





UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

Vienna

# UNODC ANNUAL REPORT 2014



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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# Dedication



On 7 April 2014, two UNODC colleagues – Clément Gorrissen and Simon Davis – were cruelly killed in an attack by a gunman in Puntland, Somalia.

Clément, aged 28, and Simon, aged 57, were on mission in Somalia to offer technical advice and to help build local capacities in the specialized field of illicit money flows. Their work, which aimed to ensure that licit money services were available to the Somali people, was crucial in helping those communities dependent on the remittances they receive through money transfer systems.

Clément and Simon were deeply committed to the United Nation's cause and its vision of delivering beneficial change to people and communities in a difficult and complex world. They paid the ultimate sacrifice and it is in their memory that this Annual Report is dedicated.





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# List of abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used in this Report:

AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism	CTOC/COP	Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
ART	antiretroviral therapy	DPKO	Department for Peacekeeping Operations
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	EAC	East African Community
ATS	amphetamine-type stimulants	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
AU	African Union	ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
BLO	Border Liaison Office	EU	European Union
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre	FCR	Full Cost Recovery
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	FEEP	Framework of Engagement of External Parties
CBT	community-based treatment	FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
CCP	Container Control Programme	GMCP	Global Maritime Crime Programme
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	GPML	Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission	HTC	HIV testing and counselling
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	ICAT	Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons
CSO	Civil Society Organization	ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	ICCS	International Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes
CTITF	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force	ICPO-INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization





IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	SADC	Southern African Development Community
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IOC	International Olympic Committee	SICA	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards	SP	Special Purpose funds
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic	StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
MCN	Ministry of Counter Narcotics (Afghanistan)	STIs	sexually transmitted infections
MENA	Middle East and North Africa	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance	UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
NPS	new psychoactive substances	UNGASS	United Nations special session of the General Assembly
NSP	needle and syringe programmes	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OAS	Organization of American States	UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
OST	opioid substitution therapy	VNGOC	Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs
PMTCT	prevention of mother to child transmission	WCO	World Customs Organization
PSC	Programme Support Costs	WHO	World Health Organization
PWID	people who inject drugs		

# Foreword



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I am proud to present the activities and achievements of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2014.

The Annual Report showcases UNODC's work at the global, regional and national level, based on agreed frameworks including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the international drug control conventions, the universal legal instruments against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

Working in cooperation with our partners and through our network of field offices, we have helped Member States face urgent problems including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, wildlife crime, maritime crime, cybercrime and trafficking in illicit drugs, firearms and cultural property. We have sought to combat corruption, reinforce efforts to prevent and counter terrorism, and enhance alternative development and access to controlled substances for medical purposes, promote evidence-based approaches to drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, as well as HIV and AIDS.

Over the past year, UNODC has focused on contributing to a truly transformative post-2015 Development Agenda that pro-

motes access to justice and the rule of law, building on all of its mandates and expertise in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice.

The 13th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha represented a milestone in 60 years of Crime Congresses, and focused on integration of crime prevention and criminal justice in the new Development Agenda.

We have supported global efforts to address the challenges to health, development and security posed by illicit drugs, including by facilitating open, inclusive discussions in the run up to the United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem in 2016.

The Office has strengthened its collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to reinforce the need to put public health at the core of all responses to the world drug problem. The Office chaired the UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations in 2014 and in this process, encouraged the full and substantive participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, in developing a new strategy for the United Nations system's efforts to tackle HIV and AIDS.



Mr. Fedotov visiting Alternative Development Programmes in Colombia. Photo: UNODC Colombia

On anti-corruption, the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption has emerged as a one of its kind peer review process that is generating a significant amount of knowledge and is providing valuable learning opportunities for all States Parties to improve their efforts to implement the convention.

Our integrated, inter-regional approaches have strengthened networks and augmented collective responses. Our quality research and analysis, public outreach and advocacy, policy support and technical assistance helps to connect global dialogue with action on the ground.

Working in the spirit of “One UN”, we have increased our strategic focus on building multi-partner coalitions, which help to ensure the best and most effective use of our limited resources. The launch of the Global Programme on Wildlife and Forest Crime is an example of one such successful partnership. This programme has contributed to real change on both the supply and demand side of illicit trafficking wildlife and timber, delivering a range of evidence-based technical assistance measures to support national law enforcement, customs, border control and criminal justice agencies, as well as wildlife enforcement networks, in their efforts to respond to these crimes.

Another important partnership is with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in providing support to post-conflict countries where we have made significant progresses, for instance in West Africa and the Sahel region.

This report is also a testament to our commitment to implement sound results-based management practices and promote accountability and transparency.

While the UNODC Annual Report illustrates some of the commendable results achieved in 2014, it also shows how much more needs to be done to address the many challenges of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. We look forward to continuing to improve our services to Member States, and working with all our partners to make the world safer, healthier and more just.

Executive Director Yury Fedotov

# Strategic narrative

Celebration of the first World Day against Trafficking in Persons, 30 July 2014, UNODC Headquarters, Vienna. Photo: UNIS Vienna.

"There can be no peace without development, no development without peace, and no lasting peace or sustainable development without respect for human rights and the rule of law."

United Nations Secretary-General  
Ban Ki-moon

Organized crime, drug trafficking, corruption, conflict, violence and terrorism are tightly intertwined. No nation remains spared, but these crimes flourish in unstable countries where law enforcement and border controls are weak, poverty is endemic and corruption is rampant – with a devastating impact on the rule of law, security and development. Instability in one country can easily spill over to neighbouring countries and then to the wider region, becoming a threat to international security.

UNODC mobilizes and promotes regional and transnational cooperation to confront this menace. Specific efforts are made to target the world's most vulnerable regions, where the convergence of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism threatens regional and global security. UNODC works directly with Governments, international organizations, other United Nations entities and civil society to develop and implement programmes that meet



national and regional needs along the nine interrelated sub-programmes of the Office's 2014/2015 Strategic Framework:

- Countering transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking;
- Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development;
- Countering corruption;
- Terrorism prevention;
- Justice;
- Research and trend analysis;
- Policy support;
- Technical cooperation and field support; and
- Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the governing bodies and the International Narcotic Control Board.

By adopting an integrated approach, UNODC is extremely well-placed to help Member States implement the outcomes of three key events: the first, the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, is in April 2015; the second, the Summit on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, will be held in September 2015; while the third, the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS), is set to take place in April 2016.

With these three important events approaching, this Annual Report provides an opportunity to better understand the Office's mandate and its achievements at the global, regional and national levels. It covers the main thematic priorities of the Office, ranging from transnational organized crime to illicit trafficking; from alternative development to corruption; from criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention; and from research and trend analysis to policy support. This is also accompanied by separate, detailed results-based reports that will enable Member States to review the progress made against agreed upon outcomes and to get an overview of the remaining challenges.



In 2014, Member States undertook a mid-term review of the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action about the need for a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach in order to address the world drug problem.

Photo: Heroin seizure. © Commonwealth of Australia

### The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Held every five years since 1955, Crime Congresses bring together Governments, civil society, academia and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice to help shape the agenda and standards of the United Nations in this area. In April 2015, the 13th Crime Congress will be held in Doha, Qatar, addressing the main theme of integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation. As a global forum, the Crime Congress enables the exchange of information and best practices among States and professionals working in this field, with 2015 looking to focus on four areas:

- Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and to support sustainable development;

- International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime;
- Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime; and
- National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice.

During the course of 2014 a significant amount of work was undertaken in preparation for the Crime Congress. One such undertaking was aimed to ensure that action-oriented recommendations are presented to the Crime Congress with regional considerations kept in mind. As part of this, a series of four regional preparatory meetings were held to encompass Member States from Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand, January 2014); Western Asia (Doha, Qatar, February 2014); Latin American and the Caribbean (San José, Costa Rica, February 2014); and Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, April 2014).

For more information on the Crime Congress, please visit [www.unodc.org/congress](http://www.unodc.org/congress)





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Alternative development is an important pillar of UNODC's development oriented drug control work. Ultimately, these efforts will contribute to the post-2015 Development Agenda across a spectrum of objectives. Photo: Dyeing wool in the framework of the successful Doi Tung project, Thailand. © Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage.

## The post-2015 Development Agenda

The post-2015 Development Agenda not only builds on the lessons of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) but also goes beyond the original targets. A series of new goals – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – are being designed to comprehensively cover a range of areas, including those most closely linked to UNODC's work. The agenda also looks to overcome the traditional divide between developed and developing countries, by facilitating ways and means of solving global problems through collective action and compelling Member States to think in terms of shared responsibilities for a shared future.

Much of UNODC's work is already aligned with the post-2015 Development Agenda, reflecting the centrality of providing people-centred, rights-based and gender-sensitive solutions in promoting development, the rule of law and peace and security. Recognizing the impact of destabilizing issues such as corruption, illicit drugs, terrorism and transitional organized crime which undermine good governance and the rule of law and

"Over the past year, UNODC has focused on contributing to a truly transformative post-2015 Development Agenda that promotes access to justice and the rule of law, building on all of its mandates and expertise in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice."

UNODC Executive Director  
Yury Fedotov



Of the 17 proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), seven, in particular, are closely related to UNODC's mandates. Images: [sustainabledevelopment.un.org](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org).

threaten security, development and people's lives is therefore more critical than ever.

Of the 17 proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), seven, in particular, are closely related to UNODC's mandates:

- SDG 3: Ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- SDG 5: Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- SDG 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
- SDG 15: Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and

reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss;

- SDG 16: Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and
- SDG 17: Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

### UNGASS 2016

In 2014, Member States undertook a mid-term review of the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action. In this, the joint ministerial statement reflected a consensus about the need for a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach in order to address the world drug problem.





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The United Nations General Assembly will hold a special session (UNGASS) on drugs in 2016. Pictured is a view of the General Assembly. Photo: UN Photo / J, Carrier.

Prior to the final review of this Political Declaration and Plan of Action in 2019, the United Nations General Assembly will meet for a special session in 2016, marking an important milestone as the international community seeks to learn lessons concerning what has and has not worked within this area.

One key point related to the UNGASS and the SDGs is the clear link between the emerging consensus on these goals and the need to adopt a balanced approach to the world drug problem that tackles both the root causes and the worst consequences of drug production, trafficking, use and dependence. With this in mind, UNODC has been engaged in translating this aspiration into action, with evidence-based policy advice from prac-

tioners and academics channelled to national and regional level policy.

Promoting inclusivity to the greatest degree possible, UNODC has also systematically encouraged participation by the wider United Nations system and civil society in UNGASS 2016 through inviting recommendations on topics to be addressed at the General Assembly session, and supporting the Commission on Narcotic Drugs-led process by, among others, preparing discussion papers for the Interactive Sessions.

For more information on UNGASS 2016, please visit [www.unodc.org/ungass2016](http://www.unodc.org/ungass2016).



# Drugs, health and trafficking

UNODC promotes universal access to health and social support services to prevent and treat drug use, drug dependence and drug-related HIV infection; provides legitimate income-generating opportunities to reduce illicit crop cultivation; and supports Member States in tackling trafficking through enhanced regional networks

This is a crucially important year for action on development. As the next generation of Sustainable Development Goals takes shape, an unequivocal demand has emerged – that no one should be left behind. Goal 3 of this post-2015 Development Agenda – to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages – is at the heart of the work of UNODC. Hence, the Office promotes an approach grounded in health, social protection and cohesion, and pays special attention to the people, groups and countries most in need.

UNODC upholds a balanced and comprehensive approach to the drugs problem addressing both supply and demand and backed up by evidence-based responses focusing on community cohesion, and prevention, treatment, social rehabilitation and integration. UNODC advocates access to controlled substances for legitimate medical purposes – including pain medication – while preventing their misuse and diversion for illicit ends.

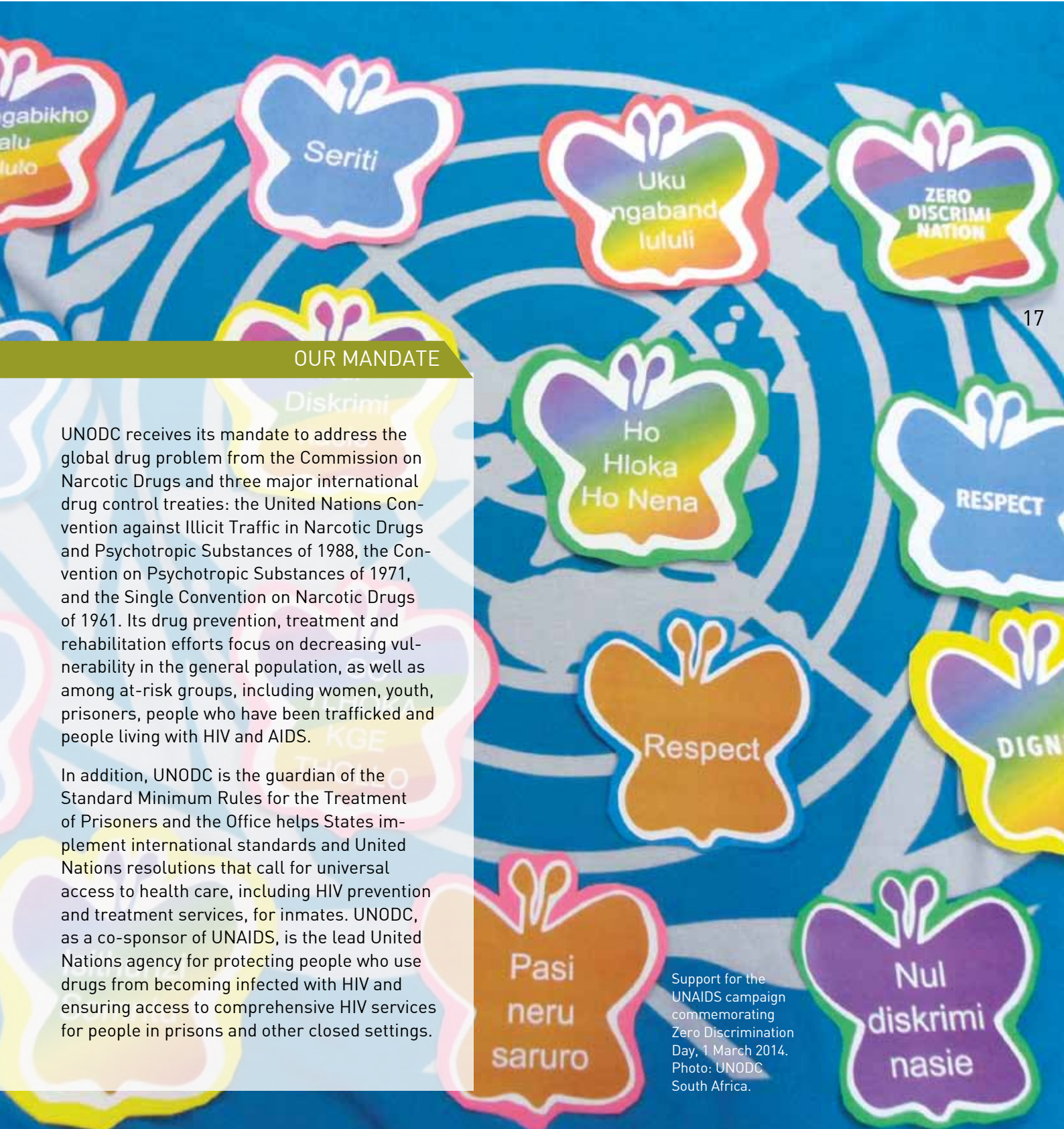
The United Nations champions a stronger focus on the health and human rights of all people who use drugs, in-

cluding those who inject drugs and those vulnerable to HIV or are living with HIV. But there remain serious gaps in service provision – in recent years, only one in six drug users globally has had access to drug dependence treatment services, less than eight per cent have access to evidence-based life-saving HIV prevention services such as needle and syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy (OST), and 14 per cent to antiretroviral therapy (ART). According to the 2014 World Drug Report, some 200,000 drug-related deaths occurred in 2012.

Science plays a critical role. Increasingly, UNODC is building cooperation between the institutional bodies of the drug control system, United Nations agencies and the scientific community to drive work that is evidence-based. To that end, important partnerships have been formed with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO), among others.

In the 70th anniversary year of the United Nations, the first three words of the United Nations Charter – ‘We the peoples’ – are a reminder that the Organization exists to improve human lives. Illicit drugs threaten public health. They inflict a heavy toll on users and their families, with the most vulnerable and marginalized groups hit hardest. But the larger community also suffers. Illicit drug use can place a burden on health care and criminal justice systems. Moreover, in the absence of HIV prevention services, illicit drug use contributes to its spread.

This is why an effective global response to the drug use challenge must include an extensive continuum of interventions at every level of vulnerability, including: prevention



OUR MANDATE

UNODC receives its mandate to address the global drug problem from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and three major international drug control treaties: the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. Its drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation efforts focus on decreasing vulnerability in the general population, as well as among at-risk groups, including women, youth, prisoners, people who have been trafficked and people living with HIV and AIDS.

In addition, UNODC is the guardian of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Office helps States implement international standards and United Nations resolutions that call for universal access to health care, including HIV prevention and treatment services, for inmates. UNODC, as a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, is the lead United Nations agency for protecting people who use drugs from becoming infected with HIV and ensuring access to comprehensive HIV services for people in prisons and other closed settings.

Support for the UNAIDS campaign commemorating Zero Discrimination Day, 1 March 2014. Photo: UNODC South Africa.



A partnership between the Colombian and Austrian governments, UNODC, and the Austrian fair trade chocolate manufacturer Zotter has just been launched, with the introduction of a new premium chocolate bar - branded as Labooko - Kolumbien Kakao 75%. Photo: UNIS Vienna.

of drug use and treatment of drug dependence; addressing HIV and hepatitis transmission and tuberculosis; preventing overdose and other health and social consequences of use; promoting public safety and local community restoration; ensuring environmental protection; and restructuring national, regional and global policies. These principles will figure prominently on the agenda of the 2016 United Nations special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) on the world drug problem.

The new poverty eradication agenda will be built on social inclusion. Investing in prevention of drug use and treatment, care and support for drug users lowers health-care costs, improves security and contributes to social cohesion and development. Drug users – including those with HIV – can be helped, their addiction can be treated, and these individuals can recover and become fully contributing members of their community. It is possible to prevent HIV infection among people who use drugs, prisoners and other vulnerable groups by guaranteeing universal access to the full spectrum of HIV prevention, treatment and care services.

Often closely linked with organized crime, illicit drug production and trafficking damage communities, undermine security and impede development. In supporting small farmer families to move away from cultivating illicit drug crops towards legitimate economic activities, there is a strong need to promote sustainable alternative income-generating opportunities. These not only decrease cultivation of illicit drug crops but also reduce poverty, food insecurity and environmental harm.

Drug trafficking continues to be the most lucrative form of business for criminals. This pernicious threat fuels violence and instability – threatening hard-won progress on peace, development, respect for human rights and the rule of law. Drug-producing and drug-consuming countries alike have a stake in fighting this. UNODC is addressing drug supply through strengthened networks of cooperation. Such approaches are based on the principle of shared responsibility and the need to build national, regional and international efforts in a comprehensive strategy on the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs.



## From coca to cocoa – alternative development in Colombia



Photo left: farmer of Colombian National Alternative Development Programme, supported by UNODC. Photo centre: Zotter factory. Photo right: UNODC Deputy Executive Director Aldo Lale-Demoz, Colombian Ambassador to Austria Jaime Alberto Cabal Sanclemente, chocolatier Josef Zotter, Styria Chamber of Commerce President Josef Herk, and Austrian Foreign Ministry representative Andreas Liebmann launching the new chocolate. Photos: UNODC

It is a challenge to wean poor subsistence farmers off illicit crops. UNODC-led projects have created legitimate income-generating opportunities that have helped marginalized communities to relinquish illicit crops and take control of their destinies. Farmers take ownership of the profits, which they can plough back into their cooperatives for the good of the people and the betterment of their villages.

A successful example is the launch, in 2014, of a new premium chocolate bar Labooko: Kolumbien Kakao 75% – a result of a public-private partnership between the Colombian and Austrian Governments, UNODC, and the Austrian fair-trade chocolate manufacturer Zotter. This is part of the UNODC-supported Montebраво project in Colombia.

Zotter sources superior-grade cocoa from some 234 families from the Chocó region of Colombia. "The Chocó beans meet our very tough organic and fair trade standards, and I look

forward to a long-lasting and mutually beneficial partnership with the farmers", said chocolatier Josef Zotter at the launch. Farmers can earn much more exporting a product that fetches a high price on international markets than they would illegally.

The company attaches importance to the long-term, sustainable support for the farmers. According to Mr. Zotter: "We make an enormous productive and logistical effort. By doing this together, the farmers become more efficient and empowered. Our source producers need to be competitive".

The Montebраво project is part of a wider Colombian National Alternative Development Programme, supported by UNODC, which reaches over 120,000 farmer families. It brings together 10 farmers associations, which manage about 1,200 hectares of cacao. Producers include members of the Kuna indigenous people, Colombians of African descent, and displaced persons.



UNODC headquarters at the Vienna International Centre with a projection on World AIDS Day 2014. Photo: UNODC.

### WHAT WE DO

UNODC encourages and supports evidence-based policies and interventions that are based on a public health and human rights approach to reducing drug use, drug use disorders and the health and social burden it creates. The Office promotes the **integration of drug and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support into mainstream health and social welfare systems** to ensure that prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation programmes are accessible to all who need them. UNODC operates joint programmes on drug dependence treatment with the WHO.

On the demand side, UNODC:

- Promotes effective and ethical prevention of drug use, as well as treatment, care and rehabilitation for all people who suffer from drug use disorders, based on scientific evidence, international standards and guidelines; and

- Works towards HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs and for people living and working in prisons and other closed settings.

On the supply side, UNODC:

- Supports local, national and international efforts to reduce illicit cultivation of crops used to produce drugs and promotes viable economic alternatives for farmers who grow illegal crops. Sustainable livelihood programmes help improve social and economic conditions in communities and address the environmental dimension of substance use. Meanwhile, programmes are also targeted at vulnerable urban youth who might otherwise be drawn into the illicit drug trade; and
- Strengthens regional and international cooperation to mount a comprehensive and coordinated response to drug cultivation, production and trafficking, especially through enhanced regional mechanisms and networks.



Somsanga Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre in Vientiane, Lao PDR. Photo: P. Roy.

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

The international community recognizes that the responses arising from drug use should be balanced and comprehensive, focusing in particular on health protection, development and community cohesion, while at the same time counteracting production and trafficking of controlled drugs for non-medical purposes.

### Promoting universal access to drug dependence treatment and care

Drug use can be prevented and treated. Untreated substance use disorders place a huge cost on society and are associated with health and behavioural problems, troubled interpersonal relationships, diminished economic prospects, unsafe communities and political instability. People who use drugs face burdens and traumas. These include health hazards and psychological strains, worsened by discrimination and stigmatization. Yet scientific evidence con-

firms that some people are more susceptible to drug use due to genetic or mental health factors, problematic families or low socio-economic status.

The 2014 World Drug Report noted that around 243 million individuals, or five per cent of the world's population aged 15-64, used an illicit drug in 2012. Problem drug users meanwhile numbered about 27 million, roughly 0.6 per cent of the world's adult population, or one in every 200 people.

UNODC develops, supports and implements a full spectrum of national, regional and global programmes to help Member States implement effective prevention and treatment interventions that save lives and increase community well-being. Science-based prevention approaches aim to target individual and environmental vulnerabilities to risky behaviours at different developmental stages of growth and in different social settings such as the school, the family, the workplace and the community. Once drug dependence treatment is needed, it aims at ensuring that individuals with drug use disorders receive nothing less than what is expected for any other chronic disorder – which is treatment based on scientific evidence within a public health framework.



Community-based treatment as an alternative to compulsory detention in Cambodia. Photos, clockwise: a Community-based treatment staff member talks with drug users and community members about the threat of illegal drug use in local communities; a health worker chats with a drug user at a health centre; beneficiary with his family. Photos: UNODC/Jim Coyne.

UNODC is committed to attaining the highest standards of ethics and care and the promotion of human rights for drug users, including voluntary interventions, non-discriminatory practices and confidentiality.

▷ Support to Governments for the development of treatment systems, expansion of services for drug dependent people and the establishment of national drug use information systems for monitoring and evaluating demand reduction programmes

UNODC assists countries in: the implementation of evidence-based drug use prevention strategies; treatment services for drug dependence; effective HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and support policies and services for people who use drugs and for those living and working in prison settings; and consolidated plans for empowerment of communities and extensive socio-economic development. The Office promotes effective treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence, in particular the most vulnerable populations such as women, children and persons in contact with the justice system.

The joint UNODC-WHO programme on drug dependence treatment and care aims to provide humane and accessible support to greater numbers of people with drug dependence and drug-related health problems in low- and middle-income countries, resulting in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Rooted in an evidence-based understanding of drug dependence as a health issue rather than a crime, the programme places treatment and care of drug use disorders within mainstream health-care systems. In 2014, the programme successfully trained more than 1,200 practitioners in 17 countries. Thanks to these trainings, the project potentially delivered improved treatment, and care and rehabilitation services to almost 20,000 people. Further highlights in 2014 included Pakistan supporting the first ever pharmacological treatment pilot for heroin users, while in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Cambodia community-based treatment as an alternative to compulsory detention was piloted. Moreover, assessments of prevention and treatment services were undertaken in 10 countries. Treatment service providers in six countries were given support to implement psycho-social protocols for children taking drugs.





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Poster of the World AIDS Campaign 2014. Photo: UNAIDS.

A major milestone was also set in Senegal with the development of a national drug observatory, which is to become the central coordination mechanism for all drug-related data within the country. Finally, the Office assisted Governments including Afghanistan, Bosnia, Haiti, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Paraguay and the United Arab Emirates to develop national drug demand reduction strategies.

