UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Promoting the Rule of Law and Countering Drugs and Crime in South Asia

Regional Programme
for South Asia 2018-2021

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ABBREVIATIONS

AHTU	Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AML/CTF	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism
APG	Asia Pacific Group
ART	Anti-retroviral therapy
ATSEC	Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children
ATS	Amphetamine type stimulants
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IDU	Injecting drug use
IDUs	Injecting drug users
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NMR	Nelson Mandela Rules
NSP	Needle syringe programme
OST	Opioid substitution therapy
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAIEVAC	South Asian Initiative to End Violence against Children
SAWEN	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
SoM	Smuggling of migrants
TB	Tuberculosis
SMR	Standard Minimum Rules
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTS	United Nations Crime Trends Survey
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWOMEN	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USA	United States of America
VRSMSRC	Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct
WCO	World Customs Organization

Map of South Asia[1]

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Map No. 4140 Rev. 4   UNITED NATIONS
December 2011

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

[1]Countries covered by the UNODC Regional Office for South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

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BANGLADESH

- Combating transnational organised crime
- Countering the world drug problem
- Countering corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- Criminal justice

SRI LANKA

- Combating transnational organised crime
- Countering the world drug problem
- Countering corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- Criminal justice

BHUTAN

- Combating transnational organised Crime
- Countering the world drug problem
- Countering corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- Criminal justice

REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH ASIA 2018-2021

SP-1 Combating Transitional Organised Crime
SP-2 Combating Transitional Organised Crime
SP-3 Countering corruption
SP-4 Terrorism prevention
SP-5 Criminal justice

NEPAL

- Combating transnational Organised crime
- Countering the world drug problem.
- Countering corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- Criminal justice

INDIA

- Combating Transnational Organised crime
- Countering the world drug problem
- Countering corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- Criminal justice

THE MALDIVES

- Combating Transnational Organised crime
- Countering the world drug problem
- Countering corruption
- Terrorism prevention
- Criminal justice

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The South Asia region encompasses post-conflict, least developed and middle-income countries, each facing common and unique challenges. The unevenness of development and the relentless speed of change pose many challenges to the rule of law and human security in South Asia.

This Regional Programme (RP) for South Asia outlines the proposed strategic scope of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) work, cooperation and partnership with South Asia[3] from 2018 to 2021. The RP has been designed and developed through discussions with key players, situation assessments, outcomes and recommendations of various consultations, workshops, project evaluations and capacity building initiatives. The RP also duly takes into consideration the experience of the previous RP for South Asia (2013-2017), in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact; the lessons learned and best practices identified; and recommendations formulated through the Internal Programme Review[4]. Under the RP (2013-2017), collaboration with UNODC global programmes proved very catalytic in broadening the programmatic base to include new thematic areas and initiatives.

The document is further based on a brief situation analysis of the region, resolutions adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),[5] and recommendations from, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) – and is fully aligned with the UNODC's Strategic Framework for 2018-2019[6]. The Regional Programme is fully inscribed within the UNODC's Inter-regional approach, and therefore is linked to other UNODC Regional Programmes, global strategies and initiatives. The Regional Programme is also aligned with the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) and the UN Sustainable Development

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[3]UNODC Regional Office for South Asia covers Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

[4]An independent evaluation of the RP (2013 – 2015) could not be undertaken. However, an internal programme assessment and review was conducted. The Internal Programme Review of the RP was endorsed by the Programme Review Committee, Vienna, on 9 February 2016.

[5]ECOSOC serves as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and formulating policy recommendations addressed to member states and the United Nations system.

[6]Ref: E/CN.7/2015/CRP.8–E/CN.15/2015/CRP.8 dated, 8 December 2015.

Frameworks (UNSDF), adopted in the countries of South Asia.

Building on the previous UNODC's RP for South Asia (2013-2017), the key, multi-faceted strategic objective of this new RP (2018-2021) is to continue to enhance the rule of law, peace, security, and justice; and promote health across South Asia, through activities tailored to address existing challenges and emerging threats. This objective will be pursued through the delivery of legal and technical assistance to address: Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), corruption, crime and drug use, HIV prevention, terrorism and criminal justice reform. This endeavour will be supported by advocacy and awareness-raising events, expert meetings and trainings involving policy makers and practitioners.

Following the internal review[7] of the previous RP in 2015-16, the main objective of this new RP is to build on the former's programmatic results, with important adjustments made to account for new trends, and to respond to changes in government priorities, as well as to expand programming so as to engage with additional beneficiaries. This RP is designed to act as an umbrella for programming, with sufficient flexibility to respond to emerging threats. Furthermore, given the links between the interconnectedness of crimes, and their relation to corruption and a weak rule of law, this RP encourages increased synergies and cooperation between its sub-programmes to better serve the Member States. This RP will further serve as a framework for action to support Member States in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they pertain to the UNODC's mandate.

The SDGs, adopted by the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25-27 September 2015, provide an excellent additional foundation for the RP, as they require a holistic

THE SOUTH ASIA REGION ENCOMPASSES POST-CONFLICT, LEAST DEVELOPED AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, EACH FACING COMMON AND UNIQUE CHALLENGES. THE UNEVENNESS OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE RELENTLESS SPEED OF CHANGE POSE MANY CHALLENGES TO THE RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA.

approach targeted to address the root causes of challenges to security, rule of law and health. Goal 16 – related to peace, justice, corruption and illicit financial flows – is of particular importance to UNODC, as it ensures that these topics are included in the new global agenda. It is within this framework that UNODC is committed to launch and implement the RP, together with its Government partners, and will work towards these goals by maintaining a focus on five sub-programmes, all grounded in a gender-and youth-responsive, human rights- based approach.

The South Asia region encompasses post-conflict, least developed and middle-income countries, each facing common and unique challenges. The unevenness of development and the relentless speed of change pose many challenges to the rule of law and human security in South Asia. The RP attempts to address new challenges affecting the rule of law and security, in light of the existing global and regional, socio-economic and political realities.

All relevant international instruments have been ratified/acceded by most countries of South Asia[8]. UNODC has also been providing Governments in the region with legislative assistance in respect

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[7]The Internal Programme review/assessment of the RP noted the following recommendations: donor/fundraising mapping exercise for South Asia, and a regional stakeholders' consultation to develop a new Regional Programme framework.

[8]Ratification status of all relevant International Conventions and Instruments are available in Annex 4 of this document.

of, the above Conventions and of the universal instruments against terrorism. The Office supported law-enforcement initiatives against drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants: as well as worked on drug demand reduction and HIV prevention among drug users, and in prisons. In addition, training involving police and prosecutors, focused on capacity-building and cross-border cooperation, along with the training of, and the study tours for prison officers. Besides governmental, civil society and private sector partners, UNODC cooperated with UN agencies and sought to strengthen ties with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

In line with the UNODC Strategic Framework for 2018–2019[9], the RP will be structured around the following five sub-programmes (SP):

Regional Programme: Thematic Pillars

(1) countering transnational organized crime;

(2) comprehensive and balanced approach to countering the drug problem (including drug trafficking and drugs and health related issues);

(3) countering corruption;

(4) terrorism prevention; and

(5) crime prevention and criminal justice. The RP which will serve as a broad platform for new components to be developed in the future, will thus address cross-border, regional and inter-regional dimensions of the crime challenges in the region; and the adoption of the instruments necessary for effective implementation at the national level for regional cooperation. Country-level activities are also envisaged for priority concerns throughout the region, particularly in criminal justice and health (drug demand reduction, HIV prevention, mental health issues and suicide).

