne viruses and tuberculosis

In South Asia UNODC strengthened cooperation on drug control after increased levels of Afghan-origin opioids, synthetic opioids and amphetamine-type stimulants were seized in the region

This follows increases in seizures of illicitly produced opiates throughout the decade


35% of opioid users and almost half of opiate users worldwide reside in South Asia

We also assessed broad patterns of drug use and trafficking and capacity of law enforcement officers at border locations of India with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal

This informs us about the extent, trends and patterns of drug movement as well as drug use in selected border locations of India

And we trained experts from Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka on family-based substance use disorder treatment for adolescents





# TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

## All of our programmes to address transnational organized crime work toward the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16, particularly:

**Target 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**Target 16.4:** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

**Target 16.A** 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

UNODC implements activities to fight transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons (TIP), the smuggling of migrants, money laundering, firearms trafficking and other serious crimes.

The United Nations (UN) Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime and guides our work in this area, together with other international treaties and standards.

The Transnational Organized Crime Convention is supplemented by three Protocols, targeting: TIP, especially women and children; smuggling of migrants; and illicit manufacturing of, and trafficking in, firearms.

Additional mandates for our work come from the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

UNODC has numerous programmes and activities that work across countries and regions to help Member States prevent and combat crime, assist and protect victims and witnesses, and encourage sharing of information, experiences and best practices. This chapter first provides an overview of the global programmes and activities, before giving an overview by region of other substantial impacts of UNODC's work fighting transnational organized crime.

"The international community is confronted daily by cybercrime and the on-line sexual exploitation and abuse of children; the use of cryptocurrencies to launder criminal proceeds; and illicit firearms trafficking supplying terrorists with deadly weapons. Maritime and wildlife crime are stealing livelihoods and endangering natural resources.

Disparities in capacities and coordination enable transnational organized crime networks to evade justice. We need to close gaps and address vulnerabilities, between countries and regions as well as online, if we are to effectively address these challenges.

The Transnational Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols on human trafficking, migrant smuggling and firearms remain the primary global tools uniting action against organized crime, to bring perpetrators to justice and support victims."

*Yury Fedotov, UNODC Executive Director, speaking at the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Transnational Organized Crime Convention), Vienna, October 2018*



# UNODC's global activities fighting trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM)

Transnational organized crime requires a coordinated transnational response. Central to UNODC's efforts supporting countries to respond in such a way are its global operations, research tools and publications, and technical assistance towards preventing and combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling. All of these efforts promote the ratification and implementation of the Protocols

supplementing the Transnational Organized Crime Convention. They are having a real impact by building countries' capacities to issue counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses – nationally and at transnational level, with the cooperation of civil society and the international community. This page lists several of those impacts prominent in 2018.

Under its Global Programmes on TIP and SOM in 2018, UNODC delivered:



261

**technical cooperation**  
activities at national and regional level...



...provided to

25

**countries**  
at the national level...



...with

80

**countries**  
represented in all activities...



...over 4,500

people trained (practitioners, government officials and civil society representatives) ...



...five

standard-setting technical cooperation tools/publications developed and launched...



...and

2,313

cases analysed and included in UNODC case law databases

## Intergovernmental and inter-agency work on countering TIP and SOM, 2018

UNODC was appointed to the Executive Committee of the **UN Network on Migration**

We continued to spearhead work to create a **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

We coordinated the 23-member **UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons**

We gave input to **more than 20** UN Secretary-General and General Assembly reports ensuring that TIP and SOM were properly addressed



# Building effective networks against transnational organized crime



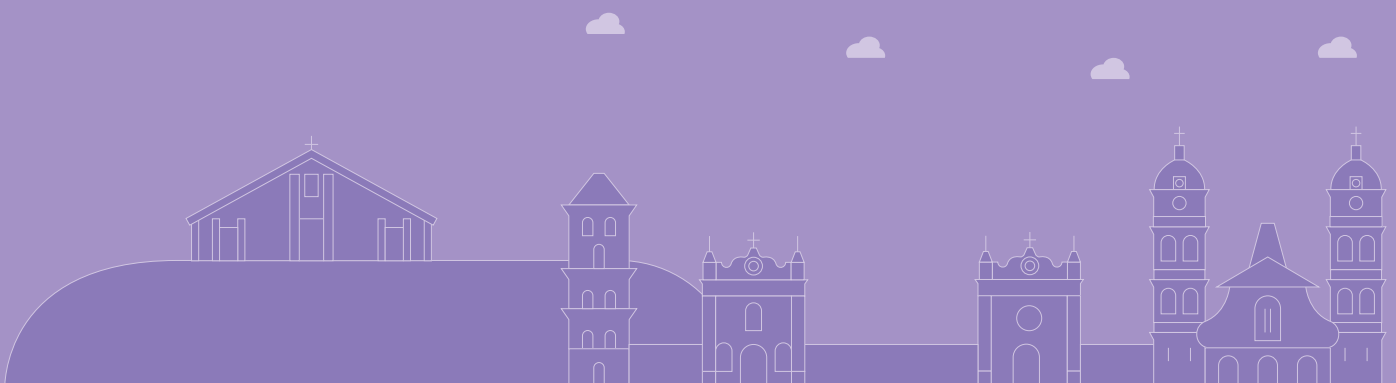
UNODC has since 2013 been implementing a Networking the Networks initiative, aiming to establish a criminal intelligence network across regions to confront illicit drugs and crime. Its goal of creating better coordination between national, regional and interregional law enforcement bodies assists in better tracking criminal proceeds and increasing prosecutions against transnational organized crime.

In 2018, one of UNODC's network initiatives, the LE TrainNet – Law Enforcement Training Network, reached a significant milestone. We established an all-inclusive interregional network of police, customs, border agencies and other relevant law enforcement bodies, to encourage a common approach to law enforcement training and education focused on countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking.

LE TrainNet provides continuous support in developing and strengthening the worldwide network of specialized institutions. It enables them to exchange modern training materials and tools, training methodologies, best practices and even trainers.

Also in 2018, we provided expert support and held two decision-making meetings to help establish a regional antinarcotic intelligence centre for Latin America, CERIAN. The seat of CERIAN was established in Santa Cruz, Plurinational State of Bolivia.

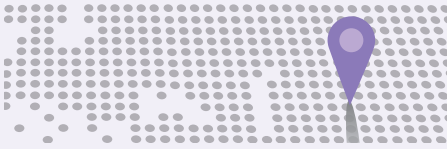
CERIAN enables its founding members Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru, along with other countries of the region, to share information and clear intelligence. Together with Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, CERIAN members held their first technical operational meeting in December 2018.





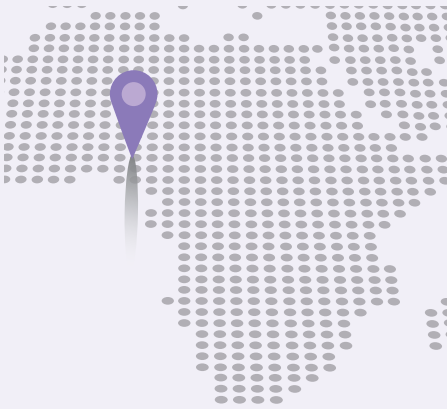
## Enhancing cooperation across regions to build States' capacities to prevent and combat organized and serious crimes

**36 Member States** were participating in regional judicial cooperation networks



### CENTRAL ASIA/SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

facilitated **18 cases** through the Judicial Cooperation Network for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, of which **90%** have been **resolved**



### WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

facilitated **10 cases** through the West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime network

reinforced capacities of **33** of the network's contact points to combat smuggling of migrants and money-laundering

supported **47** criminal justice practitioners and civil society actors from Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal on better preventing violent extremism through criminal justice systems and civil society

helped to revise laws on international cooperation in criminal matters in Mali and Burkina Faso

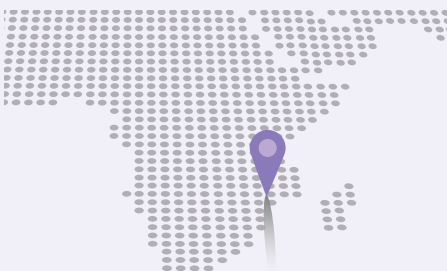
launched a programme focusing on combating corruption and money-laundering linked to wildlife and forest crime in Central Africa

began witness protection training for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic



### GREAT LAKES REGION

facilitated a resolution in one ongoing wildlife trafficking case through the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network

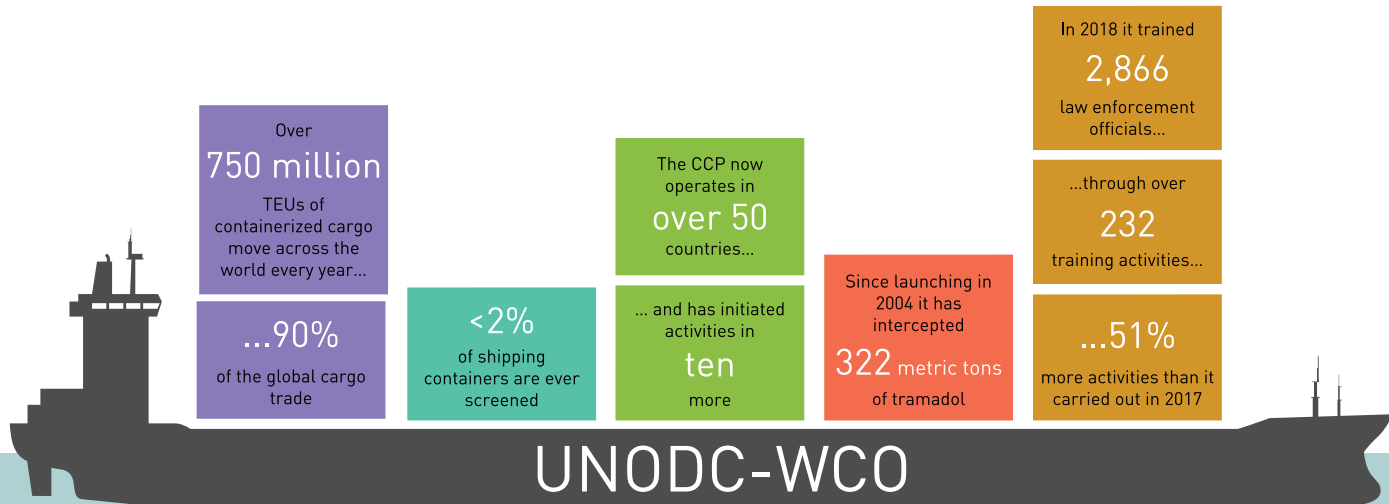


### EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

completed comprehensive assessments of prevention and criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime in Madagascar and Uganda

developed rapid reference guides for investigators and prosecutors of wildlife and forest crime in Mozambique and Uganda

trained **39** forensics and crime scene experts from Southern Africa on wildlife forensics to improve identification of specimens, chain of custody, and better prepare cases for court



## UNODC-WCO Global Container Control Programme

In our increasingly interconnected and globalized world, criminals exploit differences in national regulations and use the sheer volume of international trade to conceal illicit goods in shipments. UNODC must promote a globalized, cooperative and holistic response to this challenge. One key aspect of this response is the UNODC-World Customs Organization (WCO) Container Control Programme (CCP), which enhances the capacity of customs and other law enforcement authorities to detect, intercept and deter the trafficking of illicit goods.

Shipping lanes are the superhighways of international commerce; more than 752 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) of containerized cargo are transported by sea every year. In addition, air cargo shipments are increasing exponentially. Though costly, air cargo is a fast way to ship high-value goods. Terrorists and transnational organized crime groups frequently use it to transport anything, from legal goods used for money laundering to prohibited drugs and even materials for weapons of mass destruction. These actors benefit from the sheer volume of global trade making effective monitoring extremely difficult; less than 2% of shipping containers are ever screened.

The challenge is made even greater by the increasing number and sophistication of concealment measures, corrup-

tion, limited monitoring resources, complex and diverse port processes and systems, and a lack of trust and coordination between state agencies and actors in the private sector. But the situation poses a grave threat to international security and to the international trade supply chain, which is vital for sustainable development.

To respond, customs and law enforcement agencies must be well trained and equipped to profile and inspect suspicious shipments. For this reason, the CCP continues to operate at a high level.

In 2018, the CCP trained 2,866 officials from national law enforcement agencies in modern risk assessment and interdiction techniques and delivered 232 training activities. Significantly, it carried out 51% more activities in 2018 than in 2017.

More than 90 Port Control Units (PCUs) and Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs) have been established since the programme's inception in 2004. These PCUs and ACCUs continue to produce impressive results by applying acquired skill, increasing container profiling and controls/inspections, and seizing a wide range of contraband. In 2018, PCUs and ACCUs were inaugurated in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Vietnam.



## UNODC's seizures from shipping and air cargo, 2018

During 2018, UNODC PCUs seized:

55,948 kg of illegal/classified drugs  
76,737 kg of precursors for drugs and weapons  
146 shipments of counterfeit goods  
25 cases of environmental crime  
25 containers of strategic and dual use goods

234 shipments with other infractions including:

- a nuclear moisture/density gauge
- explosives and detonators
- 1184 cartons of fireworks
- metal detectors and many drones

The PCUs apprehended:

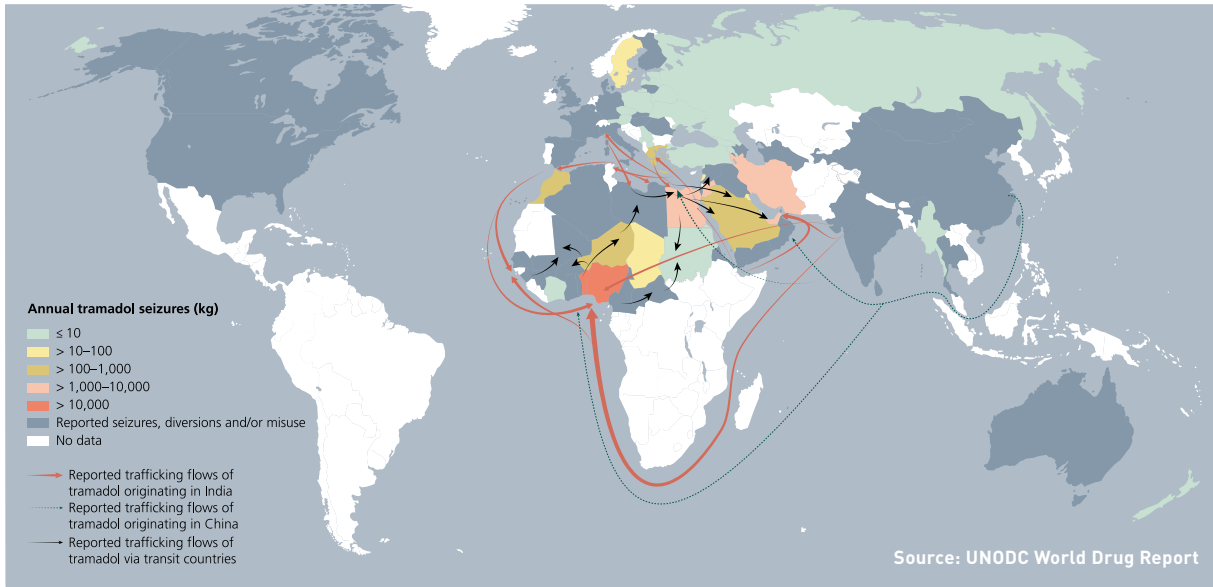
>351 million pieces of cigarettes  
154 kg of new psychoactive substances  
42 illicit shipments of medicines  
2 cases related to fisheries crime

## Trafficking of tramadol

Since 2004 the CCP has intercepted 322 metric tons of tramadol, an opioid not under international control. UNODC's 2019 World Drug Report emphasises the emergence of a 'tramadol crisis', with addiction

to the drug 'soaring' in West, North and Central Africa, and also rising in Asia and the Middle East. The report found that the amount of tramadol seized globally reached a record 125 metric tons in 2017.

### Reported seizures, diversion and trafficking routes of tramadol (based on reported seizures), 2013–2017



The trafficking network of tramadol is vast. While some tramadol is diverted from licit sources, most of the tramadol seized worldwide is produced in Asia, before being smuggled by transnational organised crime networks towards areas of the Sahel partly controlled by non-state actors, with some tramadol then being trafficked onwards to the Middle East.

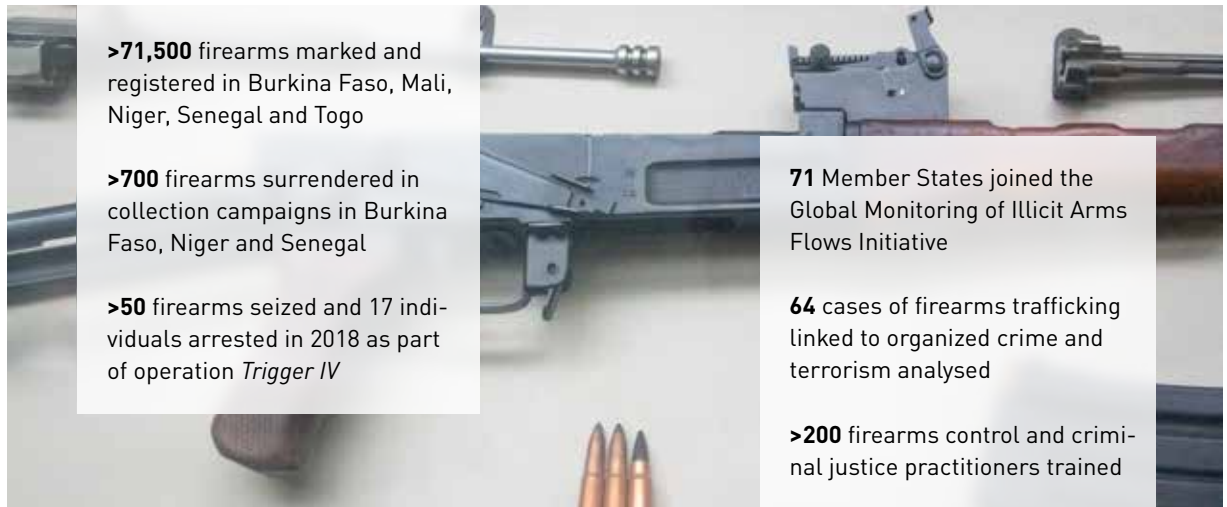
## The Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP)

- UNODC, INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization have been carrying out AIRCOP, a worldwide communication network between international airports, since 2010
- It aims to build the capacities of international airports to detect and interdict drugs, illicit goods and high-risk passengers, including foreign terrorist fighters
- It works at establishing a culture of intelligence gathering and information sharing in regular working practices, linking source, transit and destination countries
- AIRCOP is active in more than 30 countries in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East

### AIRCOP seizures 2018



# UNODC Global Firearms Programme



**>71,500** firearms marked and registered in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo

**>700** firearms surrendered in collection campaigns in Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal

**>50** firearms seized and 17 individuals arrested in 2018 as part of operation *Trigger IV*

**71** Member States joined the Global Monitoring of Illicit Arms Flows Initiative

**64** cases of firearms trafficking linked to organized crime and terrorism analysed

**>200** firearms control and criminal justice practitioners trained

Organized criminal and terrorist groups gain destructive power if firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition are available. These provide the groups with the material and financial support necessary to perpetuate their existence. Preventing criminal and terrorist groups from acquiring firearms is therefore one of the most pressing and urgent priorities for the international community.

Yearly UNODC, through its Global Firearms Programme, trains more than 200 national authorities from different countries on:

- identification and classification of firearms
- measures to prevent their trafficking, including prosecution
- crime scene management
- intelligence management
- investigation techniques and firearms tracing
- international law enforcement and judicial cooperation and information exchange

In 2018:



UNODC launched a global annual data collection and analysis initiative on illicit firearms trafficking linked to monitoring **SDG target 16.4**, which saw a 48% increase in the response rate over previous efforts (71 Member States provided official data)



We provided legislative advice and support to national authorities to ratify the Firearms Protocol and/or revise and strengthen national firearms legislation in: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Germany, France, Japan, Mali, Niger, Panama and Sudan



We continued to build capacity on the detection, investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking cases and their links to organized crime in: Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco and Niger



We participated in and supported the participation of prosecutors at the INTERPOL operations *Trigger III*, targeting West African, Maghreb and Sahel countries, and *Trigger IV*, targeting Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco



Training and capacity building in Morocco were delivered as part of our *Trigger IV* support



We promoted exchange of good practice in preventing and countering illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, and fostering international cooperation, through the Global Firearms Programme Community of Practitioners



We provided technical assistance to build the capacity of Member States from Africa and Latin America to collect, analyse and use firearms data to support information sharing and criminal investigations

## UNODC's firearms campaigns in the Sahel

Firearms trafficking is often linked to terrorism and other serious organized crime. Countries in the wider Sahel region are affected by several of these offences but need support in building the capacity and knowledge needed to pursue offenders. When arms are seized in the context of, for example, a terrorist attack, there is hardly ever a parallel investigation to address the illicit trafficking and determine the weapons' origin.

In 2018, UNODC worked closely with authorities and civil society organizations from Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal to develop awareness-raising

campaigns to collect illicit firearms, with messages tailored to specific population groups, including young men, women and youth. Voluntary arms-surrender campaigns were launched in all three Member States and supported by high-level authorities. Within their first two months, almost 700 firearms had been surrendered.

Last year UNODC also finished constructing a storage site for seized firearms in Niger, which helps to secure the chain of custody that is required to produce valid evidence in court.



## SHERLOC

Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) is an online portal that stores information regarding the implementation of the Transnational Organized Crime Convention, its three Protocols and the international legal framework against terrorism.

In 2018 the team working on the SHERLOC project continued to support Member States to accede to the platform. By end 2018 we had a near-universal adherence of **189 Parties** to the Transnational Organized Crime Convention. A growing number are taking measures to fulfil the convention's key notification requirements, also documented online in SHERLOC.

As a result, through SHERLOC 2018 saw an increase in information

gathered and disseminated on implementing the convention and the international drug control treaties. SHERLOC is poised to become a key element of the review mechanism to the Transnational Organized Crime Convention, which was agreed upon by parties to the convention in 2018.

In 2018, UNODC provided pre-accession support to the following States that are not party to the Transnational Organized Crime Convention:

Republic of Congo, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan and Tuvalu. The SHERLOC team also prepared for workshops with the two remaining non-parties, Bhutan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.



**189 Member States** have acceded to the Transnational Organized Crime Convention



In 2018, SHERLOC had **269,790 users** ...



... and **2,700 cases** were freely available



The SHERLOC team trained **192 criminal justice practitioners** from **65 States** on the requirements of the Convention

### In 2018, SHERLOC's Directory on Competent National Authorities recorded:



**556** institutions as in accordance with the convention and its protocols...



...representing **173** Member States and the EU

# CRIMJUST's work on organized crime in 2018

As organized crime groups join ever more complex networks spanning the globe, the crimes become increasingly transnational and the types of crime committed become increasingly diversified. Investigating and prosecuting them is getting harder, requiring UNODC to help countries increase cooperation and build integrated strategies aimed squarely at dismantling complex organized criminal networks.

At 2018's 27th Session of the Commission on Crime and Criminal Justice, CRIMJUST organized an event on countering organized crime recruitment strategies, with prevention strategies such as identifying origin communities of victims. Discussions also focused on challenges to protecting vulnerable



groups, delivering awareness raising campaigns, and organizing caravans.

Under the CRIMJUST framework and with active involvement from civil society organizations (CSOs), UNODC and Transparency International also launched the *Law Enforcement*

*Accountability Dashboard (JustLEAD)* in 2018. The dashboard is for CSOs to assess the internal and external oversight, protections, transparency, civil society participation, capacity and independence of criminal justice institutions.

Along with the 2018 work to facilitate cooperation between criminal justice agencies, CRIMJUST trained 5,024 criminal justice officials in over 101 training activities throughout the year.



U.S. Coast Guard | Luke Pinneo

# UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime

**48** countries received capacity building and technical assistance on cybercrime in 2018

**>1,100** practitioners trained on cybercrime and **338 teachers** trained on cybercrime prevention

**>19,000** children, students and parents given cybercrime prevention awareness workshops

Cybercrime is amongst the most publicly visible crimes. It has the potential to cause real physical harm and significant economic loss, as well as to undermine democracy. As seen by the global ransomware attacks of 2017, cybercrime is truly borderless and requires a truly global response.

UNODC continues to support Member States to prevent and combat cybercrime, including through intergovernmental processes. In 2018, we supported drafting of legislation for countering child abuse and exploitation, cybercrime and cryptocurrencies, and we delivered training in 15 cyber-related areas.

## Cybercrime capacity building around the world

### Strengthening law enforcement institutions



In Kenya, UNODC created the Digital Forensics Laboratory of the Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit



In Guatemala, we established two offices within the Attorney General's Department in Quetzaltenango and Petén to provide decentralized regional digital forensics services



The Honduran National Police created a cybercrime unit with our support

### Training to sensitize the public about cybercrime



The education ministries of El Salvador and Guatemala have both adopted cybercrime prevention strategies, sensitizing more than 19,000 students and teachers on crimes that occur on the internet.



Guatemalan law enforcement worked with Facebook to identify and arrest an online child sexual abuser with 83 victims, of which 31 were local children. The abuser received 32 years in prison. By working with INTERPOL, UNODC further supported the process to help identify abuse victims internationally.

### Supporting cryptocurrency legislation and policy development



We implemented a model for national cybercrime roundtable discussions in each country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This helps national counterparts cooperate on cybercrime, digital forensics, online child sexual exploitation and cryptocurrency casework.

Under this framework, ASEAN countries have started examining national legislation concerning cryptocurrencies and their potential use for money laundering, terrorist financing and other criminal purposes. This has enabled them to put into practice recommendations from the Financial Action Taskforce, an anti-money laundering intergovernmental organization.

Thailand has drafted new cryptocurrency regulations and ASEAN countries are working together on a set of minimum requirements and norms in their legislation for countering online child sexual abuse and exploitation. This includes criminalizing the possession of child sexual abuse materials.



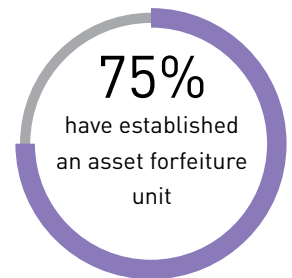
# Global Programme on Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism

In 2018, UNODC helped Member States:

- improve their tools for bilateral/multilateral cooperation against money laundering and terrorism financing
- prevent and suppress illicit financial flows from drugs and crime
- implement UN conventions and international standards for anti-money laundering and the counter-financing of terrorism

For example, we have a dedicated Asset Forfeiture Adviser running the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of Southern Africa, which in 2018 restrained and preserved property worth more than USD 500 million. This value rose from some USD 76 million in 2017.

**Among Member States that UNODC assisted in 2018 in Southern and Eastern Africa:**



## Field dispatches from the UNODC Counter-Financing of Terrorism (CFT) training courses

**Follow the money:** A team of investigators searched a house belonging to a suspected terrorist. They found no items of interest until one of them, recalling his UNODC CFT training, returned to search a litter bin where he remembered he had seen a receipt containing financial information. The investigator forensically seized the receipt and passed it to his senior investigator, who had been trained as a trainer under the CFT programme.

The senior investigator asked his team to review the receipt and consider all ways in which it could support the investigation. The investigation team identified the approximate size of the terrorist group and length of time they had spent in the restaurant the receipt came from. The numbers matched the team's assessment of the size of the terrorist cell and the length of time they usually met. Critically, it gave them a new investigation lead. The team quickly identified the main meeting place for the cell and identified further members.

**Public/private information sharing reaps rewards:** During a CFT training course, staff identified that a

competent national authority did not have an effective information sharing mechanism with a global financial institution. Our staff helped the authority and relevant financial institution to make contact. Within 24 hours and while the course was being delivered, in response to a request for information, the financial institution provided information on a terrorist network operating on the national authority's territory – hitherto unbeknownst to the authority – with links to terrorist fighters affiliated with the Islamic State.

**What a difference a training day makes:** A law enforcement officer trained under the CFT programme told us that prior to receiving the training, his agency had largely ignored investigations into foreign terrorist fighters who it knew to be overseas. After the training, they began using financial information to build an understanding of terrorist suspects' patterns of life – their movements, habits, travel frequency and routes – and investigated the fighters' close relations to identify terrorist financing, facilitation, and other operational intelligence.





## Wildlife crime and wildlife trafficking: UNODC assists law enforcement

UNODC delivers regular, targeted support to law enforcement working on wildlife and forest crime through a range of activities. One of the most successful is a law enforcement advisory programme, which provides tailor-made assistance to a small number of police investigators on recent and ongoing cases of wildlife crime.

With the help of this programme, police in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Myanmar have started arresting wildlife traffickers. In Lao PDR, the first-ever police investigations on wildlife trafficking included DNA analysis of ivory and rhino horns and smartphone analysis. As a result of UNODC support, police seized three tiger carcasses and arrested one courier in early 2018.