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

As a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNODC leads efforts to address HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs and in prison settings. As chair of the UNAIDS Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations in 2014, UNODC encouraged the participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, in developing a new strategy for the United Nations system's efforts to tackle HIV and AIDS.

During 2014, the key results achieved by UNODC in its 24 high priority countries for injecting drug use and HIV included: increased availability and quality of strategic information and related capacity; enhanced collaboration

between law enforcement authorities and civil society; increased capacity to advocate for and implement harm reduction services; and strengthened dialogue on HIV, drug policies and human rights.

UNODC advanced global dialogue and advocacy for ensuring equitable access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services for women who use drugs and female prisoners, and for female sexual partners of men who inject drugs, including through producing and disseminating a policy brief 'Women who inject drugs and HIV: Addressing specific needs' in partnership with WHO, United Nations Women and International Network of People Who Use Drugs.

UNODC assisted countries in reviewing laws and policies, assessing training needs and building national capacity to enhance their ability to develop and implement HIV policies and programmes and to coordinate, monitor and evaluate HIV prevention, treatment and care services.

For example, in 2014, UNODC produced a training manual for law enforcement officials on HIV services for people who in-



Maintaining the link to those vulnerable women who are in real need: church in the state of Nagaland which incorporated HIV and AIDS awareness and sex education in the curricula. Photo: UNODC, still from video.

ject drugs (PWID) and conducted workshops for over 1,000 law enforcement officers, representatives of civil society and community-based organizations, as well as officials from the health, social, educational and justice sectors in 12 of the 24 high priority countries for HIV and PWID. UNODC also supported the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on HIV trends in various countries and regions. In partnership with WHO, UNAIDS and the World Bank, UNODC improved the global, regional and country-level understanding of HIV epidemic among PWID by creating a new global mechanism for data analysis and reporting. This led to the compilation of the first ever joint UNODC/WHO/UNAIDS/World Bank global estimates on injecting drug use and HIV among PWID, which were subsequently published in the 2014 World Drug Report.

Jointly with the World Bank, the office also conducted a review of data on people who inject drugs in 10 countries and provided targeted technical assistance for estimating the number of PWID in four Central Asian countries.

Additionally, financial support was also provided to 350 civil society organizations at country, regional and global levels to enable them to provide adequate services to PWID and in prison settings.

In 2014, UNODC supported the review of national laws and policies concerning illicit drugs, criminal justice, prisons and HIV in Ethiopia, Myanmar and Nigeria. The first global consultation on HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support in prison settings was organized with representation from 27 countries, relevant civil society organizations, UNAIDS Cosponsors and other international partners.

The Office supported Kenya in developing its AIDS Strategic Framework and to enact a rights-based and gender-sensitive new Policy on HIV Prevention for Key Populations. During 2014, UNODC, along with UNAIDS, helped Myanmar review its drug law.

In South Africa, UNODC generated information on HIV prevalence and risks among people who inject



## Hope for women who use drugs in north-eastern India



Debbie on her way to work as a peer educator.  
Photo: UNODC, still from the video.



Anuka and an outreach worker.  
Photo: UNODC, still from the video.

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UNODC, together with UNAIDS, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and UNDP, has established a project to reduce the risk and impact of HIV and AIDS in the north east region of India, an ethnically diverse area bordering Myanmar and Bangladesh. The project aims to help local communities prevent the spread of HIV among people who inject drugs (PWID), especially among vulnerable populations, of which women represent a large part.

Debbie (not her real name) has used drugs since she was 25 and after several attempts to quit, she finally succeeded in 2013. At 37, Debbie now works as a peer educator with a local non-governmental organization supported by the project, providing prevention and treatment services to women who inject drugs. By holding meetings to discuss unsafe practices, Debbie aims to help attendees avoid blood-borne infections such as HIV and hepatitis C. Her work is important, she says, because girls are generally considered inferior to boys, and dependence on drugs increases their vulnerability. Since it caters to women only, the drop-in centre provides a safe place for them to approach for help.

Maintaining the link to those vulnerable women who are in real need but are often not visible is what keeps the project strong. In the state of Nagaland, partnerships with local churches which have incorporated HIV and AIDS awareness and sex education in their curricula to spread these messages to more isolated rural areas, have proved invaluable. They also discuss the stigma and discrimination faced by people living with HIV and AIDS within their congregations and the importance of acceptance. Lucy, a church-goer from the local community, describes how this approach in her congregation helped diminish the discrimination and stigma so that people who once stayed away now return to the services.

The project also provides assistance for the early detection of HIV and supports initiatives to help children infected or affected by HIV and AIDS to have access to treatment, education and other support. Anuka, eight years, from Dimapur, lost his parents when he was just a year old, and has been cared for ever since by his widowed grandmother. One of the local churches affiliated with the project cover Anuka's school costs, allowing his grandmother to better support him - and herself - through her small retail business.



With the support of UNODC, the Iranian non-governmental organization Ehyaye Hayate Sarmad implemented a cluster of activities in two prisons in Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2014. Photo left: HIV and AIDS prevention training for inmates. Photo right: awareness raising activity for inmates and their families. Photos: UNODC Islamic Republic of Iran.

drugs, which led to recommendations that the national drug plan should include access to opioid substitution therapy (OST). UNODC also supported the drafting of the Nigerian National Drug Control Master Plan 2015-2019.

### Alternative development and sustainable livelihoods

The cultivation of illicit drug crops is inextricably linked with poverty and food insecurity. Without meaningful employment, subsistence farmers fall back on lucrative cash crops, such as coca leaf, opium poppy or cannabis, to support themselves and their families. Without viable alternatives, communities revert to illicit crops for survival. Other factors include a lack of access to markets, conflict, lack of land tenure and unproductive land, and an absence of basic infrastructure.

The 2009 'Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced

Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem', highlighted the need to address the supply side of the illicit drug trade.

Alternative development is an important pillar of UNODC's development-oriented drug control work in assisting Member States in developing drug control policies which prevent and reduce the cultivation of illicit drug crops. UNODC therefore helps States to implement poverty reduction and rural development strategies with projects in Afghanistan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Peru. Such projects help farmers to diversify their skills once they abandon illicit crops as their mainstay. The Office works to create income-generating activities, provide vocational training, and improve social development. Efforts hinge on the improvement of health, education, basic infrastructure, land tenure, sustainable tourism, and community development and food security, among other areas. Special attention is also given to environmental protection, gender advancement and improving access to markets for alternative development products. Ultimately, these efforts will contribute to the post-2015 Development Agenda across a spectrum of objectives.



Forestry conservation project in Peru: around 300 farmer families found productive work in 600 hectares of agroforestry plantations within a framework of sustainable forestry management. Photo: UNODC ROPAN.

▷ Support for the creation of small farmer-led organizations, cooperatives and associations

Alternative development can contribute to healthier communities. A partnership between the Peruvian Environmental Network, the Environmental Institute and the Fund for the Americas led to the construction of two pilot community health centres. Under the scheme, decent housing is being promoted jointly with the District Municipality of Hermilio Valdizan and Irazola. Some 30 families from the community of Nolberth and 22 from Ricardo Herrera benefited from this initiative in 2014.

Forestry conservation projects successfully contributed to the safeguarding of natural resources. In Peru, for example, around 300 farmer families found productive work in 600 hectares of agroforestry plantations, with 316 hectares reforested using native timber species within a framework of sustainable forestry management. In Bolivia, UNODC contributed to generating jobs in sustainable forestry, with the participation of small-scale farmers, indigenous communities and local entities.

In Colombia, the Office facilitated the establishment of links between farmers associations and national and international buyers of agricultural products. Between 2012 and 2014, 80,628 families

benefitted from such programmes in Colombia. Almost 270 cooperatives engaged in such initiatives in 2014 alone. These organizations were located in 27 of the 32 departments in Colombia, and mainly focused on cacao, rubber, oil palm, coffee and sustainable forestry. Such enterprises have proved lucrative: cacao producers reported sales worth almost \$2 million; coffee producers, \$1.5 million; and small-scale sustainable fisheries \$230,000.

During 2014, Myanmar introduced new high yield, disease-resistant (non-GMO) varieties, and trained village-based organizations to run rotating seed and rice banks. Significant improvements resulted, including increased earning opportunities and access to key basic services such as water, health, markets and credit. UNODC implemented a new approach combining permanent crops in agroforestry systems combined with short-term food production.

▷ Development of effective sustainable livelihood strategies for national, regional and international initiatives in the field of drug dependence prevention, treatment and rehabilitation

In Asia, poverty and food insecurity remain key factors driving the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of



Alternative development products from the Greater Mekong subregion presented at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2014. Photo: UNIS Vienna.

narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Therefore, the focus of alternative development programmes in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Lao PDR addressed the underlying causes of poverty and food insecurity and improving socio-economic conditions of the affected communities.

In Lao PDR, UNODC successfully boosted household living standards. Six poppy growing provinces – Houaphanh, Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Xiengkhouang, Vientiane, and Luangnamtha – received assistance for: agricultural and cash crop production; rearing livestock; community-based drug demand reduction; and capacity building for local officials responsible for implementing and monitoring the programme. As a result, the poverty rate among beneficiaries steadily declined from 89 per cent in April 2011 to 47 per cent in March 2014.

In Afghanistan, illicit crop cultivation was addressed through strengthening of national policies and capacities to implement programmes and improve coordination between government and non-government stakeholders. The Office also supported irrigation projects in the North and North Eastern provinces including by building suspension canals and other

infrastructure. UNODC worked closely with national non-governmental organizations to train a key group of farmers who in turn would train their peers and encourage the sustainable adoption of alternatives to opium cultivation.

Finally, UNODC worked closely with the Highland Research and Development Institute of the Thai Royal Project Foundation in both Lao PDR and Myanmar to provide technical assistance in highland agriculture, allowing for the introduction of field tested high value cash crops and the use of new technologies which not only increased agricultural yields, but also improved product quality by reducing the use of pesticides and chemicals.

▷ Development of marketing strategies for products from alternative development programmes

These projects have been paying off: in Peru alone, the value of products sold in national and export markets by small farmer farm enterprises previously supported by UNODC (and now self sustainable) is close to \$200 million a year. In Colombia, 613 farmers' associations are selling 16 alternative development products under multi-



Nine Colombian alternative development associations supported by UNODC participated in the “Expo La Recetta” trade fair.  
Photo: UNODC Colombia.

year commercial contracts with national supermarket chains. In Peru, the Office piloted an integrated micro-rural development model in 2014, helping 489 direct beneficiary families belonging to 26 rural communities.

In Afghanistan, UNODC helped establish links between Afghan cotton traders from Lashkargah, Helmand and key contacts from Chinese textile machinery manufacturing companies with a view to encouraging ginning and pressing factories and creating markets for their products. UNODC also co-hosted the first National Conference on Development of Oil Seed Crops held in Mazar-e-Sharif, Balkh. The conference helped identify major constraints to the expansion of oil seed crop cultivation and important linkages were established with regional research institutes in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tajikistan.

#### ▷ Income generation to empower women

In 2014, as part of the Women Economic Empowerment project in Afghanistan, assistance was provided for the establishment of a women’s cooperative in Dar-i-Noor. A micro agro-enterprise project – primarily for female-headed households – enabled women ben-

eficiaries to own and operate greenhouses to grow vegetables out of season and therefore fill a gap in market. In total, 24 commercial greenhouses were established, each yielding around \$1,600–\$1,800 annual income and one full-time job per greenhouse.

## Tackling drug supply

### ▷ Supporting regional mechanisms to firm up responses

Afghanistan’s illicit drugs problem has been spilling over to neighbouring countries and beyond – with trafficking even extending to East Africa. To tackle the supply side of the equation, and disrupt criminal networks, a commensurate response is required – one that is coordinated, integrated and transnational. UNODC helped to firm up border control on the Afghan–Iranian border and the Tajik–Afghan border, as well as in Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe.

UNODC has spearheaded a number of regional mechanisms to confront the problem of Afghan opium, for example, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC),



Ten years of success: the UNODC Container Control Programme (CCP). Photo: port of Balboa, Panama City, Panama.

which aims to cement cooperation in counter-narcotics between national and regional law enforcement agencies, and complements other groupings such as the Triangular Initiative between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. CARICC continued to play a role of the regional coordination centre in such anti-narcotic operations as Global Shield, Black Tulip, Substitution and TARCET. CARICC regularly share information with more than 600 national and international recipients through circulations of its reviews, bulletins and drug situation reports.

One of the notable achievements in 2014 was the launch of the 'Networking the Networks' initiative, which aimed to establish a criminal intelligence network in an innovative approach spanning several regions. It links national, regional and inter-regional law enforcement bodies to create better coordination, information-sharing and assistance in tracking the proceeds of crime. Such measures aim to help increase prosecutions against transnational organized crime and prevent displacement, which sees criminals shift operations to jurisdictions where they can ply their

trade unchallenged. During 2014, two inter-regional 'Networking the Networks' meetings were held – one in Baku and one in Doha – bringing together criminal intelligence experts and investigators. These were attended by experts from Central and Southeast Asia, Eastern Africa, Europe, as well as countries of the UNODC-supported Triangular Initiative between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. Counterparts from the Gulf States and international agencies such as the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO) also participated. The initiative also forms part of an overall inter-regional drug control approach, which was developed to address the challenges stemming from the illicit opiate trade from Afghanistan, and is based on shared responsibility outlined under the Paris Pact Initiative – a broad international coalition of over 70 countries.

This initiative also builds on the continuing work to establish regional networks such as the network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors and the Network of Prosecutors and





## Container Control Programme (CCP) – Ten years of successful operations

An estimated 500 million containers accounting for 90 per cent of the world's cargo are shipped around the world every year virtually uninspected, allowing consignments of narcotics, weapons and other illegal goods to enter countries undetected. The CCP was therefore established in 2004 by UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to impede these criminal activities by pooling the strengths of customs and other law enforcement bodies.

The CCP has registered some stunning successes in its 10 years of existence. Poised to expand into the inspection of air cargo, the Pro-

gramme has set up a pilot project at Pakistan's Karachi airport as a first step. Under the Programme, joint operations are conducted by law enforcement authorities at ports of origin, transit and destination.

Since its inception, the CCP has established more than 30 operational port control units, leading to significantly increased detections and confiscation of drugs and other illicit goods, including more than 100 tons of cocaine, three tons of heroin, 60 tons of cannabis, and 1,273,000 tons of precursor chemicals, as well as cigarettes, luxury cars, medicines, electronic waste, hazardous materials and wildlife.

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Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Trans-national Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus.

In 2014, the UNODC regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries continued to help create a broad international alliance to combat opium poppy cultivation and opiate trafficking and production. The Office ran a regional programme for South-Eastern Europe to focus on the main heroin trafficking corridors linking Afghanistan to the huge markets of the Russian Federation and Western Europe via the 'Balkan' route traversing the Islamic Republic of Iran (often via Pakistan), Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria across South-East Europe to the Western European market.

Drug trafficking can inflame local-level violence. Among countries witnessing the highest murder rates today, many are primary drug source or transit countries. Enhanced support is therefore being provided by a regional hub for Central America and the Caribbean, linked to Mexico. Additionally, under the regional initiative *Prevention of the diversion of Drug Precursor Chemicals in Latin America and the Caribbean* financed

by the European Union, UNODC worked to build capacity of 17 national drug control agencies to prevent the diversion of precursors from the legal trade.

Under the West African Coast Initiative, UNODC, the United Nations Office in West Africa, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and INTERPOL, jointly supported the establishment of inter-agency Transnational Crime Units operational in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea-Bissau. An agreement to establish a unit in Côte d'Ivoire was approved in November 2014.

### ▷ Precursor control

The globalization of the chemical trade has made it easier to divert chemicals from legal to illegal ends. According to the 2014 World Drug Report, between 2007 and 2012, 15 per cent of diverted acetic anhydride, used to manufacture heroin, and 15 per cent of potassium permanganate, used to produce cocaine, were intercepted. In Afghanistan, acetic anhydride commanded up to \$430 per litre in 2011, up from \$8 in 2002, but it cost \$1.50 per litre in the world's licit markets.



Field identification device scanning an unknown substance. Photo: UNODC.

However, the control of precursors has tangibly curbed such diversion. A new regional 'Operation Substitute' was designed in 2014 to identify and intercept smuggled consignments of acetic anhydride as well as identify non-controlled chemicals that are either directly used in the illicit manufacture of heroin or which can also serve as a cover for smuggled consignments of acetic anhydride.

#### ▷ Monitoring the flows

UNODC monitors and researches global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics behind this trade. Emerging trends are documented in the annual World Drug Report, which noted a surge in opium production in Afghanistan in 2014. This represented a setback, since the world's largest opium-poppy grower had increased its area under cultivation by 36 per cent from 154,000 hectares in 2012 to 209,000 hectares in 2013. With a crop yield of some 5,500 tons, Afghanistan accounted for up to 80 per cent of global opium production, currently supplying some 93 per cent of the world's opium. Meanwhile, in

Myanmar, the area under opium poppy cultivation covered 57,800 hectares, continuing the increase in cultivation begun after 2006. In 2013, the global production of heroin also rebounded to the high levels witnessed in 2008 and 2011.

Finally, whereas cocaine consumption and trafficking appear to be increasing in South America, Africa has already witnessed emerging cocaine use due to the rise in trafficking through that continent, while greater spending power has made some Asian countries vulnerable to cocaine use, according to the report.

#### ▷ Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) – Coordinated action against crime

Cross-border cooperation was strengthened in 2014 to staunch the flow of illicit drugs and precursors. The establishment of BLOs at strategic border crossings has boosted the number of seizures made across the world.

In Southeast Asia, UNODC strengthened cross-border cooperation by training border officers, for example in smug-



## Promoting the use of modern technologies in drug control

Since the 1980s, UNODC has provided portable drug and precursor field identification kits – and the training to use them – to law enforcement officers, border patrol, military, airport security, emergency service personnel and other first responders required to make a quick analysis of unknown bulk powders and liquids.

Today, new psychoactive substances have burst onto the scene and conventional presumptive testing based on colour changes has been largely unable to keep up with the wide and ever-changing

variety of these substances. However, in recent years the development of handheld field identification devices based on new technologies have been able to meet these new challenges.

These small, rugged portable devices are not only able to pick out traditional drugs of abuse, but also new psychoactive substances, including synthetic cathinones and cannabinoids. In 2014, UNODC marked 60 years of providing Member States with laboratory and forensic services to bolster international efforts to fight illicit drugs and crime.

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gling-detection skills; upgrading technology at checkpoints; enhancing cooperation between national law enforcement agencies, and using intelligence-led operations.

The region is undergoing unprecedented integration in terms of trade and connectivity, but a relatively weak border control framework across the Greater Mekong Sub-region allows trafficking to thrive. Enforcement officers now share real-time information to curb drug trafficking.

Central Asia is used as a transit route for the trafficking of Afghan opiates. UNODC-supported projects are under way in all countries to build capacity, to reinforce border control, for example, or boost information collection. During the year, a new UNODC-supported BLO was opened between Afghanistan and Tajikistan at the Nizhny Pan checkpoint allowing direct communication between the countries' border control agencies. With law enforcement bodies in Central Asia often ill-equipped to identify and stop illegal movements in a comprehensive manner, regional and inter-regional cooperation initiatives such as these are crucial. The BLO has been established as part of UNODC's wider work aimed at countering Afghan opiate trafficking

via the northern route, which links northern Afghanistan with the countries of Central Asia. Four additional BLOs are operating along the border between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, a key cross-border communication and coordination effort. In the spirit of "One UN", UNODC may encourage regional cooperation to combat drug trafficking, including through the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA).

In Afghanistan, law enforcement agencies including the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan, Afghan Border Police and Afghan Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance received support to enhance their capacities at the national, regional and international levels. The pilot Airport Interdiction Units successfully supported interdictions of contraband in passenger and cargo air traffic.

Under the Joint Planning Cell, the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan planned and coordinated five joint operations which resulted in the seizure of 247kg of opium and 1,020kg of hashish in the first six months of 2014 alone. The seizure of 13.6kg of heroin in May, the result of cross-border cooperation between BLOs in Tayabad (Islamic Republic of Iran) and



Participants from the UNODC AIRCOP training session in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Photo: UNODC.

Islamqala (Afghanistan), was the first ever made by BLOs in the region.

▷ AIRCOP – Linking airports across continents

The Airport Communications Project – or AIRCOP Initiative – aims to build drug-interdiction capacities at selected international airports through the establishment of Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces, which are tasked with supporting law enforcement agencies in their anti-trafficking work. Nine Task Forces were operational in West Africa as of December 2014 (Benin, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo). The Dominican Republic and Panama joined the AIRCOP Initiative, while El Salvador has also shown interest in joining.

▷ Research – towards a better understanding

UNODC collects, analyses and disseminates data on drug trends, research reports and studies at the national, regional and global levels. The Office also conducts research to better

understand what makes people vulnerable to addiction, while technical assistance is provided to Member States related to data collection, evidence-driven intervention implementation, and for the development of qualified professionals.

UNODC's annual coca and opium crop surveys, as well as the World Drug Report are key to helping Member States make informed policy decisions related to drug prevention, treatment and trafficking. In Myanmar and Lao PDR, alternative development has been linked with the research work of the Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme to promote strategic thinking and collective action to address the issue of opium poppy cultivation.

▷ Awareness-raising and the role of civil society: 26 June, International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

UNODC leads the global campaign to raise awareness about the major challenge that illicit drugs represent to society as a whole, and especially to the young. The goal of the cam-



Commemorations of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, on 26 June 2014, in India, Nigeria, Pakistan and Colombia. Photos: UNODC ROSA; UNODC Colombia; The Drug Salvation Foundation, Nigeria; Youth Council for Anti Narcotics, Pakistan.

campaign is to mobilize support and inspire people to act against drug use. In 2014, the theme for the Day was 'A message of hope: Drug use disorders are preventable and treatable'. UNODC encourages as many awareness-raising activities as possible around the globe and invites individuals, non-profit organizations, the private sector and Member States to get involved through a range of activities, including:

- Organizing outreach or institutional events to mark the international day;
- Spreading the word about the campaign through personal networks;
- Using the campaign slogan and logo in promotional products, websites and social media; and
- Donating funds to local non-governmental organizations in support to drug prevention and treatment efforts, or making in-kind contributions to the campaign and related events.

# Transnational organized crime

## UNODC helps States strengthen their capacity to confront threats from transnational organized crime and trafficking

For organized crime, the world has no borders. The focus of transnational criminal networks is increasingly overlapping, particularly in the world's most vulnerable regions. Their illegal enterprises traffic illicit drugs, weapons, natural resources and human beings across borders and between continents for the enrichment of criminals, insurgents and corrupt officials. In some regions, economic profits they generate go to support terrorist groups.

Organized crime feeds on instability and the weak rule of law, sows violence and grows strong with help from corruption and money-laundering. It threatens the safety and security of communities, violates human rights and undermines economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world.

In today's inter-connected world, national approaches alone to combat organized crime are not sufficient. Organized crime has diversified, gone global and reached macro-economic proportions. With this, illicit goods are now sourced from one continent, trafficked across another, and sold in

a third. The transnational nature of organized crime means that criminal networks forge bonds across borders, overcoming cultural and linguistic differences in the commission of their crime. Organized crime is not static. It adapts as new crimes emerge, opportunities arise and is maintained through flexible, expanding and sophisticated relationships between criminal networks on global level.

To tackle this, disrupting criminal networks and the links between them requires a response that is coordinated, integrated and transnational.

## WHAT WE DO

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

Working with States around the world, the aim of UNODC is to foster good governance, robust criminal justice systems



## OUR MANDATE

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is the main international instrument to counter organized crime and a critical force underpinning coordinated international cooperation to that end. Adopted by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly in 2000, it is supplemented by three protocols that target trafficking in persons, especially women and children; smuggling of migrants; and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms.

As the Secretary to the Convention, which now enjoys near-universal adoption, UNODC is mandated to help Governments create the domestic legal framework needed to investigate criminal offences and adopt new frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and international law enforcement cooperation. This work enables States to tackle organized crime, prosecute and convict offenders, and assist and protect victims and witnesses.

Transnational organized crime: A global business worth \$870 billion - a value more than six times the amount of global official development assistance. Photo: still from the UNODC awareness raising video spot on transnational organized crime.



# SHERLOC

SHaring Electronic Resources and  
Laws On Crime



SHERLOC - SHaring Electronic Resources and Laws On Crime

and socio-economic development through strengthening capacity to confront and defeat transnational organized crime. In short, the Office:

- Supports States in prosecuting traffickers and other criminals by providing **legislative assistance** to encourage crime prevention, investigation and prosecution, as well as training of law enforcement officials;
- Promotes and strengthens **international cooperation and coordination** between law enforcement, judicial practitioners and other relevant actors through a variety of mechanisms, including through regional networks and anti-organized crime units and the development of software tools and databases to share information; and
- Provides a range of **tools and resources** to protect those who can be endangered by the criminal activities of others. This includes providing support for the proper collection and analysis of criminal intelligence and assisting in training programmes.

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### Wildlife and Forest Crime

Wildlife and forest crime is today one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities, alongside the trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings. Using the same routes and techniques as for smuggling of other illicit commodities, criminal networks exploit gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems.

Each year, billions of dollars are generated from wildlife and forest crime, with the money often being used to further other serious criminal activities. The crimes are also closely interlinked with money-laundering, corruption, murder and extreme violence; in some cases the illegal sale of wildlife and timber might even be used to finance terrorism and contribute to instability. Wildlife and forest crime not only threatens biodiversity and endangered species, but also impacts the livelihoods of people and damages social and economic development.





# SHERLOC: information exchange platform, a first step in the fight against organized crime



SHERLOC Website - Case Law Database; screens

The transnational nature of organized crime means that criminal networks forge bonds across borders as well as overcome cultural and linguistic barriers in the commission of these crimes. Organized crime is not stagnant, it adapts as new crimes emerge and relationships between criminal networks become more flexible, more sophisticated, and their ability to operate across borders increases. Transnational organized crime must be met with a concerted response and the need for greater information sharing and cooperation has become urgent.