The RP tackles three interlinked pre-requisites for effective policy-making and action planning which stem from experiences gained in the implementation of the previous RP (2013-2017). The first concern is the need to secure reliable information, data and analyses, as well as raise awareness among the public; the second is the adoption of legislation and governance procedures that comply with international standards; the third is strengthening the capacity of public officials and practitioners, by bringing to the region, global knowledge products and best international practices. Implementation of the RP is predicated upon a regular dialogue between UNODC and the countries in South Asia, through a regional coordination steering committee, also known as the Programme Steering Committee (PSC)[10], to both: review programme implementation and periodically discuss regional trends regarding drugs, crime and policy options.

Under its sub-programme on TOC, the RP also envisages a Transnational Organized Threat Assessment (TOCTA) for South Asia, which will serve as a foundation for better understanding of transnational security challenges impacting the South Asia region, and for improving the efficiency and impact of criminal justice and drug control assistance offered by international partners and organisations. The TOCTA will outline not only key challenges for South Asia, but also those affecting neighbouring, as well as other regions. It will also help UNODC in formulating better regional responses, that would include promoting further international and regional cooperation, to address such crimes. In addition, a regional platform for the sharing of criminal intelligence within South Asia is envisaged through the ongoing creation of SARICC-TOC (South Asian Regional Intelligence and Coordination Centre on Transnational Organised Crime).

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[9]The UNODC Strategic Framework for 2018-2019 is based on the results of consultations with Member States pursuant to discussions in the Open ended Working Group on Governance and Finance (FINGOV): E/CN.7/2015/CRP.8-E/CN.15/2015/CRP.8.

[10]The draft terms of reference for the proposed Programme Steering Committee has been elaborated later in the document. This will also need endorsement of the 6 South Asia Member States.

One of the key challenges of the previous RP, as outlined in the Internal Programme Review, was the lack of funding for the RP and the inability to mobilise sufficient funds[11]. To address these funding challenges, a communication and outreach strategy supplements this RP. This will include organisation of advocacy events, donor roundtables and meetings on thematic issues. This is aimed to enable increased visibility and fund raising for the next four years. In addition to existing funding partners, engagement with non-traditional donors, including the private sector, will be pursued.

The preparation of the RP offered an additional opportunity to conduct a review of the previous RP, and jointly develop a new way forward. This effort was pursued, inter alia, through a dedicated Expert Group Meeting (EGM) of regional experts, nominated by the Governments, which was held in New Delhi, India, on 18-19 December 2017. This EGM also provided an opportunity for member countries to share key initiatives undertaken by their government and formulate the future thematic priorities. The key recommendations of that meeting have been fully captured in this document.

The Programme, with a total indicative budget of approximately USD 15.65 million, outlines budgetary requirements, provides for risk assessment and independent evaluation of results, based on verifiable outcomes and indicators.

The responsibility for the implementation and oversight of the RP rests with the UNODC, through the Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA), in close partnership with the Member States involved, with which UNODC will work closely. The opening of Permanent Missions by Bangladesh and Nepal in Vienna (Austria), in 2016[12], was a very positive development in further enhancing the dialogue between UNODC and Member States in the region. The full realization of this strategic partnership – in line with the principle of "common shared responsibility" espoused by the Outcome Document of the 2016 UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem – will indeed be critical in enabling this new Regional Programme for South Asia to fully achieve its objectives.

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[11] With four out of six countries in South Asia graduating to middle income, a potential for funding by countries of the region is sought.

[12] The Permanent Missions of 4 countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka) out of 6, are now located in Vienna, Austria.

INTRODUCTION

Under the Regional Programme, UNODC foresees a strategic partnership with South Asia government counterparts to address some of the key challenges cited above. The activities of UNODC are grounded on a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as the worldwide custodian and advocate.

Several grave challenges face the world today like — rising insecurity, growing inequality, and spreading of conflict. On the one hand, the global economy is becoming more integrated, but on the other hand the sense of global community is disintegrating. With societies becoming fragmented and political discourse polarized, trust within and among countries is becoming weak. Accelerated socio-economic changes in South Asia, unmatched by adequate legal policies create immense governance challenges in the region. Several threats affect people, from: climate change, natural disasters[13] to mass movements of people across the globe; from nuclear peril to terrorism and radicalization; millions of people and trillions of assets are at risk from rising seas and other climate changes. The past few years have witnessed large flows of people across the globe, with increasing numbers of asylum seekers and refugees globally. While every country has the right to protect its own borders, it must do so whilst protecting the rights of people on the move.

The threat of terrorism takes its toll by destabilizing regions and diverting energy from more productive pursuits. More needs to be done to address the roots of radicalization, including real and perceived injustices and high levels of unemployment and grievances among young people. Some countries in South Asia have experienced radicalization amongst their youth. Evidence suggests that while most recruits are from socially marginalized groups, such as gangs; the youth, including those with good education levels, remain most at-risk of radicalization and indoctrination towards violent extremism, as they often feel socially, economically and politically alienated[14]. In addition, they have easy access to the internet. The additional threat of technology and innovation, which is at the heart of shared progress, has a "dark side" that must be confronted. With the escalation of cyber

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[13]In this region, the devastating earthquake of 2015 in Nepal led not only to the deaths of thousands of persons, and destruction of property, but also to vulnerabilities of people to trafficking in persons. Sources from the Border Security Forces and some NGOs reported an increase in the number of trafficked persons across the borders.

security threats, cybercrime is now more able to disrupt relations between countries, as well as the structures and systems of modern life.

The above issues resonate with some of the key challenges highlighted by the South Asian government representatives during the 72nd UN General Assembly in New York in September 2017. These challenges need to be met with suitable responses, which go beyond national efforts.

Under the RP, UNODC foresees a strategic partnership with South Asia government counterparts to address some of the key challenges cited above. The activities of UNODC are grounded on a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as the worldwide custodian and advocate. They include: the three International Drug Conventions; the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols; the Conventions and Protocols against Terrorism; and the UN Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The status of the signature and ratification of the United Nations Conventions and Protocols by countries in the South Asia region[15] is reflected in Annex 4.