## Thai authorities arrest Asian wildlife trafficking 'kingpin' using UNODC training methods

Seizures of ivory, pangolin scales or rhino horn have become all too frequent, yet rarely result in follow-up investigations. Displays of the seized contraband on local media are often the only local response. However, in December 2017 a small team of Thai Customs officials broke the norm by putting into practice many of the theories they had discussed in UNODC training courses and workshops.


A team of analysts at Bangkok Suvarnabhumi airport risk-profiled a passenger flying from South Africa. When scanning the passenger's bag, Customs officials identified several rhino horns. Instead of following the common practice of 'seize and arrest', the officials covertly monitored the movements of the suspect. As the suspect handed

the bag to a quarantine officer stationed at the airport, Thai Customs officials informed Thai police who intervened to arrest both the passenger and the corrupt quarantine official. Both Thai Customs and police undertook a domestic controlled delivery in Bangkok which, through further investigation in January 2018, resulted in the arrest of a high-level figure in an organised trafficking ring.

This is an example of proactive investigation not commonly seen in wildlife crime cases. The Thai Customs and police officers involved in this case successfully put into practice techniques they learned during UNODC-led training on wildlife and forest crime, container control, drug control and border management.

UNODC law enforcement Training Course in Savannakhet, Lao PDR. Photos: UNODC / Piotr Zarowski.





## Addressing corruption and wildlife crime in East and Southern Africa

Lions, black rhinos, buffalos, giraffes: while much of East and Southern Africa is home to a variety of beautiful animals, the regions are seeing numbers of flagship species declining by the day in a wildlife poaching crisis.

The trafficking of animals, trees, plants and fish contributes millions of dollars to the black market, promising perpetrators low risk and high reward. Its effects on source countries include reducing biodiversity and harming the economy, as many livelihoods depend on natural resources. Wildlife crime flourishes thanks to highly organized transnational networks that connect source, transit and destination countries.

Most wildlife crime is made possible by a network of corrupt officials who can be bribed to falsify paperwork or licenses, or to ensure a shipment is not seized. UNODC has been supporting wildlife authorities and management agencies in Botswana, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania address weak spots in the system. By identifying corruption risks, developing strategies against them, and creating corruption prevention committees, our support helps strengthen integrity, increase accountability and reduce opportunities for corruption.

As an example, in 2018 we identified corruption risks and opportunities for leakage along the revenue stream of Botswana's Department of Wildlife and National Parks. We developed a predictive modelling system to help forecast revenue and compare returns against numbers of visitors/licences.

Corruption risk mitigation strategies for wildlife authorities also often tackle risks associated with procurement processes and management of sensitive information regarding patrols (locations, routes, schedules), which is of great value to criminals.

Also in 2018, UNODC published a Guide on Drafting Legislation to Combat Wildlife Crime, which can help countries criminalize serious wildlife offences by reviewing or adopting legislation aligned with international conventions. We also launched a guidebook for first responders in wildlife crime in the Southern African Development Community, 'Following the Wildlife Crime Money Chain'. It seeks to help first responders use the evidence they identify and preserve to carry out further investigations. These, in turn, will follow the money trail to uncover and disrupt organized wildlife crime syndicates.

## Tales from Somalia's waters

Its significant coastline, location within the Horn of Africa close to Yemen, and limited maritime capabilities make Somalia vulnerable to maritime crimes including piracy, fisheries crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. For this reason, UNODC's Maritime Crime Programme has worked with local authorities to develop Somalia's maritime capacity for over nine years. We aim to enable Somalia's maritime law enforcement to control and patrol their maritime zones. We help to procure equipment and provide infrastructure, mentoring and training. In 2018 we received positive feedback from partners in our intervention in Somalia.

Before UNODC started to work with the Mogadishu Police Unit, it faced myriad challenges including not knowing how to use the limited maritime equipment they had to patrol the waters and ensure security at the shore, or how to save the lives of drowning victims, as well as high levels of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

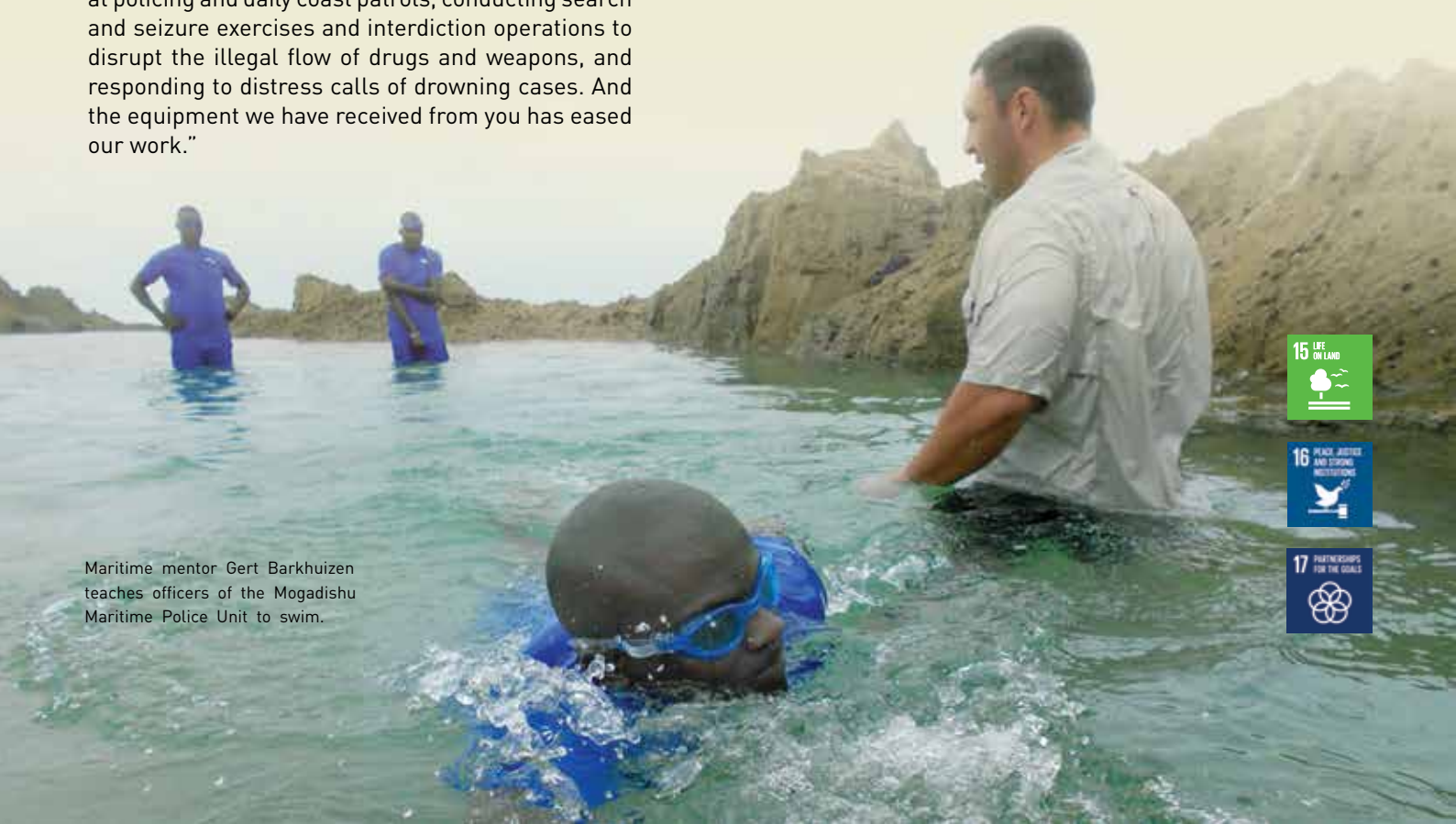
Maritime police officer Abdirahman Aden Gadudow tells how he first became involved with us and how the programme's activities have impacted the police unit:

"I was among the 25 soldiers involved in the formation of the Mogadishu Police Unit in 2013 and the first batch to be trained on maritime security. I am still serving as a Maritime Police Officer involved in logistics. Our service delivery has been improved by gaining expertise and skills from UNODC's training and capacity-building. The police unit is now better at policing and daily coast patrols, conducting search and seizure exercises and interdiction operations to disrupt the illegal flow of drugs and weapons, and responding to distress calls of drowning cases. And the equipment we have received from you has eased our work."

In July 2018, the Somaliland Coast Guard (SLCG) apprehended three boats trafficking women and children to Yemen. Displaying their ability to conduct responsive and independent operations, the SLCG then launched a rescue mission in which they apprehended four more boats involved with human trafficking. The victims were mainly Somali and Ethiopian migrants attempting to reach Yemen. On another instance, the SLCG intercepted a boat that had been adrift for a week due to engine failure. A total of 65 migrants from Ethiopia including 18 women were rescued, and two additional migrants were found dead on board.

SLCG's operations were made possible thanks to UNODC's longstanding support providing maritime law enforcement capacity building, including techniques for conducting a vessel 'visit, board, search and seizure' process.

Maritime mentor Gert Barkhuizen teaches officers of the Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit to swim.



# UNODC's work on organized crime in East Africa

In 2018, UNODC:

- provided an analysis and set of recommendations, comprising a review of the literature on the use of financial investigation tools and techniques in counter-measures to human trafficking and migrant smuggling, to six Member States
- began drafting a roadmap to counter smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in Eastern Africa, after a fact-finding mission in the region
- developed a cloud-based informal networking platform for participants to share information related to investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants
- supported development of the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network through training, networking of criminal justice practitioners and central authorities' staff, exchanging good practices and facilitating states' cooperation on ongoing cases
- supported **SDG target 16.3**, to promote the rule of law at national and international levels, by helping Member States in the region, like Somalia, counter transnational organized crime at sea

## UNODC law enforcement training activities in the region in 2018:



## Major country-level achievements in 2018



Sudan ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Transnational Organized Crime Convention



Kenya and Seychelles adopted legal frameworks, strategies and policies on maritime crime



## Key events in the region in 2018

- The Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime Prosecutors' Network
- Trilateral Ministerial Troika between Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania on countering maritime narcotics trafficking
- UNODC Maritime Law Expert Conference
- International Monitoring Committee meeting in Somalia to monitor the wellbeing of piracy inmates

# Combating trafficking in persons (TIP) in Southern Africa

## Enhancing data collection and reporting in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

In 2018, UNODC assisted partners in select states of the SADC to use standardized reporting forms and database tools for TIP cases.

Results:

- >70 cases of human trafficking and/or smuggling of migrants reported in 2018
- 13 SADC countries established TIP data hubs connected to the regional data collection system...
- ...while Mauritius and Angola joined the regional system

We also worked with partners to train criminal justice practitioners to identify, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate TIP and migrant smuggling cases. And we established a platform to share information on TIP trends and routes between Malawi and South Africa. This resulted in the application of Operation Batho I, an intelligence-driven operation to clamp down on TIP syndicates. More than 21 suspected traffickers were arrested, and 87 victims were rescued.

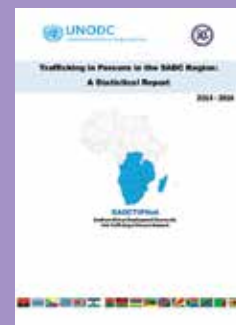
In addition, a district anti-trafficking committee in Malawi, established and trained by UNODC, rescued more than 60 victims.

## UNODC launches first-ever Regional TIP Statistical Report

In 2018, UNODC launched a Regional TIP Statistical Report (2014-2016). It is a key step towards improving the understanding of TIP in the SADC region, forming a solid evidence base with which to develop data-driven policies and multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral responses to combatting TIP in the region.

Key findings:

- the most prevalent form of exploitation in the region is labour exploitation, with prevalence averaging 66% including trafficking for domestic servitude
- although there is detection, investigation and sometimes prosecution, convictions are rarely secured, especially in labour exploitation
- sexual exploitation was the second most prevalent form of exploitation, with average prevalence of 23% across the countries
- sexual exploitation goes to the courts more frequently
- trafficking for forced marriage had a prevalence rate of 12%
- men aged 18-34 made up about 71% of all detected victims in the region – contrary to the global majority of TIP victims being women and children



# Fighting organized crime in West and Central Africa

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and the Republic of the Gambia form a 'northern trafficking hub' for reception and redistribution of cocaine shipments passing through West Africa to Europe. The increasing mobility of persons and goods means that border control officers across the hub are faced

with the challenge of ensuring efficient legal movements while also countering illegal movements, i.e. trafficking. To respond to this challenge UNODC has built capacity of law enforcement and security institutions, as well as supporting increased border control capacities and greater cooperation.

## CABO VERDE

Cabo Verde drafted its first national workplan on trafficking in persons as a result of UNODC capacity-building on keeping people and property safe from trafficking

## SENEGAL/GAMBIA

UNODC trained law enforcement authorities from Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal on criminal intelligence and on detecting and interdicting cross-border crime, as part of the sub-regional operation Open Roads

From 30 November to 4 December 2018, over 300 officers from 15 law enforcement agencies took part in the operation covering ten land borders

### Results:

- **>2,000** information exchanges carried out
- **980** people and **490** vehicles searched
- **>3 kg** of cannabis, other drugs, and illicit imported goods seized

## NIGERIA

UNODC provided extensive trainings to officers for the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, supported the development of an MOU, an agreement and development of a concept of operations for each of Operation Eagle's three phases

The Sahel Programme<sup>1</sup> benefited **2,854** people including **331** women, in 2018

**Five** joint operations held in West and Central Africa: four under the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) as well as *Open Roads*

In 2018, UNODC-supported trans-national organized crime units in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone<sup>2</sup>...

...conduct **262** investigations...

...make **228** arrests...

...and seize:

**3,883 kg** of marijuana

**349 kg** of tramadol

**81 kg** of khat

**28 kg** of heroin

**4 kg** of cocaine

**700 kg** of pangolin scales

**600 kg** of illicit ivory

**19 tons** of counterfeit medicines

**10** firearms



<sup>1</sup> The Sahel Programme supports development of accessible, efficient and accountable criminal justice systems to combat organized crime, terrorism and corruption in the region

<sup>2</sup> under the West Africa Coast Initiative Project

## Protection of Victims, Prosecution of Traffickers

In Oumou Niaré's 14-year-long career as a Malian magistrate, she has always worked on cases related to trafficking in persons (TIP). Mali is heavily affected by the issue, as a transit country for West African migrants en route to Europe. As a result of its geographical position, its porous borders, and the socio-political situation in the region, migrants often fall into the hands of traffickers involved in larger criminal networks.

UNODC met Oumou Niaré in Mali after hearing about her strong impact on the ground, and to take stock of the activities organized in Mali to support the fight against TIP and migrant smuggling.

When Niaré began her career in 2004, Mali did not have a specific law for trafficking offenses. Her professional TIP cases were thus dismissed, and traffickers roamed freely. "In these challenging circumstances,"

Niaré admitted to us, "I was personally affected by my inability to help victims I identified in Mali, including women and girls that had been trafficked from their country of origin to Mali. It was at this time that my fight for these girls became more than just my job, but a personal cause to fight for justice."

Oumou Niaré received her first UNODC training in 2012. The same year, the first specific law on TIP was adopted in Mali. "That's when I really started

to deepen my knowledge on trafficking in persons," Niaré explained, before telling us that:

The series of UNODC trainings gave me a head-start over other Malian magistrates working on this issue. They gave me the right tools and expertise to effectively fight these crimes. The trainings, as well as this new law, brought a decisive change in my

career, both from a human and a judicial point of view. Before, we Malian magistrates were only concerned about the persons committing the offenses, with little-to-no regard for the victims. The trainings invited us to change this perspective and to put the role and protection of the victim at the centre of the legal debate.

Niaré recounted a story of two young women from Nigeria that reached Mali's mining region of Kayes. The two girls, one of whom a mi-

nor, were sexually exploited near the mining camps. According to the information Niaré gathered, they later managed to flee to Bamako where they were placed in a protection centre. In January 2019, Niaré interviewed the girls and gathered enough information to obtain an arrest warrant against two sex traffickers exploiting a large number of women in Kayes. "It was thanks to the multiple UNODC trainings that these girls were saved from the treatment they had been subjected to for months," Niaré concluded.



Oumou Niaré

## Countering transnational organized crime in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)



Africa-Europe Conference on International Judicial Cooperation in Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling continued to majorly affect the MENA region in 2018. Many countries in the region are origin, transit and destination countries for victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants. Faced with a lack of alternatives, migrants are turning to smuggling networks for help entering North African countries from the south, and onward towards Europe. The harsh terrain of the Sahara Desert and the tenuous sea journey across the Mediterranean, coupled with ongoing conflict and poverty suffered by countries of the region, are also increasing demand for smuggling networks. Of major concern at present is Libya, which amidst political and security turmoil has become the hub for trafficking and smuggling routes from Sub-Saharan Africa to many European and MENA countries.

In response to these threats, in 2018 UNODC strengthened the capacities of MENA countries to counter migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons (TIP) more effectively. We introduced new training methodologies for training-of-trainer sessions, including mock trials on migrant smuggling and human trafficking, online legal support chats on counter-terrorism, and case-based practical onsite training on border control.

Our capacity building in the region is a continuation of our 2015 strategy to address smuggling of migrants across the Mediterranean, rolled out in order to help counter criminal networks and safeguard migrants' rights.



### Key events in the region in 2018

- First North Africa-Sahel Regional Forum for Strengthening Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime
- Africa-Europe Conference on International Judicial Cooperation in Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling



## MOROCCO

UNODC supported the establishment of a network of prosecutors and trained 21 prosecutors – two for every court of appeal in Morocco – on investigating and prosecuting complex human trafficking cases and implementing Morocco's anti-trafficking law

We also supported the launch of a guide for labour inspectors on the identification and referral of victims of trafficking in persons

## EGYPT

Prosecutors from Africa and Europe agreed closer cooperation against human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Sharm-El-Sheikh in 2018

UNODC supported three workshops throughout the year training prosecutors, police and judges on human trafficking and migrant smuggling

## JORDAN

UNODC established the first Airport Communication Project joint airport interdiction task force at Queen Alia International Airport

We also launched the Container Control Programme for the land border crossing of Karameh

And we trained seven officials from the General Intelligence Directorate and the Public Security Directorate on criminal intelligence analysis

## ALGERIA

UNODC trained 20 analysts on criminal intelligence analysis in 2018

We also supported the creation of a coordinated management approach for customs and police control between Algeria and Tunisia

We trained journalists and media professionals on reporting TIP issues before they covered World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 31 July 2018 in Algiers

We also worked with the Algerian inter-ministerial anti-TIP committee on strengthening national coordination to identify and refer trafficked persons in Algeria

Together our institutions introduced the concept of having a national referral mechanism for TIP victims

## YEMEN

The Container Control Programme was launched for the Port of Aden

## TUNISIA

The National Risk and Threat Analysis and Management Centre, established between 2016 and 2018 with UNODC assistance, was operationalized

The centre links, in real time, all land, air and sea border crossing points

A new, UNODC-supported national strategy to prevent and combat TIP was launched in July 2018, based on prevention, prosecution, protection and partnership

We also supported Tunisian authorities revise cybercrime legislation and trained 429 officials from the interior, justice and foreign affairs ministries on cybercrime investigations

Tunisia's new cybercrime law is awaiting adoption and our extensive capacity building on cybercrime has elevated Tunisia to a leadership position in countering cybercrime within North Africa

During 2018, UNODC trained almost **2,500** criminal justice practitioners across the MENA region on adjudicating trafficking in persons cases, using real and fictional case-based training workshops

We trained **239** frontline officers at international airports in Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco in 2018

We trained more than **100** customs officials on topics such as profiling, selection and inspection, and strategic trade and export control

Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia and Yemen received UNODC assistance on border control in 2018

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia and GCC countries received UNODC assistance on identifying, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling cases

Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia joined the Blue Heart Campaign, launched on 30 July 2018

# Against transnational organized crime in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries

The GCC region is being used as an international transit area for illicit drug trafficking flows, taking advantage of the countries' strategic location as well as free zones

and port infrastructures for onward smuggling. Some migrants face severe challenges and become vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, including by traffickers.

## BAHRAIN

In 2018 Bahrain's National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in Persons was introduced to and acknowledged by national committees in the GCC and broader Arab region as a model for dealing with potential and actual victims of trafficking

## OMAN

Two Port Control Units were set up at the seaports of Sohar and Salalah, with 26 Customs officers receiving UNODC capacity-building

Port assessments were conducted and will lead to the creation of additional units in Muscat international airport and Duqm seaport

One specialized prosecution unit on combating trafficking in persons was established with UNODC support

## QATAR

In 2018, UNODC trained eight entities across sectors, as well as the media, on first response to trafficking in persons

We also supported Qatar's inter-regional co-operation efforts on the nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime



## Bahrain's working sponsorship reform

In 2018 UNODC, Bahrain's Ministry of Interior, its National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Persons and its Judicial and Legal Studies Institute conducted the GCC's first ever mock trial on trafficking in persons. In preparation for this, UNODC supported the national committee's anti-trafficking awareness campaigns across the country, including informing incoming migrant workers of their rights under Bahraini law.

Bahrain also took concrete steps to reform its sponsorship system and introduced a new residency permits scheme, the Flexible Visa Programme, which may allow a migrant worker to legally work in Bahrain without an employer sponsor. This is a pathway for undocumented or out-of-status migrant workers to acquire regular immigration status and therefore avoid becoming vulnerable to traffickers. In 2018, the programme allowed over 30 undocumented workers from Philippines to legalize their status in Bahrain, a decision welcomed by Philippine officials.

# Addressing organized crime in Pakistan

UNODC worked with Pakistan to help overcome the existing knowledge gaps and legal challenges which to date have made it difficult for criminal justice practitioners to fully address human trafficking and migrant smuggling in the country.

## Pakistan approves new laws on trafficking in persons (TIP) and the smuggling of migrants



Pakistan's parliament passed The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2018 and The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act, 2018 in the weeks preceding its dissolution in May 2018.

The much-needed laws specifically focus on women and children, keeping in view their vulnerabilities, and are based on UNODC model laws. They impose long imprisonment terms and substantial fines on traffickers, smugglers and their accomplices.

One of the most important aspects of The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Acts, 2018 is the non-criminalization of smuggled migrants, which shows Pakistan's commitment to ensure the human rights protection of migrants trapped by smugglers.

UNODC support came in the form of helping Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency develop the legal instruments through extensive technical assistance and advocacy, seeking support for the laws from the national assembly. We will continue advocacy and technical support to make sure the newly enacted laws are effectively enforced and implemented.

## eLearning for law enforcement personnel in Pakistan

UNODC introduced its Global eLearning Platform in Pakistan in response to growing demand for an expansion of training modules and the thematic areas they covered. UNODC Pakistan now has access to the complete library of 135 online modules and a training delivery system to transfer to Pakistan's law enforcement agencies.



This initiative has brought knowledge of best practices to every field officer of around 15 law enforcement agencies across the country. Several Global eLearning modules have also been made available in Urdu and integrated into the training curricula of law enforcement at large in Pakistan.



# Addressing organized crime in West and Central Asia

In 2018, countries of the region established and launched the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of West and Central Asia

It covers a region where no network previously existed and corresponds with the world's other major asset recovery networks

Participants are asset recovery practitioners from judicial institutions in Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

The number of Central Asian countries that contributed to the 2018 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons was double that of the 2016 report, a clear result of UNODC's advocacy work in the region

Six interagency mobile teams in Uzbekistan and two Port Control Units, in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan respectively, were opened in 2018

400 law enforcement, prosecution, judicial and financial intelligence experts were trained/engaged on:

- interdicting illicit trafficking of opiates
- combatting illicit use of money or value transfer services
- the fight against organized crime related to drug trafficking through seizure of assets
- money laundering with cryptocurrencies, the dark web and open source intelligence
- financial disruption associated with transnational organized crime

## KYRGYZSTAN

5,000 youth activists engaged in the public awareness-raising campaign 100 days against trafficking in persons

It reached over 600,000 people and resulted in a 14% increase in calls to the country's TIP hotline

Local police launched nine new criminal cases related to human trafficking

289 officials (47% women) were trained on the national action plan on combating TIP

A new data collection system for better monitoring and reporting on gender-based violence and human trafficking was developed and endorsed by the Kyrgyz government; 206 crime data specialists (42% women) were taught how to use it



# UNODC's work on crime prevention in South Asia

In 2018, UNODC began a regional project to counter illicit financial flows and terrorist financing covering Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka

We also launched a new anti-trafficking in persons (TIP) project in India and Sri Lanka

It aims to strengthen inter-agency coordination and build capacities for increasing victim identification and referrals, as well as investigations and prosecutions of TIP cases

## BANGLADESH

Air and sea cargo control units seized >10 kg of gold, psychotropic substances and turtles

## MALDIVES

UNODC assisted Maldives authorities review the draft law against migrants smuggling, in accordance with the relevant UN Protocol

Air and sea cargo control units seized about 450 tons of illicitly trafficked fish

## NEPAL

UNODC trialed an interactive virtual reality investigation tool for law enforcement to better investigate TIP in medical settings

UNODC also began its first multi-country study on migrant smuggling

## BHUTAN

UNODC trained 129 police officers, prosecutors and policy makers on investigating and prosecuting TIP

2,744 individuals were reached through 18 UNODC camps raising awareness on TIP

## SRI LANKA

Colombo agreed to host a centre for regional sharing of intelligence on transnational organized crime, which will strengthen responses to illicit trafficking in South Asia

Nepal and Sri Lanka endorsed the foundation documents and other countries are close to endorsement

UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (located in Sri Lanka) shared satellite vessel tracking and maritime domain awareness information with Sri Lanka's police narcotics bureau, navy and coast guard to help them identify drug trafficking vessels

Using such information, the Sri Lanka Police Narcotics Bureau seized **542 kg** of heroin in December 2018, believed to be of Afghan origin, which arrived through maritime routes UNODC-supported air and sea cargo control units in the country seized **7.4 kg** of cannabis, **31 kg** of khat leaves, **>200,000** tablets of Diazepam and **11** cartridges of hashish oil



# Combating organized crime in South-East Asia

In 2018, UNODC supported Cambodia, China, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam enhance drug and precursor profiling capacities

We trained frontline officers in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam on how to use drugs and precursor test kits and address the needs of women and girls in cross-border crime situations

The first working group on illicit wildlife and timber trafficking was established after years of negotiations and continued UNODC advocacy efforts

It is a coordination mechanism within the framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations In July 2018, we released the second volume of the regional report Migrant Smuggling in Asia and the Pacific: Current Trends and Challenges

This report is the key source of data informing South-East Asian countries in their continued response against smuggling networks

## THAILAND

In 2018, UNODC worked closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make border management a primary focus for Thailand’s chairmanship of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2019

We held a regional conference with the goal of advancing an ASEAN border management arrangement in support of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025

## INDONESIA

In August 2018, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to continue supporting UNODC’s efforts against illegal logging

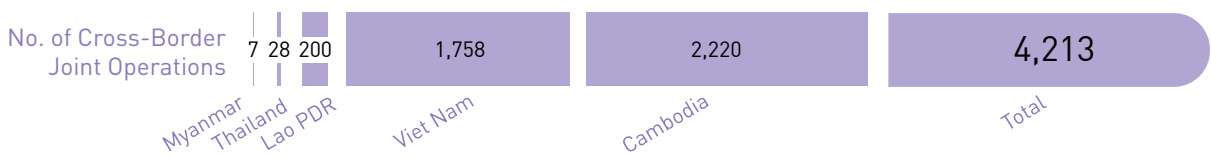
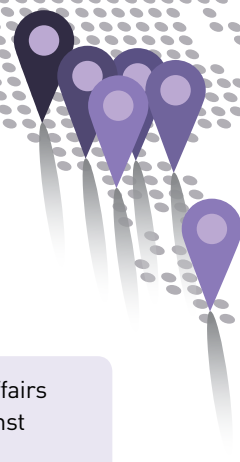
We are carrying out the three-year programme, *Strengthening Criminal Justice Response to Forest Crime in Indonesia*, in the provinces of East Kalimantan, Papua, South Sumatra and West Papua

## MYANMAR

UNODC initiated a project addressing corruption in the fisheries sector in collaboration with UNODC FishNET<sup>1</sup>

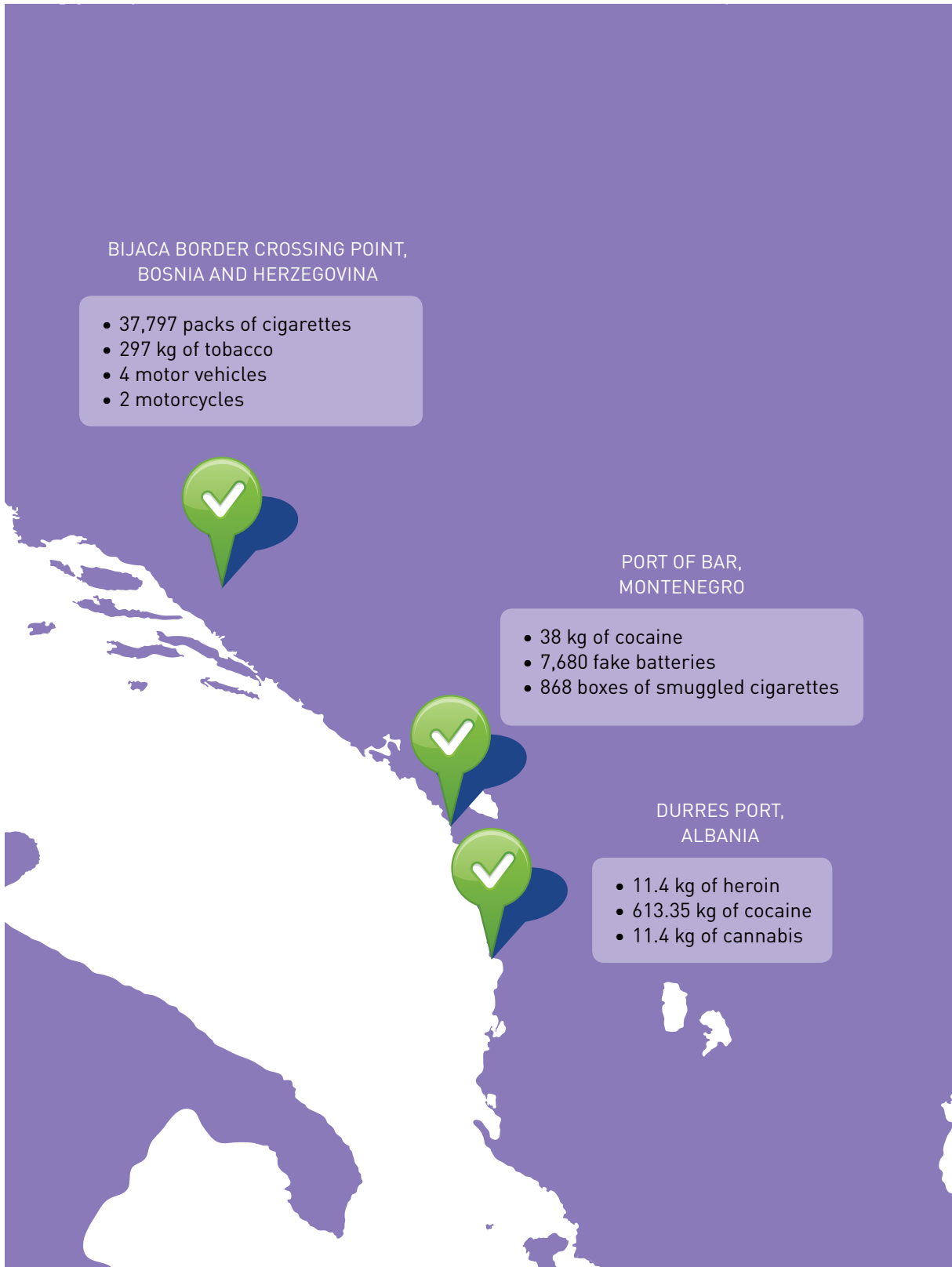
We also trained more than 120 officials on the fundamentals of money laundering

And we supported Myanmar to hold high-level discussions with Cambodia, China, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam on a new drug control plan for the Mekong region



<sup>1</sup> UNODC FishNET is a four-year initiative launched in 2017, funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and aimed at enhancing developing countries’ capacity to address associated crimes along the fisheries value chain.