To meet this need, UNODC has developed several electronic tools including SHERLOC: an online knowledge management portal for 'Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime' and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). SHERLOC aims to promote exchange of information between States, police enforcement agencies, civil society and other organizations, and has been developed to easily provide access to legal cases related to countries' implementation of the Convention. Since its creation in 2013, SHERLOC has grown to include information on over 1,800 individual cases and 4,000 instances of legislation concerning national laws.

SHERLOC has been developed with a wide user base in mind: Governments, judicial agencies, law enforcement officials, legal practitioners, academics and more. It includes information on a range of criminal activities such as cybercrime, trafficking in persons, money-laundering, piracy, and wildlife and forest crime.

The SHERLOC database is divided into four areas to facilitate cooperation and information sharing:

- The Legislation Database which provides a comprehensive overview of the national laws in place and how they relate to UNTOC. This database allows users to follow global legislative trends on organized crime and, most importantly, understand how laws can be applied to the greatest effect;
- The Case Law Database which contains records of successful law enforcement operations against organized criminal groups. This section also highlights the practices used in investigating, arresting, prosecuting and sentencing criminals, providing a vital platform for sharing information and best practices;
- The Bibliographic Database which comprises a number of contributions from academics, experts and other writers on the broader aspects of organized crime such as politics, economics and history; and
- The Directory of Competent National Authorities which contains a list of authorities that have been designated to receive, respond to and process requests for mutual legal assistance, extradition and transfer of sentenced prisoners, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms.



Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 2014: Exhibition of illicit wildlife products seized by the Austrian Customs Administration, Federal Ministry of Finance. Photo: UNODC.

In May 2014, UNODC launched its first Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime: a significant step and one which aims to boost the Office's response to this cruel and illicit trade. Drawing on UNODC's ability to assist with law enforcement and criminal justice concerns, the four-year Global Programme supports a number of areas such as building legislation, strengthening investigative, prosecutorial and judicial capacities and combating related issues of money-laundering and corruption.

Between the launch of the Global Programme in mid-2014 and the end of the year, a series of regional and national activities in a number of priority countries were initiated, spanning Eastern, Western, Central and Southern Africa; South East Asia; South Asia; and Latin America. In Cambodia, Lao PDR and United Republic of Tanzania, for example, UNODC reviewed legislation and criminal justice systems response to wildlife and forest crime, while in Viet Nam the Office supported the review of environmental provisions of the country's Penal Code.

Law enforcement training and mentorship programmes were implemented in South East Asia and Africa. UNODC also delivered several regional workshops to representatives from 35 African, Caribbean and Asian countries on anti-money laundering techniques and how best to recover the proceeds from wildlife and forest crime as one approach to combating this issue.

The Global Programme also partnered with the joint UNODC-World Customs Organization Container Control Programme to deliver a range of technical assistance activities in East Africa. The Office additionally commenced its global wildlife crime research initiative and worked with relevant partners in building wildlife forensic capacity.

In 2014, UNODC also undertook a number of activities under the framework of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). This included the publication of the *Guidelines on Methods and Procedures of Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis*; initiating the development of a *Guide on Timber Analysis*; and leading the im-



As one of the world's most shameful crimes, trafficking in persons affects the lives of millions of people across the globe.  
Photo: UNODC / Alessandro Scotti

plementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in Bangladesh, Botswana, Gabon, Mexico, Nepal, Peru and Viet Nam. This last initiative involved undertaking a comprehensive analysis of preventive and criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime, in order to help Governments review the effectiveness of the national response and identify key areas for improvement. The results then inform the design of specific action plans for national capacity-building and technical assistance to counter trafficking in wildlife and timber products.

## Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons is a global concern, affecting virtually every country in the world as a place of origin, transit or destination. As one of the world's most shameful crimes, it affects the lives of millions of people across the globe, with criminals robbing them of their dignity and forcing them into exploitative situations every day.

To tackle the criminal groups responsible, and protect and assist victims of trafficking, the challenge for all countries is to target the networks that profit from the exploitation of people. As part of this UNODC works with Member States by offering assistance through a collection of means, ranging from capacity building and research, to victim support and awareness-raising. UNODC also serves as the Secretariat of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) which, in October 2014, published a joint policy paper on 'Preventing Trafficking in Persons by Addressing Demand'.

### ▷ Legislative assistance, capacity building and training

UNODC's Comprehensive Strategy on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (the latter of which is covered in the next sub-section) strengthened the Office's capacity to respond to the increasing requests for assistance by Member States. In 2014, to help countries better tackle these crimes, UNODC provided technical assistance to Member States through field-led projects across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe,



The Spanish coastguard intercepts a traditional fishing boat carrying African migrants off the island of Tenerife in the Canaries.  
Photo: UNHCR / A. Rodriguez.

Latin America and the Middle East, as well as through UNODC's Global Programmes.

The core objective of these is to strengthen the capacity of Member States to prevent and prosecute crimes, protect the rights of people who fall prey to the criminals who commit them, and to enable them to participate effectively in international cooperation in criminal matters. Initiatives focus on the development of good practice materials and training programmes to strengthen the capacity of Member States. A central component of the Global Programme is the development of practical tools for criminal justice practitioners, including law enforcement, victim assistance providers, prosecutors, judges, policy makers and administrators. Upon request from Member States, the Global Programmes offer expertise in several areas: prevention and awareness-raising; research and analysis; capacity-building; and international cooperation.

To tackle trafficking in persons, UNODC also delivered additional services around victim support during 2014. For

example, in South Asia, a regional project covering Bangladesh, India and Nepal was established to develop a series of victim centred guidelines. Amongst others, these are aimed at: facilitating the repatriation of victims of cross-border trafficking; scaling up referral mechanisms for protection and assistance to victims; facilitating service provision and creating awareness among potential victims and communities at border areas.

Other work focused on sensitizing labour officials and law enforcement officers in Bangladesh and India to better coordinate counter-trafficking measures for forced labour. A country assessment on victim support services was also conducted for Bangladesh and some 251 trafficked survivors were provided with rehabilitation services through support to selected non-governmental organizations.

The Office furthermore worked with officials in Albania, the Republic of Congo, Lesotho and Côte d'Ivoire, among other countries, to develop and adopt National Action Plans: a



## How is trafficking in persons different from smuggling of migrants?

The distinctions between smuggling and trafficking are often very subtle and sometimes overlap. Given this, identifying whether a case is one of trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants can be extremely difficult for a number of reasons. Simply put, however, there are four main differences between the two crimes:

- **Consent:** Smuggling of migrants, while often undertaken in dangerous or degrading conditions, involves consent. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive action of the traffickers.
- **Exploitation:** Smuggling of migrants ends with the migrants' arrival at their destination, whereas trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of the victim.
- **Transnationality:** Smuggling is always transnational, whereas trafficking may not be. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another country or moved within a country's borders.
- **Source of profits:** In smuggling cases profits are derived from the transportation or facilitation of the illegal entry or stay of a person into another country; in trafficking cases profits are derived from exploitation.

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crucial step for countries to fight trafficking in persons. Meanwhile, legislative and capacity building assistance was offered to 35 countries, providing criminal justice practitioners with specialized training. Additional examples of assistance provided in 2014 include the training of immigration officers in Indonesia on strategic and operational analysis, and legislative assistance in Chad. The former helped increase the skills and capabilities of immigration investigators and intelligence officers to identify and more effectively act on operations concerning trafficking in persons (as well as smuggling of migrants), while the latter led to the reform of the penal codes related to these two crimes. Elsewhere in Central America, UNODC worked extensively with Guatemala's Specialized Unit against Human Trafficking to strengthen the capacity of the country's rule of law institutions involved in investigations and prosecutions.

### ▷ Research and information dissemination

The year 2014 saw the publication of UNODC's second biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons: an essential

resource detailing the global, regional and national patterns and flows of this crime. Additionally, the Office worked with the Brazilian Ministry of Justice to publish the country's first annual report on trafficking in persons, as well as with the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior to produce the first national assessment on the situation of trafficking in persons in Mexico.

Research and information sharing was also bolstered during the year through the use of online tools. As part of the Office's 'SHERLOC' portal – an initiative to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the Convention and its three Protocols – UNODC's Human Trafficking Case Law Database grew considerably. During the year, a sizeable amount of information was added to the database and, as of end 2014, included more than 1,160 trafficking cases from 89 countries. Such tools are crucial in order to increase the visibility of successful prosecutions and convictions, thereby helping law enforcement and justice practitioners from across the world working on trafficking in persons cases.



From left to right: UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov and Mrs. Fedotov; Madam Yoo (Ban) Soon-taek; Austrian diplomat and politician Benita Ferrero-Waldner; Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Dame Vivienne Westwood; Ali Rahimi; Carina Pirngruber and Austrian Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz at the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons Gala, Vienna, 2 November 2014. Photo: UNODC.

#### ▷ Awareness-raising and outreach

As trafficking in persons is a crime which so directly affects ordinary people, the need for awareness-raising is paramount. On this, UNODC runs the Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking: a global outreach initiative established in 2010 which, so far, has been adopted by 12 countries and that seeks to encourage involvement and inspire action to combat this crime.

During 2014, Peru became the latest country to join the Blue Heart at the national level, while in Colombia it was adopted as part of one of the country's most traditional festivals, the Carnival of Barranquilla, to help raise awareness about trafficking in persons.

2014 also saw the first World Day against Trafficking in Persons being marked with activities across the globe. With literally millions of people being reached, the World Day – led by UNODC – included a social media campaign entitled #igivehope which encouraged people to express their soli-

arity with trafficking victims, a social media Thunderclap which provided a coordinated message launched collectively across Twitter, Facebook and Tumblr to over 5.5 million people, and a plethora of on-the-ground events. From Colombia to Senegal, Brazil to Japan, and many more, these events assisted in highlighting the importance of tackling trafficking in persons and in providing support to victims.

The World Day messages were also supported by a variety of media organizations that coordinated the involvement of their community of actors. Stars from shows such as *Graceland*, *Suits*, *Covert Affairs* and *Royal Pains* joined in to promote the World Day, while other celebrities and United Nations Messengers of Peace participated in supporting the cause through social media.

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#### Smuggling of migrants

Smuggled migrants, as with victims of trafficking in persons, are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation: profit-seeking



## Fashion icon Vivienne Westwood supports victims of human trafficking

The fashion industry can be a powerful ally to humanitarian causes, a fact demonstrated in November 2014, as renowned designer Vivienne Westwood lent her cutting-edge designs and signature to a specially created carpet, donated by The Rug Company and auc-

tioned at an event in Vienna in support of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons. The event resulted in a \$250,000 boost for the Trust Fund.

The Trust Fund has benefited from the support of several major brands including the supermarket chain Interspar which has produced Blue Heart shopping bags. Austrian-Vietnamese chef, Martin Ho, famous for his DOTS restaurants in Vienna, also raised money from the sale of his book, *DOTS Cooking, Experimental Asia*. The proceeds go directly to grassroots organizations that rescue, shelter and reintegrate victims into society. Austrian businessman and philanthropist Ali Rahimi organized the event, which was attended by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Austrian Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz and UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov.

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criminals smuggle migrants across borders and between continents and take advantage of the large number of people willing to take risks in search of a better life when they cannot access legal channels of migration.

In order to offer the expertise across the range of areas necessary to tackle this crime, UNODC operates a smuggling of migrants Global Programme in a similar manner to the Office's aforementioned work on trafficking in persons. In addition to working directly with origin, transit and destination States through the Global Programme and field-based projects, UNODC works with a number of other international organizations to develop joint strategies to ensure protection and prevent smuggling at sea. As part of this, the Office cooperates with members of the Global Migration Group: a collection of 16 international organizations which encourages the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better-coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration.

In 2014, growing resolve of the international community to take action against smuggling of migrants was shown by the

increasing number of new resolutions put forward to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, including those on 'Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity', 'Promotion and protection of human rights: Migrant children and adolescents', 'Promotion and protection of human rights: Protection of migrants', and 'Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants'.

The year 2014 marked one of the deadliest on record for migrants crossing the Mediterranean into Europe on flimsy boats provided by unscrupulous smugglers. Against this background, UNODC continued to assist States in implementing the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, including through facilitating the process towards an international framework against the crime, coordinating inter-institutional efforts and resources and providing legislative training. Towards the end of 2014, special efforts were channelled to address smuggling of migrants by sea as well by air – in particular



In Colombia the Blue Heart campaign was adopted as part of one of the country's most traditional festivals, the Carnival of Barranquilla, to help raise awareness about trafficking in persons. Photo: UNODC Colombia

with regards to the strengthening of capacities to examine security documents.

To better contribute to international efforts around addressing the smuggling of migrants, UNODC also finalized the development of a new strategy to address the short and medium-term needs of countries in the Middle East and North Africa region. Aimed at providing technical assistance to combat the smuggling of migrants through the Mediterranean, the strategy, which is set to be rolled out in 2015, will offer an integrated response to this crime encompassing five mutually reinforcing actions:

1. Research and analysis to identify trends, flows, and gaps in responses;
2. Strengthening of national capacities to bring legislation in line and develop an effective criminal justice response;
3. Promoting regional and inter-regional cooperation;
4. Ensuring alignment and synergies with coordination mechanisms to address challenges at the global level; and
5. Enhancing capacities to protect the rights of smuggled migrants.

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### Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms

The misuse and illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms is often linked to the same criminal organizations and networks which UNODC works to tackle in the Office's other areas; with different forms of criminality often intertwined, the same groups trafficking people and drugs can be those involved in moving illicit firearms.

These illicit firearms can act as facilitators of violent crimes, as tools to perpetrate power, and as lucrative trafficking com-





On 30 July 2014, UNODC, along with organizations and people across the globe, marked the first World Day against Trafficking in Persons. Images from the #givehope social media campaign.

modities that fuel armed conflicts, crime and insecurity. No region in the world is exempt from the dramatic consequences of firearm violence which cover the whole spectrum of human security: from large scale conflicts in which these arms account for the majority of deaths, to street, gang, domestic and criminal violence in which firearms pose an acute threat to human lives and community safety. This danger is all the more evident when considering the extent of firearms as murder weapons: according to UNODC's latest Global Study on Homicide – expanded on in the chapter 'Research and Threat Analysis' – four in 10 homicides worldwide are caused by firearms. At a regional level this can be even higher: in the Americas, for instance, the use of firearms is particularly prevalent, with three quarters of homicides committed by their use.

The problems associated with criminality and firearms are particularly complex and curtailing them requires specific approaches. This includes involving criminal justice responses related to prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes. In light of this, UNODC's Global Firearms Programme was created to assist States in building criminal justice systems to effectively respond

to the challenges posed by organized criminality specifically related to trafficking in firearms. Through this Programme, a multipronged approach is utilised to tackle the issue, including raising visibility and awareness of the problem of firearms trafficking, highlighting its links to transnational organized crime, and working with States to deliver appropriate responses. These are essentially carried out through the following:

▷ Providing legislative assistance

Together with the newly adopted Arms Trade Treaty, the Protocol against the *Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*, adopted in 2001, is the only legally binding instrument on firearms at the global level. As an important tool to tackle this illegal and highly deadly trade, working towards its universal accession and full implementation is a key objective for UNODC. In 2014, there were five new accessions to the Protocol – Angola, Barbados, the European Union, Ghana and Sierra Leone – bringing the total number of States which have acceded to 112.



Destruction of seized firearms. Photo: Isaac Amorim / Agencia MJ de Notícias.

Further legislative assistance was provided to several States in the past year. Through UNODC's Global Firearms Programme, some 20 countries from West Africa, the Sahel region and South America were assisted in their efforts to effectively implement the Convention and its Firearms Protocol and to strengthen their firearms control regimes, so as to prevent and combat illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and related links to organized crime. This included, in particular, Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Paraguay, Senegal and Uruguay, all of whom underwent legislative assessments and gap analyses, and received tailored legislative advice and legal drafting support. As a result of this assistance, several countries have developed new laws, including Benin, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. UNODC also conducted legislative drafting workshops and national stakeholders meetings in a number of countries in 2014, resulting in the adoption of national firearms legislation in Benin, Senegal and Togo.

▷ Delivering technical support, training and undertaking research

During the year, UNODC provided specialized training courses on investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking and its links to organized crime to 280 officials from nine countries in South America and West Africa. Technical support on marking and record keeping of firearms was also provided to Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal. UNODC also supported the refurbishment of storage facilities for seized firearms in four countries in West Africa and the Sahel region, and promoted as well as provided support to South-South cooperation between Argentina and Bolivia for the development of a comprehensive record keeping system for firearms.

A revised Model Law on Firearms was finalized and translated in 2014, offering an update to the initial tool developed four years ago. Designed to assist State Parties in strengthening their domestic legal framework in line with



Image taken from the cover of the "UNODC Study on Firearms".

the international legal regime on firearms, the Model Law essentially supports policy and lawmakers in integrating in the Firearms Protocol into domestic legal provisions.

Active promotion of regional and international cooperation and exchange of good practices also remained a crucial area of work. UNODC organized three regional meetings during 2014 in Burkina Faso, Ecuador and Senegal, and one larger cross-regional meeting among practitioners from 19 countries in West and Sub-Saharan Africa and South America.

Finally, in 2014, UNODC undertook a comprehensive study on seized firearms and their illicit trafficking and presented the first findings to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session. The final UNODC Firearms Study is scheduled for publication in mid-2015. Based on official information from 47 Member States on seized firearms and their trafficking, the UNODC Firearms Study is the first of its kind and lays the ground for future and more periodic analysis in this field.

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## Money-laundering

Money is the prime reason for engaging in almost any type of criminal activity. Criminal groups go to great length to conceal the source of their wealth, the location of their assets and the transfer of their illicitly generated funds. Governments are increasingly focusing attention on regulating their financial sector to combat this transfer of illicit funds in a fast moving, global market place. Money-laundering – which is estimated to amount to between two per cent and five per cent of global GDP – poses a number of threats, including:

- **Fuelling corruption and organized crime**, with corrupt public officials, for example, needing to be able to launder bribes and kick-backs, and organized criminal groups having to launder the proceeds of drug trafficking and other crimes;
- **Facilitating terrorism**, such as where terrorist groups use money-laundering channels to get the cash needed to buy arms;



Money-laundering. Photo: UNODC.

- **Damaging the reputation of banks**, which in turn can harm legitimate financial institutions; and
- **Harming the long-term prospects of developing countries**, given that ‘dirty money’ can have a serious impact on attracting the kind of solid long-term foreign direct investment that is based on stable conditions and good governance.

These threats make the task of combating money-laundering more urgent than ever, and taking the proceeds of crimes from corrupt public officials, traffickers and organized crime groups is one of the best ways to stop criminals in their tracks. To address this, UNODC works to tackle the laundering of illicit proceeds through a range of areas, including supporting regional networks, providing technical assistance and capacity building programmes, and deploying in-country mentors to directly assist States.

During 2014, UNODC delivered substantial anti-money-laundering training, with assistance provided to over 1,000

officers in the course of the year. The Office worked in Somalia to disrupt illicit financial flows and address hawala – the informal banking system which, while used by many as a legitimate alternative to transfer money, can be open to abuse by criminals given the lack of regulation; assistance was meanwhile, given by UNODC to the Somalia Central Bank and the Djibouti Financial Intelligence Unit on similar issues. A new asset recovery regional network for West Africa was also established, while capacity building support was provided to initiatives in the Asia Pacific Region, South America and Southern Africa to address the disruption of illicit financial flows. In Southeast Europe, the development of regional links and capacity building also featured strongly in 2014, with a UNODC regional event held on the issue of tackling cash couriers involved in the illicit cross-border transportation of currency.

In several countries in West Africa, including Niger, Nigeria and Senegal, UNODC helped with legislation being intro-



The Office worked in Somalia to disrupt illicit financial flows and address hawala – the informal banking system.  
Photo: Foreign Exchange Market: Hargeisa, Somaliland. © UNODC

duced to tackle money-laundering. This included refining legal tools for asset seizure and confiscation, establishing asset management units and improving mechanisms to execute decisions of confiscation. The Office also worked closely with authorities in South America. In Colombia, UNODC's 'Model for managing money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) risk' formed part of technical assistance to the country; meanwhile in Panama, UNODC provided support to the Office of the Attorney-General in the drafting of new legislation on a number of areas, including ML/FT; asset forfeiture; international cooperation; organized crime; and tax evasion and contraband.

Lastly, in 2014, the Office facilitated the signature of five important model bilateral memoranda of understanding. These included memoranda between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tajikistan, between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, between Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, and between Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. These agreements have resulted in significantly improved cooperation between the coun-

tries and enhanced their capacity to address illicit financial flows and exchange of information on suspicious financial transactions.

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## Cybercrime

While the use of the Internet and modern technologies to facilitate criminal activities is certainly not a new phenomenon, what has changed in recent years is the ever-growing presence of organized criminal networks exploiting the Internet. Given the truly borderless nature of cyberspace, the involvement of these networks has made the complex nature of the crime even more dangerous and introduced an entirely different dynamic.

In response, UNODC continues to step up its assistance in promoting long-term, sustainable responses to cybercrime through supporting national authorities. Specifically, the Office draws upon its specialized expertise on criminal justice systems response to provide, among others, technical assis-



Identity-related cybercrime generates significant profits for criminals each year, with far-reaching impact not only on economies and online commerce, but also on individuals who fall victim to it. Photo: [www.gotcredit.com](http://www.gotcredit.com).

tance in capacity building, prevention and awareness raising, international cooperation, and data collection, research and analysis.

Due to weak cybersecurity measures and legislative loopholes, developing countries can lack the capacity to combat cybercrime effectively, which might create opportunities for exploitation by criminals. To enable developing countries to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute cybercrime and handle electronic evidence, UNODC has focussed its work on the three regions of Central America, Eastern Africa and Southeast Asia.

Reflecting this focus, in 2014, UNODC assisted several Member States in identifying needs for preventing and combatting cybercrime, including Cambodia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda and Viet Nam. One example of UNODC's extensive work in

helping Member States to tackle cybercrime during 2014 was the development of a training course in El Salvador, which is now being delivered by the National Academy of Public Security. Training was also given to investigators from the National Civil Police and staff from the Office of the Attorney-General in cybercrime-related investigation techniques, the development of standard operating procedures, the elaboration of tactical and strategic plans and assistance to cybercrime victims.

The collection of data for a new online cybercrime repository was also undertaken during the year. Set to be launched in 2015, the repository will be the first available global tool containing laws, cases and lessons learned on cybercrime and electronic evidence, based on information provided and updated by Member States. The aim of the repository is multifaceted and includes: enabling lawmakers to draw upon the database of legislation when drafting laws on cybercrime or electronic evidence; facilitating in-



The collection of data for a new online cybercrime repository was also undertaken during the year. Set to be launched in 2015, the repository will be the first available global tool containing laws, cases and lessons learned on cybercrime and electronic evidence, based on information provided and updated by Member States.

international cooperation by helping law enforcement and prosecutors to identify cybercrime legislative provisions applicable in other Member States; and providing users with examples of good practices in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime.

Finally, as a core component of UNODC's anti-cybercrime activities, cooperation was continued and expanded with several

international partners. The Office's joint technical assistance work with organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the World Bank, Interpol, and Europol, for example, continued. New partnerships in 2014 were also seen, including with the Central American Integration System, with whom UNODC initiated a needs assessment of law enforcement cybercrime national capacities in all Central American countries.

# Crime prevention and criminal justice reform

## UNODC fosters the development of fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems grounded in the rule of law and respect for human rights

Crime and violence are impediments to human, social and economic development, disproportionately affecting the poor and vulnerable. Crime challenges the rule of law, especially in low-income and war-torn countries. It flourishes where justice is weak and lawlessness is rife. When countries cannot render justice – such as through robust criminal legislation, reliable and professional law enforcement, a fair judiciary and a humane prison system – criminals find opportunities to profit.

A malfunctioning criminal justice system fails to protect human rights, allows crime and violence to prevail, encourages corrupt practices and ignites political unrest. Ultimately, service delivery by the State can be hampered. Moreover, an ineffective justice system cannot address the heightened threats to international peace and security, including terrorism and the trafficking in drugs, people, weapons and natural resources.

The United Nations has developed more than 50 standards and norms covering a wide variety of issues including crime prevention and the protection of victims; juvenile justice; the treatment of offenders and non-custodial sanctions; police reform, good governance and the independence of the judiciary. These instruments represent internationally agreed benchmarks, or 'soft law' that have provided a collective vi-

sion of how a criminal justice system should function. They guide the work of UNODC in promoting action to strengthen national and global responses to threats that defy borders. The Office promotes a holistic, comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice, paying particular attention to the protection of vulnerable groups.

An effective criminal justice system spurs development and is an essential tool for addressing and preventing human rights violations. The international community is shaping a post-2015 Development Agenda recognizing that sustainable development and the protection of human rights depend on legal frameworks that promote equality and governance that upholds those laws.

UNODC works to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice into that agenda. Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective and accountable institutions at all levels. It has provided support to Member States in the identification of indicators to gauge the effectiveness of justice- and security-related targets.

Strengthening criminal justice institutions bolsters the rule of law, helps to counteract the spread of transnational organized crime and enhances security for countries and regions, as well as for individuals and communities. Not least, strong rule of law and criminal justice can create the enabling frameworks for business to prosper. As private sector confidence increases, investors flock and, by extension, contribute to growth and development.





## OUR MANDATE

UNODC promotes standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as an essential component of the United Nations-wide effort to promote human rights and the rule of law globally.

These standards and norms represent the agreed benchmarks on a wide variety of issues, including the treatment of prisoners, access to justice and legal aid, non-custodial sanctions, crime prevention, juvenile justice, violence against women and children, support to victims, as well as the independent judiciary and integrity of criminal justice personnel.