Based on lessons learnt, independent project evaluations, and the internal programme review of the 2013-2017 Regional Programme, UNODC proposes to support interventions to achieve health,

BASED ON LESSONS LEARNT, INDEPENDENT PROJECT EVALUATIONS, AND THE INTERNAL PROGRAMME REVIEW OF THE 2013-2017 REGIONAL PROGRAMME, UNODC PROPOSES TO SUPPORT INTERVENTIONS TO ACHIEVE HEALTH, SECURITY AND JUSTICE THAT ARE LINKED TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGs IN THE REGION.

security and justice that are linked to the national priorities and the achievement of SDGs in the region. It will do so by delivering technical assistance to address transnational organized crime (TOC), corruption and terrorism; through cross-border and international cooperation, and promote criminal justice reform, and HIV and drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. UNODC will continue to ensure that its assistance is gender- and youth-responsive, human rights-based, and evidence-informed. It will continue to engage a broad spectrum of national and regional stakeholders, including civil society organizations, regional bodies (like the SAARC Secretariat, the Bali process[16], the Colombo Plan, BIMSTEC[17] and ASEAN); academic

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[14]This region has the largest population of young people and most countries are concerned about engaging their youth in 'meaningful' vocations and employment.

[15]South Asia refers to the countries covered by the UNODC Regional Office for South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

[16]The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) is a forum for policy dialogue, information sharing and practical cooperation to help the region address these challenges. It has effectively raised regional awareness of the consequences of people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime. The Bali Process, co-chaired by Indonesia and Australia, has more than 48 members (including SA countries), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as a number of observer countries and international agencies. It also includes the "Ad-Hoc Group", bringing together those most-affected member countries, and relevant international organisations, to address specific people smuggling, trafficking in persons, and irregular migration issues in the region.

[17]BIMSTEC is the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation. Under this regional initiative, Member States signed the Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking. UNODC seeks to further develop cooperation with BIMSTEC.

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and research institutions, think tanks and UN sister agencies. The new Regional Programme also provides an opportunity to address issues that cut across thematic areas, such as the importance of law enforcement involvement in ensuring access to services for Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUD), and addressing illicit financial flows arising from TOC, that are also linked to corruption and terrorism.

The UNODC's comparative advantage

The UNODC's comparative advantage lies in its 'neutrality' to address the most complex and sensitive challenges affecting the region, as well as, in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the relevant UN Conventions, standards and norms; generating and exchanging comparative data and information; promoting cross-border consultations and cooperation; and ensuring access to: technical expertise, global knowledge products and best international practices in— anti-corruption, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, counter terrorism, criminal justice reform, law enforcement, drug demand reduction, and HIV/AIDS prevention. In pursuit of its diverse activities, UNODC promotes a gender-sensitive approach and the respect and observance of human rights in line with established UN principles. The cross-cutting principle of "leave no one behind" is of primary importance.

SITUATION ANALYSIS[18]

3.1 Regional Overview

The six South Asian countries covered by Regional Office for South Asia have made considerable progress during the last few years towards meeting development goals and overcoming conflict and crisis. However, considering new global challenges and threats, the region faces challenges to the rule of law and human security in the form of known and newly emerging forms of organized crime and related governance and criminal justice responses to it.

Major challenges are added by such circumstances as urbanisation combined with a rise in the slum-dwelling population in megacities, large-scale movement of people within and between countries across the region including those driven by: conflict, natural disasters, consequences of climate change, gender discrimination, gender-based violence, and varying country-specific governance challenges. Trafficking in persons as well as drug production and trafficking have prevailed in South Asia for a long time and they are acquiring new forms and routes. Other, more recent crimes have compounded these threats, ranging from the production and trafficking of both, prescription and new drugs, including new psychoactive substances, cyber-enabled and cyber-dependent crime, radicalization and violent extremism leading to terrorism. Suicides and psychological problems affecting young people are of increasing concern and often connected to the use of illicit drugs.

Some South Asian countries share: either open land or sea borders facilitating easy access to their territory, and bilateral cooperation. India, at the centre of South Asia, is bordered by 6 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. Some of them, such as Bangladesh, India and Nepal have traditionally witnessed their nationals, mostly young males, going abroad for work. A Status Report on labour migration for Nepal (2014-15), states that more than 3.8 million permits to work abroad (excluding, for India) were issued by the Government of Nepal during that fiscal year, which represents almost 14% of the then current population. In the recent past,

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[18]The situation analysis presented in this document is not meant to be exhaustive but `indicative' of the broad challenges that affect countries of South Asia accent on a in vis-à-vis UNODC mandate areas.

there is increasing evidence of irregular migration taking place from or through South Asia, especially towards the Gulf States, and Europe[19].

The latest UNODC "Afghan Opium Survey report 2017" points to an unprecedented level of opium production in Afghanistan which is likely to have a high destabilizing potential for the country, the wider region and the international community. From a health perspective, there is a concrete risk for exponential growth in opiates-use globally, with more deaths from overdose and increased levels of HIV infection. From a security perspective, the opium production surplus offers financial opportunities for criminal organizations and terrorist groups to enhance their operations in Afghanistan, in the region and also globally. More specifically, The Opium Survey 2017 indicates that the total area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan was estimated at 328,000 hectares in 2017, a 63% increase since 2016. Potential opium production was estimated at 9,000 tons

DRUG TRAFFICKING CONTINUES TO BE THE MOST LUCRATIVE FORM OF BUSINESS FOR CRIMINALS. THE TRAFFICKING OF OPIATES FROM THE GOLDEN CRESCENT IS HARMFUL TO NOT ONLY THE DESTINATION COUNTRIES, BUT ALSO TO THOSE OF ORIGIN AND TRANSIT (SOUTH ASIA).

in 2017, an increase of 87% from its 2016 level (4,800 tons).

3.1.1 Drugs and Precursors: Key Challenges

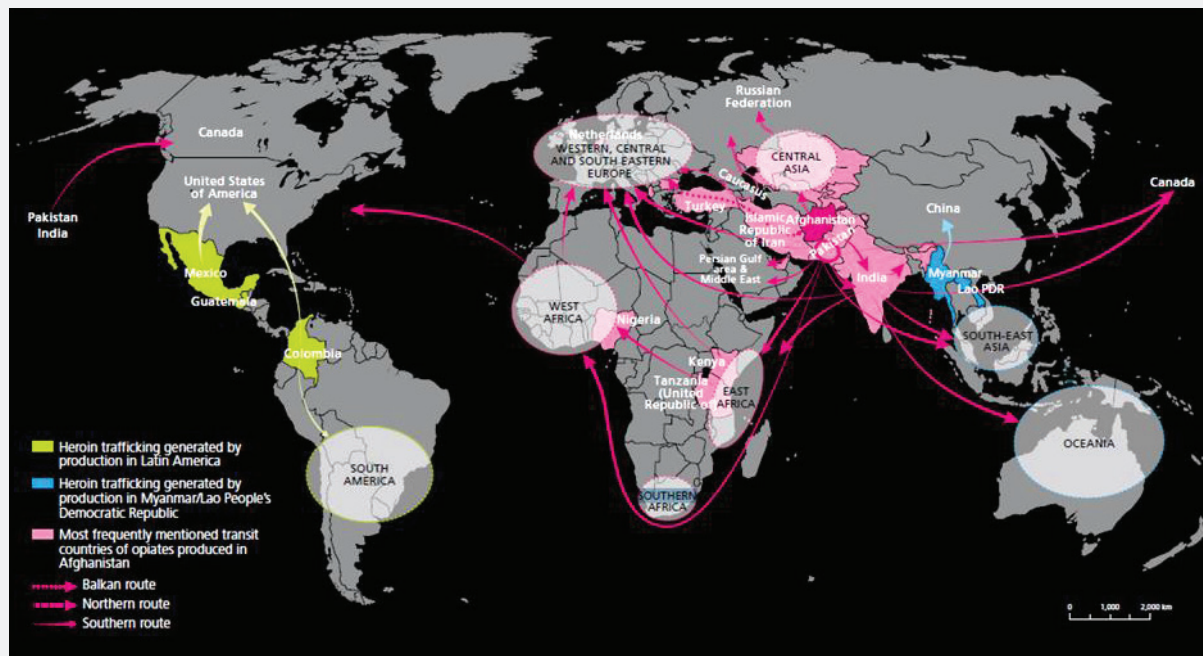Drug trafficking continues to be the most lucrative form of business for criminals. The trafficking of opiates from the Golden Crescent is harmful