# Seizures by Port Control Units in South Eastern Europe, 2018



# Against trafficking in persons (TIP) and migrant smuggling in Brazil

In July 2018 Brazil approved a third national action plan against TIP that will run until 2022

UNODC supported development of the plan in the framework of the European Union-funded Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants

This initiative also trained consular/embassy staff and psychologists to improve assistance to Brazilians at risk of domestic violence and labour exploitation abroad

More than 20 people were liberated from forced labour after a police operation named Eleutheria, carried out as part of a UNODC training in Sao Paulo

The operation involved labour inspectors, labour prosecutors, and police officers and agents in actual investigations of trafficking for forced labour cases in the city

In August 2018, UNODC, federal police and labour inspectors organized a five-day training to identify, investigate and combat TIP through a victim-centred

approach, with a special focus on forced labour. In 2018 UNODC worked with Brazil's Federal Public Defenders Office to assist vulnerable migrants fleeing humanitarian crises, while identifying cases of TIP and migrant smuggling

We assisted over 600 migrants in four Brazilian states, giving legal assistance and protection to them and promoting their rights to safe mobility by distributing informative material on TIP, SOM, and normalization of their migratory status

We also addressed their rights in a capacity building workshop addressing TIP and SOM for the local protection network

Each of our missions to the borders resulted in a local needs and assessment report, which has also been used to further defend the rights of migrants in Brazil's National Congress

In Mato Grosso migrant smuggling cases were found, while six Haitian migrants were released from prison where they were held for entering the country illegally





## From San Felix to Boa Vista: Elias's story

In 2018 UNODC worked with Brazil's Federal Public Defenders Office to assist vulnerable migrants at Brazil's borders fleeing humanitarian crises in Haiti and Venezuela. We also identified cases of TIP and SOM to prevent their exploitation. While interviewing the migrants we identified a significant number of cases of TIP for the purposes of labor exploitation, which are currently under investigation by the Ministry of Labour.

One case was that of Elias, a Warao indigenous leader, who left his home in San Felix, Venezuela along with his family to reach Brazil. They travelled overland for three months while working along the way. They arrived first to Boa Vista in Roraima state, where they were initially forced to sleep on cardboard on the streets. To provide for themselves Elias would wander the streets in search for work while his wife and children panhandled at traffic lights.

Elias recounted to us how, in his search for work, he and a few of his companions were approached by a rancher who offered them work on his plantation, promising wages of BRL 1000 for a month's work. Agreeing to the terms, they boarded a truck that took them six hours away from Boa Vista to a remote region of the state. Once there, they were made to work in slavery-like con-

ditions at the plantation. Elias told us of his experience: "We had no access to bathrooms. We drank water from a nearby stream. We were fed only flour and given a cup of coffee for breakfast, and a bowl of rice for lunch and dinner. They kept us totally isolated from other plantation workers and after a month of work, we were brought back to Boa Vista. Yet, upon being dropped off, we were paid only half of the agreed amount." He goes on to say: "the rancher told us that the unpaid portion was deducted to cover the expenses incurred during our stay at the ranch."

Migrants often repeated stories like this to us during our week of conducting interviews and providing judicial assistance. Considering the destitute situations they frequently find themselves in, many migrants are prey to exploitation and abuse. Humanitarian crises can exacerbate pre-existing human trafficking trends as well as give rise to new ones.

Thankfully, governments, international organizations and NGOs increasingly acknowledge the need to respond to the risk posed by traffickers and smugglers in contexts of humanitarian crisis. Yet much more cooperation, like that which UNODC and Brazil's Federal Public Defenders Office have, is needed.



# Against trafficking in persons (TIP) and migrant smuggling in Colombia

Colombia's first conviction for TIP for the purpose of domestic servitude was handed down in Colombia in September 2018

The case was led by a prosecutor who based her legal arguments on concepts covered in the UNODC training she participated in

The judicial decision of the case referred specifically to the UNODC Issue Paper on "Abuse of a position of vulnerability and other "means" within the definition of trafficking in persons"

UNODC also supported the organization of the #EsoEs-Cuento awareness campaign, aimed at preventing human trafficking cases in Colombia:

- **4,500** students in **30** cities participated in prevention conferences
- around **1 million** information leaflets were distributed in public transport, on domestic and international flights, and via Facebook and Twitter

- **2,723** professionals and public officials from tourism, police, migration offices, and airport and airline staff, were trained on identifying and attending to potential TIP victims

- the campaign led to a **166%** increase in reporting of human trafficking cases, comparing reporting before/after the campaign, in cities where it had been rolled out

We also convened national NGOs to prepare the *Action Plan of the Alliance of Colombian Organizations against Trafficking in Persons*

And we worked with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute to develop new guidelines for assisting child and adolescent victims of human trafficking

In addition, we completed research on risk scenarios for TIP within the LGBTI population among victims of Colombia's armed conflict

## Colombia's first TIP conviction for domestic servitude

An 18-year-old Carapana indigenous woman from Vau-  
pes, Colombia was promised a salary of USD 77 to leave her community for domestic work in Bogota. When she arrived in the capital she was told she would not receive a salary for two months, because she had to reimburse her travel costs. She was later told she would have to work an additional 20 months without a salary because she had to pay for a decorative piece that she had accidentally broken. Despite being pregnant, the woman worked more than 12 hours a day with restrictions to her freedom. She never received payment and was not allowed to leave the house.



months as guilty of trafficking in persons for domestic servitude. This was Colombia's first conviction for this offence. The case was led by a prosecutor who, having participated in a UNODC training in Bogota, based her legal arguments before the court on concepts she had learned in the training, including that of 'abuse of a position of vulnerability'. The judicial decision of the case also referred to the UNODC issue paper "Abuse of a position of vulnerability and other "means" within the definition of trafficking in persons."

Organizations dedicated to defending indigenous rights hailed the court's decision as setting an important precedent in the country for eliminating forms of violence and exploitation based on ethnicity.

Her Carapana community reported the case. After a six-month investigation her employer, a Colombian woman, was sentenced to 13 years and 2



# Combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Mexico

The end of 2018 saw thousands of migrants arrive in Mexico, mainly from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, through migrant caravans led by facilitators. To help respond to the increasing numbers of migrants Mexico is playing host to, UNODC organized its first real-scenario training workshops at

the Mexico-US border, involving agents from both countries and actively encouraging joint investigations to address migrant smuggling, in 2018. UNODC also worked with Mexico's government to create a public policy for the operation of shelters aiding TIP victims.



Mexican authorities assisted **3,351** smuggled migrants



**2,064** operations were carried out by federal agencies to combat migrant smuggling



**63** convictions were given for migrant smuggling



**229** Mexican officials and **10** cross-border police agents were trained on handling migrant smuggling investigations



UNODC began its first specialized project on migrant smuggling **by sea**

## #AquiEstoy: UNODC's Blue Heart Campaign in Mexico



The Blue Heart Campaign is a global awareness-raising initiative to fight human trafficking and its impact on society. 26 countries are supporting the campaign, after four (Egypt, Jamaica, Sudan and Tunisia) joined in 2018.

UNODC and the Government of Mexico are leading the initiative's global efforts with the national Blue

Heart campaign *#AquiEstoy contra la trata de personas (#HereIAm against trafficking in persons)*.

The campaign has strengthened Mexico's agenda to prevent TIP that targets the most vulnerable sectors of the society, supported authorities to act to counter TIP and risen public involvement in doing so by encouraging the public to report crimes.

### Results:

- **+85%** calls to the national TIP reporting number in July-December 2018
- **>400** possible victims rescued,
- **.30 million** people reached

- International outreach through a partnership with the International Air Transport Association (IATA)
- AeroMexico and TAME in Ecuador adopting the campaign and promoting it at airports, on flights and amongst staff
- IATA's 74th AGM unanimously approving a resolution denouncing TIP and committing to action on anti-trafficking initiatives



## The boy who had to return home

Mexican is a country of origin, transit, destination and return of migrants. Authorities have detected land, maritime and air routes used by smuggling networks to smuggle migrants from both neighbouring countries and distant continents. UNODC has been assisting the government and NGOs to address such a complex challenge, with comprehensive programmes aimed at strengthening capacities to investigate and prosecute the crime, promoting interinstitutional and international cooperation, and creating public information campaigns.

Our field work took us to land crossing points, maritime borders and airports at Mexico's northern and southern borders in 2018. We visited a shelter in a rural community near the Mexico-Belize border, where a 10-year old Honduran boy had been living for a week. He was initially detected by Mexican migration authorities wandering alone at Cancun International Airport.

Almost three weeks earlier the boy had travelled unaccompanied from Honduras, aided by a migrant smuggler. When arriving at the Mexico-Belize border he crossed a river and entered Mexico irregularly. The smuggler instructed him to take a taxi to the Cancun airport, where he would be given false documents and a plane ticket bound for a city in northern Mexico. There, he would cross by land to the United States to meet his parents and younger brothers. The route and transport method were selected to make his journey faster and safer.

The smuggler never arrived at Cancun airport. After he waited a few hours the immigration authorities approached the boy and, following interinstitutional protocols, accompanied him to a state child protection centre and then to the shelter. There he has been given care, food and assistance as he waits for a voluntary assisted return to Honduras, once the authorities validate that he is of no risk to be taken home.



Border between Mexico and Belize.



# Seizures/arrest by air and sea cargo control units in Central America and the Caribbean, 2018

In 2018, UNODC and partners focused on strengthening capacities in participating Member States of the Caribbean Community to detect the illegal trafficking of cash and illegal weapons.

We helped establish long-term, multi-agency border control units in Barbados, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama and Suriname, connecting the units to international networks to be able to exchange information in real time. This can significantly strengthen not only national border

security, but regional security as well. Joint Port Control Units were created in 2018.

Our programmes, the Airport Communication Project and the Container Control Programme, ensured that adequate attention was paid to gender considerations in our 2018 training modules. They collected segregated data (men/women) on the composition of each airport interdiction task force and the number of women in leadership roles across the network. We also gathered segregated data on the role and impact of female law enforcement officers.

## GRANTLEY ADAMS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

- USD 8,990 undeclared
- 229 kg of cannabis
- 0.6 kg of cocaine
- 13 arrests made
- One deportation and one refusal of entry

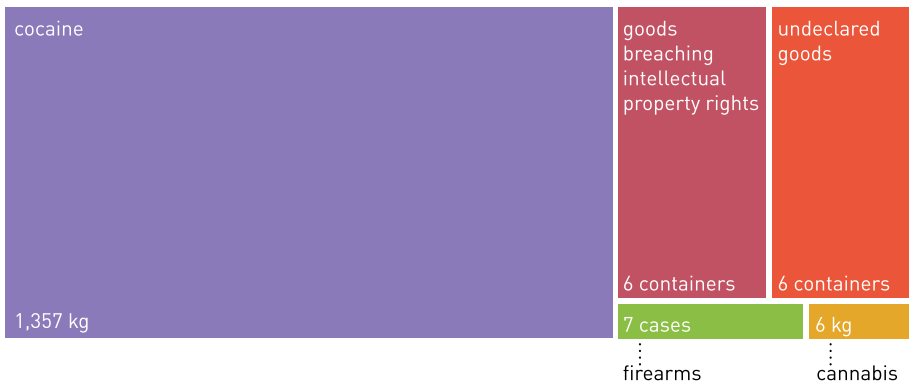
## SANGSTER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

- USD 14,000 undeclared
- 77 kg of cannabis
- 64 kg of cocaine
- 4 fake passports
- 51 arrests made

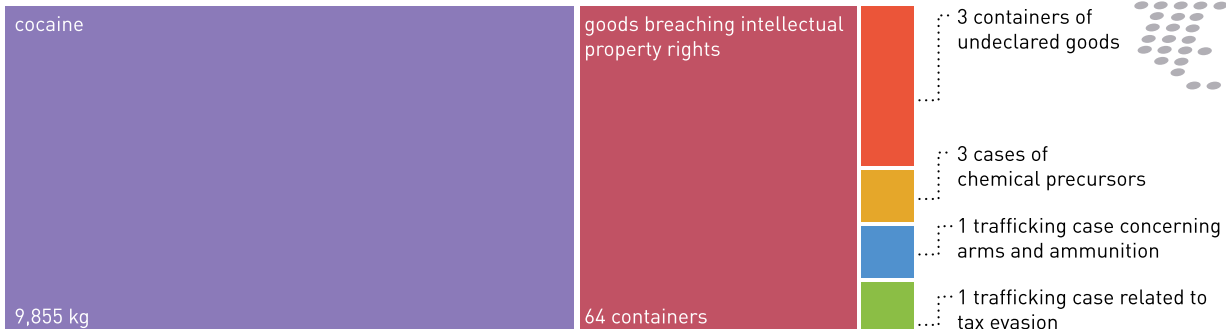
## NORMAN MANLEY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, KINGSTON, JAMAICA

- 56 kg of cannabis
- 19 kg of cocaine
- 10 arrests made

### PORT CONTROL UNITS ACROSS THE CARIBBEAN (CUBA/GUYANA/JAMAICA/SURINAME)



### PORT CONTROL UNITS ACROSS CENTRAL AMERICA (EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS AND PANAMA)



# Selected organized crime work in Latin America

## EL SALVADOR

In 2018, UNODC built the capacities of the Salvadorian Unit against Impunity and Organized Crime of the Attorney-General's Office

The Unit reported 40% more prosecuted cases and 75% more prosecuted offenders

These figures include the 2018 sentencing of former President Elías Antonio Saca (2004-2009) and six other public officials for embezzlement and laundering of over USD 300 million

We also helped raise awareness and understanding of the crime of trafficking in persons through targeted engagement with different audiences, including a theatre play 'Travesía' performed at schools across the country

## PANAMA

In 2018, UNODC helped Panama's national anti-human trafficking commission adopt standard operating procedures for its first ever shelter for female trafficking victims

When adopted, these will provide a basis for the functioning of any other shelter for human trafficking victims managed or supervised by the government

## BOLIVIA

In September 2018, UNODC supported the organization of a convention designed to identify bottlenecks in implementing national legislation against human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Bolivia

## CHILE

In 2018 UNODC launched #DeadlyBusiness, a UNODC campaign to prevent and combat migrant smuggling, in Chile

This followed a successful 2017 rollout in the 11 Member States of the Regional Conference on Migration

The campaign has been widely publicized at Chile's borders, as the Attorney General's Office of Chile started a public information program to raise awareness on the links between organized crime and migrant smuggling

## ARGENTINA

The Ibero-American network of specialized prosecutors against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, recently named REDTRAM, is a co-operation platform to counter human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Latin America and the Caribbean

REDTRAM is a specialized network of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP), and the current chair is Argentina

Allowing active exchanges on regional trends and cooperation on actual cases, it has brought greater justice for the victims and less impunity for traffickers and perpetrators

In September 2018, REDTRAM decided to develop joint investigation teams for specific cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling in the region, that will become operational in 2019



A close-up, low-angle shot of a golden statue of Lady Justice. The statue is blindfolded and holds a scale of justice. The lighting is warm and dramatic, highlighting the texture of the metal and the folds of the robe. The background is softly blurred.

# JUSTICE

## What do we do?

- We are committed to penal reform; we guide and support efforts to reduce prison populations, improve prison conditions and ensure core functions of imprisonment are met
- We increase global awareness to ensure that children are better protected from violence that may occur from their contact with the justice system
- We tailor support and assistance to Members on the maritime crime situation in their region
- We support effective responses to violence against women, increase representation of women in law enforcement and justice, and promote gender equality
- Our mandates in these areas come from the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), our Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Doha Declaration of the Thirteenth UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- We have developed more than 50 standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice areas, including:
  - the 'Nelson Mandela Rules' on prison facilities management and treatment of prisoners
  - the 'Bangkok Rules' on treatment of women offenders
  - the UN model strategies to combat 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
  - the 2002 Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime

## Why does UNODC work to build effective criminal justice systems?

Crime flourishes where prevention measures are inadequate, justice is weak, and lawlessness is rife.

The United Nations has referred to a 'global prison crisis' to describe the worrying current situation in prisons around the world



Prison conditions are far from internationally agreed standards, affecting prisoners, their families and societies as a whole



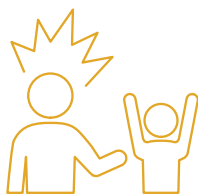
Violence against children remains a major issue with high prevalence rates all around the world



Responses to children recruited and exploited by terrorists are weak or lacking in many areas, and are made worse by a tendency to punish children in conflict



There is also a lack of child-centered response and support services to child victims of crime



Meanwhile the ocean hosts maritime crimes including kidnap for ransom, trafficking, piracy and armed robbery

## Progress on Mainstreaming Gender

One of the main challenges cutting across all of UNODC's work is empowering women in law enforcement and justice.

UNODC has developed resources for gender-sensitive capacity development:

- UNODC Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in Alternative Development (2000)
- Gender in the criminal justice system assessment tool (2010)
- UNODC Guidance Note on Gender mainstreaming in the work of UNODC (2013)

The latter document states that criminal justice responses must be adapted to how women and men are impacted differently by crimes, and that the participation of women in criminal justice response systems is crucial to ensuring sustainable peace and security.

Through its global Doha Programme UNODC is developing gender-based rehabilitation programmes that not only address gender-specific needs of female prisoners, but also ensure that those programmes are innovative and break gender stereotypes in line with international standards.



# UNODC's impact on prison reform in 2018

**30** Permanent Missions to the UN are members of the Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules



Due to UNODC support, conditions improved in **38** prisons

We trained **2,235** prison officers on good prison management in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules

1,733 men  
502 women

**883** prisoners benefited from UNODC-assisted rehabilitation programmes and/or post release support

745 men  
138 women

**17** states amended or developed prison laws, regulations and/or policies with UNODC assistance

UNODC ran prison reform projects in **33** countries

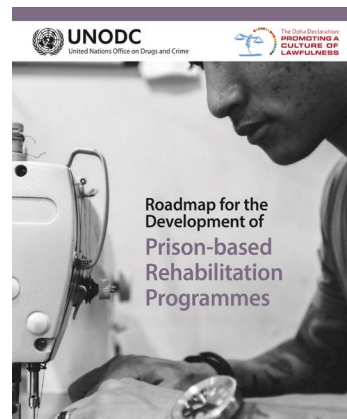
**71** Member States benefited from UNODC advice on prison reform

## Global Prison Challenges Programme

UNODC's Global Prison Challenges Programme supports the Doha Programme through its activities focusing on youth crime prevention and sport, and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners.

In 2018:

- Effective alternatives to imprisonment were promoted at regional workshops in Jakarta and Cairo
- UNODC designed a compliance checklist for the Nelson Mandela Rules
- We also developed a scenario-based e-learning course for prison practitioners
- Member States in five continents brought prison systems in line with international standards
- Prison administrations in eight countries reinforced delivery of prisoners' rehabilitation programmes, improving their chances of finding productive employment upon release



Cover of the Roadmap for the development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes, basis for the rehabilitation projects under the Doha Programme in more than 10 countries

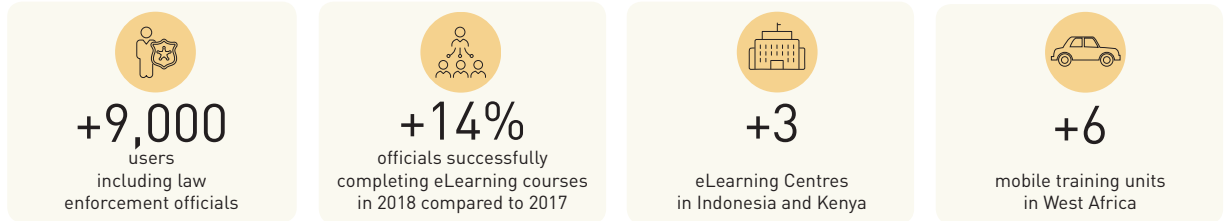


## Global e-Learning Programme

The eLearning courses UNODC provides allow Member States to reduce training costs and allow, when possible,

for as wide a participation of beneficiaries as possible. Trainees benefit from setting their own pace and engaging more deeply with the thematic areas. eLearning has also become a solid base for spreading knowledge.

### 2017/2018 e-Learning highlights



## Violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

In 2018 UNODC continued to ensure that children are better protected from violence that may occur from their contact with the justice system, through measures including:

- developing two handbooks to distribute the UN Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the elimination of violence against children
- speaking engagements at 11 global and regional events
- organizing eight regional capacity-building events
- promoting rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for children deprived of their liberty on terrorism-related offences



## Global Judicial Integrity Network

Since its launch in April 2018, the Global Judicial Integrity Network has become a driving force for more integrity in the justice system.

The Network has also been developing knowledge products on topics including social media use by judges, gender-related judicial integrity issues, codes of conduct and judicial immunities. These products are based on the expertise and feedback of Network participants.

Under the Network's umbrella, a conduct and ethics training package (consisting of an e-learning course, self-directed course and trainers' manual) was developed in 2018 to provide judges with a solid understanding of the Bangalore Principles and their practical application. Based on the tools, over 40 jurisdictions have become pilot sites and committed to organizing training activities.

Key achievements of the Network to date:

- **two** expert meetings on emerging judicial integrity challenges
- **five** train-the-trainers workshops on judicial conduct and ethics
- **700** judicial stakeholders registered on the Network's website...
- ... whose online resource library has grown to **2,000** documents in 38 languages, including podcasts, written opinion pieces and a judges' contact database



# UNODC's Doha Programme

## Implementation of the Doha Declaration: towards the promotion of a culture of lawfulness

The Doha Declaration was adopted at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Doha Programme was set up to address some of the issues of the declaration:

- strengthening judicial integrity and the prevention of corruption;
- "a second chance in life: fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners";
- preventing youth crime through sports; and
- "Education for Justice"



Judicial Integrity



Prisoner Rehabilitation

**LINEUP**  
**LINEUP**

Crime Prevention through Sports



Education for Justice

### Progress made by the Doha Programme to date

Global reach:

**200,000** people reached overall, including ...

... **29,400** judges, prison staff, academics, teachers, coaches, civil society representatives and youth ...

... from **>190** countries

**28,000** people reached as a result of post-activity impact

**34** countries received targeted, direct technical assistance

Information sharing:

**>107,000**

people reached with information from the programme<sup>1</sup> ...

... including nearly **8,000** judges and prosecutors ...

... and **>44,000** students taught using Education for Justice materials

<sup>1</sup>According to 500 respondents of a UNODC beneficiary survey

### Highlights of the pro- gramme's work in 2018

Capacity-building and awareness-raising to:

**3,162** justice sector stakeholders

**642** prison practitioners, policy-makers and prisoners

**>10,200** educators

Global Judicial Integrity Network launched in April 2018  
with over **350** participants

Business plans for prison-based rehabilitation finalized in  
Indonesia, Morocco and the State of Palestine

**>400** sport coaches trained on  
the *Line Up, Live Up* curriculum

**>2,000** youth benefited from the training

**44** trainers from 17 countries trained

### Where did the Doha Programme work in 2018?



Bolivia  
Brazil  
Colombia  
the Dominican Republic  
El Salvador  
Indonesia  
Kyrgyzstan  
Morocco  
Namibia  
the State of Palestine  
Panama  
Peru  
South Africa  
Tajikistan  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
Zambia



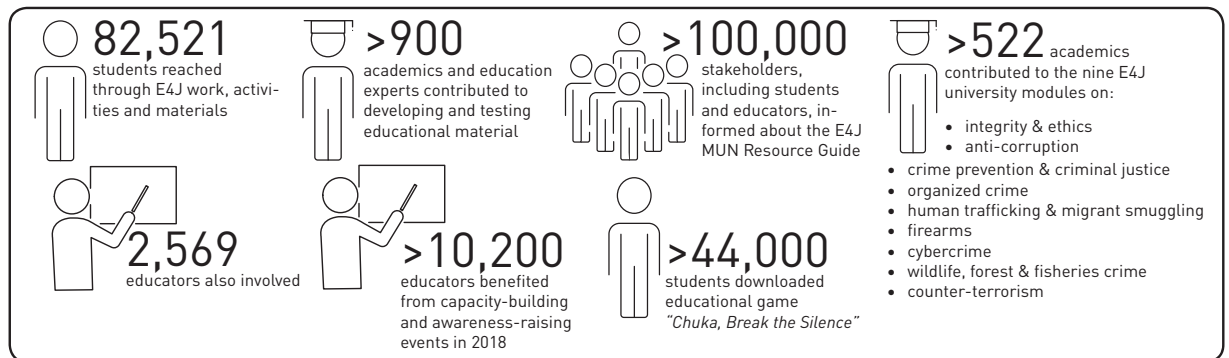
## Education for Justice (E4J): 2018 highlights

In 2018, UNODC's E4J initiative compiled, developed, launched and maintained materials, tools and games for primary, secondary and tertiary education, to promote the rule of law and give children and youth a solid moral and ethical compass.

E4J launched a resource guide on Model United Nations (MUN) in February 2018, supporting young people in secondary and tertiary education to debate real-world issues related to crime, justice and the rule of law. Youth created solutions to these very issues in MUN conferences using the policies and perspectives of their assigned countries.

E4J also supported youth conferences in different countries to address issues related to crime, justice and the rule of law. Partnering with organizations in Kenya, it asked African youth to consider how they can play a major role in preventing and addressing corruption and crime.

In addition, E4J awarded grants to ten academic and non-governmental organizations to develop educational games aimed at asking secondary school students to come up with innovative solutions to teach their peers about Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.