UNODC promotes professional standards of conduct among criminal justice practitioners. Photo: Kyrgyz police officers in dialogue with the local community. © UNODC Central Asia.

## WHAT WE DO

UNODC assists States, particularly developing countries and countries emerging from conflict, to develop strategies to prevent, investigate and prosecute crime. It builds the capacity of their justice systems to operate more effectively within the framework of the rule of law.

Key components of UNODC's work in crime and violence prevention and criminal justice reform include police reform; strengthening prosecution services, the judiciary and courts; access to legal aid **prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment** as well as cross-cutting areas such as women in the criminal justice systems; justice for children and the protection of victims and witnesses.

New **tools**, such as manuals teaching materials and model laws, were produced in 2014. These resources help policymakers and practitioners to deliver juvenile justice, curb violence against women, children and migrants, and train prosecutors and judges.

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

Countries use United Nations standards and norms to conduct assessments to develop crime prevention strategies and policies, and carry out criminal justice system reforms in line with international best practices. In 2014, new standards were developed to help improve the treatment of prisoners and prevent violence against, and support proper treatment of children and women in the criminal justice system. Below are highlights of work from the main focus areas:

### Prison reform: Towards humane penal systems

In many countries, the overuse of prisons to punish lawbreakers leads to challenges, including: prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions; lack of social reintegration programmes; poor health services; underinvestment and inadequate staffing; lack of inspection and monitoring mechanisms; and insufficient attention to the special needs of vulnerable groups in prisons, in



## UNODC in the Kyrgyz Republic: Bringing the police closer to the people



Official opening of a new police station in Jalalabad, Kyrgyz Republic. Photo: UNODC Central Asia

UNODC helped forge closer ties between the police and local communities in Kyrgyzstan by establishing a police station in Jalalabad in the restive south of the country. Marking the culmination of a two-year project between UNODC and the Kyrgyz Ministry of Internal Affairs, the construction of the police station is part of wider efforts aimed at strengthening cooperation between law enforcement and local communities on crime prevention and public safety.

Situated in a densely populated residential area servicing around 30,000 people, the new building features modern facilities with offices for both neighbourhood police officers and juvenile inspectors. With a focus on community development, a new sports hall for youth in the neighbourhood – paid for by the local government and the police – has also been established in close proximity, while plans for the creation of a new playground for children in the area are also being discussed.

As part of UNODC's wider work in assisting with law enforcement efforts, the Office also trained 21 police officers from Jalalabad to assist in building communication and public in-

teraction skills. UNODC additionally held consultations between civil society, the local government, crime prevention centres and the police to discuss how they can better work together in preventing crime in the city. As a result, a new local crime prevention plan was put forward by the city parliament in early 2015.

A crime victimization survey was also carried out in Jalalabad to better understand individuals' experiences with crime, their perceptions of safety in the community and confidence in the police. A crime prevention plan was adopted by the local parliament in November 2014, following broad-based consultations with the local government, crime prevention centres, the police and civil society.

UNODC's Criminal Justice Programme focusses on comprehensive police reform, including the introduction of new competitive recruitment and performance evaluation policies for the police; the establishment of police stations in line with community policing principles; the development of measures aimed at increasing gender and minority representation in police; and strengthening police oversight and accountability.



UNODC considers the promotion of noncustodial sanctions as a key component of its prison reform programmes, especially as a way to reduce prison overcrowding. Photo: UN Photo/Victoria Hazou.

particular women and children. UNODC offers technical advice to policymakers and practitioners and advice and capacity-building for staff, for example, of ministries of justice and the interior. It supports efforts aimed to reduce prison overcrowding, including through more effective crime prevention, better access to justice, improving implementation of alternatives to imprisonment, and supporting social rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.

#### ▷ Legal frameworks

UNODC seeks to help States manage their prison systems in accordance with the international standards and norms relating to prison reform, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as well as human rights principles. In 2014, UNODC supported the work of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which aimed to develop a revised set of rules for adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2015.

To strengthen legal frameworks, the Office provided legislative advice on prison reform matters to a variety of countries. In Afghanistan, for example, it helped convene the Criminal

Law Reform Working Group, which drafted 500 articles in the draft Penal Code and finalized the revised Criminal Procedure Code. UNODC helped monitor the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of the Penitentiary System of Kyrgyzstan for the period 2012–2016. In Niger, UNODC provided legislative assistance to draft two new laws on penal reform.

#### ▷ Prison management

In Nigeria, UNODC helped undertake assessments concerning the inflow and outflow of prisoners in prison and remand facilities, the numbers of pre-trial detainees, and the pre- and post-release rehabilitation facilities in the country.

In Paraguay, UNODC offered support for improving prison management and the treatment of prisoners. In Somalia, prison reform activities were implemented in Mogadishu, Bosasso, Garowe, Hargeisa and Mandhera. In Pakistan, a pilot Prison Management Information System was implemented in Lahore District Jail. The system is now being extended to 20 other prisons. Also, assistance was provided in the drafting of revised rules for the management of prisons.



UNODC supports efforts aimed at establishing fair and humane criminal justice systems. Photo: Prisoners and families meet face to face in the family visiting area of a Lebanese prison. © UNODC.

In Lebanon, a prison data system was established, allowing the tracking of prisoner case files and providing an accurate analysis of the prison population.

In Panama, UNODC ran a civil society outreach campaign called *A book for the prison* to raise awareness about the need for humane prison conditions that facilitate reintegration, and collected 7,000 books for prison libraries. In close coordination with the Ibero-American General Secretariat, the Ministry of Interior and Panamanian media, the Office launched the *Think before you act* campaign to raise awareness of the impact of imprisonment on the lives of inmates, their families and their communities.

#### ▷ Alternatives to incarceration

UNODC considers the promotion of noncustodial sanctions as a key component of its prison reform programmes, especially as a way to reduce prison overcrowding. In Mexico, the Office promoted alternatives to imprisonment for minor offences through drug treatment courts and similar models in which the justice sector, and health and social services work closely together. UNODC has created a network of public and private sector partners, which aims at providing prevention, treatment and social reintegration

services by training more than 50 justice sector professionals. In Paraguay, UNODC made recommendations on improving access to alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders in an effort to curb recidivism and overcrowding in prisons.

#### ▷ Social reintegration

In Afghanistan, UNODC devised ways to help newly released prisoners, including by reuniting them with their families; referring them to support services; encouraging vocational training and educational opportunities offered by Afghanistan's Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Education; and directing them to local businesses for apprenticeships and employment. In Pakistan, UNODC and UNESCO developed vocational training for prisoners, while in Albania UNODC assisted with an assessment of the gaps in developing a programme on prison-based rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

#### ▷ Women and children in detention

To address the specific needs of women in prisons, UNODC trained 2,400 prison staff in Panama, out of which 570 graduated as prison officers. A concrete result of this sup-



In April 2014, a 500-bed prison opened in Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia, under a UNODC programme aimed at enhancing criminal justice institutions in the region. Photo: UNODC.

port was that 43 per cent of the female prison population enrolled in educational programmes and 28 per cent took at least one vocational training course. In Albania, a needs assessment was conducted and agreement reached to scale up reintegration services for women. The Office held a workshop for prison administrators, gender-issue trainers, and representatives of the Council of Europe and UN Women to consider International and European normative frameworks for the treatment of women prisoners in Southeastern Europe.

To ensure that the specific needs of juveniles in conflict with the law are being met the rehabilitation and reintegration project for young male offenders continued in Egypt, benefiting 600 young people to date, and allowing more than 100 to create their own small businesses. In Ethiopia, support for the Federal Prison Administration included assessments on alternatives to imprisonment for children; prison conditions; and prison-based rehabilitation services. UNODC also developed training programmes for prison staff on dealing with young people in detention.

#### ▷ Building infrastructure

Where necessary, UNODC helps build and upgrade infrastructure and facilities. In Afghanistan, three facilities – the Ghoryan District Court in Herat, the Hairatan District Court in Balkh and the Bamyán Justice Department building – were completed and handed over to the Government. Meanwhile, as part of the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), UNODC accomplished a major milestone in 2014 with the completion and opening of a 500-bed security prison facility in Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia.

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#### Justice for children: Ensuring the law does not fail the vulnerable

For too many children, a safe and peaceful environment remains an elusive hope. Despite considerable progress made by a number of Member States in addressing violence against children, challenges remain in protecting



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Davidson Pereira de Souza, a beneficiary of the UNODC project 'Expressive Youth' for 100 at-risk young people through youth-led initiatives in high-crime satellite cities around Brasilia. Photo: UNODC Brazil.

children who come into contact with the justice system, be it as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders. In some countries, children may be treated like adults and meted out harsh sentences or they may be subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence at the hands of staff and adult detainees.

The mistreatment of minors by precisely those who should protect them stems from weak legislation and enforcement, a lack of qualified professionals, and the absence of effective oversight and inspection mechanisms. UNODC helps States to implement legal, regulatory and policy frameworks and to foster practices to prevent youth crime, strengthen juvenile justice systems and promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of young people in conflict with the law. In December 2014, the General Assembly adopted the *United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*, developed with support from UNODC. The Model Strategies provide a new benchmark for action to prevent and respond to violence against children.

Comprehensive assessments of the juvenile justice systems were carried out in Paraguay and Somaliland, the latter in cooperation with UNICEF. In Thailand, the Office conducted a regional training event during 2014 on promoting the rights of children in contact with the justice system, child victims and witnesses of crime. A new UNODC/UNICEF training curriculum aimed at police officers, prosecutors, judges and social workers from 16 countries was pilot tested. Together with UNDP and UN Women, UNODC supported a study that examined the attrition rates of reported cases of sexual violence against children in India, Thailand and Viet Nam. The report, *The Trial of Rape*, highlights potential capacity-building activities for criminal justice personnel. Finally, in Paraguay more than 350 individuals were trained on best practices for applying restorative juvenile justice.

In Jordan, UNODC supported the juvenile justice system. The Office started refurbishing two new branches of the Juvenile Police Department in Amman and Mafrag, near the Syrian refugee camp in Za'atri, to ensure a child-friendly environment.



UNODC entered into a partnership with UN-HABITAT to implement a Strategy and Action Plan for crime prevention in Kenya's cities. Photo: Nairobi, Kenya. © Steffan Jensen.

### Preventing youth crime, making local communities safer

Many children and young people around the world grow up without access to good healthcare, schooling or decent employment prospects. These factors all increase their risk and vulnerability to exploitation, victimization and criminalization. Since the impact of youth crime and violence not only affects local communities, but can also have a negative influence on the economy and social system of a State, UNODC offers technical assistance to enable countries to assist youth-at risk, preventing crime and making communities safer.

In Brazil, UNODC concluded the '*Expressive Youth*' project for 100 at-risk young people through youth-led initiatives in high-crime satellite cities around Brasilia. In Colombia and Paraguay, UNODC helped Government efforts to strengthen its juvenile justice system and promote restorative justice for children. In this, the Office supported the Colombian Government to develop local plans to

promote secure neighbourhoods; developed an analytical framework to promote the use of security data for crime prevention in Medellín; and conducted three safety audits in Barrancabermeja, Medellín and Bogotá using gender-sensitive methodologies. In Peru, UNODC implemented a project jointly with UNDP, the Pan American Health Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce high crime rates in three pilot districts. One outcome was to enlist the assistance of sports networks in offering extra-curricular programmes to more than 8,000 young people.

Crime prevention approaches that target youth can, for example, promote well-being and encourage pro-social behaviour; change conditions in neighbourhoods that are conducive to committing offences; support specific environmental design; or support the social reintegration of young offenders to prevent recidivism. In the area of local crime prevention, UNODC works closely with UN-HABITAT to develop technical tools and promote their implementation.





UNODC provides assistance to Member States in addressing the specific needs of women in the criminal justice system. Photo: A female police officer and a social worker in Sudan. © UNAMID / Albert Gonzalez Farran

### Justice for women: Non-discriminatory laws to advance gender equality

UNODC provides assistance to Member States in addressing the specific needs of women in the criminal justice system and in adopting crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women. Focus areas include, for example, the treatment of female prisoners; strengthening access to justice by women and girls; the development of legislation that protects the rights of women and girls; and the development of training programmes on the application of international and regional laws and human rights standards on criminal justice in domestic settings.

Legal frameworks must be in place to guarantee more effective protection. In Egypt, UNODC offered legislative expertise on violence against women and girls, leading to the drafting of a new provision in the criminal code criminalizing sexual harassment. The Office helped the Ministry of Justice to improve the experience of victims of violence who come into contact with the criminal justice system.

While training is an important preventive measure, so is changing mind-sets. In Viet Nam, UNODC supported the development

of legal frameworks to tackle gender-based violence. Some 120 provincial police officers and 70 legal officers were trained to handle cases of domestic violence, with trainees reporting significantly improved knowledge and positive changes in attitude. The Ministry of Public Security was also assisted in the establishment of Domestic Violence Rapid Response Teams comprising police officers, women union leaders and volunteers.

In Mexico, UNODC promoted the drafting of state-level legislation and family-oriented prevention strategies. It also produced a report on gender discrimination, which has led to the establishment of a *Media Observatory for Gender Equality and Non-discrimination* in Durango state. UNODC trained more than 900 male and female police officials on gender issues and human rights in cases of violence against women.

At the regional level, UNODC helped the Southern African Development Community to address gender-based violence through assessments in Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe to inform national strategies. In the Sahel, UNODC explored ways to train criminal justice officials; develop a model law regarding support to vulnerable witnesses and victims; establish procedures for interrogation and testimony; and set



Law student participating in a fellowship programme to train public defenders in Monrovia, Liberia. Photo: UNODC.

guidelines for the treatment of female victims of domestic violence. To ensure that knowledge is amplified through a multiplier effect, in Mauritius, the Seychelles and Tanzania, some 115 master trainers were trained using the new *UNODC Handbook and Training Curricula on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women*. Likewise, trainers were trained on sexual and gender-based violence in Kenya.

### Police reform: Preventing crime and upholding integrity, accountability and human rights

As a key component of law enforcement, the police are entrusted with maintaining law and order, preventing crime and protecting the security of people and the rule of law. Police powers are designed to protect the fundamental liberty and rights of people. However, in some environments, including post-conflict situations, the police are not capable of performing these tasks, or worse, they commit human rights violations due to a lack of integrity, effective oversight mechanisms and capacity. UNODC provides technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of

police officers to investigate and prevent crime through effective policing strategies and to improve police oversight and accountability mechanisms to strengthen public trust in the authorities.

In Pakistan, UNODC made progress in supporting the reform of the police resulting in better methods of investigation; more cases solved and submitted in time for prosecution; and enhanced cooperation between the police and prosecutors. In Kenya, during 2014, UNODC helped the National Police and the Independent Police Oversight Agency to implement measures to bring the police sector in line with international standards and norms. The National Police received support in the development of a Code of Conduct and the setting up of an Internal Affairs Unit to investigate complaints against the police. Another step was the introduction of a community-based approach to policing.

An accountable police force abides by human rights standards. In Viet Nam, UNODC conducted a workshop to promote police integrity, accountability and transparency, following a study tour to Hong Kong, China, for high-level officials of the police and judiciary. In Nigeria, the Office as-



## Shaping a stronger criminal defence in Liberia

Emerging from a prolonged civil war, Liberia has striven to rebuild its public institutions. In recent years, efforts to strengthen the criminal justice system in the country have concentrated on rebuilding the capacity of the prosecution and the judiciary, with less attention given to increasing the capacity of defence lawyers. An assessment conducted in 2010 by UNODC found that there were only 21 public defenders in the entire country, most of them young and inexperienced.

In light of this, UNODC in partnership with the Washington and Lee University School of Law in the United States and the Public Defence Office in Monrovia, Liberia, created a fellowship programme for law students who want to become public defenders. During their training, fellows accompany public defenders to court, assist in case preparation and learn how to produce petitions and motions. By introducing well-prepared lawyers into the profession, the programme contributes significantly to the strengthening of Liberia's criminal justice system.

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sisted nine states in developing a three-year reform Action Plan. It supported the national police in finalizing a Human Rights Training Manual developed in conjunction with the National Judicial Council, and also facilitated reform of the performance evaluation and recruitment process of judges.

In Kyrgyzstan, to enhance transparency, accountability and professionalism, UNODC supported the development of a new policy on the competitive recruitment and performance appraisal of police officers. It also supported the refurbishment of local police stations and trained the police to communicate more effectively with their communities (see focus story).

In Myanmar, UNODC completed a comprehensive assessment of the national police and made recommendations for police reform. It built the capacity of the police in the area of crime prevention and supported the Government in exploring ways to develop a national crime prevention strategy.

Awareness-raising plays an important part in getting 'buy-in' from the various stakeholders. For instance, in Somaliland, UNODC assisted in developing an education programme for the National Police Service, drafting a Legal Aid Bill and commis-

sioning a Litigants' Charter Campaign reaching 120,000 people with information about their rights.

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### Building capacity to combat maritime crime: Making the seas safer

Piracy off the coast of East Africa and in the Indian Ocean has played havoc with maritime security and the movement of international freight. Piracy prosecutions put a strain on criminal justice systems, so UNODC provides legislative review and assistance; supports police, prosecution and judiciary; offers witness and trial support; trains prosecution, police, maritime authorities and prison management officers; and also constructs and refurbishes courts and prisons. UNODC thus helps suspected and convicted pirates receive fair treatment under the law, while putting in place institutions for the sustainable administration of justice.

In 2014, UNODC's GMCP helped the criminal justice systems in Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania to deter, prosecute and detain those accused of piracy and maritime crime,



The UNODC Hostage Support Programme has led international efforts to support piracy hostages and their families.  
Photo: Hostage release. © UNODC.

including through training, legislative advice, institutional reform, providing defence lawyers for suspects and logistical support for trials. In the Seychelles, for example, the year 2014 saw a new initiative to improve police communication capacity in the country – a major challenge due to the country's unique geography – with construction commencing on three new radio towers and the provision of radios for police vehicles. As a continuation of its support to Kenyan prisons holding piracy detainees, in 2014 the GMCP provided construction materials to the Kenyan Prisons Service, which will be used in vocational training initiatives for detainees in Kamiti, Nyeri, Nakuru and Shimo la Tewa prisons. UNODC's assistance to Tanzania meanwhile entailed support upgrades at Ukonga Prison through the building of a wing dedicated to piracy detainees. And in Mauritius, construction of a new courthouse began in outside the capital of Port Louis, a location that will reduce the transit time for bringing detainees from both the central prison and the new high security prison in Melrose.

The GMCP's Horn of Africa programme has also helped Somalia improve their maritime law enforcement capacity. In

2014 one of the key achievements in this areas was the deployment of six dedicated maritime mentors embedded in local maritime law enforcement agencies, providing hands-on training and technical assistance.

Additionally, UNODC's Hostage Support Programme continued in 2014 to work to help those taken hostage and advocate for their safe release, as well as provided medical care and facilitated the departure of several released hostages. In 2014, a total of 71 hostages were directly helped, including the 11 surviving crew of the MV *Albedo*, hijacked in November 2010.

The GMCP's Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme was established to address the lack of secure prison facilities which was recognized as a major obstacle to holding persons who committed acts of piracy accountable. The Programme has since trained hundreds of custodial officers, provided programmes for the vocational training of detainees and facilitated the transfer of close to 100 piracy prisoners convicted and sentenced in the Seychelles alone to serve out their sentences in Puntland State of Somalia and Somaliland.



Centre for detention, reeducation and reintegration for women and girls in Bamako, Mali. Photo: MINUSMA/Harandane Dicko.

Finally, it is noteworthy that the Programme started to expand its focus to West Africa as piracy and armed robbery at sea are increasing in the Gulf of Guinea. In 2014 the GMCP started a legal reform programme in Benin, Gabon, Nigeria and Togo. This program will not only focus on law reform and training, but also on coordination among key entities involved in tackling the challenges of piracy and armed robbery, so as to ensure a coherent and sustainable approach.

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### Post-conflict zones: Giving peace a chance

Fair and humane criminal justice systems are vital for maintaining the rule of law, particularly in post-conflict and societies in transition. In the aftermath of conflict, States may struggle to impose order as police forces and judicial systems often break down, making it all too easy for criminals to act with impunity. Organized crime groups may become the spoilers of peace. War-racked nations need democratic reconstruction and strong criminal justice systems to forestall a return to insecurity, as well as good governance to lay the foundations for prosperity.

UNODC offers justice reform support, including through expertise, training and technical advice. A partnership with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) since 2011 has been aimed at strengthening national and regional capacities in the areas of law enforcement, forensics, intelligence, border management and money-laundering and at strengthening criminal justice systems, such as in West Africa, in particular the Sahel Region. UNODC has contributed to United Nations peace-building efforts, for example, in Afghanistan, Haiti, Liberia and Somalia, where societies are being rebuilt and rooted in the rule of law.

In Liberia, UNODC helped enable access to justice by strengthening the capacity of public defenders and providing legal aid to indigent persons standing trial. At the regional level, in 2014, a conference on prison reform in West Africa brought together 30 prison directors, Government officials and representatives of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) resulting in an action plan for prison reform to be implemented with assistance from UNODC.

# Corruption

## UNODC promotes good governance, integrity and transparency in both the public and the private sectors for sustainable development

Corruption is a key obstacle to progress and prosperity, hurting poor people disproportionately. It distorts markets, stifles economic growth and deters foreign investment. In many countries, resources lost due to corruption exceed the amount of development aid provided by international partners, wreaking untold damage on health, education and infrastructure to the detriment of those who need them most.

The new sustainable development agenda will reflect the centrality of the rule of law upheld by strategies to fight corruption. UNODC can help countries achieve sustainable development goals by promoting good governance, integrity and transparency. The far-reaching provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) – the first and only global instrument designed to prevent and combat corruption – can help jumpstart development, lift countries out of poverty and build fairer, more just societies.

But development is not the only victim of corruption; this crime destabilizes democracy and impairs the ability of the State to function effectively since the rules are flouted, electoral processes altered and public officials bribed. As the rule of law and its enforcement are undermined, so is public trust in institutions and leaders. When corruption prevails, the result can be human rights violations and a climate of impunity, allowing organized crime and terrorism to thrive. When security is jeopardized, fragile countries could be driven towards State failure.

This global ill can only be fought through international cooperation. UNODC has been contributing to the United Nations family's wider efforts for the past decade, for example, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in mainstreaming anti-corruption as part of training on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, supporting countries in their active participation in as well as the follow-up to the UNCAC Review Mechanism, and engaging with civil society partners.

Additionally, the World Bank and UNODC work together on the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) to help developed countries recover stolen assets and to assist the developed world – particularly financial centres – to prevent illicit financial flows, as well as to eliminate barriers in ensuring their return. Billions of dollars restored to their rightful owners could represent a windfall for cash-strapped countries.

Anti-corruption is now firmly established as one of the 10 principles of the Secretary-General's Global Compact – the largest corporate sustainability initiative in the world and one of the United Nations' main interfaces with the business community. UNODC builds awareness that the Convention can help companies to build oversight, establish compliance mechanisms and curb financial crime; it includes guidance for the private sector that can make it part of the solution rather than merely a victim of corruption.

Beyond the United Nations system, UNODC is working closely with many regional and inter-governmental organizations, such as the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Areas of cooperation with the IOC include the study of criminal law provisions on match-fixing and illegal betting from national legislations, and good practices for preventing corruption in connection with major sporting events.



## OUR MANDATE

UNODC is the guardian of the **United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)**. It obliges States parties to prevent and criminalize corruption, promote international cooperation, work together for the recovery of stolen assets and enhance technical assistance and information exchange. The Convention addresses both the public and private sectors, as well as civil society and provides all national, regional and multinational anti-corruption efforts with a single set of agreed-upon anti-corruption obligations and guidelines.

UNODC facilitates the ratification and implementation of the Convention and supports States in devising coherent responses to prevent and combat corruption in accordance with the Convention. In 2009, the States Parties to the Convention agreed to establish a mechanism to review the implementation of the convention; the Office was mandated to manage this Review Mechanism.



Working together to clean up corruption! UNODC



Cobija, Bolivia. Photo: UnB Agencia.

## WHAT WE DO

UNODC provides technical assistance to States Parties and signatories to the Convention by helping them improve legislation, share best practices, develop strategies to fight corruption effectively and to strengthen integrity and accountability in the justice sector and public service. UNODC also urges businesses to comply with the Convention and supports civil society organizations in their role as public watchdogs and promoters of transparency and ethical behaviour. In this, the Office:

- Supports countries in their effective preparation for, participation in and follow up to their country reviews;
- Develops, manages, implements and coordinates technical cooperation activities related to the **prevention and control** of corruption;
- Helps States to develop and implement programmes aimed at effective **institution-building** and **skills development** to strengthen their capacity to counteract corruption;
- Collects data and develops statistical indicators to provide benchmarks for assessing and monitoring corruption; and

- Conducts **research and analysis** to increase knowledge and understanding of corruption issues and expand the evidence base for normative, policy and operational decisions.

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### Assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption through peer review

The world has a single, comprehensive platform for fighting corruption. The Convention can help ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to fighting this crime – but it will be worthless unless countries implement it and use it. This means taking steps to prevent and control corruption through criminalizing corruption-related offences, strengthening the law enforcement capability to fight them, developing mechanisms to cooperate internationally in bringing offenders to justice and in depriving them of the ill-gotten gains which should be returned to the rightful owners.

UNODC assists States to implement the Convention, and to ensure that there is effective review of implementation. In 2014, the ratification or accession of countries to the





## Bolivia: local governments come clean on public spending



The municipal government of Colomi, Bolivia, report their annual budgets and expenditures to their constituencies. Photo: UNODC.