Main opiate trafficking flows, 2014-2015

Source: World Drug Report, UNODC, 2017

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[19]Reported in "Internal and international Migration in South Asia: Drivers, Interlinkage and Policy issues UNESCO Discussion Paper 2017.

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to not only the destination countries, but also to those of origin and transit (South Asia). There are strong inter-linkages between drug trafficking and the spread of crime, corruption, drug use, drug use disorders and HIV infection; and this has serious implications for the legal, political, economic, and social stability of the affected countries.

South Asia continues to be affected by all aspects of the drug problem. Opiates and amphetamine-type stimulants are the main substances of concern in the region. The greatest drug-related challenges facing the South Asia region are trafficking in heroin; rise in methamphetamine manufacturing and trafficking; the diversion of controlled substances from licit to illicit channels; the smuggling of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and insufficient capacities of, and coordination between, various drug enforcement agencies in the region. The recent trend indicates that synthetic drugs are now replacing the natural and semi-synthetic drugs that have been abused over decades. There is evidence indicating the increasing abuse of pharmaceutical

SOUTH ASIA CONTINUES TO BE AFFECTED BY ALL ASPECTS OF THE DRUG PROBLEM. OPIATES AND AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS ARE THE MAIN SUBSTANCES OF CONCERN IN THE REGION.

drugs containing Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) and their diversion from licit to illicit channels. In recent years, the South Asia region has been experiencing the impact of the increasing use of the Southern Route[20] with larger than usual seizures of heroin (originating from Afghanistan), particularly in this region. There have been more than ever cocaine seizures in the region in the past few years. Cocaine seizures have been reported in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Maldives and Sri Lanka. Despite eradication efforts

Some major drugs seized in India
(Source: NCB India)
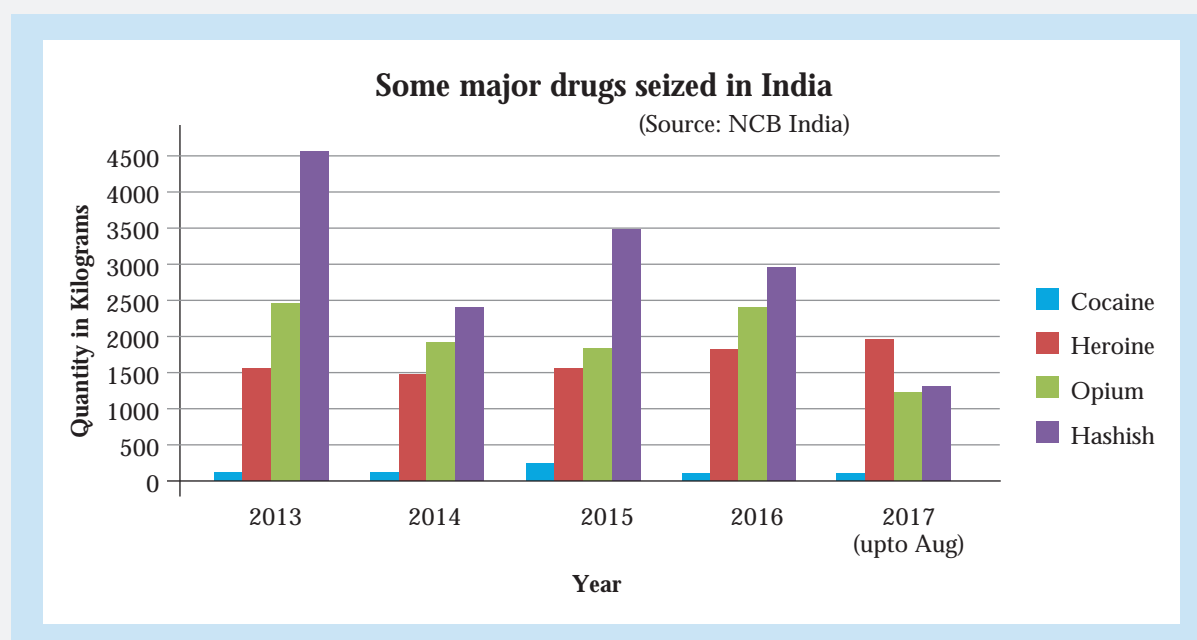
[20]The Balkan route (trafficking route through the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey) has traditionally been the primary route for trafficking heroin out of Afghanistan. However, more recently, the Southern Route (a collection of trafficking routes and organized criminal groups that facilitate southerly flows of heroin out of Afghanistan) is encroaching, including the supply to some European markets (UNODC, June 2015).