## Developing coding skills and gender equality to spread the word on crime, justice and the rule of law

In 2017, E4J organized a hackathon in La Paz, Bolivia, to better understand how young people would like to educate secondary-level students on crime- and justice-related issues. In this event, youth were challenged to develop an app or a game to teach their peers about rule-of-law issues. Five seventeen-year-old girls decided to participate in the hackathon, despite knowing nothing about coding – or even each other. They named their team Cultura Marraqueta after the Bolivian pastry 'marraqueta'.

Despite the odds being stacked against them – no coding skills, their mentor could not participate in the event – Cultura Marraqueta won first place. Their project was a game featuring a fictitious world where different villages are dominated by monsters representing types of crime, such as corruption or trafficking in arms, drugs or humans. Players navigate around these villages and complete challenges to transform the

monsters into human beings who abandon their criminal activities.

Because of their success, in July 2018 E4J invited Cultura Marraqueta to a global hackathon in California, in partnership with Africa Teen Geeks and Symantec. In this event, the team created an app designed to teach teenagers how to be safe online from risks such as cybercrime and human trafficking by protecting their personal information and data. Given the tough competition, they were not successful in the global hackathon. But this did not deter Cultura Marraqueta from enhancing their coding skills. They then worked with a Bolivian company to further develop their 2017 idea and presented their new project to UNODC and the Qatari Chargé d'Affaires.

This achievement shows how the E4J hackathon inspired participants to strengthen their skills and develop a product that supports other youth.



# Global Maritime Crime Programme



In 2018 UNODC continued supporting the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime under the Southern Route Partnership (SRP), which helps build capacity of Indian Ocean states to effectively prevent and prosecute maritime crimes

We helped to connect SRP members from drug enforcement agencies throughout the region with the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre in Madagascar

We also helped prosecutors in the region develop a plan for boarding, search and seizure operations that included information specific to their jurisdictions

In 2018, UNODC completed phase one of construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex

In 2018, UNODC finished construction of court buildings at prisons in Mombasa and Nairobi

We also continued to support Kenya's judiciary through implementing a digital repository of 30,000 catalogued and searchable case files from Mombasa law courts

In 2018, UNODC supported the Atlantic Ocean coastal states of Cape Verde, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo use satellite technology to detect and detain vessels moving drugs by sea or plundering natural resources

The technology, provided by the EU Copernicus Maritime Surveillance service, and exercises have led to inspections of suspect targets and arrests of suspect vessels in Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo



## Europe-Africa judicial cooperation on migrant smuggling

UNODC advocated for and supported the deployment of a Nigerian prosecutor to Italy in 2018, with the aim of increasing judicial cooperation between Europe and West Africa. Since February 2018, the Liaison Magistrate (LM) has spent six consecutive weeks at a time in Palermo and Catania, with one week in Nigeria in between missions to Italy.

Since the inception of the project, the LM has provided Italian and Nigerian prosecutors with a communication channel that was completely absent before her deployment. During her rotation weeks in Nigeria, the LM briefed the Nigerian Ministry of Justice, Director of Public Prosecution and the Solicitor-General on how criminal justice systems can be strengthened. Prosecutors in Catania and Palermo also gave her a large amount of investigative material related to migrant smuggling cases, which she provided to several Nigerian investigating authorities.

Furthermore, within the framework of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the UK National Crime Agency and Crown Prosecution Service have also started collaborating with the LM on several migrant smuggling cases, including some currently active in Nigeria.

Mrs. Yusuf addressed her collaboration with UNODC and work in Sicily at the United Nations Security Council in June 2018, where she spoke as an expert supporting prosecution of Mediterranean maritime crime cases involving smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

This initiative helps to extend the West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime network beyond the subregion. UNODC is in talks to replicate the initiative in other countries in the subregion.

## Security reform in Sahelian prisons

In 2018, UNODC developed a tailored risk assessment tool to allow prison authorities to classify prisoners based on their individual needs and security risk.

The tool was rolled out in seven overcrowded prisons in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, selected for their large numbers of potentially violent extremist prisoners. With UNODC assistance at least 500 prisoners were interviewed and assessed.

The tool formed a part of UNODC's prison reform initiative to harmonize policies on

de-radicalization and rehabilitation of imprisoned and detained terrorists.

UNODC's Senior Inter-Regional Advisor explained:

*"This is a first step to improve safety and security in prisons. The risk evaluation tool allows prisons to separate those prisoners who are genuinely high-risk from others, and to ensure that those in need of protection get it. The challenge ahead is to ensure that the tool becomes part of regular prison management in these three countries."*



# Justice improvement in Eastern Africa

In 2018 UNODC mentors delivered training to law enforcement officers from across Eastern Africa in the following topics:

- advanced seamanship
- inter-agency cooperation and maritime crime investigation
- search and rescue techniques and procedures
- maritime policing and security reports
- maritime vessel boarding, search and seizure

## ETHIOPIA

UNODC supported Ethiopia's judicial reforms by helping complete the national crime prevention strategy and validate the national child justice assessment

The crime prevention strategy focuses on more localised support in crime prevention

We also updated our federal prison assessment for Ethiopia and validated the country's prison training curriculum

## SOMALIA

During 2018 UNODC helped to transfer 28 Somali men convicted of piracy offences from Kenya back to Somalia after completing their sentences

We also supported the transfer of six Somali men from Seychelles back to Somalia after they were acquitted

We provided management and vocational training programmes in targeted Somali prisons, which then began promoting the Nelson Mandela Rules

Following a prison riot sparked by high-risk prisoners including pirates, UNODC spent two weeks training custodial officers to make human rights-compliant responses to emergency situations

## KENYA

In 2018, UNODC helped Kenya develop a rehabilitation and social reintegration programme and a psychosocial support programme for young female/child prisoners in conflict with the law

The two programmes aim to reduce recidivism and encourage effective rehab, vocational training and social reintegration

UNODC also designed a risk assessment tool that helps Kenyan prisons appropriately categorize incoming prisoners

Following support from UNODC, selected violent extremist prisoners in custody in Kenya participated for the first time in vocational training

We also held a mock trial at Kenya's Supreme Court for Somali criminal justice practitioners, to strengthen their capacity to deliver human rights-compliant trials on serious criminal offences, including terrorism



## Namibia's gender-based violence (GBV) hotline

GBV is a global problem that violates fundamental human rights, robbing victims of their dignity, security, health and autonomy. The Southern African Development Community is not immune and, based on its protocol on gender and development, many countries in the region are responding with comprehensive laws, policies and action plans.

In 2018, UNODC supported Lifeline/Childline Namibia in optimizing the hotline for victims of GBV, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the national, toll-free call centre. An optimized database was launched in August 2018 in Windhoek. UNODC also supported the refurbishment of Namibia's GBV One-Stop Centre.

## South Africa adopts Nelson Mandela Rules

The Government of South Africa reaffirmed its commitment to advance prison reform in line with human rights standards, by officially launching the United Nations Minimum Standards of Treatment of Prisoners, or Nelson Mandela Rules. At the launch event, and in recognition of the UN's role in the inter-governmental negotiations that saw the rules adopted, the Government of South Africa presented to UNODC a replica of the shoes Mandela wore when released from prison.

The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services highlighted that the UNODC-developed Nelson Mandela Rules provide important guidance on how to treat prisoners. UNODC representatives expressed confidence that South Africa, where human rights principles are enshrined in the constitution, will play an important role in supporting the rules being implemented at regional and international levels.

"The Nelson Mandela Rules are as much about safeguarding fundamental human rights and dignity of those behind bars as they are about the security and well-being of all people," said UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov, calling the rules "an investment in crime prevention, social cohesion and public safety".

Elsewhere, African prison and correctional institution administrations who form the members of the African Correctional Service Association agreed to ensure practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules for prisoners in Africa. They signed a communiqué committing to national prison reform that would increase compliance with the rules, including with HIV, health and human rights principles.





## UNODC support to prison farms pays off

In Malawi, providing good nutrition amongst the country's approximately 15,000 inmates is a huge challenge. In response, UNODC is helping the Malawi Prison Service boost crop production on its prison farms. Towards the 2018-2019 crop farming season, we provided seeds and agrochemicals to help scale up crop production at Chitedze, Mpyupyu and Kasungu prison farms.

In March 2018, UNODC staff and other prison staff accompanied Commissioner Clement Kainja, in charge of farms and industries under the Malawi Prison Service, on a crop supervision exercise to the UNODC-supported farms. The team visited Kasungu Prison farm, which is about 125 km from capital city Lilongwe and has 100 hectares of arable land, where Commissioner Kainja was impressed by the maize crop. The farm, like most parts of the country, relies on rainfall for its agriculture production. It has put 75 hectares of land under maize production for the 2018-2019 farming season, up from 49 hectares in 2017-2018. The farm now expects to harvest 350 metric tons of maize in 2018-2019. This is way beyond its own consumption needs.

"The Malawi government's policy on reforming prisons seeks to reduce inefficiencies that violate prisoners' human rights", Commissioner Kainja told UNODC. "Prisoners have a right to food, to health and to life," he said.

Overcrowding remains a major challenge in Malawi's prisons, and this puts tremendous pressure on the prison service to meet the nutritional needs of its inmates. Kasungu has become a model case, however, and there are plans to develop it and other prison farms into breadbaskets for the rest of the prisons in the country.

To strengthen record-keeping accountability, UNODC's Malawi office has begun helping the prison farms to use technology such as remote sensing and GPS mapping. We are also bringing conservation agriculture to the farms, with over 20,000 nitrogen fixing trees set to be introduced onto the farms over the next three years. These trees convert atmospheric nitrogen into compounds they can add to their soil and use.

"What is happening at Kasungu prison farm is proof that building the capacity of people and helping them do things for themselves is more effective than giving them handouts," commented Commissioner Kainja. "UNODC has proven itself to be an all-weather friend to the Malawi Prison Service, and we feel that with this level of support, the sky is the limit for what we can achieve in the prisons."

The Malawi prison farm project supports Sustainable Development Goal 2, which calls for action to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.



# Against gender-based violence (GBV) and radicalization in South Asia

Nearly **50%** of women in South Asia<sup>1</sup> have experienced **physical** and **sexual violence** at the hands of an intimate partner

Yet only a **negligible** number of GBV and sexual violence cases are **investigated** and **prosecuted** throughout the region's criminal systems

<sup>1</sup> Based on prevalence surveys in some countries of Asia

Some countries in South Asia have recently faced dynamic and complex **radicalization** challenges

Children and youth have become targets of **terrorist** and **violent extremist** groups

We must understand the risks and contributing factors to **prevent** the **involvement** of children with these groups and to **promote** effective **reintegration** programmes

## INDIA

UNODC launched the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative in India with a series of dialogues with 70 of India's leading educators from 60 schools in New Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad

The dialogues promoted the E4J model resource guide and sensitized schools on UNODC-related Sustainable Development Goals

We also supported Model United Nations initiatives across Indian schools

As of December 2018, nearly 1,000 students from 89 schools across seven cities had participated in these workshops, which encourage peace and crime prevention

## NEPAL

In 2018, UNODC commissioned research to understand the realities women in Nepal face when dealing with the criminal justice system

The assessment covers victims of GBV, women in conflict with the law, and women as actors/professionals in the criminal justice system

These are broken down further into categories like female prisoners living with HIV, and female drug users in conflict with the law

The research will help the government of Nepal develop action plans to prevent violence against women

## BANGLADESH

In 2018, UNODC piloted a prisoner database management system (PDMS), developed a prison reform strategy and trained over 120 prison officers on preventing radicalization to violence and extremism in prisons

The PDMS will help Bangladesh's prison administrations maintain a comprehensive database of prisoners and staff, and improve prison management and planning through automation and strengthened security architecture

It will also be used for reliable reporting on prison population trends, including occupancy rates, towards evidence-based decision making in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules



## A trafficking case involving domestic violence

“She had scars all over her body,” Lhaden said, recounting the first time she saw Pema\*. “It was clearly a case of physical abuse and violence.”

As a senior counsellor of Renew, a civil society organisation working on women’s empowerment in Bhutan’s capital Thimphu, Lhaden received a complaint from Pema’s neighbour in 2018 about a young girl allegedly “being locked up at home.” The neighbour stated that the girl’s leg was injured and that she was heard shouting on several occasions. He did not try to help her as he thought “domestic violence was a private household matter”. However, when one day a distraught Pema escaped from the house and sought his help, he immediately brought her to Renew for assistance.

Lhaden, one of the select counsellors trained by UNODC to identify and support trafficking survivors, immediately investigated the issue. Her and her team found out that Pema was from Dadgari, an Indian town on the border with Bhutan, next to the Bhutanese town of Gelephu. She had been brought to Thimphu illegally by a family as a domestic helper. Pema also reported being physically abused and mentally tortured by her employer. Renew tried to contact the employer but he refused to cooperate, verbally abusing the girl instead.

The case was referred to the forensic department of Jigme Dorji Wangchuk National Referral Hospital in Thimphu for medical examination – which proved

medically that Pema had been physically abused – and then to the Royal Bhutan Police for its support. While the case was ongoing, Pema was provided with protection and shelter as well as psychosocial support to overcome her trauma and depression. Within two weeks, Lhaden connected with the immigration office with help from the police, and Pema was repatriated to rejoin her parents.

“What we did was based on our mandate to protect and help the survivors of violence and reunite them with their families,” Lhaden told us. “However, after participating in UNODC’s training, I realised that I addressed Pema’s case as a victim of violence only, not as a survivor of trafficking. The people who had trafficked her should have been brought to justice as well as her abusive employer,” she added.

In addition to building anti-trafficking capacities, UNODC supports crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls, to ensure that survivors are safe and perpetrators are held accountable.

“The training modules and exchange of field learning experiences that UNODC provided really taught us how to provide effective responses, interventions and referral support services to survivors. They have greatly helped me streamline anti-trafficking cases. I now feel confident that I can apply the teachings effectively in trafficking-related cases,” Pema concluded.

\* Name changed to protect identity of the survivor



## UNODC's justice work in South-East Asia

In 2018, UNODC supported governments of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Viet Nam to publish a training manual for prosecutors and judges and a report on legal and regulatory frameworks, both concerning prosecution of child sexual exploitation

We trained frontline officers in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam on how to use drugs and precursor test kits and address the needs of women and girls in cross-border crime situations

We also provided training on justice for children in a counter-terrorism context to participants from Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand

### MYANMAR

In 2018, UNODC helped build Myanmar's criminal justice capacities within the Union Attorney General's Office (UAGO), in particular on improving the response to gender-based violence

We trained 40 UAGO members with materials adapted from the UNODC Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence Against Women and Girls

The training was part of our efforts to help modernize Myanmar's legal framework of criminal justice, which is outdated and largely incompatible with UN and international standards

We also drafted a reformed recruitment strategy for female police officers and advocated for more female representation

### LAO PDR

A UNODC-supported new penal code came into effect on 1 November 2018, criminalizing the act of disclosing child victims' identities

### VIET NAM

After several years of technical support from UNODC, Viet Nam's revised penal and criminal procedure codes came into effect on 1 January 2018

They widened the scope of sexual offences against children and introduced measures to protect child victims and witnesses

### INDONESIA

In April 2018, UNODC and UNODC Goodwill Ambassador Her Highness Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol met the Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations at a prison for women in Indonesia, to promote criminal justice reform and rule of law in the region

### CAMBODIA

Cambodia launched, with UNODC support, its 2018-2020 plan to implement its Juvenile Justice Law



## Building Freedom: towards gender equality through reintegration in Bolivia

Bolivia's population of inmates has doubled in the last decade, with a proportion of pre-trial detainees reaching an average of 70% in recent years. Rehabilitation programs are scarce and, where they exist, they have limitations in linking people deprived of liberty to the labour market when they leave prison.

To address this, in November 2018 UNODC launched the project Building Freedom aimed at re-integrating former female prisoners into society and the labour market. 50 women who were released

from two penitentiary centers of La Paz began the empowerment module of the rehabilitation programme, which also teaches hard skills for use in construction-sector occupations.

UNODC is encouraging the women to learn trades which will increase their self-sufficiency and take them away from traditionally female-dominated, low-paying sectors such as sewing, domestic services or the food sector. Additionally, ten women will become trainers themselves in subsequent projects, thereby creating a multiplier effect.

### Daniela's reintegration into society and self-sufficiency

Daniela, 26 years old and originally from Colombia, never finished high school. At the age of 20, when her father fell ill with cancer, she agreed to traffic drugs. When her father died, she continued to transport drugs, eventually being sentenced to ten years in prison. Daniela is now deprived of liberty, forced to be at the Women's Work Orientation Centre in La Paz.

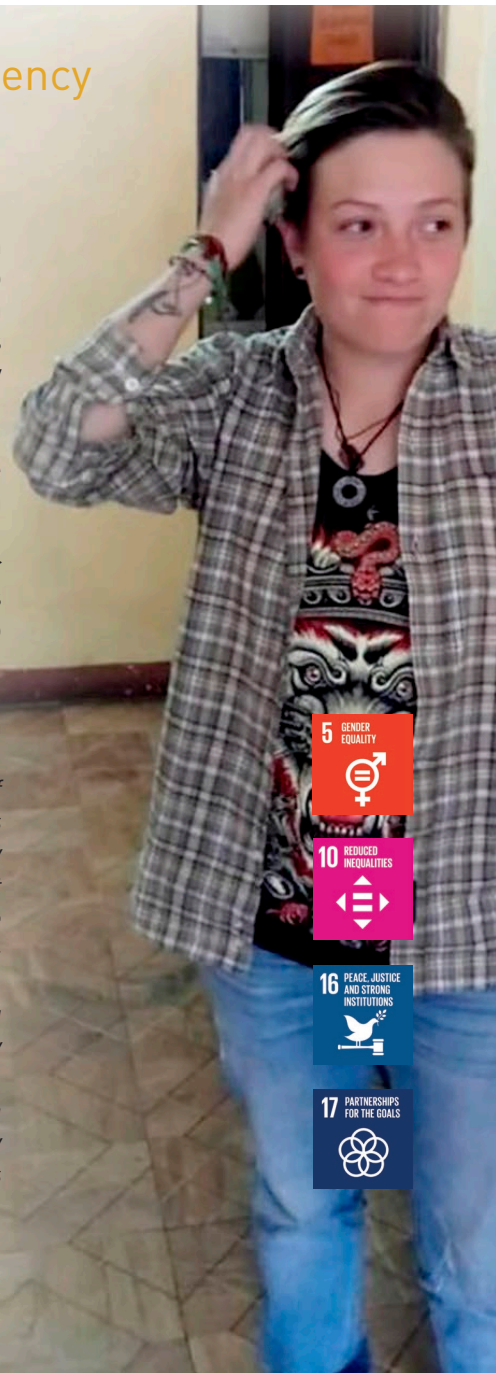
Daniela is one of 50 inmates that participated in the training of the Building Freedom project. Funded by Qatar through UNODC's Doha Programme, this initiative helps women deprived of liberty prepare to reintegrate into society, with a focus on gender equality and sustainability. The women are taught technical skills and through the project, mechanisms of support for such women once they get out of prison are strengthened.

Daniela's civil construction classes are not only theoretical, but also practical. Training topics range from rights, self-esteem, entrepreneurship and decision-making to civil construction and how to work with spare parts or paint facilities. In one of the two women's detention centres in La Paz, inmates immediately applied their new skills to refurbish the prison's medical area. In the other prison, the trained women are working on upgrades to the kitchen. In both centres inmates will also rebuild the shops where they exhibit their handicrafts and products.

Building Freedom takes into account the demand for skilled labour in Bolivia's construction sector, and also contributes to breaking gender stereotypes that affect women in sectors such as construction. We are also breaking the gender stereotypes with which traditional social reintegration programmes for incarcerated women are designed. They tend to teach skills such as sewing, weaving, beauty treatment, washing and ironing. On the other hand, incarcerated men are trained in more profitable occupations, such as electrician, accountant, mechanic and engineer. This presents a significant gender bias in development of professional skills while perpetuating inequality of access to income-generating opportunities.

Luisa Chipana, our prison reform expert in Bolivia, said of the project:

*"Knowing my work can improve the lives of people confined in very adverse conditions motivates me. Sometimes I feel that my work is misunderstood by people who do not know the reality in prisons. Yet every minute is worth it because I trust that social reintegration can be successful for these people. That 50 incarcerated women are refurbishing prison infrastructure, to improve the quality of their own lives and those of their children, is a great achievement. Recently I received a letter of gratitude from these women. They said we give them hope for their future. This fills me with pride."*



## Addressing gender-based violence (GBV) in Mexico

- **2018** was the **most violent** year in Mexican modern history
- **834** femicides were registered nationwide in 2018 ...
- ... of which **73** happened just in December
- Most GBV crimes are not reported to the authorities
- Protocols on violence against women are not well enforced
- Only **13%** of women that suffer violence seek government assistance
- Around **4/10** women in Mexico have been victims of emotional violence<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Estimate based on information collected by national surveys such as the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relations

UNODC has several projects in Mexico that aim to reduce violence against women and girls and strengthening the criminal justice system's gender perspective:

- The EU and UN's Spotlight Initiative (as of 2019)
- A bespoke video game Chuka, Break the Silence, which helps young girls develop ways to respond to psychological, physical and sexual violence

In 2018 we trained 7,400 first responders, emergency call operators and police officers in 20 states (62% of Mexico) on attending to GBV victims.

In the state of Nuevo León, we built capacity for prosecutors to use a gender-sensitive approach in investigating and prosecuting cases of violence against women and girls.

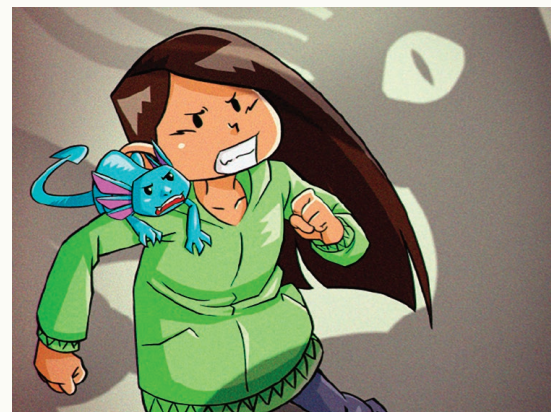
### Chuka, Break the Silence

The online game Chuka was developed in Mexico to combat GBV and encourage assertive decision-making. The video game is for young girls and was designed by an all-female team with inputs from children. The global initiative Education for Justice supported the creation of the game, and educators, NGOs, governmental authorities and the private sector were also brought into the creative process. Chuka was introduced in schools, households and telecom companies across Mexico and there are plans to take it to Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

*that education is achievable through different experiences of playing. Great initiative from UNODC!"*

Javier Valadez Ortega, Government and Public Affairs Senior Manager, Americas, LEGO Group (2016-2018)

*"It's remarkable how much power and value that playing Chuka has, and how it is used to touch such a relevant topic for the society. This video game is proof*



## Maria's youth leadership towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UNODC's Youth Ambassadors Programme is aimed at promoting youth leadership through capacity-building and sharing of experiences, ultimately enabling youth to become agents of positive change in their communities as per the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It places them in international and intergovernmental fora, spaces typically reserved for high-level professionals.

In addition, the programme is designed to enhance leadership skills, critical thinking, and advocacy among 18-24-year-olds living in contexts of vulnerability, in order for them to influence policymaking processes and gain more autonomy.

The programme offers a five-day training course on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a platform for youth participation. Youth engagement in promoting the SDGs has been found to be a viable strategy to empower young individuals and communities to foster positive social change, and therefore prevent crime and violence.

Maria Eduarda Lacerda is a 26-year-old Brazilian living in the state of Pernambuco, where around

133 per every 100,000 people aged 18-29 were killed in 2017. Maria joined the Youth Ambassadors Programme in late 2017 and, despite being actively engaged in local activities to prevent violence in vulnerable communities, she acknowledged that sharing knowledge with peers was crucial to developing her leadership skills.

Maria's participation in the programme led to opportunities for her to assume a crucial role in preventing crime and violence throughout 2018. Maria was invited by the planning secretariat of the state of Ceará – whose homicide rates amongst youth were at 140 per 100,000 in 2017 – to lead the local government's efforts to align the 2019-2022 strategic plan with the SDGs. Building on her UNODC training, she built a matrix to link local action points with the global goals.

*"Thanks to UNODC's Youth Ambassadors Programme, I could develop the skills necessary to become an effective voice for social change towards development,"* Maria told UNODC. *"It gave me the opportunity to participate in important decision-making processes that, in turn, might affect the vulnerability of young men and women like me,"* she added.



## First female forensic doctor in Palestine: A contribution to the advancement of women's rights

In 2017, the first National Centre for Forensic Medicine was established in Palestine with support from Canada. It is operated by seven forensic doctors, who graduated from the University of Jordan in 2017 and 2018 with UNODC support. They undertake physical examinations and autopsies to help with criminal investigations, thereby strengthening the Palestinian justice system.

In 2018 UNODC continued to help the forensic doctors, with five of them trained on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) through a work placement at St. Mary's Sexual Assault Referral Centre in Manchester, UK. One of the five is Dr. Hafsa Salameh. She is also the first woman to work in forensics in Palestine; both a matter of pride and a driver for change for her country.

When Dr. Salameh was selected in 2013 by the Ministry of Justice to join the National Centre for Forensic Medicine, she decided to seize the challenge to become a forensics specialist and support Palestinian women. Her choice had a direct impact on her life and profession, as she was already a mother working as a family doctor in Jenin. The support she received from the Ministry of Justice, UNODC, and especially her husband, helped her make up her mind.

Hafsa's two UNODC-supported work placements – at St. Mary's and at Victoria Hospital in Australia – improved her ability to examine SGBV cases, which concern 37% of women in Palestine. "I see the relief on the faces of the women and girls who come to my office for forensic examination and discover that the doctor is a woman", Hafsa told UNODC. "Women feel more confident and freer to talk with a female practitioner."

This is a big step forward for the justice system in Palestine as, subject to traditional patriarchal norms, some women who experience violence do not press charges against their aggressors or often change their mind or testimony once interrogated or physically examined by a male practitioner.

Now that Palestine has the foundations of quality forensic medicine services, Hafsa hopes to see a change in the way the justice system handles SGBV cases, but also to see more women encouraged to fight for their rights. "We need to increase the awareness and confidence of women towards forensic medicine services. Recruiting more female forensic doctors can be a solution", she suggests. "Increasing privacy within the clinics where sexual assault victims are examined must also be considered."

Despite the progress made to date in forensic medicine in Palestine, Hafsa wants to redouble efforts to improve. "Conducting research to update or fill gaps in national data on SGBV is one of my top priorities", she told us. Hafsa encourages Palestinian women to study forensic medicine despite the challenges they may face: "Don't be afraid of trying new professional fields in Palestine. It can only bring positive changes to your life and to our society".





## Empowering Palestinian youth through UNODC's Line Up, Live Up initiative

“Can anyone tell me why Dana succeeded in this exercise?” asked Randa. The 20 young girls were still catching their breath from the last sports activity. A few of them enthusiastically raised their hands: “She did not lose her self-control”, said one girl; “she was persistent”, added another.

This is precisely the lesson Randa wanted these young people to take away from the two-week summer camp at Qalandia village, near Ramallah. Here she had been running a range of sports activities for Palestinian youth aged 13-18 to help them develop life skills and better cope with daily challenges rather than resort to violence and crime.

Prior to the camp's opening, Randa was one of 26 instructors in the State of Palestine trained by UNODC, in close cooperation with the Higher Council for Youth and Sport. Their training focused on an evidence-informed life skills curriculum, Line Up, Live Up, that teaches how to use sport to provide positive experiences to youth, such as developing a sense of belonging, loyalty and support, and to strengthen their resilience to crime and drugs. The instructors were given a UNODC-developed guidebook of ten classes, carefully designed to target a specific set of life skills including critical thinking, resisting peer pressure, coping with anxiety, and communicating effectively with others.

UNODC's Line Up, Live Up initiative promotes positive changes in relationships by encouraging collaboration, understanding and tolerance between

participants from diverse backgrounds. Globally, more than 4,000 youth have benefited from training on the Line Up, Live Up life skills curriculum to date. The curriculum has built capacity for sports centres, schools and other community-based entities in marginalized communities to use sport as a crime prevention tool.

One of Randa's activities at the Qalandia village camp encouraged young people to find and cherish their skills and own strengths, in order to cope with stress and negative emotions. The group was divided into teams and set challenges around four themes: speed, power, intellect and persistence. In the debriefing session that followed, the participants discussed how discovering and relying on their individual and team strengths helped them to succeed. “The young people might have unexpected strengths that become clear only when identified through the activities”, noted Randa. “But then they can rely on these strengths throughout their lives,” she added. “I am learning about myself and my friends while doing sports”, is how one participant expressed their experience at the camp.