In Bolivia, an innovative and inclusive new approach is making public officials and local governments more accountable to their citizens. In 2014, UNODC and the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and Anti-Corruption supported public disclosure events, during which the municipal governments of Colomi in Cochabamba, and Cobija in Pando, reported their annual budgets and expenditures to their constituencies. Local councils in Bolivia have traditionally been dogged by a lack of transparency and accountability; weak institutions; and prevalence of corrupt practices, for example, in public procurement and recruitment. Factors such as these could potentially spark social unrest and precipitate sudden changes of mayors and public officials.

Voluntary disclosures are part of a fresh approach falling under the National Policy on Transparency and Fight against Corruption. Aimed at strengthening institutional transparency, these events are characterized by vigorous citizen participation. UNODC has thus contributed to building an empowered civil society capable of exercising its right to access information, keep a close watch on municipal managers, and detect and report corruption more effectively.

UNODC helped managers from Colomi and Cobija municipalities to prepare financial statements and report on project execution. Councils

and social organizations also received training in the preparation of their annual reports. The events were hailed by the heads of the Transparency Units of the two participating municipalities, who stressed that decisions on municipal planning, monitoring, execution and management should be taken in consultation with the people.

Speaking at the Colomi event, Dr. Cinthia Incata said that the initiative had strengthened the presence of her Transparency Unit both at the municipal and citizen levels. Thanks to the new approach, which places specific requirements for the promotion of public accountability, institutional transparency in the use of public resources would deepen, she added. Meanwhile in Cobija, Dr. Cisero Rodriguez explained that with the commitments now in place, the work of his Transparency Unit could go ahead in optimum conditions.

Following these successful examples, similar events are planned in 28 other rural communities where UNODC is active.

UNODC builds institutional capacity to respond to corruption in Bolivia, trains civil servants and assists in the development of public policy. It works to develop norms that promote transparency, social control and accountability as core elements of the fight against corruption. It also promotes communication and interaction with people in the implementation of preventive programmes by inculcating anti-corruption values in civil society and mobilizing their active participation in municipal management.



UNCAC workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, February 2015, Photo: UNODC.

Convention continued, with adherence by four new States. Boasting 173 States Parties in 2014, the Convention is nearing universal ratification – an impressive achievement in only 10 years of existence.

▷ Review Mechanism - translating the Convention into reality

The driving force behind the Convention is the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation. The Review Mechanism is an inclusive instrument; irrespective of their wealth or size, countries participate as peers. This process is contributing to a growing global dialogue on the impact of corruption and momentum towards implementation.

This Mechanism has generated domestic reforms, forged closer national and international cooperation, and led to the creation of governance mechanisms to fight corruption. Following its recommendations, the majority of Governments have taken steps to prepare action plans to implement the Convention, including addressing the specific recommendations arising from their country review. National anti-corruption bodies, some set up with UNODC support, are gaining the skills to fight graft.

To date, UNODC has trained more than 1,400 anti-corruption practitioners in the preparation of their country reviews and participation in the Mechanism as experts and peer reviewers. The training of up to 200 members of civil society attests to the growing role played by citizens – and confirms the value of the Convention as a universal force for good.

Despite this, challenges remain in measuring progress in fighting corruption. Information-sharing enhanced through the Mechanism is steadily helping to create a global picture of trends and good practices on preventing and combating corruption.

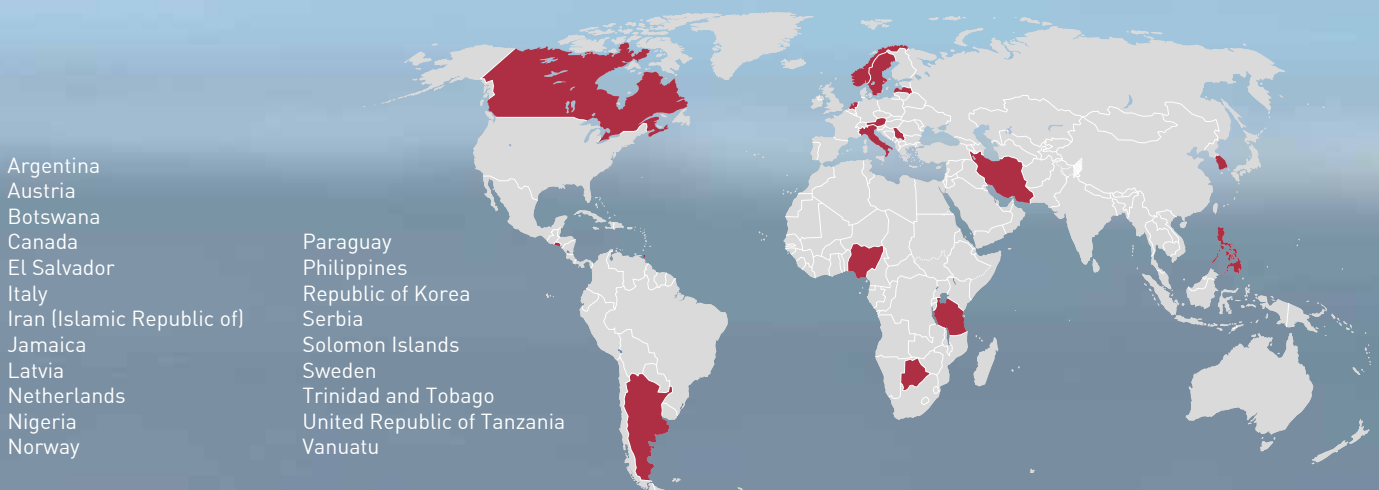
▷ 21 countries reviewed in 2014 - promoting trust and transparency

Ratification is only a commitment; it must be followed by concrete steps if Governments are to effect meaningful change. So far, every country reviewed has been found to have gaps in its compliance with the Convention.

Countries have to meet certain requirements under the three-part review process, comprising:



## Countries which completed their reviews in 2014



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- **Self-assessment:** This requires States to analyse how their national laws and environment comply with the Convention. In 2014, UNODC supported Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cabo Verde, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guatemala, Honduras, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Niger, Nigeria, Swaziland and Uganda to prepare for their reviews, including through the self-assessment checklists. Egypt, Iraq, the State of Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen also received support to participate in the second cycle of the Review Mechanism (2015-20);
- **Peer reviews:** This is when a State is reviewed by two countries for its effective implementation of the Convention. This process can help to spark anti-corruption reforms and build action plans. In Paraguay, for example, the outcomes of the Review Mechanism are informing the development of a national anti-corruption strategy. Meanwhile, Mauritius has begun to prioritize action plans to implement the recommendations from the country reviews;
- **Country review reports:** During 2014, 27 executive summaries were completed and 21 countries agreed to make

their full country review reports public – an important step for promoting trust and transparency as countries move towards greater accountability, good governance and integrity in dealings with their citizens.

### Support for the detection, seizure and confiscation of illicit proceeds and on asset recovery

▷ StAR – 27 countries supported, Nigeria makes huge recovery

It is crucial to stop the illicit outflow of capital from countries that need it most. Thanks to the Convention, crossing the border no longer means that criminals will inevitably escape detection. Provisions on asset recovery – aimed at ensuring that the vast sums of money which are lost to corruption are discovered, confiscated and returned – give the Convention real teeth. It contains important measures to help ensure that bank secrecy laws will no longer impede the course of justice. States are obliged to cooperate in extraditing suspects and providing mutual legal assistance.



Photo: UNODC.

The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative – or StAR – is a key resource in this area: it provides general and case-related technical assistance to countries seeking to recover and return stolen assets; acts as a repository of knowledge products and tools for asset recovery; and is a source of policy advice.

In 2014, UNODC, under StAR, supported 27 countries. A highlight was the return – with StAR support – of \$225 million to Nigeria from Liechtenstein. National authorities such as the police and judges are being equipped by UNODC with the knowledge and tools that enable the return of such proceeds. Last year, UNODC trained prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials from Sao Tome and Principe, as well as banking compliance officials on anti-money-laundering measures in support of asset recovery. In Mongolia and Peru, StAR provided training in asset tracing in support of financial investigations and the drafting of Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) requests.

In East Africa, StAR developed and deployed training for judges on processing and adjudicating asset recovery-related applications under the national laws of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, South Sudan and Uganda.

Sometimes the legal frameworks need to be strengthened. In support of this, StAR drafted asset forfeiture legislation in Mexico and assisted Moldova with legislation against illicit enrichment, as well as the use of asset declaration systems.

The Office also offered strategic expertise. Assistance to Somalia gave policy guidance on the management of recovered assets, as well as good practices in engaging private sector entities in asset recovery actions, whereas in the United Republic of Tanzania the focus was on plans to develop institutions for the investigation and prosecution of asset recovery cases.

Lastly, at the policy level, an important step was taken: three years of work by StAR and the G20 culminated in the adoption of the G20 High-Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency at the G20 summit in Australia in November 2014.

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### Harmonizing national and international law, closing gaps in legislation

The Convention has established a common framework as the backbone for global anti-corruption strategies. Working



Anti-corruption initiative with university students in Bandung, Indonesia. Photo: Ikhlusus Amal.

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in particular through its nine field based anti-corruption advisors, UNODC:

- Supports the analysis of weaknesses in national laws, institutions and policies, as a basis for sound policy development and technical assistance and as benchmarks for the evaluation of progress; and
- Helps develop national legislation which fully complies with international law.

In 2014, UNODC assisted in the drafting of new legislation to ensure compliance with the Convention in Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. The Office also helped States Parties to the Arab Convention against Corruption and the UNCAC to harmonize domestic and international legislation.

Support was provided to strengthen anti-corruption legislation in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, as well as Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras enacted legislation through support from UNODC, while Bangladesh, India, Nepal, the Maldives and Sri Lanka were assisted in identifying gaps in national anti-corruption laws and institutions.

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### Support for policies, rules and procedures to prevent corruption, sharpening operational tools and skills

Providing technical assistance to countries that need it in order to apply international rules is one of UNODC's fundamental missions; this ensures a consistent approach to combating crime. UNODC therefore works to:

- Assist Member States in enhancing the integrity, accountability and oversight of their criminal justice institutions (including police, prosecution and judiciary); and
- Strengthen institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption.

To address institutional deficiencies, UNODC supports the development of national anti-corruption strategies and action plans, codes of conduct, asset declaration systems, conflict of interest policies and effective, transparent and objective human resource management systems.



Photo: Ioulia Kondratovitch.

In 2014, the Office contributed to the design, implementation and strengthening of national anti-corruption strategies in Egypt, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Namibia, the Philippines and Timor-Leste. Somalia was helped to identify possible corruption entry points, with policy recommendations made to strengthen the accountability framework. South Sudan received assistance to audit public procurement liabilities.

### Building the capacity of law enforcement and judicial officials

UNODC builds training programmes to ensure that countries can rely on a corps of highly skilled anti-corruption practitioners. That means establishing independent anti-corruption bodies with well-funded and professional staff.

In 2014, UNODC trained Tunisian judges, prosecutors, members of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and the police. This work led to the admission of circumstantial evidence being used for the first time to secure convictions in money-laundering cases.

Practitioners from Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, the State of Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen were trained in anti-corruption strategies.

Egypt and Kyrgyzstan received assistance to train officials on the exchange of case information and drafting of MLA requests. In Bolivia, the Office advised the Inter-Agency Group on Asset Recovery on specific MLA procedures and developed a guide on the preparation of MLA requests.

UNODC offers hands-on training and useful cross-border learning opportunities. Paraguay held a mock criminal investigation exercise based on real-life cases supported by UNODC and the National Secretariat against Corruption. Meanwhile, participants from Chile, Colombia, Panama and Uruguay shared experiences in the implementation of anti-corruption measures.

In some cases, technical advice and capacity-building need to be supplemented with on-the-job mentoring. To that end, an anti-corruption adviser was appointed to assist the Pros-



# Towards 10 years of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted by the General Assembly on 31 October 2003. This year on International Anti-Corruption Day – 9 December 2015 – the world will mark 10 years since this ground-breaking instrument came into force. The Convention provides a single, comprehensive platform for fighting corruption, which applies not only to Governments but also to all sectors of society. In

2014, the ratification or accession of countries to UNCAC continued apace, with 30 States joining the Convention since 2010, and four signing in 2014. Boasting 173 States Parties in 2014, the Convention is nearing universal ratification – an impressive achievement in only 10 years of existence. Grenada was the last country to ratify it in 2015, bringing the total number of States parties to 175.

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ecutor-General in Mozambique, and another to help the United Republic of Tanzania develop institutions for the investigation and prosecution of asset recovery cases. Two advisers were appointed to assist the Central Intelligence Unit in Malawi build an intelligence-led investigation system for economic crime cases.

UNODC provided support to strengthen integrity and accountability in the justice sector, including the judiciary, in Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo and Tunisia. The Office also launched *the Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11* which was piloted in regions around the world.

South-South exchanges promoted understanding of the work being undertaken by counterparts in similar jurisdictions and strengthened network support. For example, senior officials from the Sao Tome and Principe's Ministry of Justice, office of the Prosecutor General and the Judiciary went to study transparency in the case management systems in Timor-Leste. Officials from the financial intelligence unit in Fiji shared their expertise and experience with other Pacific islands, including the Federated States of Micronesia and the Solomon Islands.

In India, UNODC established a national referral system of contacts in vigilance and anti-corruption desks to enhance coordination between federal and state structures. In Pakistan, the Office strengthened partnerships to reform the national police. Work also started on assisting the anti-corruption agency and the Central Bank to address the issue of virtual currencies in the areas of money-laundering and corruption.

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## Mapping risks and challenges posed by corruption

▷ Doing business in the Balkans – tracking the impact of corruption

Corruption threatens the transparent and fair conduct of business. UNODC has been studying the impact of corruption in the Balkans and the former Yugoslavia during 2013-14 with the support of the European Union (EU). In 2014, three further national studies were published, namely on Albania, Montenegro and Macedonia, showing that officials from the police, customs, tax and revenues, provincial offices and land registries were the



Photos from the UNODC report "Business, corruption and crime in the Western Balkans".

public servants most likely to accept bribes in their interactions with businesses.

All of these studies are available online via:  
[www.unodc.org/corruption](http://www.unodc.org/corruption).

▷ Helping Governments to assess risk

During 2014, a noteworthy initiative took place in Bolivia, with UNODC assisting the Government in promoting transparency and accountability through a partnership with municipal counterparts. The Office helped conduct 'Risk Area Diagnostics' in 30 municipalities to design prevention mechanisms. The study identified risks, for example, in the management of budgets, taxes, accounting, recruitment and debt. Policy proposals set out guidelines for local authorities, Government employees and social organizations to establish institutional transparency and eliminate the risks related to corruption. Additionally, UNODC and the Panama-based Regional Anti-Corruption Academy helped civil servants in Paraguay and Panama to

devise a corruption risk assessment geared to the needs of public institutions.

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

Developing countries seek to attract capital inflows, but foreign investors need confidence in their legal frameworks, stability and predictability. The threat of rampant corruption could delegitimize the regulatory framework of developing markets, prompting business leaders, entrepreneurs and investors around the world to turn their backs on unsafe bets.

Long-term economic growth will depend on a country's ability to follow high norms and standards of doing business. The Convention can help companies to build oversight and curb financial crime such as bribery, procurement fraud, money-laundering, embezzlement and tax evasion.





International Anti-Corruption Day, Pakistan, 9 December 2014.

In 2014, with the financial support of Siemens, UNODC completed three projects focusing on public-private partnerships established in India and Mexico, and developed study materials on the Convention, including a Guidebook on Anti-Corruption in Public Procurement and the Management of Public Finances and A Resource Guide on State Measures for Strengthening Corporate Integrity. In Colombia, the Office joined UNDP and the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce to launch a manual on corruption prevention for the private sector. In Mexico, the Office developed tools – including legislative gap analysis, training curricula and best practices – to help public and private sector partners to prevent corrupt practices in public procurement processes.

UNODC works closely with a number of private sector initiatives to fight corruption, including the UN Global Compact, the World Economic Forum's Partnering against Corruption Initiative and the Business 20 that provides input to the Group of 20. Also of note were partnerships with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The Office helped to develop an ASEAN anti-corruption framework and contributed to

the adoption of recommendations to combat foreign bribery in the ASEAN economic community. UNODC, in partnership with the ASEAN Corporate Social Responsibility Network, facilitated the creation of a Regional Working Group on Business Integrity in Responsibility.

### Prevention and awareness-raising

Outreach efforts continue to grow exponentially as public awareness increases and civil society actors become indispensable partners in tackling corruption.

▷ 9 December campaign: Anti-Corruption Day reaches over 8 million across the globe

International Anti-Corruption Day is held annually on 9 December. In 2014, an unprecedented level of participation worldwide was witnessed as community groups, Governments, international organizations and individuals carried out numerous activities to raise awareness around the damaging effects of corruption.



Anti-corruption Christmas parade of UNODC and the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean (ARAC) in Panama City, December 2014. Photo: UNODC/ARAC.

Reaching more than 8 million people through social media and other campaign activities, a joint UNODC/UNDP global **campaign** entitled *'Break the Corruption Chain'* informed people about how corruption affects education, health, justice, democracy, prosperity and development.

▷ Attorney-General of Qatar appointed as UNODC special advocate for anti-corruption in MENA region

Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri, Attorney-General of Qatar, was appointed UNODC Special Regional Advocate for the Prevention of Corruption in the MENA region in 2012 and his tenure was extended in 2014. Mr. Al Marri, together with StAR was instrumental in the return of \$28.8 million from Lebanon to Tunisia. His regional and international advocacy work also led to awareness-raising and partnerships at the highest political levels, including among the G7 and the Arab League of States, for the implementation of the Convention.

▷ Civil society gets involved

Governments are not the only stakeholders involved in fighting corruption. Increasingly, civil society organiza-

tions (CSOs) are cooperating with national Governments and the private sector to identify ways to combat this crime jointly and more effectively. In Southeast Asia, UNODC hosted the first regional workshop for Government officials, civil society and private sector on the UNCAC Review Mechanism in February 2014. As a direct result, in September, the Government of the Philippines created the Presidential UNCAC Inter-Agency Committee to oversee the compliance of the Philippines with the Convention.

The Office facilitated a unique initiative bringing together civil society and the Government of Albania to help women report corruption. Awareness-raising activities with women's groups on vulnerable sectors, including the health and social services, were also held. A report on the protection of female whistle-blowers was produced.

In Bolivia, UNODC mobilized schools and young people who organized a 'youth caravan against corruption', aimed at raising awareness and building the skills of civil society and local government to combat corruption.



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Awareness-raising at schools: participants of the programme 'One for all and all for one: Ethics and citizenship'. Photo: Controladoria Geral da União.

In Brazil, awareness-raising efforts included giving awards to national initiatives against corruption. The schools programme 'One for all and all for one: Ethics and citizenship' was updated in 2014.

UNODC organized two events on investigative journalism to encourage responsible reporting on corruption in West Africa, as well as a competition for young people in the Pacific to mobilize them in the fight against corruption.

#### ▷ Academia

Through its Anti-Corruption Academic (ACAD) initiative, which brings together professors from around the world, UNODC promoted courses in universities. The Office supported the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy in Panama, at which almost 700 members of Government institutions, the private sector and academia gained the skills to implement anti-corruption and transparency measures.

<sup>1</sup>All references to Kosovo in the present report should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

# Terrorism

## UNODC supports Member States to enhance their criminal justice responses to terrorism

Terrorism threatens security at every level: it endangers the physical security of individuals and communities, sowing fear and panic; it undermines the rule of law, destabilizing countries and regions and jeopardizing sustainable peace; and it can have a devastating impact on trade and other economic activities, which in turn harms development.

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

Given the global nature of terrorism, concerted and resolute international action is required to tackle it. To this end, Member States, through the United Nations, have created a body of law to mount a collective response to this threat within the framework of international law.

As with all the Office's activities, UNODC's counter-terrorism work is carried out with full respect for human rights, and aims to be in line with international human rights law and related policies of the United Nations. In doing so, UNODC has increasingly been focusing on the issue of victims of terrorism. A technical tool released in 2011, for instance, offers advice on how to strengthen national criminal justice systems so that they are more sensitive to the needs of victims

of terrorism and their families. A module on human rights in the criminal justice response to terrorism was published in 2014 with the aim of strengthening the capacity of national authorities to respect human rights in the criminalization of terrorism-related offences. UNODC has now incorporated these human rights and rule of law aspects in its legislative advice to, and capacity building for, Member States.

UNODC is uniquely placed to address the nexus of terrorism and transnational organized crime given the Office's extensive work in these areas as well as in tackling corruption. For over a decade, UNODC has been leading the efforts of the United Nations system to assist Member States to ratify and implement the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism. UNODC also works closely with partners within and outside of the United Nations to ensure that the counter-terrorism work carried out is done so within the broader international context and in close cooperation with partners.

UNODC offers technical assistance and legislative expertise in terrorism prevention and combines this with cross-cutting areas of work such as anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and international cooperation in criminal matters strategies. Efforts are also made to tackle the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism in order to help cut off the terrorists' source of income. Emerging phenomena in terrorism, notably the increasing numbers of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF), the kidnapping of hostages for ransom, and radicalization are among the new areas of concern that the Office is working to tackle.



## OUR MANDATE

UNODC began to focus on counter-terrorism issues in 1999. Following a strengthened programme of activities in 2002, the Office was mandated to provide, upon request, technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against terrorism.

UNODC continues to work to assist Member States to bring their counter-terrorism legislation in line with these instruments, to provide capacity building assistance to criminal justice officials in order to strengthen capacities to prevent and combat terrorism, and to strengthen regional and international cooperation in criminal matters.

As an indiscriminate global scourge, terrorism affects people everywhere, irrespective of geography or affiliation. Even United Nations' personnel working to improve lives or bring urgent relief to those in need have been victims of terrorist acts. Photo: UN Photo/Mark Garten



Abuja, Nigeria: Women rally to urge the rescue of girls abducted by insurgents. Photo: Niaja.

## WHAT WE DO

To assist in countering the threat posed by terrorism, UNODC provides States with legal and technical assistance. In response to the needs of Member States for more specialized counter-terrorism legal expertise in specific thematic areas, the Office combines counter-terrorism work with other core thematic areas. This allows for the development of long-term, customized assistance for criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences and crimes linked to terrorism.

In brief, UNODC's work in preventing and countering terrorism entails:

- Helping States to achieve full **ratification** of the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism and to develop and apply domestic legislation for their implementation;
- Providing **capacity building** assistance to strengthen criminal justice systems; and
- Promoting **international cooperation** in criminal matters relating to counter-terrorism.

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### Developing technical tools and publications

UNODC, often in cooperation with other international bodies and Member States, develops technical tools and publications aimed at providing policy advice and assistance to criminal justice officials in investigating, adjudicating and prosecuting terrorist cases, as well as to policy makers. Throughout the years, several such products have been developed, including content dealing with:

- The investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related cases;
- International cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism;
- Countering the financing of terrorism;
- The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;
- Transport-related terrorism offences;



## UNODC counter-terrorism assistance in action: A judge's experience



UNODC develops programmes to strengthen Member States' capacity in their efforts to address crime and terrorism. Here Tijjani Abubakar, Justice of the Court of Appeal of Nigeria, gives a first-hand account of the impact UNODC has had on his work.

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Tijjani Abubakar, Justice of the Court of Appeal of Nigeria  
Photo: UNODC.

"Prior to 2009, the North Eastern part of Nigeria, my home, was peaceful. Borno State was known as the home of peace, and truly lived up to the name, attracting people from all over Nigeria and from neighbouring countries like Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Sadly, today this is no longer the case. The continued operations of Boko Haram insurgents have led to the destruction of critical infrastructure, businesses, schools and the loss of thousands of lives. Many have fled the zone while those left behind continue to live in fear of death, abduction and total destruction of innocent and defenceless communities. Huge numbers of my people are now living in camps for internally displaced persons, others find shelter with relatives elsewhere in the country, some in refugee camps in neighbouring countries.

Terrorism is a new phenomenon for Nigeria, one that caught the criminal justice system unaware. However, with the support of UNODC, the country is learning how to handle terrorism cases, relying substantially on investment in capacity building for criminal justice officials, equipment for law enforcement officers as well as improved legislation.

In Nigeria, as in other countries, there is often a perception that human rights must be bypassed to effectively counter terrorism. I dare say this is a misconception. To be effective and sustainable, counter terrorism measures must respect human rights. Local and

international media have widely reported on some instances of serious human rights violation committed in combating Boko Haram. It is clear now that such actions jeopardize State efforts by undermining the credibility of the justice institutions, which risks contributing to the radicalization of the population.

As part of its mandate to support the counter terrorism efforts of Member States, UNODC is delivering training to Department of State Services officials, the police, prosecutors and judges in Nigeria. The training has been adapted to our national legislation, including the fundamental rights provisions in our Constitution, the counter-terrorism legislation as well as the international legal framework. The approach to the implementation of the training programme has been dynamic, providing knowledge in the substantive and practical aspects.

In October 2013, I participated in an Experts Workshop in Vienna to review the draft of a training tool on 'Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism' developed by UNODC. I requested that, on the basis of this important tool, UNODC develop a customized training curriculum for Nigeria, specific to our peculiarities. UNODC is now working with experts from the Nigeria Institute of Advanced Legal Studies on this tool which, when completed, will be an important capacity-building resource for Nigerian criminal justice practitioners."



Illustration from the cover of the UNODC publication “Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum Module 5: Transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) Terrorism Offences.”

- Respect for human rights while countering terrorism; and
- Assistance to victims of acts of terrorism.

All of these are available online via:

[www.unodc.org/terrorism](http://www.unodc.org/terrorism).

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### Providing legal advice and technical assistance to review and draft national legislation and regulations to facilitate ratification and implementation of the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism

Harmonizing national legislation with the international legal framework against terrorism is an important part of UNODC’s counter-terrorism mandate. Linked to this, the Office works with officials across the globe to find comprehensive, legal-based good practices to issues related to terrorism. Ensuring that policy makers, criminal justice officials and relevant stakeholders understand how new legislation can serve the interests of their national systems and citi-

zens is a similarly critical job. To this end, in 2014, UNODC worked together with more than 2,700 criminal justice officials from 69 Member States in providing training around the legal aspects of counter-terrorism.