Increasing seizures of ATS (Yaba tablets) in Bangladesh
(Source: DNC Bangladesh)
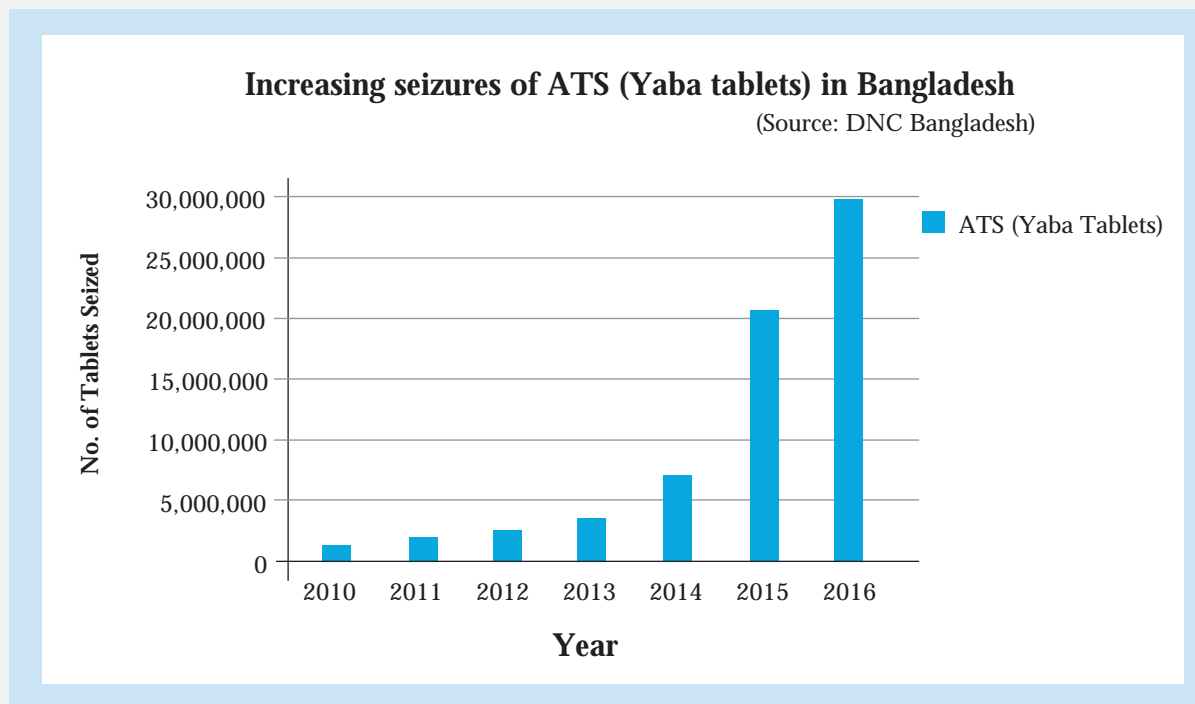
and campaigns by the Nepalese Government, illicit cultivation of cannabis continues to be relevant.

Rapidly developing chemical and pharmaceutical industries in Asia are vulnerable targets of global traffickers for procuring non-scheduled and chemical precursors.

Myanmar (bordering India and Bangladesh) though emerging as one of the largest producers of methamphetamine in the world, does not have a legitimate pharmaceutical industry, which means that domestic production of methamphetamine in this area relies exclusively upon the acquisition of diverted precursors and licit pharmaceutical preparations. These come from neighbouring countries. Much of the so-called yaba (methamphetamine) production from Myanmar goes directly to Thailand and is also smuggled into Bangladesh, while the crystal methamphetamine is channelled throughout Asia[21]. More recently, sale of drugs and other illicit products over darknet markets or crypto markets, is a notable innovation in the online drug trade. Relative anonymity is one

of the main appeals. Though a growing concern, the magnitude and the effect this can have on the economies and peoples is unknown.

The emergence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) throws a unique and difficult challenge for governments as well as law enforcement agencies in the region. The information on the NPS trafficking in and out of the region, as well as, on its abuse patterns and trends; is very limited and not widely available to the policy makers for taking informed policy decisions. The capacities of enforcement and forensic agencies in the region have not kept pace with the rapid expansion of the range of substances emerging, as well as, with the new and varying techniques of trafficking; in order to meet this challenge of controlling NPS trafficking both from and into the region.

Growing economies in the region, combined with limited institutional policing capacities to manage growth, enforce laws and administer justice, offer opportunities for organized crime and corruption to thrive. South Asia continues to be targeted by

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[21]Sourced from the reports produced by the Global SMART programme, UNODC, 2015.

organized criminal groups as a source of precursors, in particular ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for illicit manufacture of ATS in the region and in Oceania. Enforcement agencies in the region, in general, lack the technical capacity and expertise on issues like NPS, investigating drug trafficking over the internet, pharmaceutical drug abuse, etc. These agencies also have a shortage of trained human resources to handle and address issues.

Drugs and Health

Drug use prevention, treatment and care, HIV prevention, treatment and care

ACCORDING TO UNODC'S 2017 WORLD DRUG REPORT- GLOBALLY, THERE ARE 29.5M PEOPLE WITH DRUG USE DISORDERS; 190,000 PEOPLE DIE DUE TO ILLIC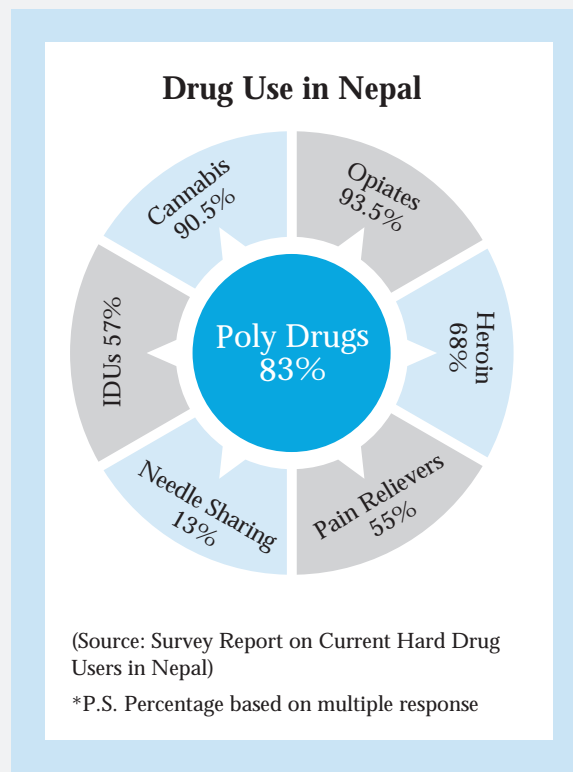IT DRUGS; 12 M PEOPLE INJECT DRUGS; 1.6 M PEOPLE WHO INJECT ARE LIVING WITH HIV; 6.1 M PEOPLE ARE LIVING WITH HEPATITIS C, AND 1.3 M PEOPLE ARE LIVING WITH BOTH HIV AND HEP C.

On drug use, with respect to South Asia, governmental statistics as well as rapid assessments or national baseline surveys by UNODC, show that the following substances are most often used in the region: Afghanistan and Myanmar-originated heroin; locally produced heroin; synthetic opioids and prescription drugs such as — codeine-based cough syrups, diazepam and proxyvon produced mainly in India and Bangladesh; synthetic drugs originating from Southeast Asia; cannabis and alcohol; solvents, especially abused by children; and yaba, especially in Bangladesh. Health

Drug Use in Nepal

Cannabis 90.5% | Opiates 93.5% | IDUs 57% | Heroin 68% | Poly Drugs 83% | Needle Sharing 13% | Pain Relievers 55%

(Source: Survey Report on Current Hard Drug Users in Nepal)

*P.S. Percentage based on multiple response

systems and service providers in drug dependence treatment, face the challenges posed by new drugs as well as of drug cocktails of unknown combinations, for which treatment is not available or has not yet been developed. Further, there are difficulties in tackling the harms associated with drug use, especially injecting drug use, such as HIV and Hepatitis C, which affect not only communities, but also prisons.