UNODC delivered additional Line Up, Live Up trainings to school teachers and sports coaches during 2018 and provided support for the training roll-out, to allow the trained coaches to reach more young Palestinians in schools in the West Bank. Line Up, Live Up's objective to empower young people and to strengthen their life skills is key for development at an age when many youths face challenges that make them vulnerable to turning towards crime, violence or drug use.



# Improving criminal justice responses in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

In 2018, UNODC initiated a stocktaking of national laws, policies and practices on alternatives to imprisonment and non-custodial measures in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco

We also identified obstacles in the six countries to using alternatives to imprisonment, which could help solve prison overcrowding and improve prison conditions

And we helped Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia use analyses and scientific services in criminal proceedings to support a shift from a confession-based to an evidence-based

investigation and conviction culture

Analyses can help expedite criminal proceedings and protect the right to a fair trial without undue delay

Overall in the region some **10,000** people benefitted from health services UNODC provided in closed settings during 2018

**14,600** prisoners benefitted from UNODC programmes

**1,075** children in contact with the law benefitted from UNODC programmes

## EGYPT

In 2018, UNODC provided a package of rehabilitation services to <515 children in eight detention centre across Egypt, of which:

- 300 benefitted from legal, educational, medical and economic support
- 106 were reunited with their families
- Two were diagnosed with Hepatitis C Virus, were treated accordingly and are now cured
- One received plastic surgery due to severe burns on his body and face
- No cases of recidivism (in the children supported in 2017/2018)

Also in 2018, Egypt's first three specialized clinics for women and children subjects of violence became operational in Alexandria, Cairo and Mansoura

A hotline for women subject to violence also became operational, giving women the possibility to report and seek protection

## TUNISIA

In 2018, UNODC trained first responders and support personnel, crime scene experts and judiciary personnel at the Internal Security Forces Academy of Salambo/Carthage-Byrsa. Training was delivered on:

- crime scene investigation management
- forensic chain of custody
- forensic services
- crime scene preservation

## LEBANON

In 2018, UNODC made several refurbishments at major prisons and started construction of a juvenile detention centre in Warwar

3,000 prisoners are now benefiting from better nutrition after refurbishment of the kitchen and training of staff at Roumieh prison

Young women and children charged with terrorism offences at Roumieh and Moubadara detention centres received individual psychotherapy and group psychological intervention sessions

560 children in conflict with the law were supported in their rehabilitation processes

12 children charged with terrorism-related offences were moved from an adult section of Roumieh prison to the juvenile wing and put on a rehabilitation and reintegration programme

UNODC also supported rehabilitation and psychosocial activities for Roumieh prison's mentally ill inmates, increasing their time spent outside or involved in creative and/or sport activities

Health kits improving prison hygiene were distributed to around 2,925 inmates across all prisons

## PALESTINE

UNODC helped the Palestinian Civil Police Forensic Science Laboratory receive international accreditation through a Maintenance of Certification assessment mission

UNODC helped to develop and launch the laboratory in November 2016

It receives an average 100-150 cases per month, mainly from the public prosecution

Staff have received national recognition from judges and public prosecutors



## A wind of change for prisoners with mental illness in Lebanon

For a long time, prisoners with mental illness in the 'Blue House', at the Central Prison in Roumieh in Beirut, Lebanon, were neglected. Given the high rate of overcrowding and numerous security challenges the prison management face, they did not give priority to prisoners with mental illness. The situation of these prisoners worsened severely the more they were denied basic needs, care and treatment.

The UNODC project Improving Detention Conditions helped provide services to meet these prisoners' basic needs: ensuring decent sleeping conditions and providing recreational and rehabilitation activities, as well as occupational therapy. The 'Blue House', a wing dedicated to mentally ill prisoners, was turned into a creative space for prisoners to participate in an income-generating activity UNODC helped to pilot: producing Christmas decorations. Prisoners were very motivated to work, enjoyed being productive, and earned money in prison for the first time, which they afterwards spent on items of their choice. They were excited to be able to break their daily routine, focus on the present moment and release stress.

Prisoners with mental illness are now benefiting not only from rehabilitation activities, but also

from a renovated 'Blue House' with an outdoor area and adequate beds. They feel less stigmatized, more valued, and their basic needs are met once again.



## Building capacity in Bahrain's criminal justice system

In 2018, UNODC helped both the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice of Bahrain to enhance security and criminal justice reform, through building training capabilities and resources. We are initially focusing on supporting development of localized good practices in the judiciary and public prosecution.

Six inter-agency working groups were created in 2017 to carry out localised training for criminal justice practitioners. 50 practitioners were nominated

to be part of the six working groups. Bahrain's Judicial and Legal Studies Institute can now tap into the practical expertise within the groups.

UNODC and the institute are rolling out a comprehensive capacity-building initiative. In its first phase in 2018, 24 out of the 50 practitioners completed a training-of-trainers course. Some have started to deliver training in their respective areas of specialization, jointly with UNODC, for national practitioners.

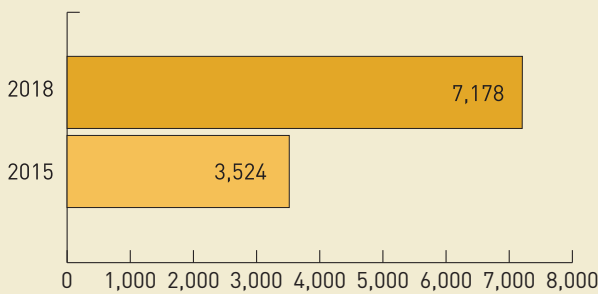


## Clamping down on domestic violence in Kyrgyzstan

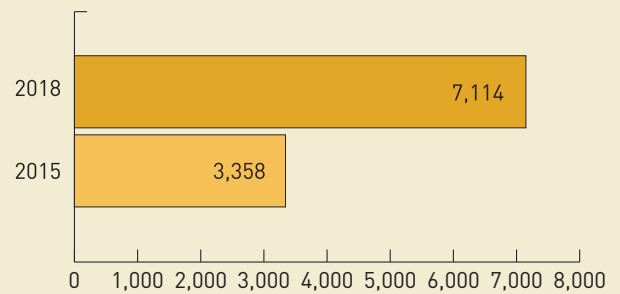
In 2018 UNODC, the Kyrgyz Government and other UN agencies developed priority by-laws for Kyrgyzstan's 2016 gender equality law, which encourages issuing orders to protect gender-based violence (GBV) victims. The law has led to almost a 50% increase in domestic violence cases registered and restraining orders issued in three years.

Today, the local women's NGOs and crisis centres' association take the lead in managing GBV committees. Partnering with UNODC, they encourage vulnerable women to be a part of community life and advocate for stronger roles for women in efforts to achieve gender equality and protect women from violence.

**Number of domestic violence cases registered by police**



**Number of restraining orders issued by police**



## A mother empowering others to strengthen families

"I am a mother, first and foremost," were her exact words when asked to introduce herself. But Indira Mukimova is also a leading national trainer of UNODC family skills training in Uzbekistan.

Indira was introduced to UNODC by chance when her youngest daughter was struggling with a severe illness. At the time a stressed housewife seeking a cure for her child, Indira was unaware that a new UNODC family skills programme called Families and Schools Together (FAST) was being piloted in her daughters' school – until the school principal invited her to be a part of it.

Today, Indira confidently notes:

*"The programme helped me overcome the stress accumulating within my family. My husband and I, and our elder daughter, learned how to overcome our difficulties and not to get involved in negative behaviour. I admit that I often use the FAST programme techniques within my family. And I could never imagine I would become a national trainer of the UNODC family skills programme."*

In seven years, Indira has grown from a participating parent of FAST to an experienced national consultant/trainer of the Strengthening Families Programme for children

aged 10-14 and their parents. She has consulted hundreds of parents and teachers on how to form a safe, stable and caring parent-child relationship, improve children's mental and physical health, and prevent negative outcomes for them like violence, crime, substance abuse and discontinuing education.

Furthermore, she contributed to the launch of the national Happy Schools project, which is being implemented in 13 regions of Uzbekistan, as well as *'Ahil oila – Baxtli Maktab'*, an Uzbek adaptation of the UNODC Strong Families programme. Following her active engagement with UNODC in the area of drug prevention, Indira then got involved in piloting Education for Justice at the local schools and also assists with its promotion at government level.

*"I had an interesting experience coaching prosecutors and government officials on one of the tools of the Education for Justice initiative – the Integrity game, which is an anti-corruption board game developed for teenagers," Indira told us. "I helped them play it as if they were children. Honestly, I can hardly imagine a work place which could allow us to practice something similar."*

Indira's experience serves as an example of UNODC's work contributing to practicing gender equality in the workplace.

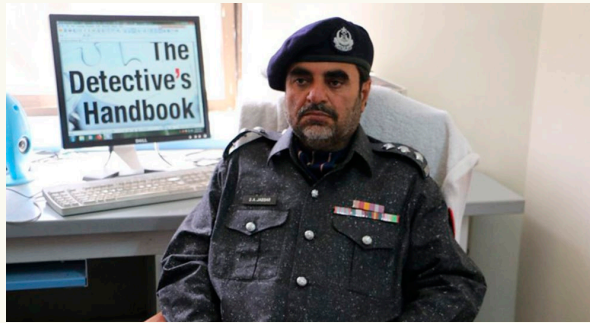


## A testimony from Mr. Jabbar

In 2018, UNODC developed the Rule of Law Roadmap for Balochistan, to assist Pakistan's southwestern province in reforming its rule-of-law institutions. The roadmap promotes a whole-of-government approach wherein the judiciary is engaged through its own structure i.e. a provincial justice committee. UNODC is also building the capacity of the police force through training on crime scene and forensic investigations, and also by donating specific equipment used in various forensic sections such as those dealing with documents, firearms and fingerprints.

One particularly notable investigation is recounted here by Sayed Abdul Jabbar, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Quetta Crime Branch. Jabbar is a seasoned forensics professional who has been working in the branch for the past 30 years and has been involved in solving over 40,000 criminal cases on behalf of law enforcement agencies. He is now in charge of the chemical and digital crime forensic sections, and frequently investigates terrorism and homicide cases throughout the province.

He is accompanied by a professional forensics team: experts in fingerprinting, chemical analysis, interrogation techniques, digital crime, and firearms. They visit incident sites, lift latent fingerprints from crime scenes, and process these in the laboratory. The developed fingerprints are then sent to the National Database & Registration Authority in Islamabad for comparison and identification.



Mr Jabbar accounted the case as follows:

*“Two months ago, in the vicinity of Quetta, an international NGO’s vehicle parked outside its office was stolen. We visited the crime scene and were informed that the stolen vehicle was parked at a roadside. We cordoned off the site, took invisible prints from various locations and recovered a pistol from inside the vehicle. The prints on the pistol and other locations on the vehicle were developed forensically in the laboratory and sent to Islamabad.*

*The results were positive. The culprit was arrested after extensive investigation by the police and received appropriate punishment under the rule of law. This was only made possible through UNODC’s donation to Balochistan Police of a well-outfitted crime scene vehicle, which contains a wide range of forensic equipment required at crime scenes by our experts.*

*With the aid of this equipment, we have succeeded in identifying many criminals at large. We have solved many cases professionally by confirming latent fingerprints. The contributions of UNODC Pakistan have indeed enhanced our capability and impact. We highly appreciate your efforts.”*





# CORRUPTION

Combating corruption ranks among governments' highest priorities globally. Corruption is cross-cutting and pervasive and enables other forms of crime, such as trafficking in persons, firearms, drugs or wildlife.

## What do we do to help prevent and combat corruption?

UNODC is the guardian of the



United Nations  
Convention against  
Corruption  
(UNCAC),

which entered into force in December 2005.



**UNCAC**  
is the only legally binding universal  
anti-corruption  
instrument

UNODC is the secretariat of the  
Implementation Review  
Mechanism for the convention



Nearly **170 country reviews** were completed as of end 2018

The Convention and country reviews have triggered **significant changes** and served as a basis for **anti-corruption reforms**

### UNCAC covers

- preventative measures
- criminalization and law enforcement
- international cooperation
- asset recovery
- technical assistance and information exchange



## UNODC's achievements in preventing and combating corruption and economic crime in 2018



600

stakeholders trained on the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)



1,600

stakeholders trained in preventing, detecting and investigating/prosecuting/adjudicating corruption cases



140

States received assistance from UNODC in the following areas in 2018: legislative drafting, prosecuting financial crimes, assisting in setting up anti-corruption agencies, analysing and strengthening asset declaration systems, developing ethics trainings to police officers



50

laws/policies on which UNODC gave support



30

institutions strengthened through UNODC support



UNCAC implementation fast-tracked and promoted through workshops/conferences

## UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), 2018



184

state parties to UNCAC were under review



156

country review reports finalized



>125 reviews in progress (cycles 1+2)



89%

of all first-cycle country visits and ...



92%

of all second-cycle country visits had civil society or private sector reviewers

We also supported States in conducting country reviews under the IRM. How this works:

- each State party is reviewed by two peers - one from the same regional group - selected by a drawing of lots at the beginning of each review cycle
- usually, the reviewing countries visit the country under review for direct dialogue with government agencies and often also representatives from civil society and/or the private sector

Second-cycle IRM executive summaries finalized in 2018:

Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka

## Key events on corruption in 2018

Global Expert Group Meeting on Corruption Involving Vast Quantities of Assets  
Lima, Peru, 3-5 December

International Conference on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption  
Vienna, Austria, 5-6 June

## Key publications in 2018



### Manual on Corruption Surveys 2018

Partners: UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice States; UN Development Programme

Guidelines measuring bribery and other forms of corruption through sample surveys



### Civil Society for Development: Opportunities through the UNCAC

How civil society can contribute at all stages of the UNCAC, from country reviews to implementation

# Rebooting the fight against corruption: gender as an agent for change

Gender equality is becoming a powerful tool in the fight against corruption. Improved gender equality in any workplace, including in public institutions, disrupts corrupt networks and acts as a preventive measure to corruption, thereby leading to more transparent and accountable institutions.

But the solution is not simply to hire more staff of the underrepresented sex. UNODC is assessing, through a gender lens, how public officials respond to the people they interact with. Gender becomes an agent for change by increasing an institution's neutrality in responding to those who seek its services. An institution can analyze how gender-neutral employment opportunities are in the public sector, improve gender diversity in various areas of public decision-making, and compare the impact of public- and private-sector processes on men with their impact on women.

UNODC is embracing a more systematic approach to gender mainstreaming in its anti-corruption programming. But research exploring the dimensions and influence of gender and corruption is scarce.

To deepen knowledge in this area, UNODC gathered experts from the UN, civil society, anti-corruption authorities, academia and the criminal justice sector in Bangkok in September 2018. The experts gave recommendations on how gender can be used in the fight against corruption, including:

- Complementing sex-disaggregated corruption data with qualitative information on the processes behind the data
- Help women entrepreneurs' networks access public contracts, in an effort to increase the diversity and ultimately the accountability of public services
- Better understand the different roles and approaches that male and female anti-corruption advocates take, to integrate them into anti-corruption efforts more effectively
- Tailor solutions to the institutional and cultural context in which they are given, responding to gender, ethnicity and other social norms



# Fighting and preventing corruption in Latin America and the Caribbean

To combat bribery, fraud and money laundering, Latin American countries have prosecuted numerous politicians, lawmakers and businessmen as part of recent, prominent corruption cases. A broad coalition of members of the judiciary, civil society groups, politicians, private sector leaders, and citizens are

determined to continue to push for an end to impunity. To support States in the region to fully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), UNODC delivers technical assistance in corruption-related areas such as prevention, education, asset recovery, and integrity in the criminal justice system.

## Improving accountability for Colombian business and police

According to the World Bank,<sup>1</sup> corruption is considered one of the main obstacles to competition for all types of companies in Colombia – large, medium or small; national or multinational. To combat this, UNODC supported the development of a transparency and accountability strategy for small and medium-sized enterprises. Its aim is to identify their needs and challenges, as well as encourage them to implement tools created to prevent and combat corruption.

In addition, in 2018, the UNODC Country Office in Colombia held the International Meeting of General Inspectors and Heads of Internal Affairs, in partnership with the national police force. Officers from international bodies exchanged best practices in preventing and fighting corruption within law enforcement.

<sup>1</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, *Doing business in a more transparent world* (2012)

## Design thinking towards a better society in Brazil

In 2018, UNODC's Education for Justice initiative conducted five training sessions across all geographic regions of Brazil.

In November 2018, UNODC in Brazil, through the Youth Ambassadors Programme, selected 30 young people for a three-day immersion course on collaborative design thinking towards social

impact. Participants were hosted at a rural venue with no internet access and asked to brainstorm community challenges and solutions regarding Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10 and 16. Under the guidance of experts on design thinking, six project prototypes were presented and will be implemented in 2019 by the Youth Ambassadors Programme and UNODC.



In 2015, Mexico began preparations for the establishment of a national anti-corruption system to strengthen the coordination of the authorities responsible for investigating, preventing and penalizing corruption, and to harmonize and strengthen its anti-corruption policy at national, state and local levels. In response, UNODC developed a proposal for creating an intergovernmental review mechanism. In 2018, the federal entities (states) of Campeche and Nuevo León reviewed progress made on fulfilling both the national anti-corruption system and the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in the state of Sonora.

The Mexican General Administration of Customs is working to make its operations more efficient – a necessity given the average size of the operations they carry out as well as the amount of money involved. To assist, UNODC mapped the internal processes where corruption risk factors could be present and made recommendations to manage these through an operational protocol, in line with the national anti-corruption strategy.

## Stronger anti-corruption initiatives in Mexico

Official statistics report that 83% of Mexican companies consider corruption to be frequent or very frequent in their state. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) represent 97.6% of the Mexican private sector and are the most vulnerable to corruption risks. UNODC developed a toolkit to strengthen SMEs' integrity programmes, as well as their corruption risk management capacities, based on national and international best practices. 72 SMEs were trained and use the toolkit in their day-to-day activities.

UNODC redesigned the Zacatecas state programme on promoting good citizenship values and principles, to make it a tool to strengthen lawfulness and integrity among children. This is a key part of preventing corruption. A three-month pilot of the redesigned programme was implemented in five local public primary schools, involving teachers, 40 university volunteers trained on the UN Volunteers model, and 483 children. After the pilot programme, the children's awareness of anticorruption principles increased and their relations with classmates and teachers improved. Statistics measured stronger values of honesty, legality, empathy and vigilance within the children.

## Anti-corruption measures in Central America and the Caribbean

In 2018:

- Over 14,000 Panamanian civil servants took the UNODC computer-based Basic Ethics Course for Public Servants: A Tool to Prevent Corruption, after many of Panama's governmental institutions adopted it as a mandatory training requirement
- It has certified over 18,020 public officials since its 2017 launch
- UNODC also trained all 3,800 officials of the National Aeronaval Service, Panama's maritime narcotics interdiction agency, in ethics and anti-corruption
- UNODC supported states in the Caribbean, particularly Small Island Developing States, in drafting national anti-corruption strategies and intensified support to Barbados to ratify the UNCAC
- Barbados drafted its first such strategy as well as the pioneering anti-corruption Bill on Integrity in Public Life
- Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Ecuador and Panama agreed to become pilot countries of UNODC's Judicial Integrity toolkit, and incorporate ethical principles governing judicial conduct into their judicial training curricula



## Paraguay's anti-corruption drive

In 2018, UNODC worked with national anti-corruption entities in Paraguay, including the recently created entity for seized assets SENABICO, to tackle the finances of organized crime structures as the country works to fulfil its national anti-corruption strategy. UNODC helped to strengthen the work of around 80 transparency

and anti-corruption units, including the National Secretariat Against Corruption, by facilitating the identification and reporting of corruption cases as well as the mapping of corruption risks. As a result, citizens gained access to more information on exposed corruption cases, reducing the corruption risk.

### Preventing accidents and overcoming corruption in Asunción

Like many others in Paraguay, the community of Villa Elisa on the outskirts of Asunción is affected by an alarmingly regular rate of traffic accidents. Accidents resulting in death or permanent disability often involve motorcycles, the affordable alternative to a public transport system in need of efficiency improvements.

In March 2018, traffic was completely unregulated at the critical intersection of Von Poleski Avenue, which connects Villa Elisa with neighbouring San Antonio and another main artery, Paso Medin. Chaotic traffic put at risk the lives of children attending the public school located yards away from the intersection.

Villa Elisa resident Joel, a 24-year-old commercial engineering student, was in class when UNODC worked with academia in Asunción to empower students to demand public information, as part of our transparency and anti-corruption programme. While his peers requested information to craft business plans, Joel chose to start formally enquiring at national and municipal authorities about plans for accident prevention in the Von Poleski-Paso Medin crossing.

"I found that, at least officially, traffic lights existed on the intersection," Joel told us. "I was then told that these would be effectively installed as soon as the part of Paso Medin leading to the riverbank was fully paved with asphalt." Through engaging with the community, however, Joel learned that paving was halted because of corrupt influences: a powerful politician had a business operation to truck sand from the riverbank.

Undeterred, he became a vice-chair at the local neighbours' committee and secured a series of quick wins, including having speed bumps installed at the critical intersection and getting the municipal police to direct traffic before and after class in front of the adjacent public school.

"Traffic lights in blueprints don't prevent accidents", Joel said. On his present and future activism efforts at community level, he told us: "Every so often I resort to the press to try and get reality to match bureaucratic best intentions. But I don't talk about how I want to preserve lives in my community. I don't think they will see this as a reason for action."



## Youth transparency network in the Plurinational State of Bolivia



56

Networks of Youth for Transparency consolidated all over the Plurinational State of Bolivia



Almost  
1,000

youth joined the networks and trained on transparency values



They trained  
>3,400  
secondary  
school students



By end 2018,

40

municipalities of Bolivia had approved anti-corruption and transparency policies or plans



1,689

civil society representatives trained in public accountability, public procurement and transparent transition<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, civil society organizations are constitutionally allowed to conduct social 'oversight' of public administration bodies



### The social commitment of Maruja Yapari Flores

Maruja Yapari Flores, 15, is a pupil at the Eduardo Avaroa educational unit in Challapata, Bolivia. She, along with other young pupils, is a trainer in her community and an active member of the municipality's own Network of Youth for Transparency. UNODC trains its Networks of Youth for Transparency in leadership, management and didactic skills to promote transparency, such as techniques for conducting workshops and making videos.

Maruja stood out for her quick integration into the group and how easily and effectively she transmitted ideas on corruption and the importance of transparency in her community. "I like being a member of the Network of Youth for Transparency of Challapata, because in this group we learn about the values of honesty, trust, responsibility and citizen participation," she told UNODC. "I want to be an active member of my municipality."

Despite her young age, Maruja voluntarily gives workshops on transparency and integrity among her peers. She also carries out charitable activities in favour of the most marginalized people in Challapata. As a result of her efforts, she received an invitation from the well-known radio station Fides to helm a radio

programme on the importance of transparency and integrity.

Maruja was motivated to participate in the Network of Youth for Transparency, after seeing a workshop given in a school in her municipality: "The value that most inspired me was that of social commitment. Through this and other values we teach people that their individual actions and decisions can favour and benefit others. With social commitment, all human beings would take care of the planet and those who live on it."

The municipality of Challapata is part of a project called Institutional Transparency and Citizen Participation for Municipal Governance. Within the project, UNODC helps transparency and anti-corruption units in various municipalities find ways to prevent, reduce and fight corruption risks in the management of the municipality. Vladimir Verástegui Berrios, head of the Challapata unit, told us that Maruja's key skill is that she fully understands that, within the management of the municipality, the authorities and the people must work together to progress.



# Fighting and preventing corruption across Asia and the Pacific

## UZBEKISTAN

UNODC helped Uzbekistan hold a week-long media marathon (10-14 December 2018) on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day

**600** people participated in the marathon, aired on TV, radio and the Internet

Young journalists participated in seminars and a forum

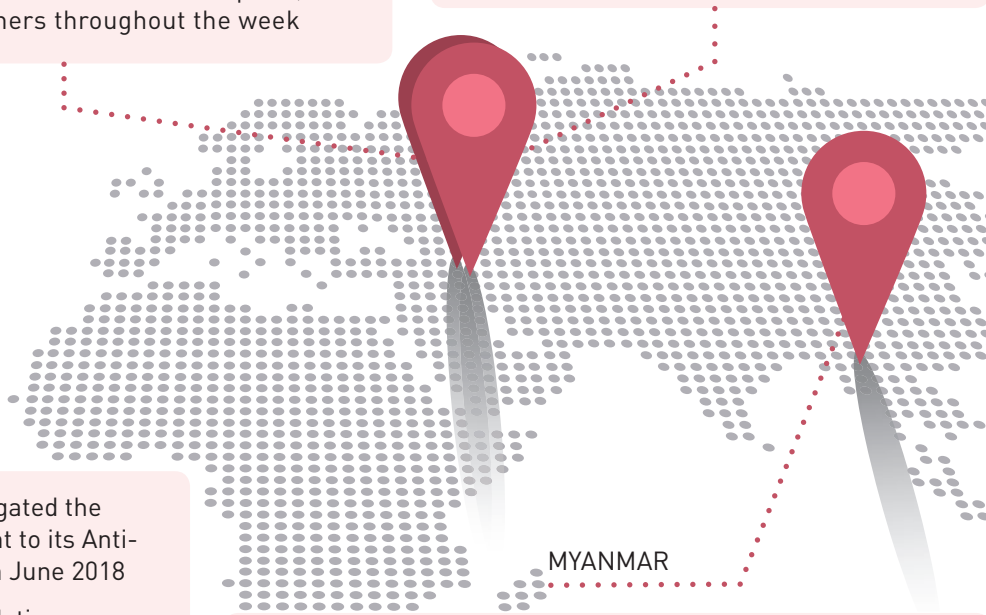
Over **300** hand-drawn works of Uzbek youth, each presenting the threats of corruption, were exhibited on banners throughout the week

## AFGHANISTAN

The new Afghan Penal Code entered into force in 2018

UNODC supported revision of the code, which now allows for corruption and financial crime to be addressed in line with UNCAC standards

The revised penal code consolidates input from a broad range of stakeholders, as well as provisions from various other laws



Myanmar promulgated the fourth amendment to its Anti-Corruption Law in June 2018

Many recommendations emanating from Myanmar's first cycle review and UNODC advice were integrated into the law

UNODC ran **13** workshops on anti-corruption capacity building for **499** participants including Myanmar's Anti-Corruption Commission, finance investigation officials, prosecution and judiciary, and civil society organizations

Myanmar's Anti-Corruption Commission investigated and prosecuted government officials – results, 24/11/2017 - 31/12/2018:

**10,747** complaints received } showing growing community trust in the Commission

**12** cases prosecuted... involving **46** defendants

**50** cases proven substantial and investigated

**15** cases referred to relevant state department under civil service regulations



## Shaking up corrupt politics in Malaysia

In Malaysia, state-owned enterprises have been associated with several corruption scandals, including the large-scale 1Malaysia Development Berhad (1MDB) scandal. In 2015, the then-Prime Minister was accused to have embezzled nearly USD 700 million through 1MDB; it is now alleged that more than USD 4.5 billion in state funds were diverted from 1MDB<sup>1</sup>.

In May 2018, Malaysia re-elected former Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, who came out of political retirement to drive anti-corruption reforms. UNODC helped his government develop an ambitious national anti-corruption plan, which was launched in January 2019 and seeks to deal with four main causes of corruption: administrative failure, conflict of interest, weak internal control, and a lack of transparency. UNODC is contributing to the government's efforts through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), a partnership with the World Bank, and is facilitating international cooperation to recover assets related to 1MDB and other cases.

Since undergoing two reviews of its implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2013 and 2017, Malaysia has joined neighbours such as Indonesia and Thailand in

enacting legislation that provides for sanctions against businesses for corruption. The amended Malaysian Anti-Corruption Act (MACC Act) came into operation in October 2018. In November, the government shared the new provisions with an audience of 200 businesses, from small and medium-sized enterprises to Malaysia's largest corporations. All sides are pulling in the same direction, with the MACC Act lauded by the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers.

Seen as a widely-accepted unofficial practice for a long time, bribery of foreign public officials is now criminalized under the MACC Act, legally enabling the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission to pursue Malaysian businesses for corruption offences abroad. This is crucial as corruption does not stop at national borders, and Malaysian businesses are major investors in South-East Asia and beyond.

UNODC and StAR will further work with the Malaysian government to address, inter alia, beneficial ownership, whistle-blower protection, asset declaration systems and conflicts of interest.