Events in 2014 underscored the need for the international community and the United Nations system to find comprehensive solutions to issues related to terrorism, including state fragility. To meet this need, in Yemen UNODC helped to improve the country’s legislative framework and capacity of criminal justice officials to undertake measures against terrorism, despite the challenges posed by the political and security situation. As part of this effort, around 100 officials took part in specialized training activities on international cooperation in criminal investigations. Additionally, UNODC identified gaps in the national legal framework concerning criminalizing terrorism in accordance with international provisions and standards, which led to the revised draft legislation, currently under consideration by the country’s Parliament.

A major emerging threat concerning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) also came under the spotlight in 2014. To respond to





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The Internet can be used for the glorification of terrorist acts, incitement to commit acts of terrorism, radicalization and recruitment of terrorists, dissemination of illegal content, facilitating communication between terrorist actors and the training of potential recruits. Photo: UNODC.

this issue, UNODC, in close coordination with the European Union (EU), the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office, and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law of Malta, launched a new initiative aimed at bolstering countries' criminal justice responses to this problem. The initiative, which runs to 2019, is set to assist Member States in criminalizing the FTF phenomenon, in areas such as terrorist recruitment, incitement to terrorism, terrorism financing, and terrorist training, among others.

Another critical area that UNODC continued working on during 2014 was anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). In Panama, UNODC supported the Office of the Attorney-General in drafting new legislation on these two areas, boosting asset forfeiture and international co-operation, and fighting transnational organized crime and tax evasion. In Afghanistan meanwhile, assistance was provided to draft and pass new legislation on AML/CFT, while support was also given to the Criminal Law Reform Working Group and the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Justice to conduct research necessary for legal drafting.

2014 also saw the completion of a two-year programme for Central Asian countries to strengthen the capacities of their criminal justice systems to counter terrorism. Legislative reviews and gap analyses were undertaken for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan and the findings were presented to their Governments. As just one example of the resultant changes, in Kazakhstan amendments have already been made to the country's Criminal Code.

### Building specialized expertise and expanding the legal knowledge base among criminal justice officials dealing with counter-terrorism issues

Despite the security situation in parts of the MENA region, 2014 saw UNODC continuing to provide extensive assistance in the region. Counter-terrorism capacity building assistance, for instance, was considerably expanded in Egypt and Iraq through training workshops that brought together high-level regional and international experts with more than 50 senior officials from both countries. In Tunisia meanwhile,



Launch of Technical Tools to Prevent and Combat Terrorism and its Financing, 2 July 2014, Bogotá, Colombia. Photo: UNODC.

UNODC helped to establish a national coordination committee, revise national legislation and establish workshops for trainers.

The Office continued building capacity in Nigeria to undertake rule of law-based and human-rights compliant criminal justice measures against terrorism, through the implementation of training activities to enhance capacity to conduct effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases.

UNODC also continued its work with the Government of Afghanistan following the signing, in June 2014, of a Plan of Action on technical assistance. The two-year programme includes activities focused on providing training to judges, prosecutors, attorneys and police officers on the topics of victims of terrorism, financing of terrorism and improvised explosive devices.

In the Horn of Africa, the Office developed a counter-terrorism programme of activities to support Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia for strengthening criminal justice responses to terrorism, tailored to the needs of the countries.

UNODC held national workshops for Kenyan and Djiboutian criminal justice officials, focusing on human rights in the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences, and on international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to terrorism and serious crimes for Ethiopia and Kenya. Legal advice on the draft counter-terrorism law was also provided to Somalia.

UNODC reinforced partnerships with national training institutions to promote legal training on counter-terrorism issues and the integration of counter-terrorism legal training modules into national training curricula. Eight workshops were convened during which national trainers were trained, including those from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal in Africa, as well as from India.

In Colombia, UNODC implemented a comprehensive counter-terrorism programme, which included the development of specialized training methodology and tools for national entities, and support for inter-agency coordination. Ongoing capacity building work included mock criminal investigations and mock trials on the financing of terrorism, which provided practitioners with an oppor-



In Afghanistan, UNODC provided training to judges, prosecutors, attorneys and police officers on the financing of terrorism. Photo: Money exchange in Afghanistan. © A. Scotti.

tunity to simulate trials and criminal investigations based on real-life scenarios.

Also in 2014, the Office, in collaboration with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, launched a two-year project on the implementation of two mock trials on financing of terrorism in Argentina and Colombia. The project is aimed at strengthening the institutional technical and legal capacities of criminal justice systems to prosecute acts of terrorism and its financing, as well as other possible serious related crimes. These efforts have contributed to the passing of the first court sentence on a case of financing of terrorism, and an increase in the number of investigations of cases related to the financing of terrorism.

Meanwhile in Southeast Asia, some 500 officials received training as part of UNODC's joint initiative with the EU. Aimed at supporting regional counter-terrorism efforts, the training included officials from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Viet Nam. There were also a number of additional, country-specific training programmes rolled out by UNODC during the year within these countries, including those aimed at supporting country efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist financing; delivering counter-terrorism training on collaborative intelligence, investiga-

tion and prosecution; and the drafting of operational guidelines on terrorism-related cases, among others.

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### Building capacity for effective international cooperation to tackle terrorism

In order to strengthen capacity in implementing counter-terrorism legislation, there is an ever-increasing need to provide tailor-made technical assistance to criminal justice officials working in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases.

As part of UNODC's support in this area, the Office continued, in 2014, to work with Member States to better understand their specific, on-the-ground needs. In Central and South America, UNODC jointly provided technical assistance in countering terrorism and its financing in Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Guyana, Nicaragua, Suriname and Uruguay, among others.

Meanwhile in West Africa, capacity building support and technical assistance was provided to the Sahel Judicial Platform,



Joint OSCE-UNODC workshop, entitled “Terrorist Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking: Enhancing the Implementation of the International Legal Framework against Terrorism” was held in Valletta, Malta, on 16-17 September 2014. Photo: UNODC.

a network of national focal points covering Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Additionally, the Office contributed to enhancing West African countries’ AML/CFT efforts, in particular through the revision of laws pertaining to this issue. Also in Africa, UNODC developed strong cooperation to provide Algerian law enforcement institutions with forensic equipment to enhance national capacities in countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

Reflecting UNODC’s cooperative approach to tackling terrorism, the Office facilitated the signature of five important model bilateral memoranda of understanding during 2014. These included memoranda between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tajikistan, between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, between Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, and between Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. These agreements have resulted in significantly improved cooperation between the countries and enhanced their capacity to address illicit financial flows and exchange of information on suspicious financial transactions.

### Enhancing cooperation and joint projects with multilateral bodies within and outside the United Nations system

Given the transnational nature of terrorism, developing and fostering effective and efficient international and regional cooperation in criminal matters is a necessity. With this in mind, UNODC both helps to establish strong cooperation and works to enhance coordination with international organizations and regional entities.

The year 2014 saw a number of joint projects both with United Nations entities and other partners. Capacity building in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa to tackle FTF, developing legal training modules on transport-related terrorism, and participating in research on the radicalization processes were just some of the many areas of cooperation undertaken during the year. This joint work allowed cross-cutting ideas to be shared, and included cooperation with a plethora of organizations, including the CTITF Office, CTED, the African Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Economic



## International experts come together to combat terrorist kidnapping

In response to growing evidence that terrorist organizations are increasingly involved in kidnapping for ransom and political concessions, particularly in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Sahel, senior counter-terrorism practitioners in the areas of law enforcement, the judiciary and prosecution, as well as officials from foreign ministries and crisis management units came together in Malta, in September 2014, to share experience and good practices

to better counter this burgeoning threat. The two-day workshop was jointly organised by UNODC and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Events such as this provide a vital platform to explore the international frameworks and recommendations related to kidnapping and hostage-taking, as well as national, regional and international cooperation in tracking the flows of money that finance terrorists.

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Community of West Africa States, the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the League of Arab States, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Organization of American States, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism, among others.

Highlighting just a few examples, extensive cooperation with CTED led to a number of successful projects during 2014. In Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, a partnership

was launched to strengthen capacities to conduct effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions; meanwhile workshops were jointly organized on victim and witness protection in Bangladesh, India and Nepal; and in Nigeria, a multi-year programme being carried out with CTED and the EU continued to provide in-depth training to Nigerian investigators, legal advisors and prosecutors to strengthen evidence-based prosecutions of terrorism cases. Finally, UNODC continued to deepen its bilateral cooperation with the EU during 2014, engaging in regular policy dialogue and forging partnerships in projects in the Maghreb, Nigeria and Southeast Asia.

# Policy support and public affairs

## UNODC undertakes outreach and policy support to enhance cooperation with the international community and civil society in tackling drugs, crime and terrorism

In recent years, there has been an increasing international recognition of the importance of rule of law and human security to sustainable development. As many of UNODC's mandated areas address key aspects concerning these, there has been growing interest in expanding related programming among bilateral and multilateral donors, and the development community as a whole.

In order to help define and establish its own position within the changing development framework – and ultimately better serve Member States – it is important for UNODC to maintain coherence both in the ways that it engages with the United Nations System, international institutions, civil society and the public, as well as in the development of clearly aligned programmes, plans and strategies for the fulfilment of its mandates.

To this end, UNODC undertakes policy support and external relationship management, and enhances the Office's presence in international networks and fora in order to facilitate and develop internal and external partnerships concerning tackling drugs, crime and terrorism.

The three cross-cutting functions related to this, covering co-financing and partnerships, advocacy, and strategic planning and interagency affairs, are closely interlinked and mutually reinforce UNODC's engagement with key stakeholders, including Member States, United Nations partners, other international organizations, the media, civil society and the public.

## WHAT WE DO

UNODC's work in public affairs and policy support address the following core areas, namely:

- Aligning normative and operational work;
- Supporting integrated programming and results-based management;



## OUR MANDATE

Working in partnership with entities both within and outside of the United Nations System and facilitating civil society participation are two key areas that are mentioned in every Strategic Framework document that lays the foundation for UNODC's budget and operations. Emphasis is also placed on results-based management and promoting an integrated approach to programme development that bridges the normative and operational parts of the Office's mandate.

A photograph of a white Copa Airlines aircraft on a tarmac. The aircraft features a blue heart logo and the text "campaña corazón azul" and "contra la trata de personas" in blue. The "Copa Airlines" logo is also visible in blue on the fuselage. The aircraft is parked in front of a hangar with the word "ines" and a logo visible on its side.

campaña  
corazón azul  
contra la trata  
de personas

Panama's flagship air carrier COPA has joined the Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking. Photo: UNODC.



Beneficiary of the Cambodian Trust Fund-supported non-governmental organization "Damnok Toek". Photo: Damnok Toek.



Human rights training for staff of "Shakti Samuha", a Nepalese organization managed and run by survivors of trafficking. Photo: Shakti Samuha.

- Developing and maintaining strategic operational and funding partnerships;
- Ensuring sustainable funding for UNODC activities;
- Communicating information on international drugs, crime and terrorism issues and the work of UNODC through key platforms and channels; and
- Engaging with civil society in key areas of UNODC mandates.

To achieve this UNODC undertakes outreach and policy support through:

- Developing **normative instruments** (such as programme documents and reporting formats) for programming, fundraising and advocacy, as well as for linking strategic goals to measurable results of the Office;

- Conducting **policy dialogues** with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilise resources;
- Reaching out to **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)** to strengthen their expertise and implement joint activities to build on their knowledge of on-the-ground realities;
- Carrying out targeted **media, advocacy and communications activities**, with emphasis on key stakeholders in the substantive areas such as corruption, illicit drugs and transnational organized crime, and developing communications' interventions with a view to building public support for UNODC's work; and
- **Coordinating with other United Nations offices** on issues related to the rule of law and drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.





# Transforming victims into survivors: United Nations Trust Fund benefits 2,000 human trafficking victims annually



Illustration based on an artwork from the film "The Treeworkers Case" of anti-human trafficking association La Strada International.

Human trafficking is a horrifying crime and a grave violation of human rights. According to UNODC's 2014 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, one in three victims of human trafficking is a child and around two out of every three children trafficked are girls. Victims can be taken forcibly from their families and exploited sexually or for forced labour, their childhoods stolen by criminals. The United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children helps those wronged to reclaim their dignity and their lives.

The Trust Fund offers much-needed funding to non-governmental organizations, which grant safe houses, legal support and treatment for physical and mental abuse. Some 2,000 victims have annually benefitted from direct assistance. Access to job training is provided and children can get an education. Those rescued are compassionately treated as victims of a crime, and provided with the assistance, protection and support necessary to let traumas heal and recovery take its course. Help even encompasses the repatriation and reintegration of trafficked Cambodian children into society, the setting up of a hotline in Israel and cross-border coordination to stop criminals from plying their trade in Central America.

Above all, the Trust Fund gives victims a chance to begin life anew and face it with more confidence. Survivors' stories are truly inspirational. They include girls such as Skye, trafficked to India when she was only 13 years old. Skye managed to escape back home to Nepal, and filed a case against her trafficker. The Shakti Samuha organization has helped 600 survivors, including Skye, receive vocational training, counselling and legal support. She is now a social worker at Shakti Samuha, counselling young girls who suffered like her.

For its part the 'Different and Equal' organization in Albania offered 300 women, children and men temporary accommodation and medical and psychological assistance. The non-governmental organization has a bakery, a tailor shop and a hairdressing salon to help victims start up their own small businesses. One beneficiary called Eva, whose father is a violent alcoholic, says she now has strength to continue life together with her child.

The Trust Fund was established through the United Nations General Assembly's 2010 Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and is administered by UNODC. It provides humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims through governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Since it became operational in November 2010, the Trust Fund has received just over \$2 million from 19 countries and more than 30 private sector donors. The latest call for proposals was launched in July 2014, which received 113 proposals. Using all of the available funding raised through the end of 2014, the Fund's Board of Trustees recommended 18 projects to receive grant funding over the next three years, starting in 2015. Since 2010, the Trust Fund has supported 11 projects in Albania, Cambodia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, France, Kenya, Israel, Moldova, Nepal, Nigeria and the United States of America.



The Public Service Announcement of the UNODC awareness raising campaign on counterfeit goods was launched on the NASDAQ screen in New York's Times Square. Photo: NASDAQ.

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### ▷ Advocacy and public outreach

Advocacy and public outreach is a cross-cutting function that seeks to raise the profile of UNODC as a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism, and to increase knowledge and understanding among key constituencies about these issues. To mobilize action among policy makers, Governments, non-governmental organizations and the general public, the Office carries out a range of outreach activities. These include communication strategies for the launch of key research products, liaising with the media, and producing public awareness campaigns and materials for online and offline use for the general public and other stakeholders.

Public outreach supports the aims and objectives of all of UNODC's core areas, by ensuring that they reach key audi-

ences in order to boost visibility and understanding of the Office's work. As part of this, during 2014, several campaigns were produced on various topics, a number of which were attached to key international days in the UNODC calendar. For example, World Wildlife Day was supported in March; World Drug Day was recognised in June; the following month, in July, the Office coordinated plans for the first-ever International Day against Trafficking in Persons; and at the end of the year, in December, outreach materials were produced for the International Anti-Corruption Day campaign.

In 2014, UNODC's 'Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking' continued its long-running success. During the year, Panama adopted the campaign as part of its national work to tackle this crime, ensuring that the Blue Heart and UNODC remained firm symbols of the global anti-trafficking efforts.

Reflecting the core importance of digital communications in reaching the public – in particularly youth – UNODC's



## Awareness-raising and public outreach: UNODC's work with the mass media

In addition to outreach around international days, UNODC runs a series of ad-hoc campaigns to highlight key issues related to the work of the Office.

In 2014, a global campaign was launched by UNODC to raise awareness among consumers of the \$250 billion a year illicit trafficking of counterfeit goods.

The campaign was developed to inform consumers that purchasing counterfeit goods could be funding organized criminal groups, while at the same time putting consumer health and safety at risk and contributing to other ethical and environmental concerns.

The campaign's Public Service Announcement was launched on the NASDAQ screen in New York's Times Square and was aired a collective 10,000 times on television stations across the globe. Over the course of several months more than 30 national and international stations featured the PSA, including Bloomberg, CNBC, CNN, Deutsche Welle, France 24, National Geographic and Sky.

In recognition of UNODC's work on this issue and the international campaign, the Office was presented with two separate awards: the 2014 Global Anti-Counterfeiting Award and an award for consumer awareness from the US Chamber of Commerce. Find out more at [www.unodc.org/counterfeit](http://www.unodc.org/counterfeit).



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social media presence grew exponentially in 2014 on most of the major platforms. UNODC's corporate Twitter account grew by around 50 per cent, while the numbers of Facebook followers nearly doubled in the year. In addition, social media was used extensively to reach a global audience during campaign outreach, including through the use of Thunderclaps: coordinated social media messages launched collectively across Twitter, Facebook and Tumblr at a predetermined time. In July, the first-ever World Day against Trafficking in Persons reached more than 5.5 million people through this platform, while a similar social media campaign – Breaking the Corruption Chain – was established in December for the International Anti-Corruption Day and reached some eight million social media users.

### ▷ Civil society engagement

In dealing with the complex issues of drug use and crime, there is a strong need to promote solid partnerships with

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) across the globe. In this manner, UNODC works actively with a diverse collecting of CSOs – including non-governmental organizations, community groups, labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations and foundations – in carrying out the Office's global mandates. In this, UNODC:

- **Facilitates the active participation of CSOs** in open-ended intergovernmental meetings and other conferences organized by UNODC in order to improve dialogue with Member States and relevant stakeholders;
- **Promotes the involvement of CSOs** in UNODC programmes and projects in the field, mostly through capacity building, awareness-raising and the receipt of grants in order to enhance cooperation and benefit from their in-depth knowledge of the realities on the ground; and



Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on UNCAC and its review mechanism, International Anti-Corruption Academy, Austria, June 2014.  
Photo: UNODC.

- Strengthens the capacity of CSOs to fight corruption** through carrying out multi-stakeholder workshops and training sessions to ensure their meaningful participation in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

One of the core ways that UNODC works with CSOs is to ensure that their voices are heard during the Office's most important intergovernmental meetings. In 2014, this entailed promoting the active participation of CSOs through facilitating a number of Informal Dialogues, side events, consultations and briefing sessions on the margins of meetings, such as the 57th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the 23rd session of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), and the 7th session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC/COP).

UNODC works closely with several partner umbrella organizations in policy development and in the implementa-

tion of its global, regional and country-level programmes and projects. This includes the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs (VNGOC), the NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the UNCAC Coalition who serve as liaison offices with regional and local CSOs.

During the year, there were a number of notable achievements which resulted from UNODC's work with CSOs. In the Philippines, for example, the Government created a Presidential UNCAC Inter-Agency Committee to oversee the implementation, coordination, monitoring and review of the compliance of its Government with the UNCAC – a decision which came as a direct result from the first regional multi-stakeholder workshop on reviewing the implementation of UNCAC, organized by UNODC in Kuala Lumpur in February 2014.

A further highlight last year was the assistance provided to CSOs in ensuring their meaningful participation in the ongoing preparations for the United Nations General Assembly



Strategic planning provides the systems and procedures that lay the foundations for a number of critical areas in UNODC's work, including, among others, maximizing UNODC's contribution to the implementation of the post-2015 Development Agenda. Photo: UN Photo/Staton Winter.

special session (UNGASS) on the world drug problem in 2016. With the UNGASS Board encouraging CSOs to share what works best on the ground, UNODC's aim in working with civil society is to ensure an adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process.

#### ▷ Strategic planning and interagency affairs

Strategic planning is a core function and provides the systems and procedures that lay the foundations for a number of critical areas in UNODC's work, including:

- Strengthening UNODC's alignment of normative and operational work;
- Maximizing UNODC's contribution to the implementation of the Doha Declaration, the post-2015 Development Agenda and post-UNGASS 2016;
- Integrated programming;
- Results-based management; and

- Mainstreaming of human rights in all aspects of the programme cycle.

In order to deliver comprehensive and sustainable results, UNODC works in close partnership with a number of United Nations partners and multilateral organizations. This is aimed at collectively addressing some of the root causes and most important issues related to drugs and crime. The Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs Unit (SPIA) provides the coordinating hub for initiating and advancing priority partnerships within and outside the United Nations system. While the actual interagency activities are led by the relevant substantive sections, the unit maintains an overview of all ongoing collaborations and provides advice to advises senior managers on issues of strategic interest.

As part of this, 2014 saw a wide range of activities carried out in cooperation with a great number of departments and offices of the United Nations system. For example, UNODC's active involvement with peacekeeping missions and reconstruc-

# GOAL 16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

More at [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal)

Image from [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal).

tion efforts for countries emerging from conflict continued during the year. Among others, UNODC worked with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau on several specific areas which fall within the mandates of UNODC in those regions.

In other areas, UNODC was an integral part of the United Nations System Technical Support Team assisting the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and co-chaired the team following Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This involvement is set to be key in the post-2015 Development Agenda.

Additionally, in 2014, several entities external to the United Nations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-

governmental organizations were partnered with to better deliver UNODC's mandate. One such external partner is the European Union (EU). Since the signing of an exchange of letters in 2005, cooperation between the EU and UNODC has developed rapidly. Frequent policy level exchanges have been matched by intensive operational cooperation in field-based projects and reached a level which makes the EU one of UNODC's most important operational partners globally. In the last year there were fruitful discussions on issues related to mainstreaming UNODC mandates into the post-2015 Development Agenda, with a particular focus on security, justice and the rule of law and creating a robust review mechanism for tracking progress to the SDGs, once they are adopted.

Similarly, on these and other areas, UNODC has continued to create synergies and amplify the impact of its work through cooperation with a number of international and regional organizations, such as with: the African Union



# "Protéger et Servir"



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UNODC worked with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) on several specific areas which fall within the mandates of UNODC. A PNH (National Police of Haiti) Officer sits at his desk in a prison in Gonaives, Haiti. Photo: UN/MINUSTAH.

(AU), the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC); the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); the League of Arab States; the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); and the Organization of American States (OAS), including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA). In many cases UNODC regional programmes are developed in support of approved regional plans, while in others, the Office's work is complementary to them.

## ▷ Emerging issues

As the international community gathers to reach consensus on a generational set of Sustainable Development Goals, there is a clear link – which enjoys widespread recognition – between

UNODC's mandates and enhanced human security. After the 2015 Summit in September, UNODC will increase its investments in creating and participating multi-stakeholder partnerships around selected targets in the SDGs.

Whereas the Office is expected to have a central role in providing data on a number of key indicators that are currently under discussion, it will be important also to leverage this recognition into expanded programmes assisting Member States in strengthening access to justice, enhancing the rule of law at the national and regional level, providing safer communities and ensuring access to drug and HIV prevention, treatment and care.

With this in mind, moving into 2015 and 2016, UNODC is looking to assume a leading role in some of these areas and will step up its participation in the formulation of United Nations common programmes in close partnership with national and regional stakeholders. With this, it is anticipated that the role of partnerships and policy support is likely to increase.

# Research and trend analysis

## UNODC provides unbiased data, analysis and forensic services to inform drug and crime policymaking, both nationally and internationally

In order to be effective, drug and crime policies must be firmly based on evidence. Policymakers and experts need reliable data to identify and analyse trends in crime levels and in drug demand and supply and to pinpoint areas where interventions are most likely to achieve positive results. Because drugs and crime are often tightly intertwined and have repercussions at the local, regional and transnational levels, research and analysis that take a crosscutting approach offer the firmest foundation for policy and operational responses to counteract these problems.

With this considered, UNODC's research, trend analysis and forensics work forms part of the Office's strategic mandate to assist Member States in their efforts to achieve global security, justice and health through the provision of knowledge. This supports the formulation of policy and programmes and can inform the international debate on drugs and crime issues. It also shapes and underpins the programme development of UNODC's own national, regional and international interventions: as research provides the evidence necessary to identify trends and threats that need to be tackled, this helps better target UNODC's activities to focus on those drug and crime problems that require more attention.

UNODC offers a number of advantages in relation to research and forensic science services concerning drugs and crime. One of these is the objectivity inherent in the work of the United Nations and the high level of trust placed in the findings presented by the Organization. As data on drugs and crime can represent a sensitive and sometimes politically charged topic, this impartiality and objectivity is critical.

UNODC's research studies have become solid points of reference for a diverse number of groups, with stakeholders including:

- **Member States**, who require trustworthy data to undertake global comparisons of drug, crime and corruption trends and thereby inform their policy development;
- **Academic institutions**, whose own research is often dependent on reliable primary data;
- The **media**, which bring the evidence produced by the data to the attention of the global community;
- Other **international organizations**, to complement their work with information focusing on drug control and crime prevention; and
- **Non-governmental organizations**, who monitor research and statistics that can most shape the political debate on drugs and crime.





## OUR MANDATE

With a view to ensuring effective international community responses to drugs and crime, intergovernmental bodies have requested UNODC to enhance the knowledge of thematic and cross-thematic trends and threats by undertaking evidence-based research. More specifically drug- and crime-related treaties and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have, over the years, mandated UNODC to monitor drug and crime trends and threats through regional and global analysis of the drug problem, transnational organized crime, corruption and other forms of crime. The same bodies have also requested UNODC to carry out the collection, analysis and dissemination of drugs and crime statistics and strengthen the capacity of Member States to undertake forensic analysis.

UNODC is further mandated to develop methodological standards in the field of forensics, and statistics on drugs and crime, which provide the framework for the research and analysis conducted by the Office and the support provided to Member States in these areas.



Exhibition of the UNODC laboratory at the Commission on Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention. Photo: UNODC.