There is inadequate information on the nature, extent and patterns of drug use in South Asia. Many countries in the region have never done comprehensive drug use surveys to estimate the drug using population, prevalence rates and specific drug use populations and their needs[22]. Collecting of fresh evidence would indeed enable suitable policy responses for better treatment and rehabilitation services in the country. People who use drugs (PWUD) and people who inject drugs

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[22]In 2016, the Government of India embarked on a new National Drug Use survey for the country after 15 years of the last survey. Bhutan also conducted a drug use survey in 2015-16. The last drug use survey in the Maldives was conducted in 2012 and in 2017. The Government of the Maldives has approached UNODC ROSA with a request for technical assistance to conduct a fresh drug use survey. Nepal's survey on drugs was conducted in 2012.

Sample percentage prevalence and number of current drug users by different class of drugs, Atolls

Drug class	Percentage
Cannabinoids-Resin-Hashish	67%
Opioids	53%
Alcohol	51%
Cannabinoids-Herb-Marijuana	38%
Other (Specify)	20%
Injecting route (any drugs)	10%
Sedatives and tranquillizers	5%
Opioids pharmaceuticals	5%
Hallucinogens	1%
Amphetamine type stimulants	1%
Cocaine	1%
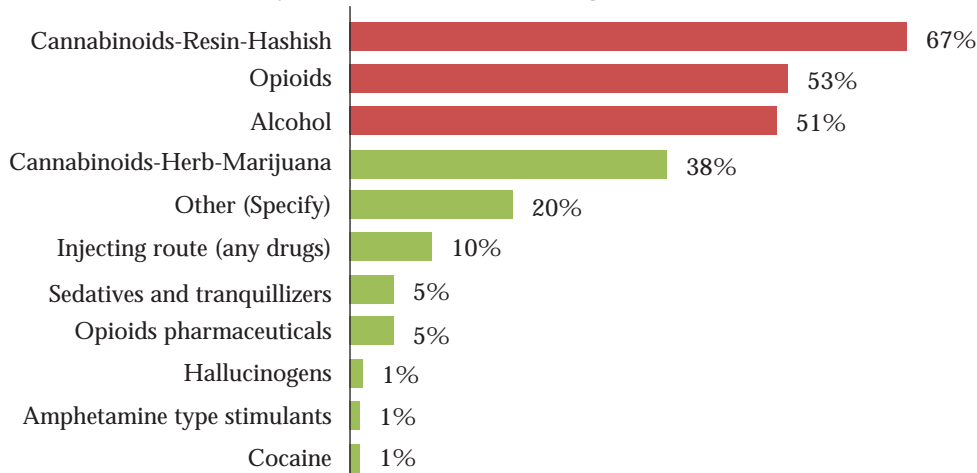
(Source: National Drug Use Survey, The Maldives 2011/2012)

(PWID) comprise a stigmatized population. Even more marginalized among them are women who use drugs and inject drugs, forcing this subpopulation to often remain hidden. As a consequence of discrimination by society, this invisible population of women faces serious threats to its health, safety and wellbeing. Current programmes aimed at improving the health of people who use drugs, including harm reduction programmes, are riddled with significant gender inequality.

Proportion of current drug users by locality and age group

(Source: National Drug Use Survey, The Maldives 2011/2012)

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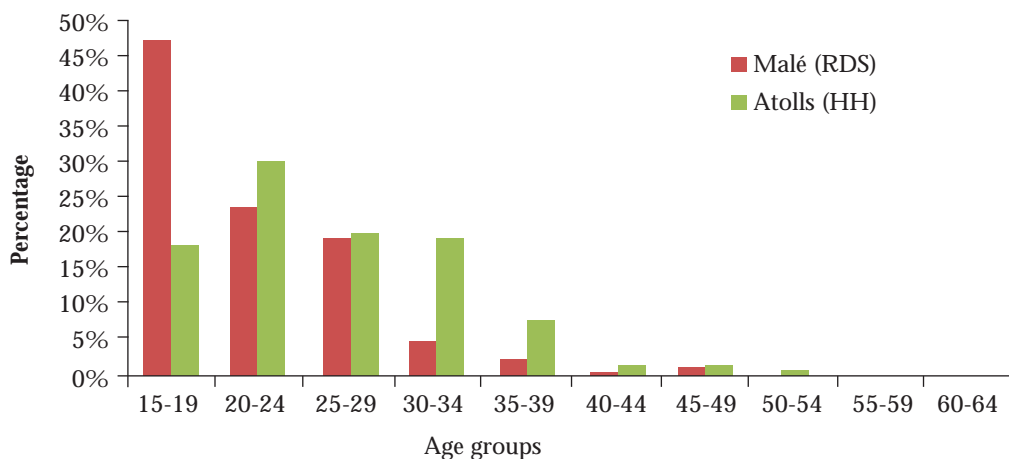
The use of solvents by street children is a worrying issue in Bangladesh, India, the Maldives and Nepal. According to a recent national baseline survey on drugs in Bhutan, drug use is evident not only in border towns, but all over the country; substances include heroin, codeine-containing cough syrup and prescription drugs such as nitrazepam and dextropropoxyphene as well as solvents and yaba; and injecting drug use has also been reported. In view of the globally changing drug markets and drug use patterns, there is a dire need to tailor governmental responses to the new emerging scenarios. **To tackle drug abuse and dependence (including injecting drug use) and related vulnerabilities, it is necessary to establish and strengthen prevention programmes, in schools, workplace and community settings including— life skills education, parenting/ family programmes and creating good practices to be shared and replicated— as well as policy measures supporting drug prevention programmes and their sustainability. In addition, a full set of services, including patient outreach, outpatient drug dependence treatment interventions, and residential services for persons affected by drug dependence, followed by support for recovery, are essential to address the health consequences of drug use.** Stigma and discrimination are widespread and punitive laws make it difficult or even impossible for drug users to ask for help or access services.

In Bangladesh, India and Nepal the phenomenon of injecting drug use is well established. In Nepal the coverage of prevention services for high risk population, including migrants, is particularly inadequate. While there is a rise in Sri Lanka in the reported cases of injecting drug use, HIV prevalence remains low. Bhutan conducted a drug-use survey in 2016 and the Maldives in 2011/2012. In Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka the number of injecting drug users is not yet high; however there are significant numbers of oral opioid users. It is known that the transition from the oral to the injecting route occurs at a fast rate, which in turn translates very fast into higher HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection rates. The service coverage of injecting drug users (IDUs) is inadequate in terms of the provision of the universally accepted comprehensive package of services, including opioid substitution treatment. Other treatment options in South Asia include detoxification, community based treatment services, rehabilitation and after care services. Though at present OST (Opioid Substitution Therapy) is largely limited to PWID in the South Asian region, it is essential to expand the services for opioid dependent individuals. This will be the primary prevention of HIV among PWUD; as they are likely to shift to injecting drugs due to a variety of environmental and structural factors. Policy endorsement for NSP is required in some countries in South Asia.

There is a need to develop treatment options for ATS dependence, also because of related high risk sexual behaviour. South Asia is experiencing increasing problems related to, the abuse of and trafficking in, prescription drugs and over-the-counter pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Their low cost, high profit margin and easy availability, as well as the misperception that they are less harmful than illicitly manufactured drugs, are the main reasons for their increasing abuse and trafficking. This is an area which requires appropriate intervention.