<sup>1</sup> For more on 1MDB cases see the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) Corruption Cases Database: <https://star.worldbank.org/corruption-cases/node/20498>





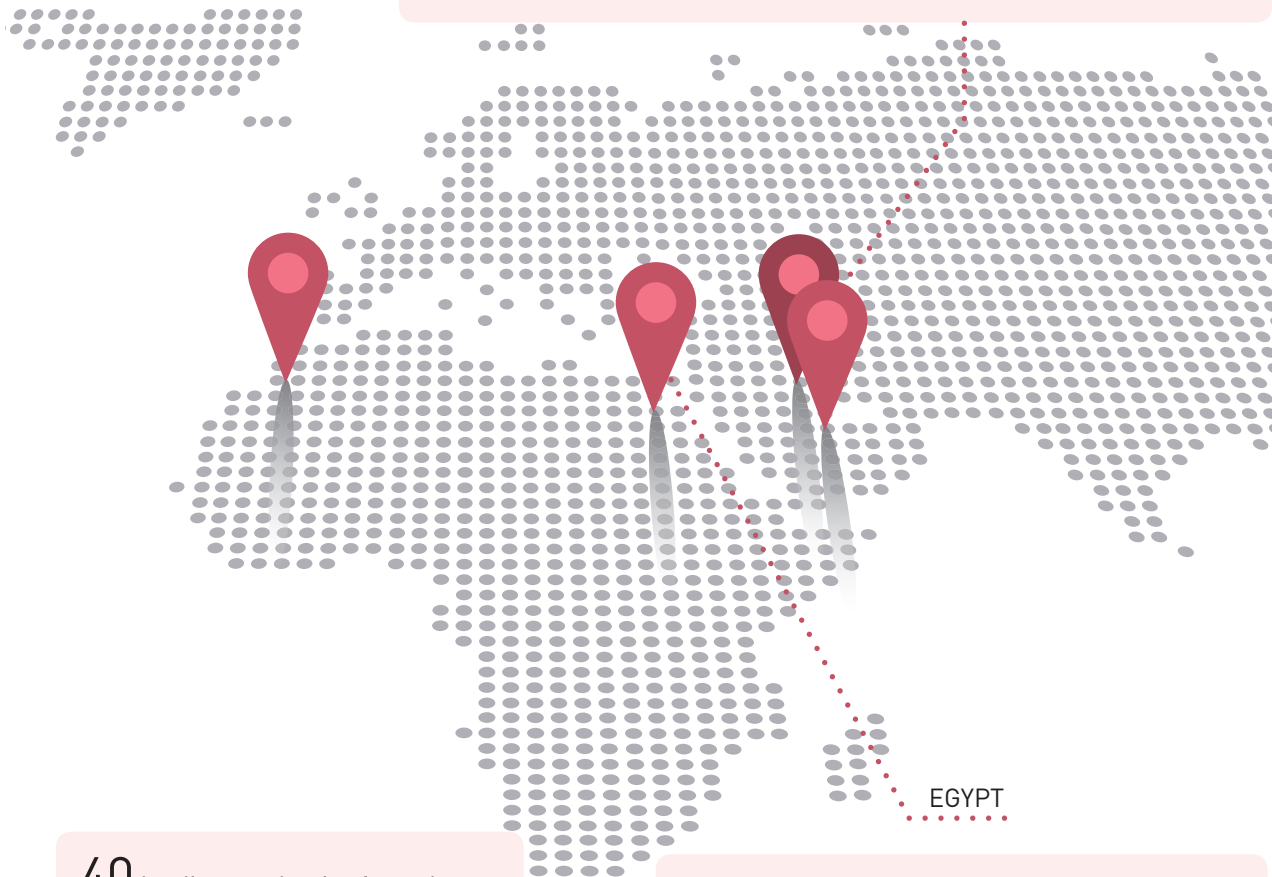
# Fighting and preventing corruption across the Middle East

In 2018 UNODC helped Kuwait and Qatar develop national anti-corruption strategies

UNODC's anti-corruption work helped lay the foundation for activities linked to the MENA-wide Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative

The Doha-based Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center acts as the catalyst for the initiative

The Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative aims to support academic research on anti-corruption and the development of anti-corruption tools and curricula for students



**40** leading academics from the region met in Morocco in September to exchange views and expertise on anti-corruption issues

In 2018, UNODC built capacities of **27** public prosecutors through real-life scenarios on investigating corruption cases

In 2018, UNODC brought senior officials from the Egyptian Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Combating Unit to the Netherlands to facilitate peer learning and meet their Dutch counterparts

UNODC supported the Administrative Control Authority to increase public awareness on corruption and money laundering issues

## Fighting and preventing corruption in Eastern Africa



In 2018 UNODC and Kenya Wildlife Service piloted the initiative Preventing Corruption in Wildlife Authorities

We developed a corruption prevention policy and code of conduct for Kenya Wildlife Service, and a plan to address corruption in procurement processes

We also updated the Armed Wing's disciplinary code

After its success we began replicating the initiative with the wildlife authorities in Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda

In Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar) we also helped build relationships between police and local communities where public trust in law enforcement had eroded due to corruption

Joint community-police outreach activities included dialogue forums, theatre and football matches

In 2018, UNODC helped Kenya's National Police Service Internal Affairs Unit develop an anonymous information and reporting system, which can monitor corruption and police excesses in the national police force

It also means the public can now report cases of corruption against the police to the unit and the unit can inform policy discussion with the Inspector-General of Police

UNODC organized a workshop on good governance, integrity and anti-corruption for some **500** Kenyan youth to exchange ideas on policymaking

It aimed to generate ideas for a youth programme, specific to the youth needs or challenges in Kenya, and for wider regional youth involvement and empowerment

## Reinstating trust in the police

Corruption in security and law enforcement agencies undermines public trust in the institutions and nourishes insecurity. In East Africa, activities aimed at countering police corruption can have a big impact on radicalization and acts of violent extremism, as these groups often take advantage of public frustration at authorities and often enlist law enforcers to cooperate with or support their activities.

In six communities in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, UNODC works to reinstate trust and working relationships between police institutions and the public and media through anti-corruption campaigns and activities. These range from sports events promoting anti-corruption messages, to clean-up and tree-planting sessions at the local police station, along with community outreach events and radio/TV interviews to raise awareness of corruption and

radicalization. Online platforms and toll-free phone numbers are also offered, for the community to anonymously report on police corruption. This has led to a progressive increase in cases reported.

The community projects are coordinated by local working groups of volunteers representing various societal groups – youth, women, religious and business representatives, community elders and others — and are chaired by the local commanding police officer.

When police officers, community members and journalists in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania gather to engage in football tournaments, beach volleyball matches and tug-of-war games, then it is not just their physical fitness that is improved, but also their mutual trust. The activities build bridges between deeply divided groups.



# Fighting and preventing corruption in West and Central Africa

Chad and Equatorial Guinea acceded to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2018

Chad and Ghana developed roadmaps towards implementing the UNCAC

In 2018, UNODC helped to develop a Master's programme on corruption and good governance in Burkina Faso, launched in January 2019

BURKINA FASO

Ouagadougou became host of the Cell Norbert Zongo for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (CENOZO)

UNODC helped to develop this regional network of journalists, which promotes investigative journalism in the areas of corruption, governance, organized crime and human rights violations

UNODC also supported training and networking opportunities for this network, which has resulted in the publication of about **25** investigative reports exposing corruption cases, notably under the hashtag #WestAfricaLeaks

Some of these reports have triggered interest from national investigative bodies

In addition, three institutional anti-corruption strategies were adopted in 2018 by the police, gendarmerie and customs, respectively





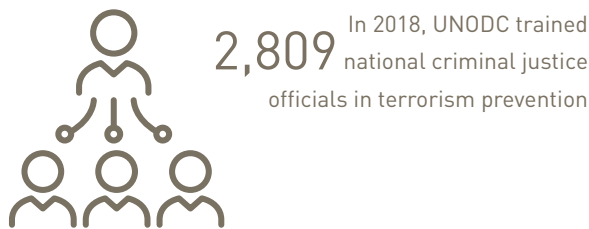
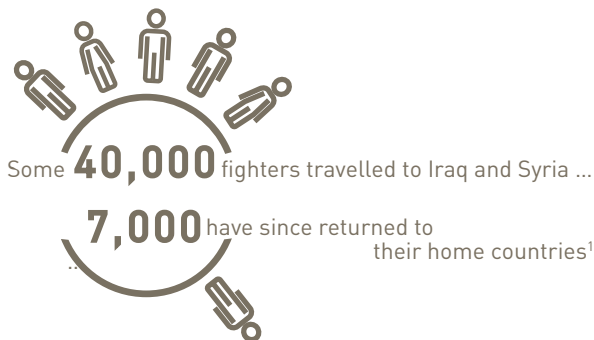


# TERRORISM

The international community has witnessed some triumphs in the fight against terrorism in recent years, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) loss of territory. However, the terrorism threat remains high.

Increasingly, foreign terrorist fighters from IS and other groups are relocating to their countries of origin or transit locations. There is concern that fighters from different groups will converge, forming larger and stronger outfits with potentially wider reach than their predecessors. Even when detained, such fighters risk radicalizing others, particularly those in prisons.

The international community must urgently address the investigation, prosecution and adjudication, as well as rehabilitation and reintegration, of these fighters. Other areas of global concern are Internet use by terrorists and the emergence of lone wolf attacks.



We helped develop **seven** regional counter-terrorism strategies and national action plans



## What do we do to help prevent and combat terrorism?

- UNODC trains criminal justice officials to build their knowledge and capacity in terrorism prevention
- Our capacity building covers terrorism financing, investigation and prosecution, terrorism on the Internet and social media, and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism
- We help Member States implement the 19 international legal instruments against terrorism, and develop counter-terrorism strategies and action plans
- We work with Member States to mainstream human rights and strengthen legal regimes against terrorism
- We work to integrate gender equality into States' counter-terrorism responses, as terrorist groups increasingly target women and girls
- We work with the international community to push forward global counter-terrorism coordination efforts<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute for Economics and Peace, *The Global Terrorism Index 2018: Measuring the impact of terrorism* (2018)

<sup>2</sup> Including, but not limited to, the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, cooperation

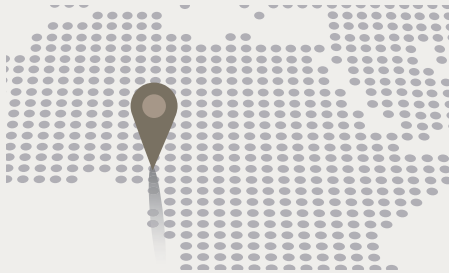
with the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in fighting terrorism and violent extremism, and the EU-UNODC Global Initiative on Foreign Terrorist Fighters

# UNODC terrorism prevention: 2018 achievements



## IRAQ

In 2018, UNODC initiated a project to support and promote the role of female Iraqi officials in preventing and countering terrorism and building a human rights-compliant criminal justice structure in the country. By empowering women in the ongoing peacebuilding process and the criminal justice response to terrorism offences, the project directly relates to the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality. It is a response to UNODC data showing that, for the wide number of counter-terrorism activities UNODC has conducted in Iraq, most of the country delegations had been male. It also responds to the UNODC/UNOV Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.



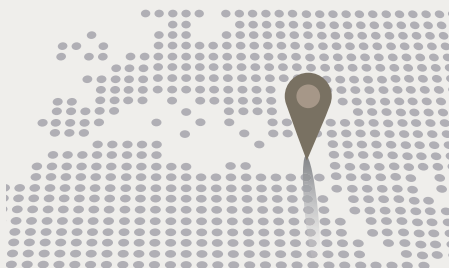
## NIGERIA

UNODC is delivering the third phase of a project supporting Nigeria to bring terrorists to justice. The initiative supports and trains investigators and prosecutors working in North East Nigeria, where Boko Haram continues to carry out deadly attacks. With the Legal Aid Council of Nigeria, we trained Nigeria's defence counsel to ensure that Boko Haram suspects are brought to trial with due process.



## GLOBAL TRAINING

In 2018 UNODC developed three customized training manuals for Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon on special investigative techniques. In addition, we delivered training-of-trainers courses for Sahel countries, as well as Cameroon, which included workshops on human rights dimensions in criminal justice responses to terrorism.



## MENA REGION COOPERATION

The culmination of three UNODC regional coordination workshops throughout 2018 led to the establishment of a Multi-Agency Task Force for the Middle East and North Africa region, which aims to strengthen law enforcement and judicial cooperation against foreign terrorist fighters. Its beneficiaries include Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.



# Supporting Lake Chad Basin States to respond to the Boko Haram crisis

In the Lake Chad Basin region of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, the terrorist organization Boko Haram has displaced millions, killed thousands, and destroyed communities and livelihoods. The military advances of the four states against Boko Haram has resulted in the detention of thousands of terrorist fighters and suspects, who either surrendered or were apprehended by security forces. Considering the limited capabilities of the four national criminal justice systems, screening these detainees and investigating and prosecuting their cases have become major challenges. In response to this, UNODC worked throughout 2018 to strengthen the justice systems to address this

crisis. We trained prosecutors and judges on handling terrorism cases in all four countries.

Significant differences exist in the approaches used by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria to screen surrendered or captured Boko Haram suspects. Our support was instrumental in enabling the countries to adopt shared principles and a template for initial screening of Boko Haram suspects. The countries, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the African Union decided to integrate these results into the Lake Chad Basin Regional Stabilization Strategy, adopted in August 2018.



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE (CTED)



Lake Chad  
Basin Commission



## NIGER

**>1,000** male Boko Haram suspects placed in pre-trial detention since 2015

**>600** suspects received legal aid in 2018 after UNODC training

UNODC-trained judges advanced **230** cases involving suspects in **60** days

## CHAD

**≈270** Boko Haram suspects detained in Koro Toro at start of 2018

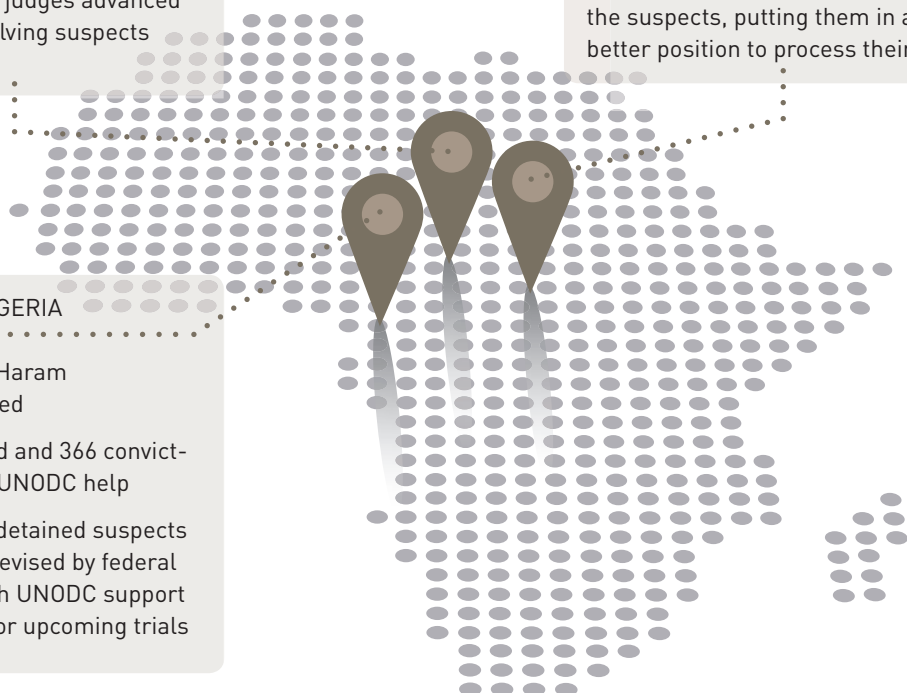
**154** of the detainees released after UNODC trained and supported a field mission of investigative counter-terrorism judges to Koro Toro to interview the suspects, putting them in a much better position to process their cases

## NIGERIA

**>2,000** Boko Haram suspects detained

**882** discharged and 366 convicted in 2018 with UNODC help

**1,200** files of detained suspects in Borno State revised by federal prosecutors with UNODC support in preparation for upcoming trials





# Fighting terrorism in the Sahel region

## Cooperation with Niger's specialized judicial unit against terrorism in 2018

Since Boko Haram began to extend its reach into Niger in 2014, around 1,600 suspected terrorists have been arrested. Dealing with a high number of cases, the Nigerien justice system and especially the specialised judicial unit in charge of terrorism cases (in French, *pôle judiciaire spécialisé*) has been under pressure.

Thanks to a transformative partnership established with UN Volunteers, UNODC hired and trained 10 young Nigerien UN Volunteers with legal expertise. In 2018, the volunteers supported Niger's specialized judicial unit to provide legal aid to detainees suspected of terrorism and awaiting trials in Niger's prisons. The volunteers and judicial unit interviewed the detainees to collect information on their cases. They identified people who had exceeded the statutory period of remand, as well as women, minors and elderly people in need of legal or judicial assistance, and where necessary they assisted inmates to complete formalities related to court appearances.

The UN Volunteers were able to clarify the number of detainees under one case by looking for their complete identity and whether or not they have

been questioned by a judge. Mr. Cheibou Samna, prosecutor at the specialized judicial unit against terrorism, acknowledged the volunteers' added value: "The volunteers are the link between the unit and those detainees suspected of belonging to terrorist groups. They allow us to begin rolling out many procedures."

UNODC also sponsored the unit's two visits to Diffa, the Boko Haram epicentre located more than 1,300 kilometers away from Niger's capital Niamey, to interview victims and witnesses. And in June 2018, we began working with the unit on software to digitize management of procedures related to terrorism charges. In addition, UNODC trained 70 out of Niger's 150 practicing defence lawyers on their rights to support a fair and speedy trial for terrorist suspects by providing legal assistance and representation.

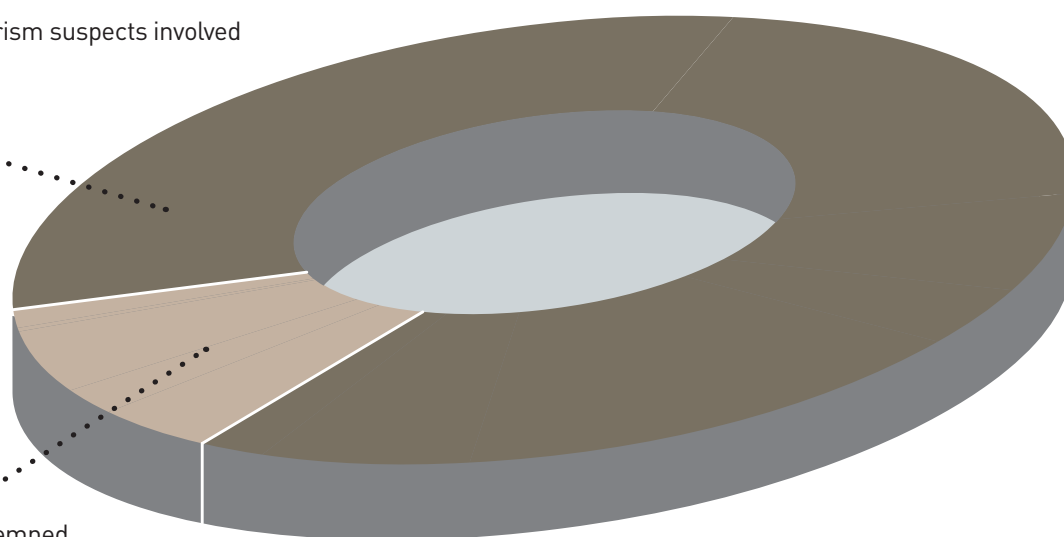
The mission of the UN Volunteers in Niger resulted in an increase in terrorism cases prosecuted and adjudicated, as well as a decrease of detainees held in pre-trial in Niger's prisons. It was extended in September 2018 and will now run until 2020.

## Niger's specialized judicial unit against terrorism adjudicated 460 cases in 2018

**1,026** terrorism suspects involved

**812** freed

**214** condemned



# Fighting terrorism in the Group of Five Sahel (G5 Sahel) countries

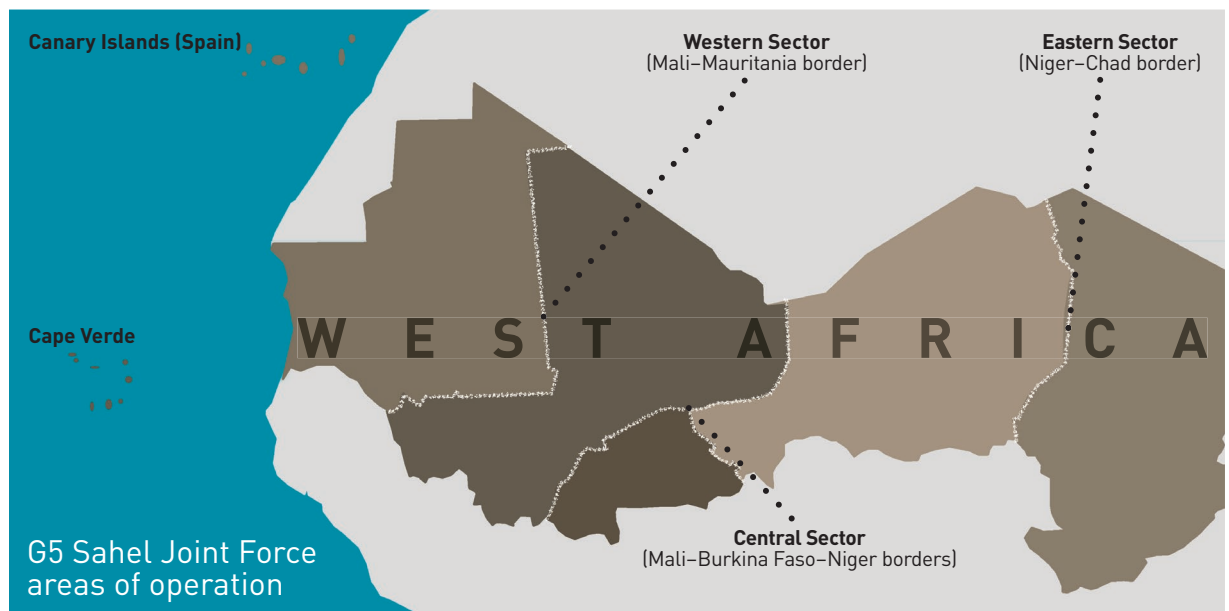
## Strengthening counter-terrorism cooperation in Sahelian criminal justice systems

Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in G5 Sahel countries Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger face difficulties in preventing terrorist attacks. These difficulties could be partly addressed by enhancing capacity, knowledge and regional cooperation. Terrorism in the region is often linked to other serious crimes, such as drug and firearms trafficking. To address these challenges, agencies in G5 Sahel Member States urgently need to investigate threats prior to attacks, increase data collection and analysis, and communicate more effectively.

Following UNODC training activities and meetings organized through the West African Network of

Central Authorities and Prosecutors (WACAP) to work on these priorities, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger established direct and informal communication channels in 2018. This contact led to useful exchanges of information on the terrorist attacks of 15 January 2016 in Ouagadougou and 2 March 2018 at the French Embassy and the General Staff of the Armed Forces in Burkina Faso, as well as attacks on police stations at the Burkina Faso-Niger border and many other cases related to terrorism. In addition, responding to requests for mutual legal assistance by Burkina Faso, the WACAP and UNODC helped with at least ten cases involving international cooperation in criminal matters in 2018.

## Supporting Police in the G5 Sahel Joint Force



Since December 2017, UNODC has supported the G5 Sahel and its secretariat step up initiatives to operationalize the police component of its counter-terrorism task force, the G5 Sahel Joint Force, and its security cooperation platform. To this end, in 2018 UNODC promoted cooperation between police and justice and mentored criminal investigations in G5 Sahel states.

Between July and September 2018, the G5 Sahel organized five joint missions in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. As a result of these missions, each of the five countries has deployed or is preparing to deploy counter-terrorism police investigation units in each of the Joint Force's zones of operations.



# Fighting terrorism in West Africa

## Disrupting terrorism financing in the Sahel and West Africa



UNODC training in 2018 helped disrupt terrorism financing and even convict suspects.

### **Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger:**

criminal justice, law enforcement and intelligence authorities trained in 2014-2018 on investigating and prosecuting terrorism financing cases, including from basic to advanced financial disruption techniques.

### **Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal:**

96 practitioners trained in 2017-2018 on investigating and prosecuting terrorism financing cases including:

- financing of foreign terrorist fighters
- dealing with cash couriers' predominance in the region
- financial disruption and freezing terrorist assets

## Supporting counter-terrorism action plans and laws cross the Sahel

Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania are developing/promoting domestic legislation and action plans against terrorism. In October 2018, UNODC held a sub-regional seminar in Dakar for participants from the four countries and their Sahelian neighbours to share best practices and experiences. The seminar also promoted replicating the action plan model across the Sahel.

We also provided a detailed analysis of Mauritanian national counter-terrorism legislation and supported national authorities in strengthening it.

In addition we elaborated a text on special investigative techniques in terrorism cases to strengthen Mali's criminal justice responses to terrorism.

## The Kainji trials in Nigeria

In 2018, UNODC assisted the Joint Investigation Centre in Maiduguri in North East Nigeria to investigate the cases of more than 6,600 people accused of being members of Boko Haram.

UNODC gave specialized training to prosecutors, defence attorneys and judges working on the trials of Boko Haram suspects – known as the 'Kainji trials' after the town in which they were held. We supported

federal prosecutors to go to North East Nigeria, provide legal guidance and work with the investigation unit to categorize and review terrorism case files. With the investigators' help, the prosecutors could effectively build cases for prosecution while respecting human rights. The trained prosecutors, defence attorneys and judges processed 1,500 terrorism cases throughout 2018, resulting in 366 terrorism suspects being convicted while 882 were discharged.

**1,500** terrorism cases processed in 2018 under the Kainji trials

**366** suspects convicted ...  
... and **882** discharged

**>1,200** files of detainees in association with Boko Haram revised

**44** capacity-building activities delivered by UNODC in 2018



## UNODC's terrorism-related training activities across East Africa in 2018 covered:

- counter-financing of terrorism
- human rights and prosecution of terrorism cases
- intelligence-led policing in counter terrorism
- gender dimensions of the criminal justice response to terrorism
- children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups
- digital evidence collection and exploitation
- countering violent extremism leading to terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters

In 2018 UNODC built capacity of



183 officials ...



... in 10 countries ...

... distributing **710** training packs on terrorism prevention, crime intelligence and human rights

## UNODC's terrorism-related training activities in Pakistan in 2018 covered:

- threat assessment
- circumstantial evidence in terrorism trials
- digital forensics
- countering terrorism financing
- examining terrorist suspects during trials
- case management and monitoring
- IT proficiency for counter-terrorism

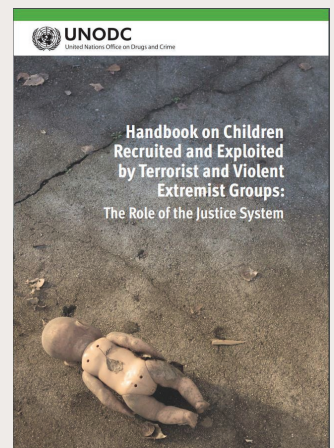
## UNODC's terrorism-related training activities across South-Eastern Europe in 2018 covered:

- developing and implementing national strategies on countering terrorism financing, as well as policies and standards in the Western Balkans
- addressing challenges related to the threat of foreign terrorist fighters

## UNODC's work on child exploitation by terrorist and violent extremist groups

In 2018, UNODC launched the *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System*. In addition, we trained criminal justice officials around the world to help address the global issue of children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups.

**Training destinations:** Bangladesh, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda and Uzbekistan



# Preventing violent extremism leading to terrorism in Indonesia

Indonesia has seen violent extremist prisoners (VEPs) reengage in high-profile terrorist attacks after their release. UNODC is working with Indonesia's Directorate-General of Corrections and National Agency for Combating Terrorism to enhance prison management in order to prevent further radicalization to violence of VEPs, as well as radicalization to violence of the general population.

Corrections staff were reported to have changed their behaviour towards and treatment of violent extremist offenders after undergoing UNODC's training. These changes will be measured further in 2019 through an on-the-job training impact analysis. Those reporting in 2018 were the counterterrorism agency and national police officers who manage terrorism suspect facilities.