## WHAT WE DO

Through research, UNODC provides a solid basis for the development of practical tools, manuals, training and other resources for legislators, policymakers and professionals. Because the expertise is evidence-based, the Office is able to offer impartial information for policy debates. In this manner, UNODC:

- Provides States with **statistical, scientific and forensic expertise** that enables them to collect, process, analyse and disseminate data on drugs and crime and boost policy and trend analysis;
- Develops criteria and metrics for establishing baselines and **measuring and tracking trends**;
- Conducts national, regional and global **surveys** of illicit drug crop cultivation, drug use, organized crime, crime victimization and corruption; and
- Analyses **quantitative and qualitative trends**, undertakes **cross-sectoral studies** on emerging problems and priority topics, and performs **periodic reviews** of transnational drug and crime threats.

UNODC collects and analyses data within and across all areas of its work, covering:

- Transnational organized crime (including smuggling of migrants, and trafficking in persons, firearms, and wild fauna and flora);
- Corruption;
- Crime prevention and criminal justice; and
- Drugs (including alternative development, drug production, trafficking, use and its health consequences, as well as prevention, treatment and reintegration).

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

UNODC's research and trend analysis work essentially covers two areas. On one side, the Office provides capacity building for Member States and assists in policy and strategy development through the use of evidence-based research. On the other, UNODC produces a series of authoritative drug and crime studies on national, regional and global trends which are used by a wide audience working in these areas.



## Six decades of laboratory and forensic science at UNODC



Staff of the UNODC laboratory with handheld field identification devices and while providing training on the use of precursor field identification kits. Photos: UNODC.

In 2014, UNODC marked 60 years of providing Member States with laboratory and forensic services to bolster international efforts to fight illicit drugs and crime. As part of the Office's work in this, the use of modern technologies has become ever-more important. For example, since the 1980s, UNODC has provided portable drug and precursor field identification kits – and the training to use them – to law enforcement officers, border patrol, military, airport security, emergency service personnel and other first responders required to make a quick analysis of unknown bulk powders and liquids.

Today, new psychoactive substances have burst onto the scene and conventional presumptive testing based on colour changes has been largely unable to keep up with the wide and ever-changing variety of these substances. However, in recent years the development of handheld field identification devices based on new technologies have been able to meet these new challenges. These small, rugged portable devices are not only able to pick out traditional drugs of abuse, but also new psychoactive substances, including synthetic cathinones and cannabinoids. To ensure that law enforcement officers have the right

tools to face this modern day challenge, UNODC has started introducing these new technologies in its field drug testing training programmes.

Another example of UNODC's work in the area of forensic science is through promoting the use of DNA analysis to combat the illicit ivory trade. When combined with statistical methods, DNA analysis allows the general geographical regions of origin to be determined which can assist authorities in identifying current and potential poaching hotspots. Under the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, and in partnership with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, UNODC has extended this work to the development of guidelines on the use of forensic methods and best practices for the investigation of ivory seizures. These are intended for worldwide use, with the aim of facilitating the use of forensic science in order to combat wildlife crime, and in particular the trade in illicit ivory. It is envisaged that similar to other UNODC guidelines, this will lead to more timely, thorough and effective investigations, resulting in an increased number of successful prosecutions and a reduction in this illegal trade.



UNODC illicit crop monitors surveying opium poppy fields in Myanmar. Photo: UNODC.

### Capacity building: Helping improve the availability and quality of information

Developing national data collection capacities is critical not only for the sustainability of evidence-based policy responses, but also to improve overall data reporting feedback. In supporting this, UNODC helps boost the technical capacity of countries in collecting data on organized crime, drug trafficking, drug use, corruption, crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems through a number of means. This includes technical support to Governments on monitoring systems and surveys; the provision of expert technical assistance and advice to countries to enhance data collections; the organization of workshops to share experiences and increase understanding of collection, dissemination and analysis of drugs and crime data; and the development of training materials.

UNODC also assists countries in developing improved scientific and forensic capacity. This enables the relevant

agencies to meet the appropriate professional standards, including for the use of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making.

During 2014, UNODC worked with a number of countries to assist in these areas and build national research capacities.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC cooperated on several areas with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico, with whom the Office runs the Centre of Excellence for Crime Statistics. For instance, a common methodology for regional crime victimization surveys was developed, while in Colombia, the national statistical office was supported in the evaluation of administrative statistics on kidnapping and extortion.

In Thailand, a regional meeting was coordinated by UNODC on crime statistics and victimisation surveys, bringing together officials from 20 countries within the Asia Pacific region. The training showcased the main tools and approaches needed to improve the quality and availability of crime data. UNODC also supported countries in



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Participants of a stakeholder workshop on the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC) are being familiarized with the VRS-MSRC database and receive technical training for data entry. Photo: UNODC.

the production of crime statistics directly, through advisory services, training tools, direct technical assistance activities and the organization of training seminars and meetings. For instance, a training workshop on crime statistics was held in the United Arab Emirates in October 2014, while an assessment of the crime and criminal justice statistics system of Nigeria was launched in November 2014.

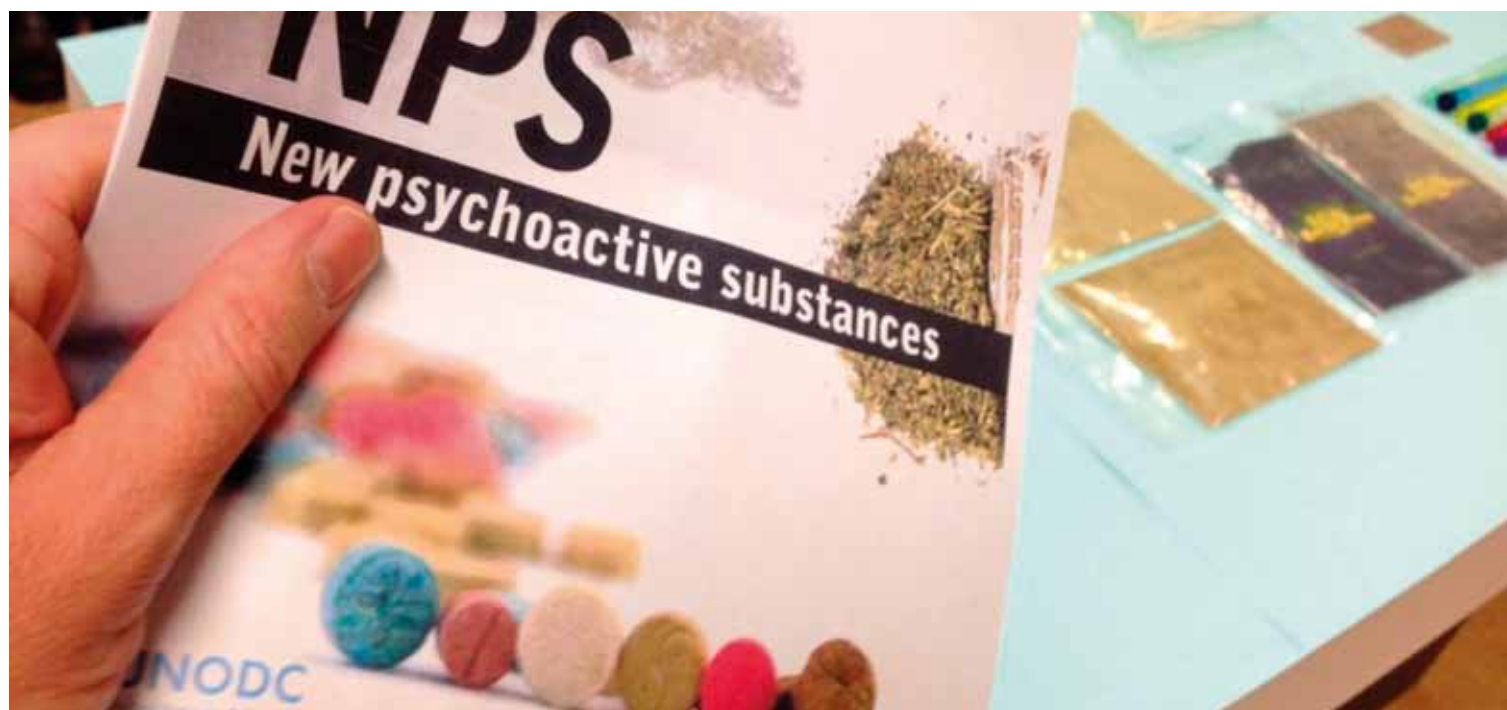
Research training on illicit drugs was a prominent feature of UNODC's assistance during the year. In Mexico, for example, UNODC developed a series of training initiatives together with the Institute of Surveying, Remote Sensing and Land Information (IVFL, Universität für Bodenkultur Wien) and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México to build the capacity of national counterparts in the detection of illicit crops such as opium poppy and cannabis. In Afghanistan, UNODC continued to provide support to the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) in collecting and analysing drug-related data. This was achieved via the Research Directorate at the MCN which was established by UNODC to ensure sustainability of activities surrounding the production of the annual Afghanistan Drug Report. In addition to the ongoing assistance in

this area, UNODC undertook a 10-day research methodology training course for 30 MCN officials. This covered a number of areas, including the designing of research activities, conducting interviews, collecting field data, writing interview and field reports, and data cleaning and analysis.

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### Policy and strategy: Using research to develop evidence-based responses to drugs and crime

As an organization with specialized areas of technical expertise, UNODC has committed itself to evidence-based operational and policy responses. One of the core roles of UNODC's research is therefore to help Member States formulate data-driven, evidence-based policies. In this regard, the Office's research has been instrumental in positively shaping responses to threats and placing these on the international agenda by providing the evidence necessary to step-up action. With this, research and information from data gathering provides the basis for trends analysis which is used for priority setting.



UNODC brochure on new psychoactive substances displayed at an exhibition of the Central Narcotics Bureau of Singapore. Photo: CNB.

UNODC's research has also helped countries develop policies. The Office's 'Assessment of corruption in the Western Balkans', for instance, helped with the formulation of anti-corruption policy in the region, as evidenced in the National Judicial Reform Strategy 2012-2017 in Serbia.

Another area that UNODC has been heavily involved in concerns new psychoactive substances (NPS). Since 2012, the Office's research into this has not only provided evidence of the nature and scope of the problem, but also set out possible policy responses at the international level. This was continued during 2014, in particular surrounding the discussion on scheduling of NPS that was undertaken at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the ongoing review process of several substances by the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, which partly draws on information provided by UNODC.

Finally, the year 2014 saw further advances in the development of the International Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) which UNODC is leading on. Once finalized, the ICCS will be a historic achievement

which, for the first time, will provide a common set of definitions and concepts to describe criminal offences in a uniform manner, allowing comparison of data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions. This is scheduled to be presented to the United Nations Statistical Commission and the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for endorsement in 2015.

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### Reports, surveys and analysis: Providing up-to-date, authoritative data on drug and crime trends

Each year, UNODC publishes a number of country, regional and global studies on key issues related to drugs and crime. These studies provide comprehensive, balanced information on trends and offer situational analyses on a range of areas. In particular, UNODC's research on emerging issues helps detect and, to the greatest possible extent, anticipate threats which in turn assists States to be better prepared to respond.



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The 2014 World Drug Report was launched in Vienna on 26 June, on the United Nations International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in a special event that took place within the framework of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Photo: UNIS Vienna.

In line with this, some of UNODC's pivotal publications released in 2014 included:

#### ▷ World Drug Report

Data on levels and patterns of drug use and the harm it causes is essential to the design of effective and evidence-based drug prevention and treatment programmes. Similarly, the international community requires constant monitoring of new developments, mechanisms, routes and trends adopted by drug traffickers in order to design responses and curb drug trafficking.

In light of this, the annual World Drug Report provides UNODC's assessment of the illicit drug situation, including comprehensive information on drug trends at the national, regional and global levels. Established to provide the type of comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem needed in order to make significant progress towards the control and supply of illicit drugs, the Report presents a comprehensive overview of the latest developments in drug markets. As well as focusing on topical aspects,

it gives an annual overview of the drug situation by looking in-depth at the main drug markets, including amphetamine-type stimulants, cannabis, cocaine and opioids. The Report covers both supply and demand, ranging from cultivation and production, to trafficking, consumption and health consequences. In doing so, it aims to enhance Member States' understanding of global illicit drug trends and to sensitize Governments about the need for more systematic collection and reporting of data related to illicit drugs.

In the 2014 Report, stable drug use prevalence around the globe was noted, with some five per cent of the world's population aged 15-64 calculated as having used an illicit drug in 2012. Problem drug users meanwhile amounted to roughly 0.6 per cent of the world's adult population, or one in every 200 people. Analysing production, the Report indicated an increase in opium production in Myanmar, as well as a surge in Afghanistan, with poppy cultivation in the latter up by 36 per cent between 2012 and 2013. The control of precursors – the chemicals needed to manufacture plant-based or synthetic drugs – was also covered, including interception levels and pricing.



Crystal methamphetamine. Photo: DEA.

#### ▷ Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment

While the objective of the World Drug Report is to provide an overall picture of all drug types in all regions, other UNODC research activities focus on specific drug types or on a particular geographical area. In the field of synthetic drugs, UNODC publishes a triennial report – the Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment – covering trends and patterns of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The latest Assessment produced in 2014, highlighted how synthetic drugs are taking an ever-greater share of the drug market. NPS in particular were noted as flooding the market for synthetic drugs long dominated by ATS, such as ecstasy and methamphetamine, which are more widely used than cocaine, opium or heroin.

The 2014 Assessment also pointed to an overall increase in methamphetamine trafficking and record global seizures of these drugs, particularly from East and South-East Asia as well as in North America. The shifting trends pose a growing challenge to health care providers and drug control authorities dealing with large youthful

populations as synthetic drugs have gained in popularity among youth. Another particularly worrying development that the Assessment highlighted was that NPS are no longer restricted to niche markets; evidence from almost all regions of the world indicates that tablets sold as ecstasy or methamphetamine contain substances other than the touted active ingredients – increasingly, they comprise substances, or mixtures of substances, that may pose public health challenges.

#### ▷ Opium and Coca Surveys

UNODC's research into the illicit drug market also includes a series of surveys which provide updated statistics and information on some of the world's leading drug producing regions.

As part of this, the Office's Southeast Asia Opium Survey was released in December, pointing towards continued high levels of production in the Golden Triangle. Covering Lao PDR and Myanmar, the survey showed how opium poppy cultivation in the two countries rose to 63,800 hectares in 2014 compared to 61,700 hectares in 2013, increasing





Coca plant in Bolivia. Photo: Hugo Solar.

for the eighth consecutive year and nearly triple the amount harvested in 2006. Together, Lao PDR and Myanmar (which remains Southeast Asia's top opium producer and the world's second largest after Afghanistan) produced an estimated 762 tons of opium in 2014.

The majority of this – using smuggled precursor chemicals like acetyl anhydride – was refined into an estimated 76 tons of heroin and then trafficked to markets in neighbouring countries and outside the region. UNODC's annual Afghan Opium Survey tracked similar changes. Published in November, the Survey indicated a seven per cent increase in opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan from 209,000 hectares in 2013 up to 224,000 hectares. The Survey also warned that opium production may potentially increase by 17 per cent, with yields estimated to reach 6,400 tons in 2014 compared to the previous year's total of 5,500 tons.

On coca cultivation, UNODC brings out three specific surveys each year on Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Working closely with the respective Governments and using satellite imagery and field surveys, the three Coca Cultivation Surveys compile the key information related to the cultivation and eradication of coca crops to provide a better understanding of the situation. In the 2014 surveys it was

noted that coca bush cultivation in both Bolivia and Peru had declined, while in Colombia, despite the coca cultivation area being unchanged, the prices and value of crop were markedly down.

At a national level, in Bolivia, the country's coca monitoring survey showed that cultivation of coca bushes decreased by around nine per cent, with cultivation in 2013 dropping to around 23,000 hectares, from the previous year's 25,300 hectares. This marked the third straight year that coca bush cultivation was down, largely on the back of Government-led eradication efforts. In Colombia, the coca survey highlighted that the area used for the cultivation of coca plants remained stable in 2013; while decreases were noted in some parts of the country, these were offset by increases in other areas. Despite this, the total farm-gate value of the coca leaf crop and its derivatives (coca paste and cocaine base), was down by 18 per cent between 2012 and 2013. Finally, in Peru, the survey indicated a marked decline in coca plant cultivation, at around 49,800 hectares at the end of 2013, down from the previous year's total of 60,400 hectares. This was the highest reduction rate in 14 years, mainly due to increased eradication actions and the consolidation and enhancement of alternative development programmes.



The 2014 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons highlighted, in particular, a rise in child trafficking victims who now make up one in three known persons trafficked worldwide. Photo: an eight-year-old girl hides her face, in a dormitory at a UNICEF-supported centre in Haiti. © UNICEF/NYHQ2011-2242/Dormino

#### ▷ Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

As guardian of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC is mandated to promote global adherence to the protocols and assist States in implementing them by developing an effective criminal justice response.

One such way that UNODC does this is through gathering a range of qualitative data in order to expand the available knowledge base on trafficking in persons. These data are used to study aspects of trafficking that are particularly challenging to capture through statistics, such as the involvement of organized criminal elements in the trafficking process.

In addition, UNODC undertakes key statistical analyses which are published in the biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, the most recent of which was launched in late 2014. By providing an overview of trafficking patterns, legal responses and country-specific information, the Global Report helps Member States and the international community gain a better understanding of, and develop responses to, this phenomenon. It provides a solid basis around the global

nature of this crime and presents a list of key findings that can be used to identify interventions to address the problem.

The 2014 Global Report highlighted, in particular, a rise in child trafficking victims who now make up one in three known persons trafficked worldwide – a five per cent increase compared to the 2007-2010 period – as well as a steady increase in trafficking for forced labour over the past five years. The Global Report also pointed to low conviction rates, with 40 per cent of countries recording few or no convictions and high levels of insufficient legal cover, with more than two billion people not adequately protected from human trafficking by their national legislation.

As a vital tool used to better understand patterns of trafficking in persons and shape responses, the 2014 Global Report also covered the flows identified. With at least 152 countries of origin and 124 countries of destination worldwide, some 510 domestic, interregional and transcontinental trafficking flows criss-crossing the globe were noted.

#### ▷ Global Study on Homicide

The analysis of crime patterns and trends is instrumental in informing policymakers and the international community



The 2014 Global Study on Homicide enables the international community to gain a better understanding of the complexity of homicide and the different ways it affects the population by giving a comprehensive overview of intentional homicide across the world. Photo: UNODC, taken from the cover of the Report.

about threats to the safety and security of societies and their economies, at the national, regional and international levels. In connection with this, quantitative research on the functioning of criminal justice systems is required to assess the capacity of States to respond to crime and to uphold the rule of law.

The most comprehensive UNODC publication in this field in 2014 was the second Global Study on Homicide. By giving a comprehensive overview of intentional homicide across the world, it enables the international community to gain a better understanding of the complexity of homicide and the different ways it affects the population. Through improving the understanding of underlying patterns and trends, the Global Study is designed to be a strategic tool for supporting Governments' efforts to address its root causes and to develop strategies and policies for protecting those most at risk and tackling those most likely to offend.

The 2014 edition of the Global Study indicated the extent of homicide globally, the composition of victims and perpetrators

by gender, age and geography, as well as the causes of the crime. With 437,000 people murdered worldwide in 2012, men made up almost eight out of every 10 homicide victims and 95 per cent of the perpetrators. Domestic violence accounted for almost 15 per cent of all homicides, with women constituting 70 per cent of these domestic violence fatalities.

The Global Study also highlighted that over half of all homicide victims are under 30 years of age, and while the worldwide average murder rate stands at 6.2 per 100,000 population, in some regions the ratio is far higher: Southern Africa and Central America, for example, recorded more than four times that number (30 and 26 victims per 100,000 population respectively), representing the highest in the world. Firearms are cited as the most widely used murder weapons, causing four in 10 homicides globally, whereas about a quarter of victims are killed with blades and sharp objects and just over a third die through other means.

# Independent evaluation

## UNODC's evaluation work helps maximize the efficiency and impact of the Office's programmes

At UNODC, the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) provides evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful to serve three main purposes: accountability, organizational learning and knowledge generation. In addition, the evaluation function contributes to developing UNODC's capacities in terms of innovation and organizational change.

This work is based on evaluation's aim of learning about factors that led to either the success or failure of a particular activity, the results achieved and the possible wider application of those lessons. The process of evaluation itself creates an opportunity to share insight and knowledge. Evaluation should therefore be seen as a learning tool that empowers all stakeholders by expanding their knowledge base and enhancing their skills. Based on credible, independent, objective, evidence-based information, evaluation can be a powerful tool to make

programmes and projects – and therefore UNODC – more effective and efficient.

Evaluation assures accountability by reporting on UNODC activities to the Governing Bodies, and also aims to account for the use of resources and for the results produced to all UNODC stakeholders, including staff and management, Member States, target groups and implementing partners.

The approach to evaluation adopted by UNODC is to encourage the wider participation and consultation of internal and external stakeholders during the planning, design and conduct of evaluations, as well as the follow-up, while maintaining strict impartiality and independence in framing conclusions and recommendations.

## WHAT WE DO

The IEU leads and guides evaluations in order to provide objective information on the performance of UNODC. It reports directly to the Executive Director and Member States and is committed to:



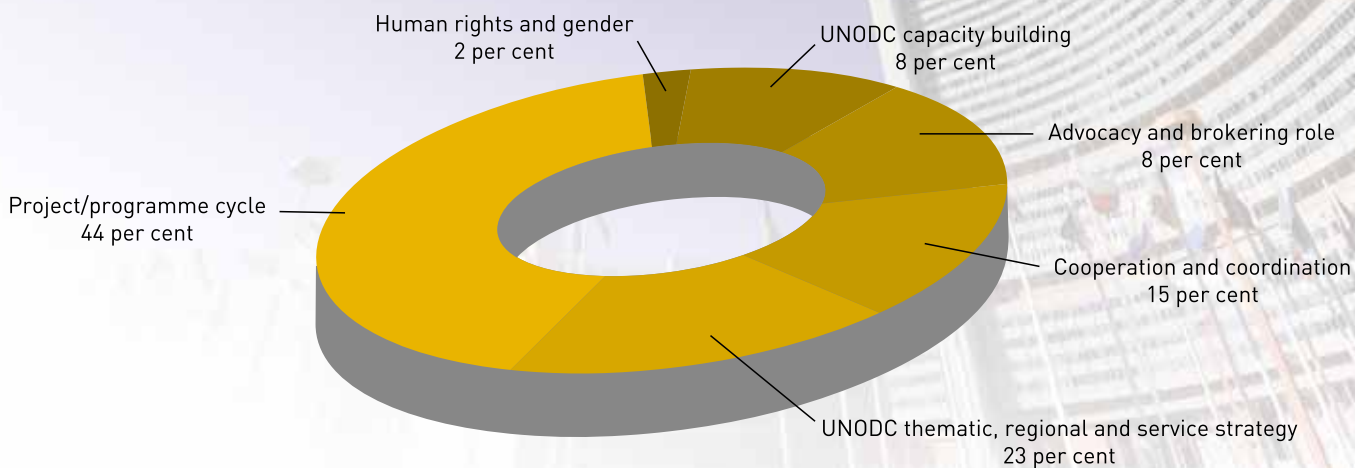
## OUR MANDATE

Although the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) was originally established in 2003, it has operated as a stand-alone, independent unit since 2010, as per resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

To comply with the independence and impartiality inherent to the evaluation function in the United Nations, the Unit delivers systematic and objective assessments of ongoing or completed UNODC projects, programmes and policies, evaluating their design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives and the degree of efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of interventions, as well as their adherence to human rights and gender principles.

The evaluation function at UNODC is a priority area of consideration as it is of primary importance for the Office to be able to measure and demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of its programme delivery and related programmes outcomes. In addition, the IEU has a role to play in many important areas such as accountability, learning mechanisms and enhanced project and programme designing within the Office.

Illustration: UNODC.



Breakdown of 2014 IEU project and programme evaluations.

- **Leading and guiding evaluations** as well as supporting UNODC in developing and implementing an evaluation culture throughout the Office (evaluation reports);
- Ensuring a **coherent and consistent evaluation approach** across UNODC (normative work);
- **Developing evaluation capacity** throughout UNODC (evaluation culture); and
- **Sharing findings** of project and programme evaluations and examining areas with high improvement potentials (evaluation and knowledge).

The IEU is currently finalising a meta-analysis of all evaluations in UNODC from January 2011 to December 2014, in order to consolidate recommendations, findings and lessons learned from nearly 100 evaluations. Based on this methodological approach, the evaluation results of UNODC in 2014 are as follows.

## 2014 DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### Assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption through peer review

In 2014, the IEU conducted 27 project and programme evaluations. The analysis of these 27 evaluations shows that 44 per cent of recommendations refer to Project/Programme Cycle, 23 per cent to the UNODC thematic, regional and service strategies, 15 per cent to Cooperation and Coordination as well as eight per cent each to UNODC Capacity Building and to UNODC's Advocacy and Brokering Role. Also included in the chart shown above is the percentage of references to Human Rights and Gender (two per cent).

The focus of the analysis lies on the recommendations for UNODC to further improve its implementa-



## How evaluation leads to change on the ground

Ten million people are estimated to be incarcerated in prisons across the globe, many of whom face overcrowding and unsanitary conditions. Prisoners' welfare is often overlooked and HIV prevention and care programmes remain rare in some countries.

UNODC's Independent Evaluation Unit evaluated the Office's Global HIV Programme for people who use drugs and people in prison and recommended expanding it to support prisoners' health. By

following this recommendation, HIV programme managers added more countries to the Programme and held the first Global Consultation on HIV in Prisons to further identify problems and solutions.

Another example is UNODC's highly successful Global Counter-Piracy Programme. An evaluation in 2012/2013 led to it evolving into the Maritime Crime Programme which, in partnership with Member States, now concentrates on heroin trafficking, trafficking in persons, wildlife crime and fisheries crime.

These cases show the strong links between evaluation and supporting vulnerable individuals, and highlight a key aspect of evaluation, which is to bring change and improve the delivery of solutions on the ground.