Under the prevailing legal provisions, many drug users may be arrested as they trade drugs to sustain their habit. Drug use and its possession are a punishable offence in all countries of South Asia, contributing to a high number of inmates imprisoned for drug-related offences. In this region there are no comprehensive assessment/ surveillance studies on; the extent, nature and trends of drug use and HIV in prisons. With a few exceptions, drug treatment is not yet available in prisons. HIV vulnerabilities, such as drug use and unsafe sex are not easily acknowledged, nor addressed by, prison administrations. Prison rules and procedures need to be brought in line with the

HIV ESTIMATES	BANGLADESH	INDIA	NEPAL	SRI LANKA	BHUTAN	MALDIVES
People living with HIV	12,000	2,100,000	32,000	4000	403 (2014)	< 100
Women living with HIV	3,900	800,000	12,000	<1000	22 (2014)	< 100
New HIV Infections	1500	80,000	<1000	<1000		< 100
People on ART (June 2017)	2111	1,094,894	14,544	1176	273 (2016)	9 (2016)
AIDS- related deaths	1000	62,000	1700	<200		< 100

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and UNAIDS 2017 HIV estimates (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka)

HIV/AIDS Data Hub (2013-2016)

UN standard minimum rules (Nelson Mandela Rules) for the treatment of prisoners.

With regard to the comprehensive package for HIV prevention among drug users, Bangladesh, India and Nepal implement both NSP (Needle Syringe Programmes) and OST, while only OST is available in the Maldives. Sri Lanka does not have OST or NSP; and Bhutan initiated its first OST in 2015. Wide gaps in coverage as well as quality remain a cause for concern, as well as the unmet need to scale up services. Female drug users remain a largely hidden and ignored group as do female spouses of male drug users. Women who use and inject drugs, often sustain their habit by sex work making them highly vulnerable to HIV and other health risks. Equally vulnerable are the spouses of male drug users and women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. A better coordinated response by both law enforcement and health authorities, is required.

3.1.2 Crime: Key Challenges

Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants

South Asia includes countries that are the source, transit and destination countries for trafficking

IN THE PAST 2-3 YEARS, LATIN AMERICAN MEDIA HAVE REPORTED THE DETECTION OF SMUGGLED NEPALESE MIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA, AS WELL AS TO COSTA RICA, MEXICO, ECUADOR, PANAMA, GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA AND COLOMBIA.

in persons for sexual exploitation, forced labour, organ removal, etc. The region comprises socio-economic inequalities and intense internal migratory flows, the reason in many instances being open and porous borders between some countries of the region. Growing economies, combined with corruption, weak criminal justice systems, unequal law enforcement capacities: offer opportunities for organised crime to thrive. UNODC's Global Trafficking in Persons report of 2016 states that about 88% of the detected victims in South Asia are trafficked domestically within this region.

Open and porous borders within the South Asia region have eased trade, but they also pose a

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challenge for border guards and immigration officers in detecting, identifying and reporting incidents of trafficking in persons. When victims of cross-border trafficking in persons are detected, it is critical to have efficient and timely mechanisms of information sharing between countries, so that victims can be rescued and traffickers arrested immediately.

Key challenges in South Asia include - vulnerabilities faced by populations that experience poverty, gender-discrimination and gender-based violence, including those driven by conflict, natural disasters, the re-trafficking of victims; lack of awareness about TiP at the borders; insufficient knowledge and skills among border control and law enforcement officials to identify victims of trafficking; and inadequate number of safe shelters at borders. Another challenge faced in the region is also the lack of cooperative efforts either bilaterally or regionally.

The region faces an increase in child trafficking – for the purposes of bonded labour, domestic servitude, child marriage, illegal adoption and pornography; and the expansion of the use of the internet across the region has enhanced the ways in which sexual exploitation of children can occur. Although the region records most instances of trafficking in this region for forced labour and sexual exploitation, there have been increasing media and anecdotal reports regarding new and emerging forms of TiP for the purposes of: forced surrogacy, fraudulent marriages (for the purpose of exploitation), sex tourism, forced begging, medical drug-testing, organ removal, etc.

While most countries in the region have some legislation in place to criminalize commercial sexual exploitation, exploitation of children, forced and bonded labour; some lack provisions and procedures for dealing with TiP as a criminal offence; and as comprehensively as, the UNTOC and its Supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Trafficking Protocol), foresees. Also, among criminal justice and law enforcement authorities there is not yet sufficient experience in detecting and investigating cases of TiP or in benefiting from international cooperation through mutual legal assistance and extradition.

Cross-border trafficking in persons between Bangladesh, India and Nepal brings with it the additional challenge of how to repatriate the victims. On numerous occasions, victims are rescued, but due to the lengthy legal and bureaucratic procedures, it can take years for the victim to be repatriated to their home country. The three governments have expressed a strong need to bolster regional and cross-border cooperation to address challenges of rescue and repatriation of vulnerable women, children and men that are trafficked across the borders. Referral mechanisms are needed to protect trafficking victims from being exploited further.

While adequate data from Government collated sources for information related to the smuggling of migrants (SoM) is still lacking, UNODC's recent assessments under its global programme on SoM and GLO.ACT point to a close link between the smuggling of migrants and irregular migratory flows in South Asia. Thus, for instance, evidence shows that the majority of the migrants smuggled through Central Asia come from South Asia, especially from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka[23]. Some data generated through the Bali Process suggests that most of the irregular migration to Europe, North America and Australia from the regions covered by the Process, is managed by profit-seeking criminals[24].

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[23]Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Current Trends and Related Challenges, UNODC, 2015.

[24]The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Transnational Crime (Bali Process); has effectively raised regional awareness of the consequences of people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime. All six countries falling under the UNODC ROSA coverage, are members of this Forum.

Evidence-based knowledge on migrant smuggling and irregular migration is both scattered and weak. There is no regional reporting system or mechanism in place yet.

South Asia is predominantly a region of origin for irregular migrants to destinations outside, such as: Europe, Gulf States, North America, Oceania and Southeast Asia. This is particularly the case for irregular migrants from India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Although irregular migration from South Asia to far-away destinations is in most cases facilitated by smugglers, irregular migration within South Asia also appears, to a significant extent, to be facilitated by them.

According to UNODC's "Migrant Smuggling in Asia Report (2015)", the smuggling of migrants from South Asia mostly takes place to Europe and North America. The smuggling of South Asian migrants by air usually involves the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents that are used to board international flights and pass through immigration controls in transit and destination countries. Fraudulent documents, include passports or visas, but

also birth certificates and other identification papers that can be forged and altered more easily, and that are then used to fraudulently obtain travel or identity documents.

Cybercrime

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have become part of everyday life and this is illustrated by the rapid growth of the internet and social networks in cyberspace, including in South Asia. However, the internet has also become the proverbial "double-edged sword". As cybercrime is transnational in character, inconsistency of laws and regulations across country borders make it especially difficult for countries to cooperate when investigating cybercrime. Information and communication technologies networks, devices and services are increasingly critical for day-to-day life. Yet, just as in the real world, the cyber world is exposed to a variety of security threats that can cause immense damage.