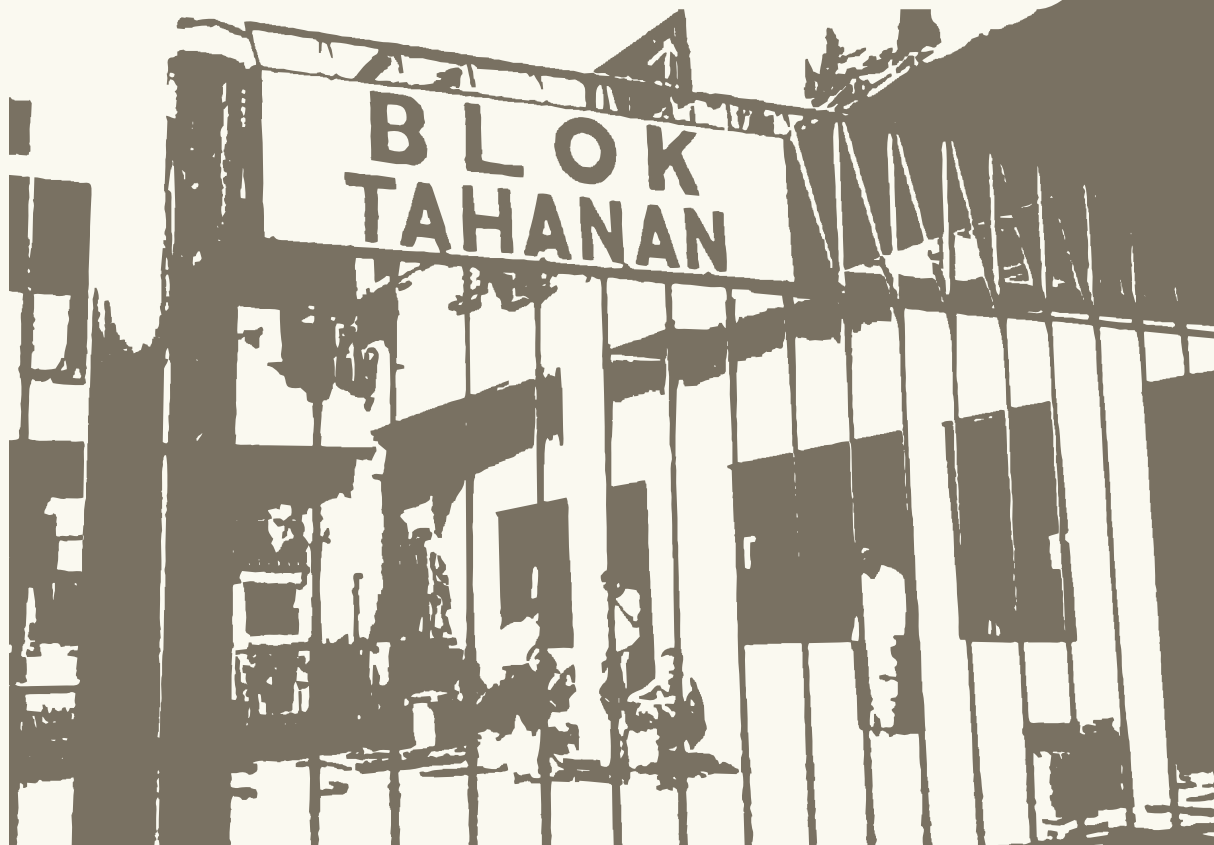
Furthermore, UNODC also continued to help Indonesia develop its National Action Plan on the

Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalisation to Violence.

Of the rising challenges that Indonesia's corrections institution faces, some of the most pressing are:

- female law enforcement officers (including prison staff) not being prepared to manage female violent extremist offenders; and
- a lack of targeted disengagement for female prisoners, as well as family members of male VEPs, sentenced for aiding, abetting, and funding terrorism organisations and/or acts.

To address these shortcomings, UNODC trained 110 female law enforcement officers in 14 sessions – of which three were for female officers only – covering the specific treatment of female inmates.



# Selected UNODC worldwide counter-terrorism activities, 2018

## GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

In 2018, UNODC convened an inter-regional expert group meeting in Doha on the link between terrorism and transnational organized crime

We also delivered a course on money and value transfer systems in the UAE in July 2018

International experts from the financial intelligence units of Afghanistan and the Russian Federation delivered practical lessons on how to detect, investigate and disrupt the criminal and terrorist abuse of these systems

Participants from Emirati agencies were trained together with compliance officers from some of the largest money service providers in the UAE

## PAKISTAN

In 2018, UNODC developed case management and monitoring software for the counter-terrorism investigative unit of the north-western province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

UNODC and INTERPOL also organized a high-level study tour for counter-terrorism officials and stakeholders to visit INTERPOL's Global Complex in Singapore for the first time in November 2018 in order to expand Pakistan's international cooperation against terrorist threats

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

UNODC gave specialized training to **820** law enforcement officials from countries of the region in 2018, aiming to make their responses to terrorism more effective, and encouraged governments to ratify legal instruments countering terrorism and terrorism financing. As a result, Iraq began implementing national strategies for countering terrorism and violent extremism.

## SOUTH ASIA

UNODC trained over **550** criminal justice, law enforcement officers and policy makers in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka on more gender-related responses to terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA

With UNODC support, Indonesia adopted new domestic terrorism prevention legislation and Indonesia and Philippines developed action plans on countering terrorism and the financing of terrorism

We also piloted a project to prevent violent extremism amongst youth in universities in Philippines



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND POLICY SUPPORT

## What do we do?

We develop partnerships both within and outside UNODC

We work towards more coordinated action between the development community, financial partners, the media, civil society and the general public

We work to improve their cooperation with us, engagement with our work and understanding of its benefits

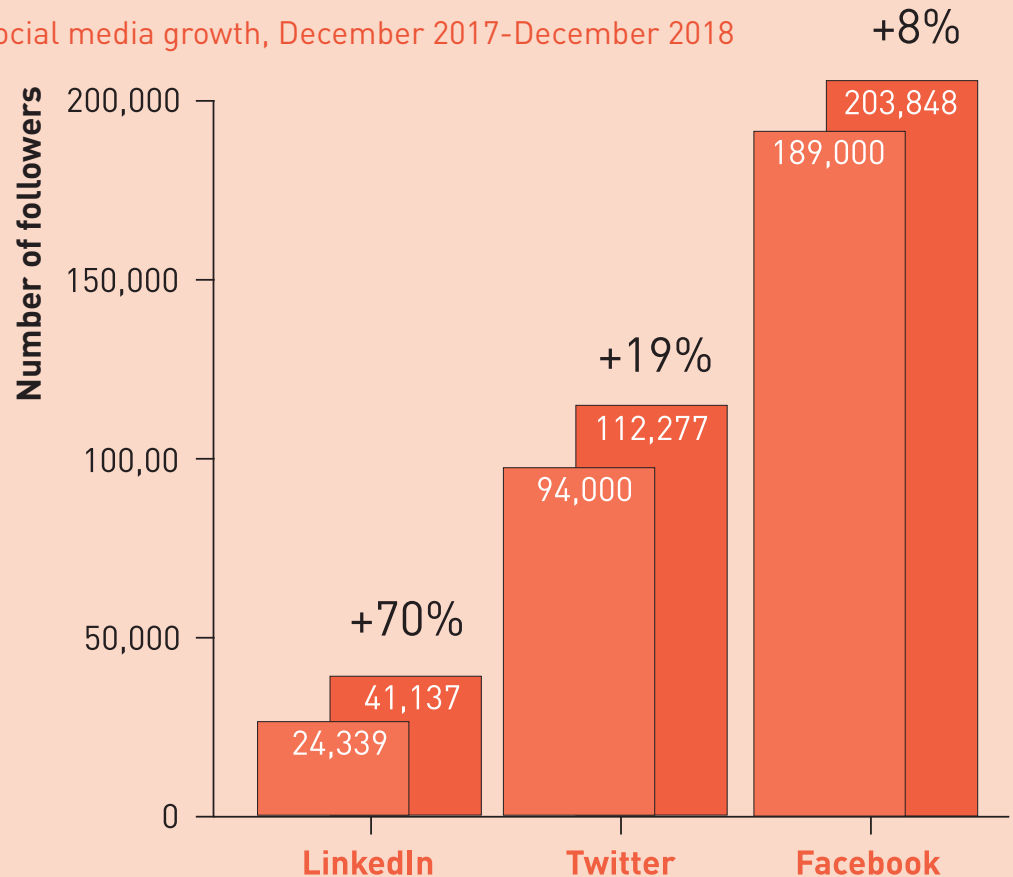
We raise awareness among all of these stakeholders on our contribution to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and keep them up-to-date on how our activities are helping implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals

We do this through three functions:

- Co-financing and partnerships
- Advocacy
- Strategic planning and inter-agency affairs

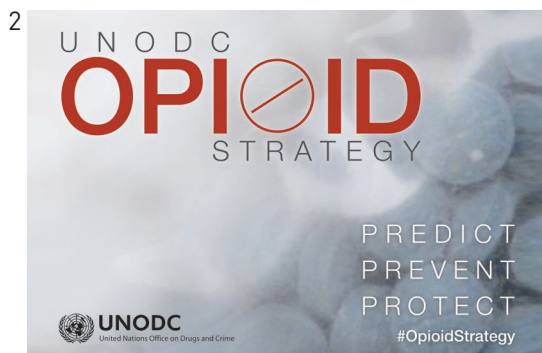
## Social media engagement

UNODC social media growth, December 2017-December 2018





## Branding the new UNODC initiatives of 2018



1. UNODC anti-corruption campaign, branded with the 15th anniversary of the UN Convention Against Corruption (23 May)

2. The UNODC Opioid Strategy, launched in June 2018 with integrated branding on stationery as well as banners

3. World Day against Trafficking in Persons (TIP) 2018, branded in line with 2018's theme of 'Responding to the trafficking of children and young people'

The event was accompanied by a launch of TIP-themed stamps focusing on the Blue Heart and #Aquestoy campaigns



4. Safeguarding sport, a new initiative against criminals exploiting sport for illicit gain and for sport as a force for development and peace

## Mainstreaming a gender perspective into UNODC's public activities and policies

Drugs and crime continue to affect societies all over the world, but their impacts on women can be different from those on men. UNODC is addressing the differences with a gender-sensitive approach to work, laid out in the Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women adopted in 2018. We continue to strive for gender parity in staffing at all levels and ensure that a gender perspective is systematically and visibly mainstreamed in our advocacy work.

And to ensure that this perspective was integrated into our written policy work in 2018,

we made substantive reviews of reports on homicide, human rights, and corruption and gender, as well as the Executive Director's report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

We are also reviewing several of our global programmes with a gender lens, including those focused on urban safety governance; maritime crime; and strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women.

## Civil society engagement, 2018

UNODC works with civil society institutions and organizations to strengthen their capacity to effectively engage with Member States. Our work helps to ensure that the voice and concerns of civil society are reflected in international fora and policy documents related to fighting crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism.

We do this through:

- giving civil society organizations (CSOs) participatory roles in intergovernmental meetings
- giving civil society a participatory role and contribution in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)
- informing CSOs about the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and its review mechanism, so civil society can contribute to effective national reviews

### Selected CSO activities with UNODC participation in 2018

- 61st Commission on Narcotic Drugs – **46** events, as well as a presentation of the global Civil Society Task Force online survey results
- 27th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice – **38** events
- 9th session of the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC – **seven** events
- 9th session of the UNCAC Implementation Review Group – **four** events
- The report *Civil Society for development: Opportunities through the UNCAC* presented at the 18th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark
- Two workshops on **fast-tracking** the implementation of UNCAC held in Tanzania and Thailand, and another two on UNCAC and its **review mechanism** held in Senegal and Serbia

### UNODC's strategic planning and inter-agency affairs unit

What do we do?

- Develop results-based management frameworks, standards and procedures for programming purposes
- Coordinate with other UN and international organizations on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism
- Support substantive sections of UNODC, as well as field offices, to plan, manage, monitor and report on results
- Guide development of UNODC's budget, strategic plan, and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2018, UNODC issued a new results-based management handbook that guides on incorporating gender and human rights aspects into all stages of programme development, delivery, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. These fall within the wider framework of helping Member States deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals.





# RESEARCH AND TREND ANALYSIS

## Why do we research and analyse worldwide drugs and crime trends?

- Drug and crime policies are forged with timely and accurate data that identifies and analyses trends
- Through cross-cutting research and trend analysis, UNODC pinpoints areas where it can intervene to have a positive impact
- It informs the international debate on drugs and crime issues, and the development of tools, training and resources for legislators, policymakers and professionals
- UNODC's research has become a solid reference for stakeholders including Member States, academic institutions, media, regional and international organizations, and NGOs

## What is the scope of UNODC's research and evidence-based analysis?

- Statistical, laboratory, scientific and forensic science expertise, which allows Member States to collect, process, analyse and disseminate data on drugs, transnational organized crime and terrorism
- Criteria and baseline metrics for measuring, analysing and tracking qualitative and quantitative trends based on evidence
- National, regional and global surveys and monitoring reports on illicit drug cultivation and use, organized crime and corruption
- Cross-sectorial studies on emerging problems and priority areas, as well as transnational drugs- and crime-related threats

# World Drug Report 2018

In June 2018 UNODC released the 2018 World Drug Report, aimed at improving the understanding of the world drug problem and countering its impact on health and security through greater international cooperation. The 2018 edition highlights the different drug use patterns and vulnerabilities of particular groups, with a focus on age and gender.

The 2018 edition reprised the five-booklet format introduced for 2017's twentieth-anniversary edition:

**Booklet 1** – executive summary and policy implications drawn from findings

**Booklet 2** – global overview of the latest baseline data and estimates of and trends in the demand, supply, use and health consequences of drugs

**Booklet 3** – estimates of and trends in the cultivation, production and consumption of cocaine, opiates and cannabis; latest developments in cannabis policies; analysis of the global synthetic drugs market, including new psychoactive substances

**Booklet 4** – drug use across age groups, particularly among young and older people; review of the risks and vulnerabilities to drug use in young people and their role in drug supply; issues related to the health care needs of older people who use drugs

**Booklet 5** – specific issues related to drug use among women: the social and health consequences of drug use and access to treatment by women with drug use disorders; role of women in the drug supply chain

*“The World Drug Report is a pillar of our support to countries seeking balanced, integrated solutions to drug challenges and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.*

*If we want to help countries get to grips with the opioid threat and other drug challenges, we need to vastly expand the availability of evidence-based prevention and treatment services.*

*The 2018 report highlights the importance of gender- and age-sensitive drug policies, which can help to further target responses.”*

Yury Fedotov, UNODC Executive Director, speaking at the launch of the World Drug Report 2018, New York, June 2018



## Key findings

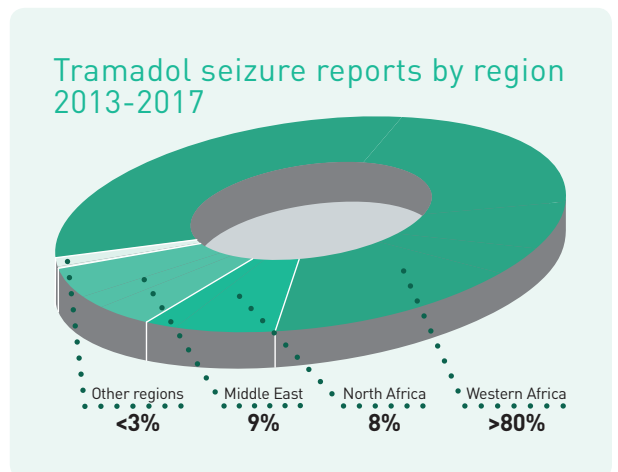
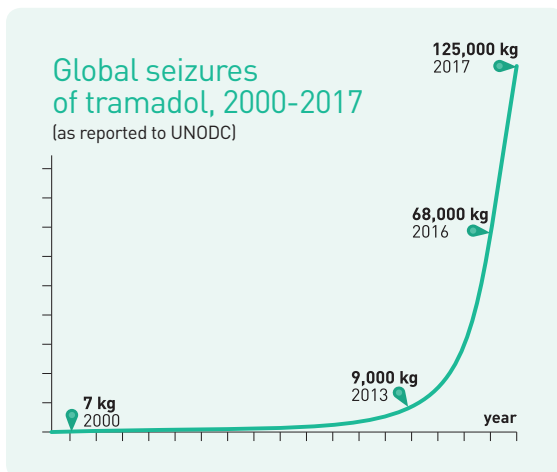
- drug use and its harmful effects are highest among younger people, with poverty and lack of opportunities leading them to become involved in the drug supply chain
- at the same time, recent increases in drug use have been notably stronger amongst those aged 50+, although drug strategies and treatment services are not often directed towards the treatment needs of older users
- overall drug use is more widespread among men than women, yet the level of non-medical use of tranquilizers and synthetic opioids among women is comparable, if not higher, to that among men
- once women have initiated substance use, they tend to increase their rate of drug use more rapidly than men – a problem known as ‘telescoping’
- women are also more likely to use drugs for self-medication from anxiety, depression and social withdrawal, often internal reactions to negative experiences in their childhood (e.g. post-traumatic stress disorder following experiences of sexual abuse)

## Dealing with the spread of the opioid painkiller tramadol

Tramadol is a pharmaceutical opioid, not under international control, used to boost energy and improve mood. Non-medical use and trafficking of tramadol have rapidly increased in recent years, notably in Africa and the Middle East.

Yury Fedotov, UNODC's executive director, emphasised in the preface to the 2018 World Drug Report the "need to raise the alarm about addiction to tramadol... The impact on vulnerable populations is cause for serious concern, putting pressure on already strained healthcare systems."

The report found that, while some tramadol found in the illicit market is diverted from licit sources, most of the tramadol seized worldwide is produced in Asia. In our increasingly interconnected and globalised world, criminals exploit differences in national regulatory approaches and the sheer volume of international trade to conceal illicit goods in shipments. Such a global problem requires a global solution. UNODC continues to support efforts to make controlled substances more available for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing misuse and diversion – critical to help countries deal with the tramadol crisis.



#### COLOMBIA

UNODC realized a sociodemographic study on the conditions of women detained for drug-related offenses in 2018

#### PERU

In 2018, UNODC developed control-zone maps to trace where and how chemical precursors were diverted in order to be used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs

The maps strengthened officials' capacities to identify, seize and recover illicit assets

#### CENTRAL ASIA

In 2018, UNODC helped build the capacities of relevant national institutions to collect, manage and analyse statistical data on drugs and drug-related crime using standardised methods

For example, in Tajikistan we studied the prevalence and consumption of psychoactive substances among adolescents aged 13-18 in educational settings, to help the government make informed and evidence-based prevention and treatment interventions

## UNODC's Illicit Crop Monitoring Project (ICMP)

UNODC conducts illicit crop cultivation surveys to determine the scale and scope of production, as well as its implications, in several countries around the globe. The crop monitoring methodology makes use of satellite imagery and is used to monitor crop eradication, and survey alternative crops, deforestation and illegal mining. In addition, the ICMP carries out technical studies in under-researched areas, such as the link between

narcotics, socio-economic factors and wider concerns of human security.

All are essential to help governments and the international community make informed and evidence-based policies, strategies and interventions aimed at countering drug production, trafficking and use as well as associated illicit financial flows and transnational organized crime.

### Annual plant-based drug cultivation, production and eradication reports

The results of our plant-based drug cultivation and production surveys are used by international and national stakeholders to improve policies and strategies for counter-narcotics activities.

The Afghanistan Opium Survey 2018 took place in all cultivating regions and used satellite image collection, interpretation and quality checks, field surveys covering eradication, village surveys, yield surveys and target surveys.

In addition, UNODC checked the number of hectares eradicated by the Afghan government, as well as the quality of eradication, by verifying field measurements and photos collected against the corresponding satellite images of the eradicated fields.

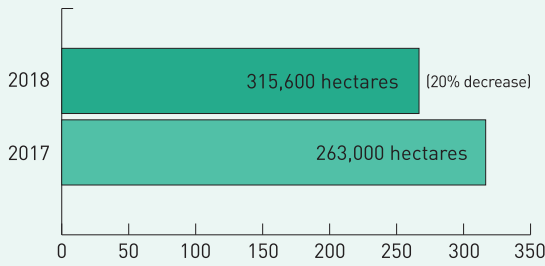
UNODC also monitored drugs prices and their trends at farm-gate, trader and consumer level, making the data available to stakeholders every month throughout 2018. Through a socio-economic survey in rural areas, UNODC analysed the factors that drove illicit cultivation, providing information to the Afghan government and the international community on the size of the illicit economy and the extent

to which farmers, traffickers and insurgency groups depend on it.

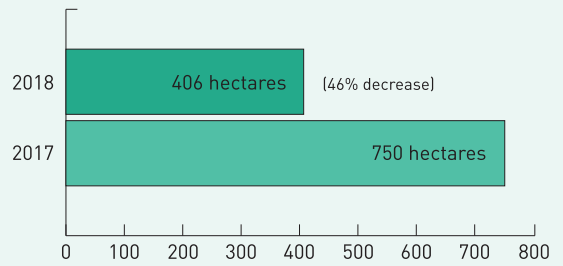
Colombia produced most of the world's cocaine according to our Coca Cultivation Survey 2017, with a coca cultivation area of some 171,000 hectares. To determine the potential production of coca leaves, every year a sample survey is conducted to measure sowing methods, characteristics of lots, harvest yields, and use of agrochemicals and marketing processes. Research is also done on further processing of coca leaves into coca paste, cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride. This information gives the Colombian government a comprehensive information system on drug production so it can characterize the related phenomena and make informed public policy decisions.

In Bolivia the number of hectares of coca crops increased in 2017 to 24,500 hectares. Our Coca Crop Monitoring Report 2017 helped the government design policies and measures to control surplus crops in the context of its Anti-Drug Strategy 2017-2021. In Peru, coca bush cultivation increased in 2017 to 49,900 hectares. While coca cultivation was found in 13 of 24 departments, most coca leaf production took place in only one: Cusco.

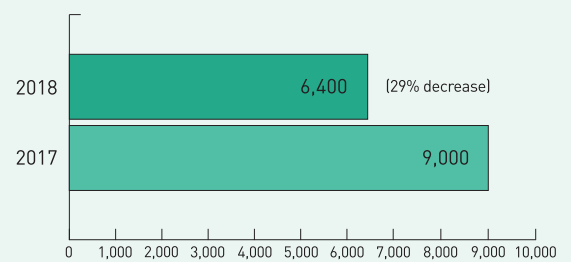
Net opium poppy cultivation area in Afghanistan, 2017-2018 (in hectares)



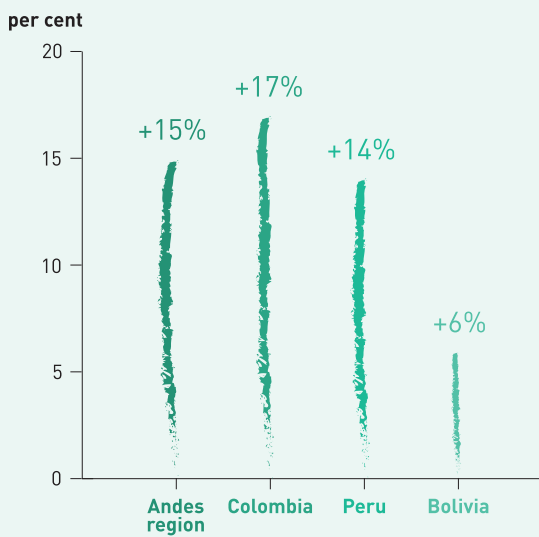
Opium eradication in Afghanistan, 2017-2018 (in hectares)



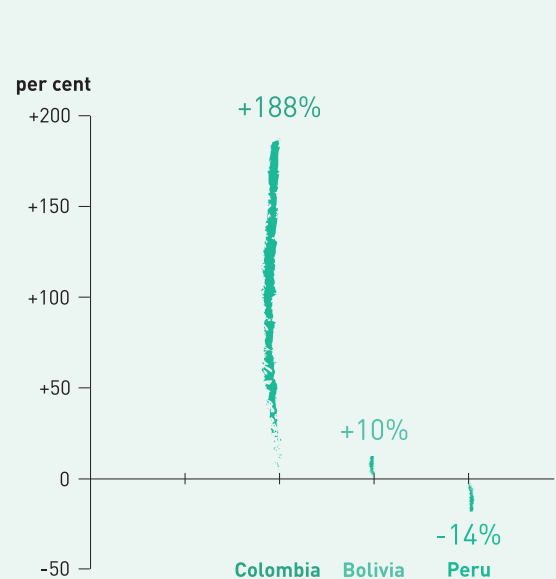
Potential opium production in Afghanistan, 2017-2018 (in metric tons)



Coca crop cultivation increases in the Andean region, 2016-2017



Coca crop eradication increases in the Andean region, 2016-2017<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Figures reported by national partners and not verified by UNODC



# Research and analysis on environmental crime

In 2018, UNODC analysed the challenges faced in combating wildlife and forest crime. We increased the number of overall assessments conducted annually using our research tools to help Member States effectively prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate wildlife and forest crime-related offences. Such tools include a toolkit to develop action plans, the WorldWISE seizures database, transnational organized crime threat assessments and rapid assessments, as well as data collection for the World Wildlife Crime Report and on illicit financial flows.

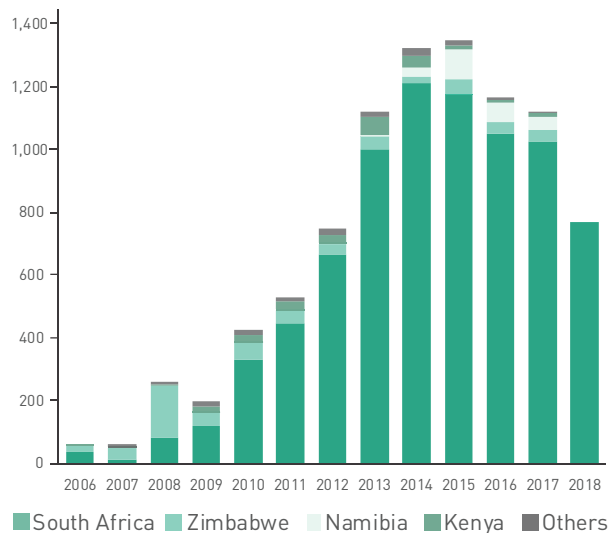
Wildlife and forest crime are particularly acute in developing countries as under-resourced governments often lack the capacity to fully regulate the use of their natural assets. Overall wildlife crime trends suggest a decline in poaching activities for some species, like elephants and rhinos, whereas others – such as pangolins – appear to be targeted in larger volumes. The increase in air traffic and direct flights between Africa and Asia, along with the rise in Asian-sponsored development projects in Africa, increase the risk of illicit trafficking in wildlife products.

In many countries law enforcement agents have difficulty identifying wildlife commodities. Seldom are there clear laws for prosecuting and penalising such crimes. Those that do exist are often misunderstood and underused by prosecutors and judges. This makes it essential for UNODC to continue improving the capacity of law enforcement at key

wildlife trafficking transit points in origin and destination countries.

Forest crime is increasingly attracting international attention due to, among other factors, the loss of biomass and biodiversity and its relation to climate change. Most countries need much stronger institutional frameworks to effectively prevent and respond to environmental crime. UNODC's research and analysis contributes to promoting strengthening of national criminal justice capacities, to effectively address forest crime, deforestation and degradation of forest and related ecosystems.

## Rhinos poached in Africa, 2006-2018



## Analysing illegal mining activity in Colombia

Illegal mining and trafficking in precious metals by organized criminal groups remains a concern and so do the volume and range of related transnational criminal offences. The illegal exploitation of alluvial gold, which often involves mercury, contaminates and degrades the environment and poses serious risks to human health.

In response, UNODC helps Member States adopt policies and measures to protect their natural resources and stem the rate at which

alluvial gold is exploited illegally, particularly in protected natural areas and indigenous lands.

In 2018, UNODC worked with Colombia's Ministry of Mining and Energy to build a model for developing a policy response to the challenges that illicit gold mining presents territories, depending on their geographical and legal characteristics.



# Impacts of our research and analysis on crime prevention

## Peru crime statistics conference gained international interest

In July 2018 UNODC held the 4th International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics in Lima, Peru. The conference was an opportunity for over 500 academic experts, decision makers and national statistical staff of 35 countries to share methodologies, research and experiences and, as a result, size and characterize different crime phenomena such as corruption, organized crime and violence against women.

## Enhancing crime and justice research capacities in Nepal

The first multi-country study on migrant smuggling was initiated in Nepal in 2018. The study investigates the smuggling of vulnerable migrants from Nepal and other Asian countries to South Africa and onwards to Brazil and Colombia in order to reach North America. It also explores the extent to which fraudulent documents are being used on this route by citizens of other South Asian nationalities.

In addition, UNODC commissioned a research study to understand the realities that women in Nepal face when dealing with the criminal justice system, to help the government prevent violence against women through gender-sensitive strategies.



## Adoption of our analysis by various Member States

Several countries have incorporated our data into significant national policy decisions.

For example:

- In **Bolivia** we published two semi-annual reports validating official state information on the destruction of seized illicit drugs (i.e. 95% increase in seizures of cocaine hydrochloride in Bolivia between 2017 and 2018) in order to give reliable information to stakeholders

- In **Colombia**, data published in our study on alluvial gold exploitation was taken up and used as official government figures (i.e. 6% increase in areas affected by exploitation from 2014 to 2016)

In other cases our research output has led to increased international cooperation with UNODC. For instance, the number of **Central Asian** countries that contributed to the annual Global Report on Trafficking in Persons doubled between 2016 and 2018, showing a keener engagement by the region in this research area.