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tion. The recurring topics in the 27 evaluations in 2014 are the following:

### ▷ Project/programme cycle

A clear weight of all analysed recommendations falls on project and programme design and implementation phases. A results-oriented approach needs to be strengthened at design and implementation phases. Furthermore, a number of elements deserve increased attention, including a sound stakeholder analysis, needs assessment, systematic country-level engagement taking into account local circumstances, strengthened involvement of different stakeholder groups, including a sustainability plan and front-loading the project planning stage.

However, there are very good practices visible in UNODC that built, for example, on the experiences and foundation of earlier Office projects, thereby strengthening the cooperation of parties involved and reducing the need for further bureaucratic arrangements.

### ▷ Strategic approaches

Recommendations point to the need to further invest in the inclusion of local stakeholders and partners with the aim of building increased regional cooperation and broader partner basis. External evaluators point to the need to develop a comprehensive capacity building strategy and assess options for further regional and thematic strategies.

There are several good examples of this approach within UNODC, including the Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML) in the Mekong Region, which has continued to be particularly successful in providing mentoring and advisory services at the field level for delivering technical assistance on operational aspects of anti-money laundering activities.

### ▷ Cooperation and coordination

The recommendations in this section show that the co-operation mechanism with external partners should be further enhanced,



Logo "2015 International Year of Evaluation" © EvalPartners.

and modalities that are working well should be replicated and possibly standardized. Maintaining good cooperation with the donor community and national partners has proven to increase the chances of successful UNODC interventions.

The UNODC Global HIV and AIDS programme is one of many good examples relating to this topic. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are key partners for UNODC under this Global Programme, and the programme team has established good working relations and partnerships identified at the national level.

#### ▷ Advocacy and brokering role

UNODC should increase its relevance especially at the highest political levels to facilitate the collaboration between Government departments, as well as between Governments and CSOs.

Notably, the recommendations suggest that UNODC should consider an institution-wide approach to advocacy.

Many good examples in this category relate to a strong collaboration with national Government counterparts that do not usually collaborate on certain topics. This is often the case with, for example, law enforcement and health authorities.

#### ▷ Capacity building

According to the analysis, UNODC would benefit from developing a clear capacity building and training strategy. Special importance should be given to Train-the-Trainer courses, which may increase the sustainability, as well as the impact of UNODC's interventions. Capacity building strategies should build on already proven practices and strengthen the





## International Year of Evaluation

In late 2014, a General Assembly resolution endorsed 2015 as the International Year of Evaluation and called for "capacity building for the evaluation of development activities at the country level" in recognition of the clear connections between evaluation and development. Enhanced national evaluation capacities are key to preparations for the implementation of the new sustainable development agenda 2016-2030.

As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon acknowledged in a speech on 9 March at an event titled 'Bridge to a Better World: Eval-

uation at the Service of the Post-2015 Agenda', "Evaluation is thus critical for promoting accountability and for understanding what we are doing right and what we may be getting wrong." He went on to say that evaluation will only grow in importance as Member States shape the post-2015 Development Agenda.

The United Nations' history of promoting independent evaluation arose out of a need to enhance the Organization's projects and programmes, and to support fragile and vulnerable groups.

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cooperation and collaboration with, among others, Information Technology Services.

### ▷ Human rights and gender

The IEU is currently reviewing all evaluation guidelines in order to further prioritize the UNODC contribution to the promotion of human rights and gender in its evaluation products. This process has already begun, for example, by mainstreaming human

rights and gender as a specific evaluation category in all Terms of Reference and Evaluation Reports.

From the recommendations in this category it is evident that the UNODC contribution to the promotion of human rights and gender needs to be further included in future projects and programmes. The promotion of regional policies for human rights and gender was also suggested. Best practices should be used to inform future UNODC interventions in this regard.

# Finances and funding

## Continued strong demand and increased relevance against a backdrop of diminishing core resources

An important programme of the United Nations Secretariat, UNODC has experienced rapid growth in funding over the last decade, starting from an annual budget of \$108 million in 2004, and reaching around \$300 million in annual contributions in the last three years. The successful growth in voluntary contributions funding stems from the increased relevance and subsequent expansion of UNODC's mandates, in particular in the areas of anti-human trafficking and migrant smuggling, crime prevention, criminal justice reform, countering corruption, counter-piracy, and terrorism prevention. Further, the growth is attributed to a steady increase in earmarked contributions, or SP funds, coming from a growing number of sources, including Member State

donors that are requesting UNODC to implement technical assistance activities in their own countries.

In 2014, UNODC delivered technical assistance worth \$212.9 million under a comprehensive integrated programme approach. This focused on improved effectiveness, efficiency and impact of delivery through a series of global, regional, national and thematic programmes.

The Office's capacity to deliver has, however, been strained by the fact that the growth in Special Purpose funds has not been matched by a proportional increase in core resources (General Purpose and Regular Budget funds). On the contrary, un-earmarked, voluntary contributions – or General Purpose funds – have been in decline in recent years.

This chapter of the UNODC Annual Report focuses on UNODC's income and expenditure trends. The below table summarizes 2014, according to the different sources of income that will be explained in the next section.

UNODC contributions and expenditure in 2014

Type of income	2014 Contributions (Amount in US Dollars millions)	2014 Expenditures (Amount in US Dollars millions)
Voluntary contributions to the Drug and Crime Funds		
General Purpose (GP)	7.2	8.0
Special Purpose (SP) (excluding PSC)	280.6	212.9
Programme Support Costs (PSC)		19.1
Total Drug and Crime Funds	287.8	240.0
Assessed contribution from the Regular Budget (RB)	22.8	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>310.6</b>	<b>262.8</b>



In 2014, UNODC delivered technical assistance worth \$212.9 million under a comprehensive integrated programme approach.

## Sources of income

UNODC is funded through two different sources of income: the United Nations Regular Budget and voluntary contributions. Voluntary contributions are, in turn, divided into General Purpose (un-earmarked) and Special Purpose (earmarked) funds. A fixed portion of the latter, called Programme Support Costs (PSC), goes to finance the indirect support activities related to programme delivery.

**Regular Budget (RB) resources** are received from the biennial programme budget of the United Nations. These funds cover normative programme activities approved by the General Assembly under sections 16 and 22 of the United Nations programme budget. Despite the priority the international community places on UNODC's mandates, the General Assembly allocates less than one per cent of the United Nations regular budget to UNODC. For 2014, this amounted to \$22.8 million, accounting for 7.3 per cent of total UNODC income. The United Nations Regular Budget does not fund UNODC's technical assistance programmes or its field network.

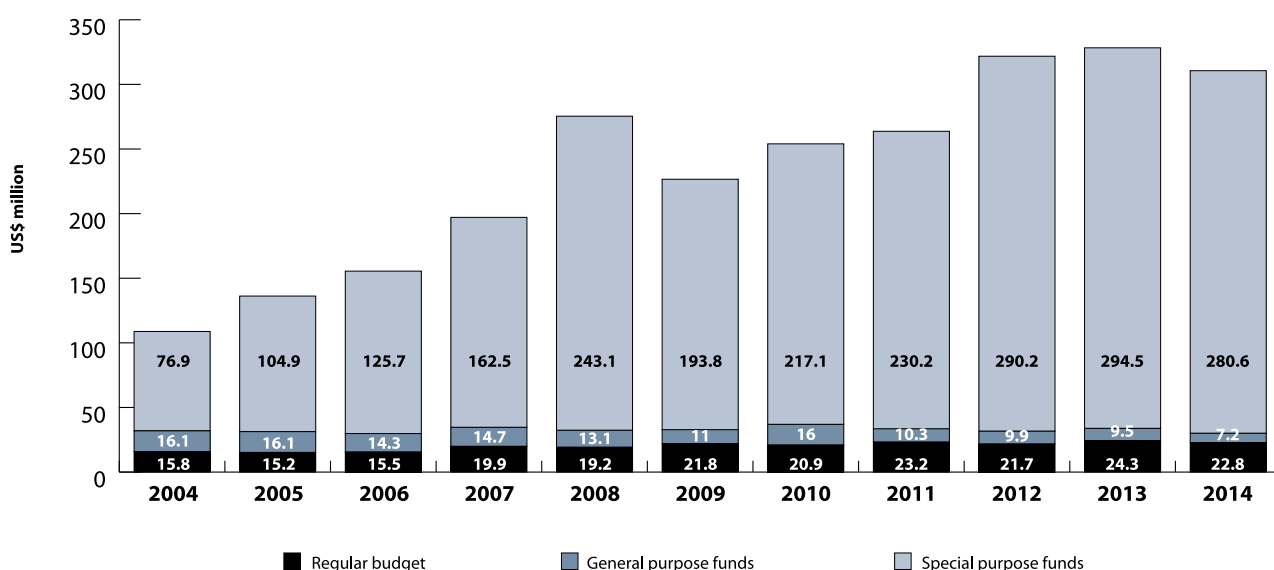
**General Purpose (GP) funds** are un-earmarked voluntary contributions, allocated to finance, *inter alia*: policy and strategic direction; corporate oversight; normative and research activities; and programme and organizational development. In 2014, GP funds declined further to \$7.2 million, representing approximately 2.3 per cent of total funding.

**Special Purpose (SP) funds** are earmarked voluntary contributions provided to finance technical assistance activities at UNODC's headquarters in Vienna and in the approximately 60 programme and project offices in the field. In 2014, \$280.6 million or 90.3 per cent of total UNODC contributions stemmed from SP funds.

**PSC** are funds derived from expenditure of special purpose funds, and are used to cover indirect costs that cannot be readily and directly attributed to the activities conducted. In 2014, in relation to SP-funded delivery, \$19.1 million was allocated to PSC.

The chart below shows how these income sources have varied over time. While Regular Budget funds have stagnated and General Purpose funds have steadily declined, Special Purpose funds have been increasing.

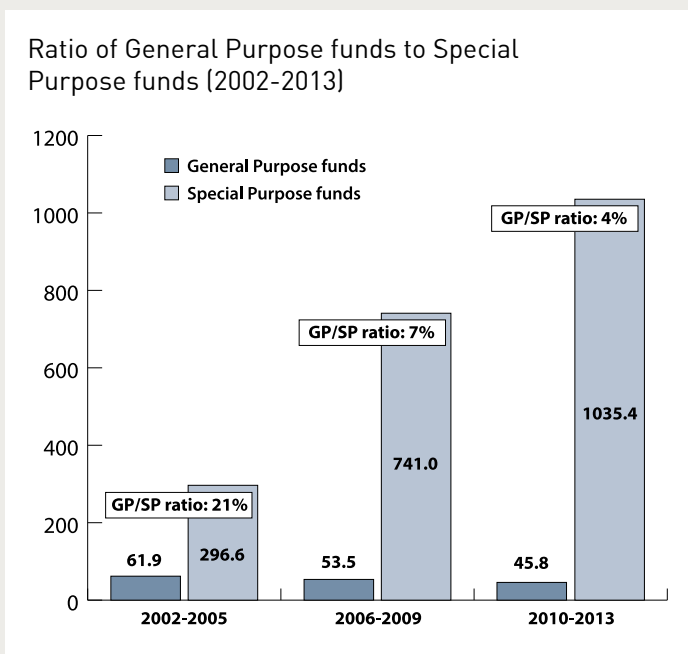
UNODC funding 2004-2014





## Decline in General Purpose funds

General Purpose (GP) funds have been declining in both relative and absolute terms. The following chart provides an illustration of this trend:



The main donors providing GP funding in 2014 were Germany (\$1.4 million), Finland (\$1.1 million), Russia (\$1 million), Sweden (\$940,000) and Denmark (\$880,000).

As per the definition of GP provided above, this funding is used to cover some key functions that directly provide support to executive management of UNODC, as well as to ensure quality assurance, accountability, transparency and positioning of the Office in the wider United Nations Framework. GP funds have also contributed to ensuring that UNODC's "trademark" is shaped and preserved, for example through research and issuance of flagship publications such as the World Drug Report and the Global Homicide Report.

For these reasons, the decline in GP funds experienced over the last years has had an impact on the day-to-day operations and the ability of UNODC to carry out strategic, programme development, direction and management and oversight functions needed to fulfil the Office's mandates. This issue has been communicated repeatedly to

Member States and UNODC has tabled a series of possible solutions to raising the level of core funding. The trend, however, remains.

With the introduction of Full Cost Recovery (FCR) in the 2014-2015 Consolidated Budget, all direct programmatic functions including Field Office Representative posts previously covered by GP have now been properly costed within technical assistance. This partially alleviated the burden on un-earmarked contributions, but much of what GP is funding at present cannot be directly attributed to projects financed from Special Purpose contributions. For this reason, and the need to sustain certain funding flexibility in order to implement the Office's strategy, GP funds are still crucial.

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## Expanded donor base

UNODC has expanded its donor base significantly in the last 10 years. Not only has the number of donors increased but – perhaps more importantly – so too has the number of sub-donors grouped under a specific Member State. For example, Colombia's 2014 contribution to UNODC came from 18 different sources including various Ministries, local and regional governments, and specialized agencies among others. Funding contributions to UNODC from the United States in 2014, as another example, came from seven different sources.

This points to an important trend of UNODC contributions being ever-more specialized for very specific technical assistance activities and originating from parts of Member State budgets that were not originally providing Official Development Assistance (for example Ministries of Justice and Interior as contributors instead of only Ministries of Foreign Affairs).

In 2014, contributions were recorded from 186 different funding sources (compared to 102 different funding sources in 2007).

## The rise of national donors

Member State donors are divided into two categories based on the nature of their contributions: those that provide funding for technical assistance used outside their countries; and the national donors, that fund UNODC to conduct programmes and interventions within their own countries. The increase in funding from national donors (a group of 14 countries mainly from Latin America, but also including some countries in the Middle East and in Africa) represents an important development for UNODC's modus operandi, as it shows the

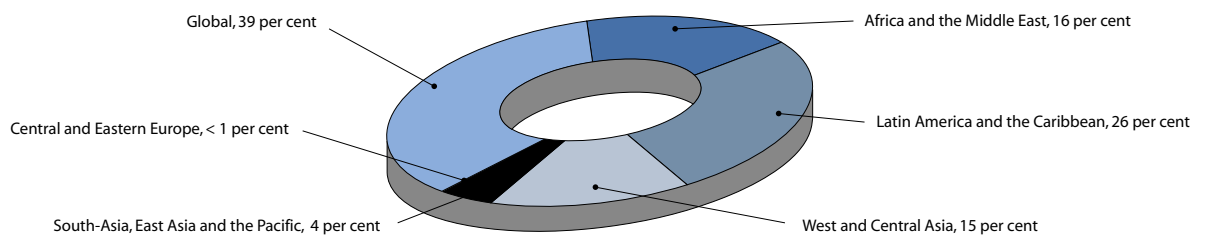
interest of middle-income countries in establishing a continuing partnership with the Office and acquiring specialized technical assistance in the areas covered by UNODC's mandates. Whereas in 2005, the national donors together provided approximately four per cent of the voluntary contributions, in 2014 they provided close to 29 per cent.

In 2014, the contributions of the six largest donors providing funding for technical assistance used outside their own countries were the European Commission (\$45.6 million), the United States (\$41.3 million), the Netherlands (\$12.6 million), Sweden (\$11.7 million), the United Kingdom (\$10.3 million), and Japan (\$8.7 million). The largest national donor was Colombia (\$64.7 million), followed by Brazil (\$11.6 million) and Mexico (\$3.6 million).

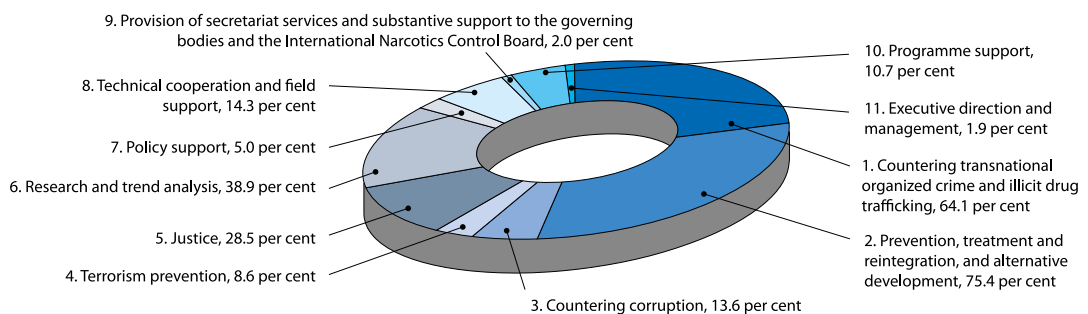
While the majority of voluntary contributions are provided by Member States, non-Member State donors such as international financial institutions, multi-partner trust funds, private foundations and other organizations also fund UNODC's activities. In 2014, these non-Member State donors together contributed \$16.6 million (5.7 per cent of total voluntary contributions). The three largest non-Member State donors in 2014 were the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) with \$5.8 million (two per cent of total voluntary contributions), the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia with \$3 million (one per cent), and the Peace-building Fund for Kyrgyzstan, with \$1.5 million (0.5 per cent). A complete list of 2014 contributions is included at the end of this section.

Expenditure by thematic area and region

2014 special purpose funds - expenditure by region



2014 special purpose funds - expenditure by theme





## Evolving in an unpredictable funding environment

As the world galvanizes behind the ambitious and transformative agenda outlined in the report of the open working group on sustainable development, that places UNODC's mandates on the rule of law, governance, justice, illicit flows and security, very firmly within the development agenda, UNODC continues to evolve to assist Member States in meeting the new challenges.

UNODC consistently delivers strong and measurable results, as outlined in earlier chapters of this report. These important achievements were made possible by donors' confidence in the Office's ability to deliver.

In the last year, UNODC has taken important measures to improve management responses, delivery and accountability. However, adequate and predictable resources are needed in order to strengthen UNODC's capacity to deliver effectively over the many areas of its Office. In particular, when the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDG) demand increased partnership and the ability to offer "whole of government" support to Member States, UNODC needs adequate resources to support participation in system-wide mechanisms (such as the United Nations Development Group) and to provide policy support to Member States, both of which are core ongoing functions.

As a response to these challenges, in 2014, UNODC also introduced several overarching improvement measures that sustain operations while continuing to improve the delivery of high-quality programmes. These include:

- **Full Cost Recovery (FCR)** applies a system of consistent policies used for financial planning and costing of UNODC programmes. This approach utilizes entrusted donor funds in a transparent, fair and predictable manner through proper classification of direct and indirect programme support efforts. The introduction of this measure is rooted in repeated calls by the General Assembly to adopt full cost recovery, and is in response to the UNODC financial situation, in particular the decline of GP. It is guided by revised United Nations Secretariat-wide policies on the uses of different funding sources, including of PSC. The 2014-15

consolidated budget applied transitional measures to the rolling-out of FCR in order to preserve the continuity of UNODC's programmes and the integrity of its field network. Through FCR, in 2014 UNODC provided key financial indicators by region to Member States, and reported savings through improved financial management;

- **Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)** enables a corporate approach to risk management by identifying key Office-wide risks and thereafter measuring and treating them at all stages of programme delivery;
- **International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IP-SAS)** provides transparent presentation of UNODC-level financial results to donors. The first set of IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements covering 2014 are currently being prepared; and
- **Framework of Engagement of External Parties (FEEP)** introduces a holistic framework and processes that improve the transparency of selection and management of implementing partners and grantees.

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Additionally, UNODC is further committed to improving its operations and plans to implement the new United Nations Secretariat-wide enterprise resource planning system – 'Umoja' – in 2015.

Recognizing that UNODC can only be successful with sufficient and sustainable resources, UNODC's governing bodies – the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice – established, in 2009, a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group to respond to this situation. The working group has been tasked with assessing the problems and formulating recommendations on how to improve the governance structure and financial situation of UNODC. Now more than ever, with a very small share of the Regular Budget and a rapidly-declining ratio of General Purpose (GP) to Special Purpose (SP) funding, UNODC needs stronger commitment from Member States to provide adequate and stable core funding.

UNODC will continue to improve its standards and results, through various reform processes taking place in the wider United Nations context, but also looks toward becoming fit for purpose to contribute its part in the context of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.

## Donor support

Pledges for 2014 (Drugs and Crime) in US\$

MEMBER STATE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNODC			
Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose fund	Total
Colombia*	64,716,404	-	64,716,404
European Union	45,613,143	-	45,613,143
United States of America	41,051,698	200,020	41,251,718
Netherlands	12,573,911	-	12,573,911
Sweden	10,745,479	942,549	11,688,028
Brazil*	11,569,414	-	11,569,414
United Kingdom	10,261,397	-	10,261,397
Japan	8,294,789	270,953	8,565,742
Denmark	7,016,198	883,548	7,899,747
Norway	7,672,341	-	7,672,341
Australia	5,975,110	-	5,975,110
Germany	4,518,055	1,416,269	5,934,323
Finland	3,179,828	1,094,391	4,274,219
Russian Federation	3,126,000	1,000,000	4,126,000
France	3,398,993	408,163	3,807,156
Mexico*	3,584,562	-	3,584,562
Canada	3,228,312	-	3,228,312
Austria	2,240,781	135,870	2,376,650
Qatar	2,019,632	-	2,019,632
United Arab Emirates	1,935,632	40,000	1,975,632
China	1,070,000	200,000	1,270,000
Panama*	972,925	3,000	975,925
Switzerland	940,658	-	940,658
Libya*	900,000	-	900,000
Turkey	750,000	100,000	850,000
Bolivia*	444,959	-	444,959
Spain	338,430	-	338,430
Republic of Korea	212,608	119,650	332,258
Luxembourg	176,545	138,313	314,857
Saudi Arabia	311,475	-	311,475
Thailand	254,720	50,000	304,720





Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose fund	Total
South Africa*	300,500	-	300,500
India	200,000	100,000	300,000
Botswana*	234,200	-	234,200
Zimbabwe*	179,140	-	179,140
Nepal	172,441	-	172,441
Monaco	126,103	-	126,103
Brunei	120,575	-	120,575
New Zealand	109,335	-	109,335
Cyprus	102,800	-	102,800
Namibia*	202,781	-	202,781
Kazakhstan	100,000	-	100,000
Mauritius	97,151	-	97,151
Bangladesh	93,867	1,000	94,867
Jamaica	91,100	-	91,100
Italy	86,444	-	86,444
Belgium	66,667	-	66,667
Hungary	63,052	-	63,052
Morocco	50,000	-	50,000
Azerbaijan	30,000	-	30,000
Poland	29,095	-	29,095
Liechtenstein	-	27,716	27,716
Hong Kong SAR of China	-	13,863	13,863
Chile	-	10,000	10,000
Portugal	10,000	-	10,000
Oman	-	9,799	9,799
Israel	5,050	-	5,050
Côte d'Ivoire	5,000	-	5,000
Kuwait	-	5,000	5,000
Singapore	-	5,000	5,000
Tunisia	-	1,177	1,177
Pakistan	-	999	999
<b>Total Member States donors</b>	<b>261,569,300</b>	<b>7,177,281</b>	<b>268,746,581</b>

\* These Member States fund UNODC to conduct programmes and interventions in their own countries.

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES			
Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose fund	Total
Food and Agriculture Organization	91,570	-	91,570
IOM	64,365	-	64,365
UNAIDS	5,813,130	-	5,813,130
UNDP	636,906	-	636,906
UNICEF	51,150	-	51,150
UNMAS	232,100	-	232,100
United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)	97,345	-	97,345
World Health Organization	591,097	-	591,097
<b>Total United Nations agencies</b>	<b>7,577,663</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,577,663</b>

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IFIs) AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS			
Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose fund	Total
ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)	85,334	-	85,334
ICPO-INTERPOL	172,065	-	172,065
Inter-American Development Bank	180,000	-	180,000
OFID (OPEC Fund for International Development)	300,000	-	300,000
World Bank	750,000	-	750,000
World Bank / UNODC StAR Trust Fund	200,000	-	200,000
<b>Total IFIs and other inter-governmental organizations</b>	<b>1,687,398</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,687,398</b>

PRIVATE DONATIONS			
Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose fund	Total
Abt Associates, Inc.	71,000	-	71,000
Drug Abuse Prevention Centre-Japan	189,030	-	189,030
Drosos Foundation	250,000	-	250,000
FIC Kosovo	55,325	-	55,325
Int. Institute of Research on Counterfeit Medicines	126,103	-	126,103
Lions Clubs International Foundation	100,000	-	100,000
Modern Times Group (MTG)	38,000	-	38,000
Siemens AG	355,849	-	355,849
The Natural Resource Governance Institute- Revenue Watch Institute (RWI)	40,790	-	40,790
<b>Total private donations</b>	<b>1,226,098</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,226,098</b>



MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUNDS			
Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose fund	Total
Moldova Toward Unity in Action	20,438	-	20,438
One UN - Albania	15,000	-	15,000
One UN - Viet Nam	228,372	-	228,372
One UN - Tanzania	843,843	-	843,843
Peacebuilding Fund Guatemala	543,025	-	543,025
Peacebuilding Fund Guinea-Bissau	500,000	-	500,000
Peacebuilding Fund Kyrgyzstan	1,460,700	-	1,460,700
The Three Millenium Development Goal Fund (3MDG Fund)	480,700	-	480,700
Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States to Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia	2,979,000	-	2,979,000
UN Trust Fund for Human Security	522,955	-	522,955
Uganda - Joint Programme on AIDS	21,594	-	21,594
United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children	920,800	-	920,800
Total private donations	1,226,098	-	1,226,098
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>280,596,886</b>	<b>7,177,281</b>	<b>287,774,167</b>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2014 Annual Report has been developed by the Advocacy Section and the Strategic Planning and Interagency Affairs Unit situated within the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. It was prepared under the supervision of Jean-Luc Lemahieu, Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, and the guidance of Gillian Murray, Deputy Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs and Chief of the Public Affairs and Policy Support Branch.

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