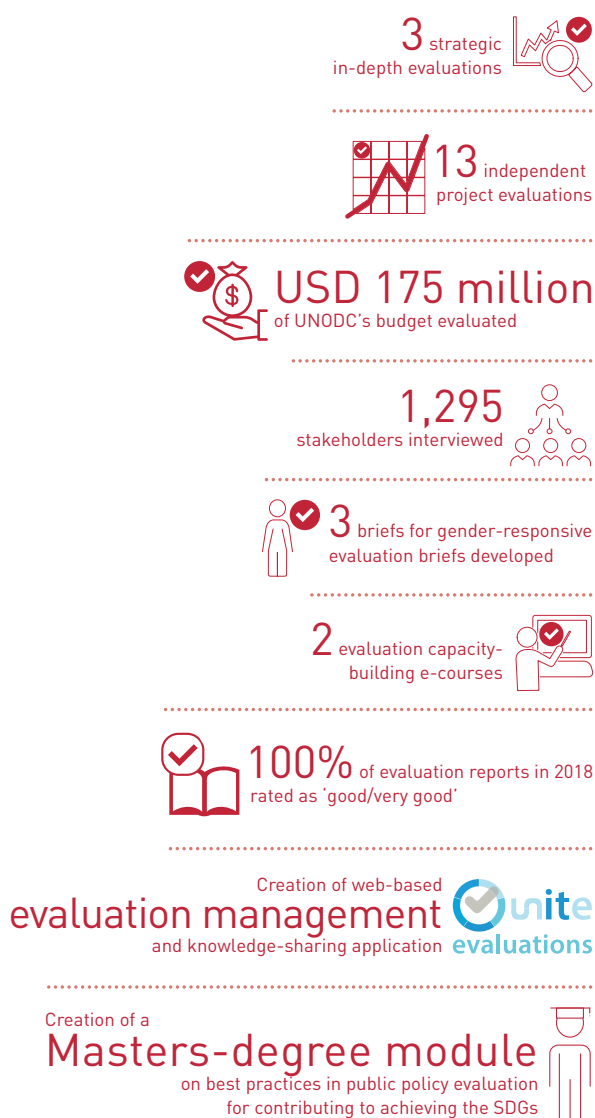




# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

# What do we do?

- UNODC's Independent Evaluation Section conducts participatory evaluations whose results are aggregated to help our stakeholders and Member States make these informed decisions.
- Our evaluations have grown more strategic, fully integrating human rights and gender equality considerations.
- In 2018, they included a thematic cluster evaluation on UNODC's law enforcement assistance in Central Asia and a strategic evaluation of UNODC's key global research projects.



## Why does UNODC conduct independent evaluations?

Countering drugs, crime and terrorism, with their ever-changing nature, increases demand for informed policy dialogue and decision-making from global to local levels and from a variety of stakeholders.

Innovative, evaluation-based knowledge management systems and products, which UNODC is provided by independent evaluation of its projects and programmes, help to fulfil these demands.

# Outcomes of UNODC's Independent Evaluation Section (IES) 2018

## Evaluation and accountability directing change in the UN

IES made a critical contribution to UNODC's accountability and evaluation-based decision-making in the response to the UN reform process and the 2030 Agenda.

We managed and completed three highly strategic evaluations and 13 independent project evaluations of selected projects and programmes of UNODC, following UN evaluation norms and standards.

90% of evaluation recommendations were accepted by UNODC management, with an additional 19 evaluations going on in 2019.

Information that stemmed from evaluations were shared in different fora, including the UN Evaluation Group.

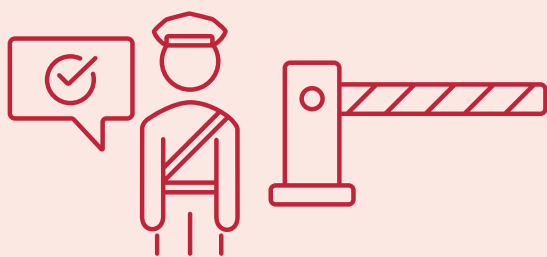
<sup>1</sup> UN Office for Internal Oversight Services, *Evaluation of United Nations entities' preparedness, policy coherence, and early results associated with their support to SDGs*, paragraph 16, [July 2019]

## Unite Evaluations

In 2018, IES developed an innovative, online evaluation management and knowledge-sharing application, Unite Evaluations.

The app aggregates results reporting in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), strengthens planning processes, and improves the tracking and dissemination of recommendations. It was highlighted by the UN Office for Internal Oversight Services as a 'noteworthy example (...) to allow reporting of evaluation results at an aggregate level vis-à-vis each SDG'<sup>1</sup>.

Based on feedback received from various stakeholders, including project management, Unite Evaluations is an improvement on its predecessor, which was highlighted as a best practice by the United Nations Evaluation Group in 2016.



## Law Enforcement and Border Control in Central Asia

In 2018, we conducted a thematic and in-depth cluster evaluation of UNODC law enforcement and border control projects in Central Asia. This innovative and novel exercise exemplified the potential of clustering initiatives to lead to more strategic and efficient evaluations. In the context of the ongoing reforms initiative towards a more integrated approach across the UN, this can be of particular significance.

## IES strengthening evaluation partnerships in Morocco

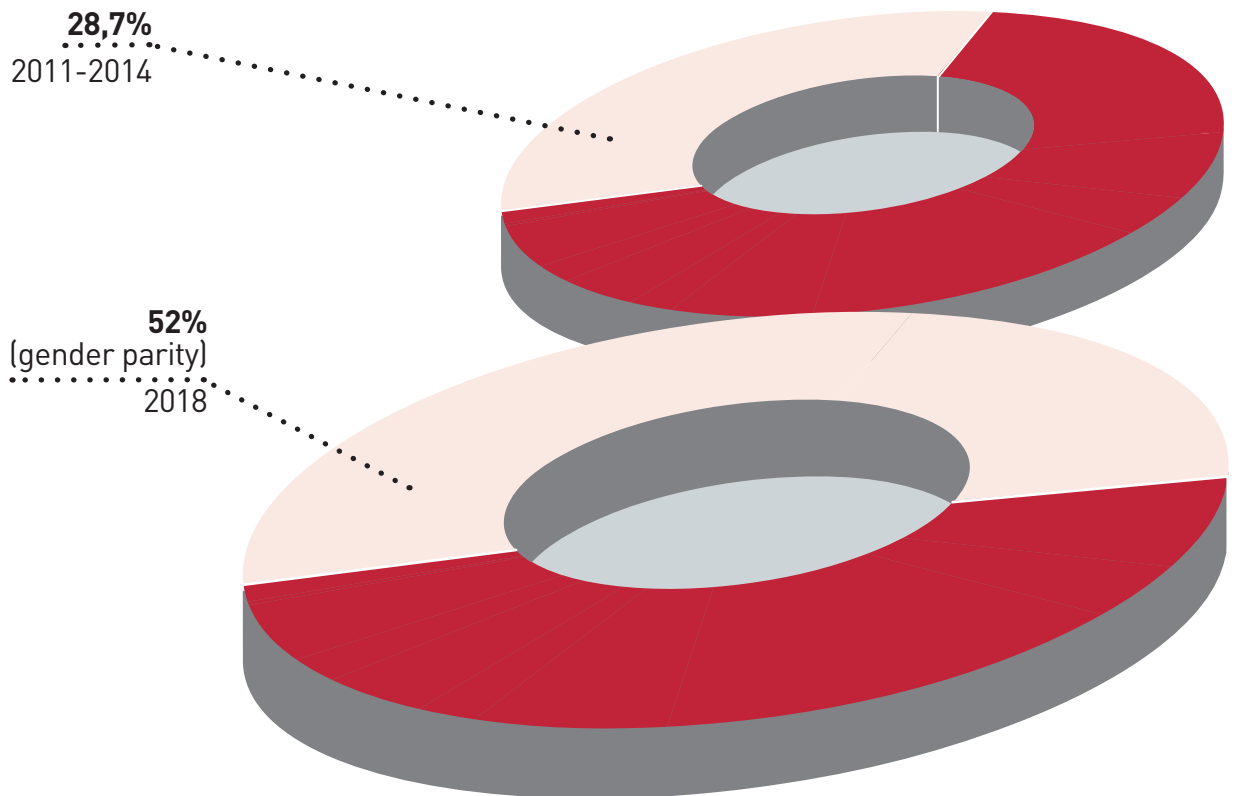
IES joined a joint programme between the UN and Morocco's National Observatory for Human Development, a partnership in which we have actively engaged since 2016.

This collaboration led IES to develop and deliver a module on evaluation and the SDGs for the Master's Programme in Public Policy Evaluation at Morocco's University Ismail of Meknes.



# Gender mainstreaming through UNODC evaluation processes, 2018

No. of female IES evaluators and experts, 2011-2014 and 2018



Evaluation is the key tool for organizational reflection and learning – especially to increase gender equality and empower women. In 2018, IES reached gender parity in its use of female evaluators and experts. The proportion of women represented as key stakeholders in the evaluation process also increased, due to us systematically recording gender-disaggregated data and reaching out especially to female stakeholders.

In 2018 UNODC continued to fully mainstream gender equality into all its evaluations, working with dedicated gender experts in various evaluations. Our mid-term evaluation of our project Sustainable Livelihoods and Development in Myanmar 2014-2019 gave specific gender-focused evaluation recommendations. These helped to tailor our technical assistance even further to focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women, in the area of alternative development.

This evaluation was highly participatory and inclusive. It featured eight community workshops attended by a balanced representative group of men

and women, as well as the inclusion of villages where women were strongly represented. This ensured that every possible demographic could voice their opinion.

The UNODC Evaluation Policy and Handbook requires that gender issues are mainstreamed in all evaluations and evaluation-based analyses and products. We must consider to what extent UNODC's interventions have addressed gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as issues such as power relations, social transformation, and equal inclusion and participation. In 2018 we developed and published dedicated guidance on how to include gender equality in each evaluation process.

The evaluation in Myanmar was therefore carried out with the specific aim of strengthening and integrating a gender-responsive approach to its scope, criteria, questions, methodology and data collection tools. It was undertaken by a lead evaluator who was a senior gender expert, and a gender analysis was clearly reflected in the findings, conclusions and recommendations.



# PARTNERSHIPS AND FUNDING

Voluntary contributions from our Member States form the backbone of the drug control, criminal justice and crime prevention support that UNODC provides at global, regional and national levels. The overwhelming majority of the voluntary

contributions are earmarked for specific areas of UNODC's mandate. Contributions related to our crime prevention and criminal justice mandate increased to record-high levels in 2018, whilst those related to drug control almost halved between 2017 and 2018.

The trend for general purpose (non-earmarked) contributions continues to remain static and its overall percentage of contributions continues to decline. With limited support for non-earmarked funding from Member States, some of UNODC's critical cross-cutting policy support, research, advocacy, programme development and strategic planning functions have been rendered vulnerable.

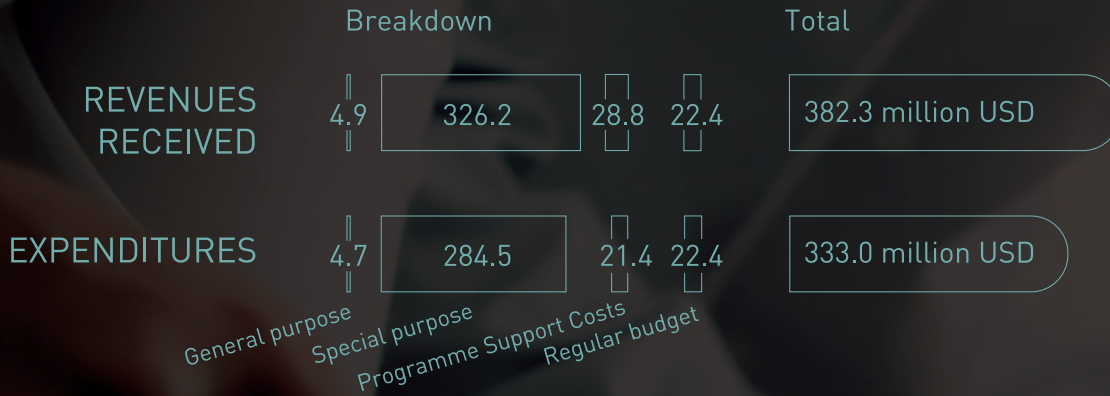
Going forward, this could limit our capability to innovate and actively engage in the ongoing UN development system reform agenda. This agenda establishes independent Resident Coordinators in various countries to lead on a new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, designed to be the primary instrument for country-level development activities supporting implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Countries and Resident

Coordinators will look to bring in UNODC expertise to meet priority needs identified in the framework. UNODC will require flexibility in the use of its resources in the field in order to meet these demands.

UNODC's efforts to diversify its partnership base are starting to show positive results. The number of UN-to-UN partnerships has increased, including through UN Peacekeeping Missions leading to increased programme funding. UNODC is also engaging more with multi-donor trust funds and has seen a much-needed boost in contributions to a voluntary trust fund dedicated to supporting victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

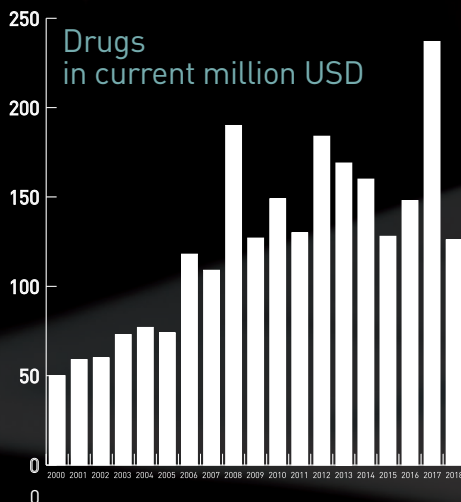
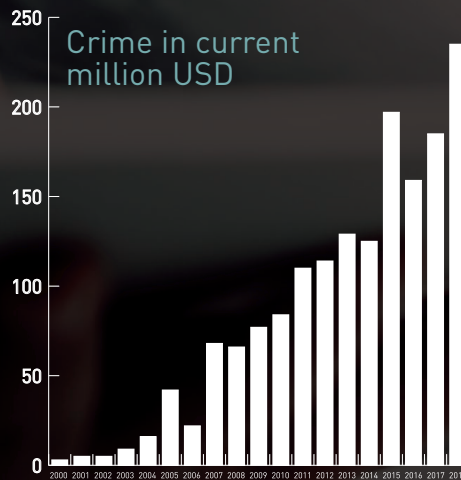
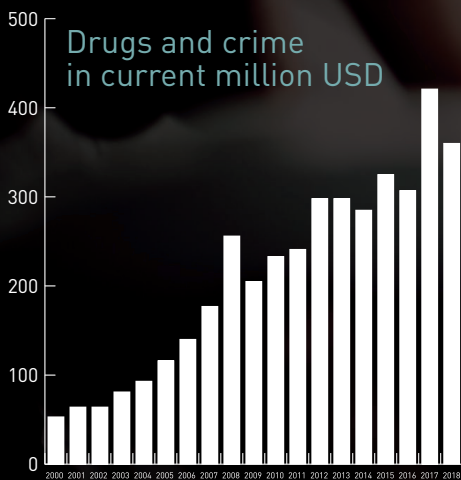


## 2018 Revenues and Expenditures (USD million)\*

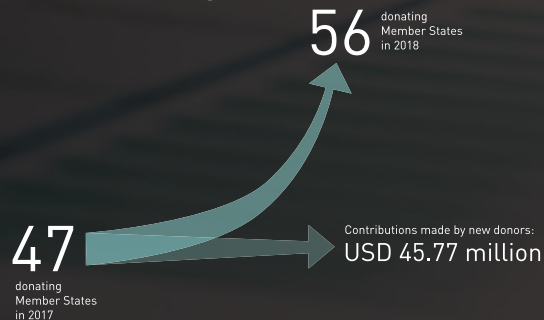


\* UNSAS revenues and expenses sourced from 2018 UNODC IPSAS financial statement

## Donor pledges for UNODC (USD million)\*\*

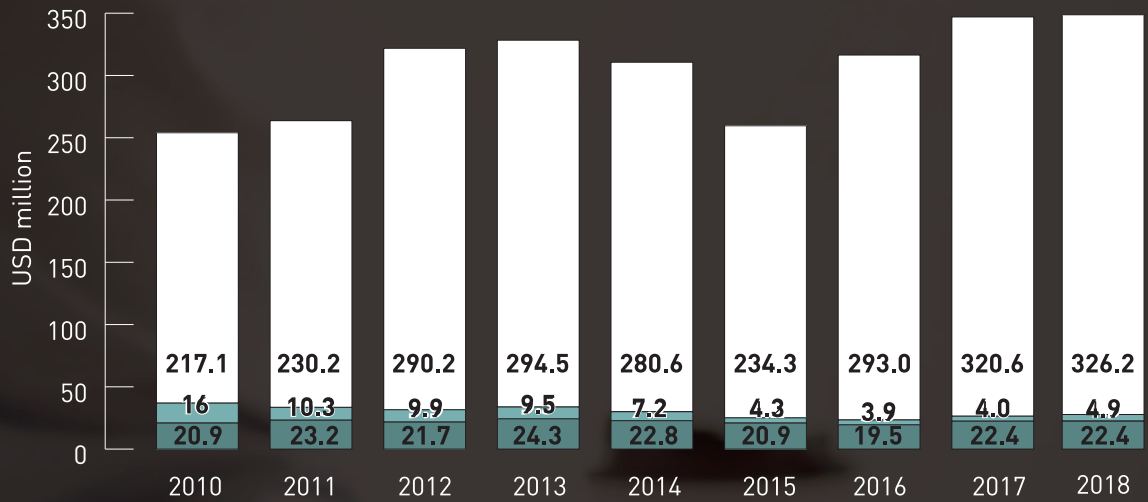


### Development of the number of donating Member States



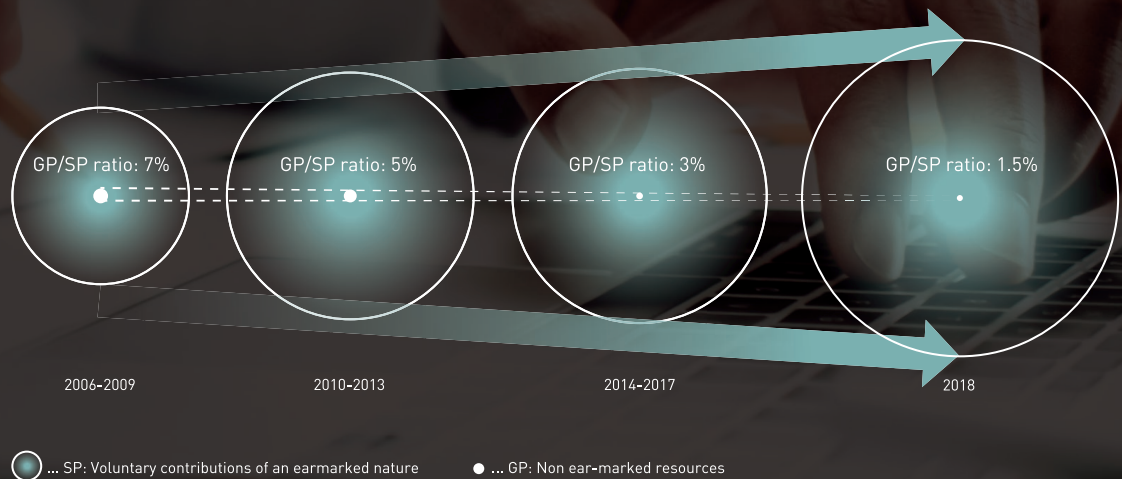
\*\* based on total pledges actually received, 2000-2018

## UNODC income 2010-2018 (USD million)\*



\* Voluntary contributions and other revenue, thereby excluding programme support costs

## Ratio of general purpose funds to special purpose funds 2006-2018



# UNODC expenditures 2018 (USD million and %)

## By theme

Eastern and South-Eastern Europe  
2.6

Latin America and the Caribbean  
87.4

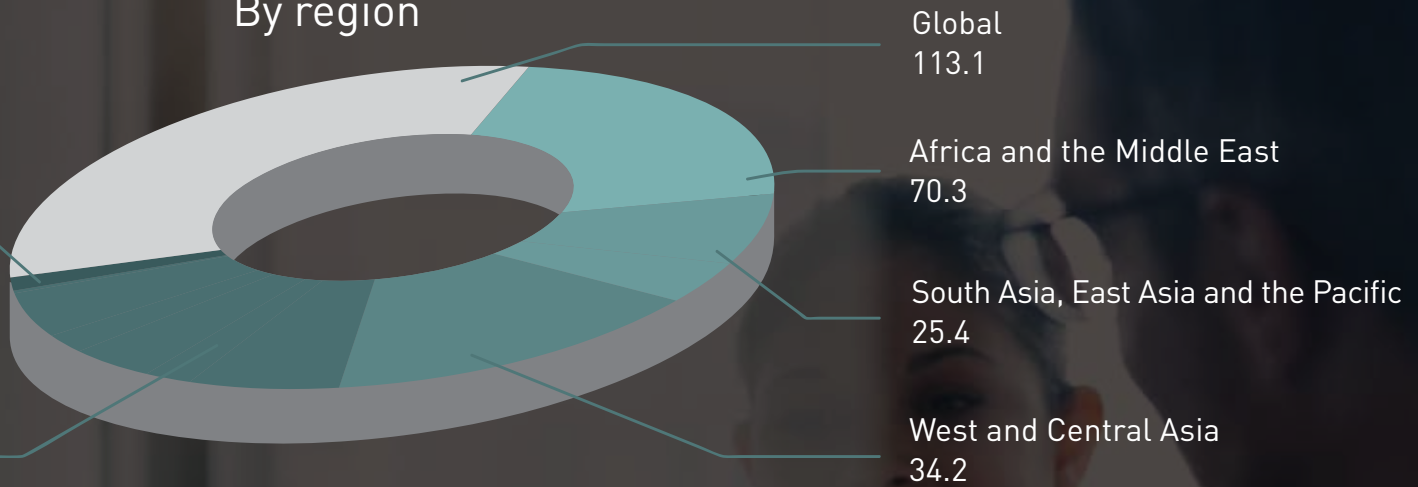
United Nations regular budget allocation: 22.4 million USD

A. Policy Making Organs: 0.7 million USD  
B. Executive direction and management: 3.1 million USD

C. Programme of work: 312.9 million USD

D. Programme support: 16.3million USD

## By region



1. Countering illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime: 31%

2. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development: 26%

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, 1 January-31 December 2018\*

## General Purpose Fund\*

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Sweden	1,903,553
Germany	1,246,209
USA	450,000
Luxembourg	386,803
China	327,710
France	115,000
Rep. of Korea	144,690
India	100,000
Austria	73,864
Kazakhstan	50,000
United Arab Emirates	40,000
Liechtenstein	25,075
Singapore	10,000
Estonia	5,682
Kuwait	5,000
Chile	5,000
Bangladesh	3,300
Tunisia	899
<b>Total (18)</b>	<b>4,892,785</b>

\* Total pledges both received and not received as of 9 August 2019

\* non-earmarked

## Special Purpose Fund\*

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
USA	73,210,287
European Union	54,927,631
Colombia	46,972,252
Japan	34,429,482
Norway	26,948,627
United Kingdom	24,298,074
Germany	11,274,618
Denmark	8,762,901
Canada	8,615,331
Finland	7,324,850
Sweden	6,042,890
Belgium	2,812,482
Mexico	2,717,497
Switzerland	2,600,804
Luxembourg	2,378,359
Russian Federation	2,182,514
France	2,122,521
Republic of Korea	1,740,000
Panama	1,596,863

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
China	1,444,196
Netherlands	1,395,212
Australia	1,108,306
United Arab Emirates	1,000,000
Austria	587,875
Turkey	550,000
Monaco	497,799
Peru	492,301
Thailand	452,801
Kazakhstan	356,896
Bolivia	250,000
New Zealand	65,147
Italy	60,020
Saudi Arabia	50,000
Ireland	45,506
Spain	36,599
Argentina	30,000
Portugal	10,000
Cambodia	9,000
<b>Total (38)</b>	<b>329,399,641</b>

\* earmarked

## United Nations Agencies

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
UNAIDS	5,585,080
UNDP	2,339,565
UN Women	2,144,258
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	1,809,481
United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism	1,274,629
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	1,000,000
UNFPA	517,105
United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	200,000
<b>Total (8)</b>	<b>14,870,118</b>

## International Organizations, International Financial Institutions, Inter-Governmental Organizations and other entities

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
CITES Secretariat	2,438,180
World Bank	600,000
NATO	450,000
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	74,708
OSCE	32,388
<b>Total (5)</b>	<b>3,595,276</b>

## Private pledges

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Lions Clubs International	249,634
Benevolentia Foundation	240,741
Drug Abuse Prevention Center - DAPC	165,807
Caixa Seguradora (Brazil)	59,771
Sovereign Military Order of Malta	23,895
Foundation of the International Association of Defense Counsel (IADC Foundation)	20,000
<b>Total (8)</b>	<b>759,848</b>

## Multi-donor trust funds

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund	1,677,406
The Peacebuilding Fund in Kyrgyzstan	985,600
Somalia Multi-Window Trust Fund	576,395
Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States to Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia	552,608
Access to Health Fund	247,340
One UN - Tanzania	154,579
One UN - Cape Verde	121,799
The Peacebuilding Fund in Guatemala	101,107
<b>Total (8)</b>	<b>4,416,834</b>

## Pledges to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

Donor	Contribution amount in USD
Belgium	2,112,867
Australia	37,908
UN Fund for International Partnership (UNFIP)	33,670
Portugal	29,603
France	23,479
Slovakia	16,009
Austria	11,364
Liechtenstein	9,930
Pakistan	5,000
Singapore	5,000
Myanmar	3,000
UN Public Donation	2,961
<b>Total (12)</b>	<b>2,290,791</b>

**TOTAL PLEDGES TO SPECIAL PURPOSE FUND, 2018**

**355,332,508**

### Sources:

2018 Revenues and Expenditures sourced from 2018 UNODC IPSAS financial statement  
Rest of the data sourced from [grants.un.org](http://grants.un.org) as of 9 August 2019



# List of abbreviations

1MDB	1Malaysia Development Berhad	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
ACCU	Air Cargo Control Unit	HBV	Hepatitis B
AFN	Afghanistan Afghani (currency)	HCV	Hepatitis C
AGM	Annual General Meeting	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIAMP	Asociación Iberoamericana De Ministerios Públicos (Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors)	IATA	International Air Transport Association
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
AIRCOP	Airport Communication Project	ICMP	Illicit Crop Monitoring Project
ANF	Anti-Narcotics Force of Pakistan	IES	Independent Evaluation Section
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute of Statistics and Geography) of Mexico
BADILL	Boost Alternative Development Interventions Through Licit Livelihoods	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
CCP	Container Control Programme	IRM	Implementation Review Mechanism
CENOZO	Cell Norbert Zongo for Investigative Journalism in West Africa	IS	Islamic State
CERIAN	Centro Regional de Inteligencia Anti-narcóticos (Regional Anti-Narcotics Intelligence Center) of Latin America	JustLEAD	Justice and Law Enforcement Accountability Dashboard
CFT	Counter-Financing of Terrorism	Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic (country)
CSO	Civil Society Organization	LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan	LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	MACC Act	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Act
E4J	Education for Justice	MAT	Medically Assisted Therapy
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	MENA	Middle East and North Africa (region)
EU	European Union	MUN	Model United Nations
FAST	Families and Schools Together	NA	Narcotics Anonymous
G5	Group of Five	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	OST	Opioid Substitution Therapy

PCU	Port Control Unit	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
PDMS	Prisoner Database Management System	TB	Tuberculosis
PREO	Prisoner Reintegration and Empowerment Organization	TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
REDTRAM	Red Iberoamericana de Fiscales Especializados contra la Trata de Personas y el Tráfico de Migrantes de la AIAMP (Ibero-American network of specialized prosecutors against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants)	TIP	Trafficking in Persons
		TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
		UAE	United Arab Emirates (country)
		UAGO	Union Attorney General's Office of Myanmar
		UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (country)
SADC	Southern African Development Community	UN	United Nations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
SENABICO	Secretaria Nacional de Administración de Bienes Incautados y Comisados (National Secretary for Administrating	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
Seized	and Commissioned Assets) of Paraguay	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SENAN	Servicio Nacional Aeronaval (National Aeronaval Service) of Panama	UNOV	United Nations Office at Vienna
SFP	Strengthening Families Programme	UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
SHERLOC	Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime	UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Organized Crime Convention)
SLCG	Somaliland Coast Guard	US	United States of America (country)
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise	USD	United States Dollar (currency)
SOM	Smuggling of Migrants	VEP	Violent Extremist Prisoner
S-O-S	Stop Overdose Safely	WACAP	West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors
SRP	Southern Route Partnership	WCO	World Customs Organization
StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative	World WISE	World Wildlife Seizures