The scale of cybercrime makes it critical for governments to have a robust cyber security

INDIA

3.2 million debit cards from at least five banks were compromised as cyber attackers introduced malware in the payment services systems

BANGLADESH

Cyber attackers stole **$81 million** from the central bank by hacking into an official's computer and transferring the funds to the Philippines
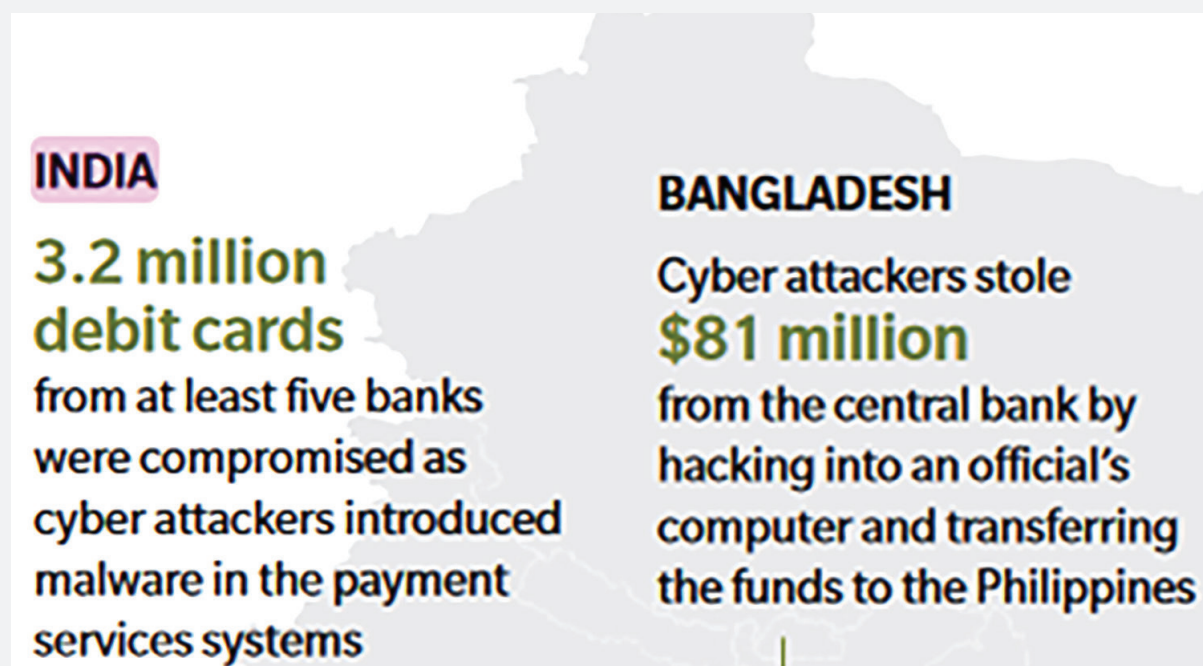
Source: ITU Cyber Security Index 2017

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ecosystem in place to reduce threats and enhance confidence in using electronic communications and services. However, there is still an evident gap between countries of the region in terms of awareness, understanding, knowledge and finally— capacity to deploy the proper strategies, capabilities and programmes to ensure a safe and appropriate use of ICTs as enablers for economic development. According to the Cyber Security Index (2017) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Bhutan, Nepal and the Maldives are in the 'initiating stage', wherein they have started to make commitments to cyber security; Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka are in the 'maturing stage', and have developed complex commitments and are engaged in cyber security programmes and initiatives.

Online radicalization is one of the emerging problems being faced by sovereign nations today. Of late, the use of the internet to promote, propagate and implement radicalized thought processes is constantly increasing. The advent of online radicalization has brought to the forefront, various complicated legal, policy and regulatory issues, which need to be addressed around the world. As cybercrime is transnational in character, inconsistency of laws and regulations across country borders makes it especially difficult for countries to cooperate when investigating criminality. Building the capacity to enable easier, quicker, more effective cooperation is a vitally important countermeasure.

The unregulated cryptocurrencies market is a growing cause for concern in Asia, especially since some countries report more and more use of Bitcoin and other virtual currencies. The fundamental issue is that digital currencies are not considered legal tender by some governments. In some countries, no regulatory approvals, registration or authorisation is stated to have been obtained by the entities concerned for carrying on Initial Coin Offers, launching blockchain related investments and trading platforms. As such, they also pose several risks to their users as virtual currencies

COMBATING TERRORIST FINANCING IS EMERGING AS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AREA GLOBALLY AND IN PARTICULAR FOR SOME COUNTRIES OF SOUTH ASIA. TERRORISTS CONSTANTLY ADAPT HOW AND WHERE THEY MOVE THEIR FUNDS TO CIRCUMVENT SAFEGUARDS THAT COUNTRIES HAVE PUT IN PLACE.

including Bitcoin are reportedly used for illicit and illegal activities in several jurisdictions.

Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

Combating terrorist financing is emerging as an extremely important area globally and in particular for some countries of South Asia. Terrorists constantly adapt how and where they move their funds to circumvent safeguards that countries have put in place. Though the issue of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) is not a new phenomenon, the recent scale of the issue in relation to the conflict in Syria and Iraq is disturbing. FTFs are now considered one of the main forms of material support to terrorist groups. Cash is still widely used in the criminal economy. The physical transportation of cash across international borders is one of the oldest forms of illicit money circulation and is still widely used today. Criminals and terrorists move their illicit assets as cash, transport it to another country and then spend it or reintroduce it into the local banking system. Simultaneously, rapidly developing new technologies have introduced a widening variety of new Terrorist Financing (TF) vulnerabilities. The broad reach and anonymity associated with the social media and new payment methods, makes these more and more attractive tools for terrorists and terrorist organisations to use in their financial activities.

One of the key requirements of the FATF (Financial Action Task Force)[25] recommendations for countries is to identify, assess and understand the money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing risks that they are exposed to. Once these risks are properly understood, countries will be able to implement measures that mitigate these risks. Hence, it is very important to raise awareness with countries and financial institutions on the new terrorist financing sources and the methods that terrorist use to manage their assets. Improving understanding on how a terrorist organisation raises, moves and uses its funds, is critical to the choking of the funds and to disrupting their atrocities.

There has been a limited demonstration of effectiveness by Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) as evident from the low prosecution and conviction rates for ML/TF cases in these countries. This is mainly due to insufficient policy directions and capacities of agencies. The confiscation output by law enforcement agencies in the region is generally low and mostly related to instruments of crime. LEAs in these countries have limited abilities to recover the proceeds of the crimes.

Maritime Crime and Piracy

This region is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, the world's third-largest body of water which covers about one fifth of the world's total ocean area, providing critical sea routes that connect the Middle East, Africa and South Asia with the Asian continent to the east and Europe to the west. Issues surrounding depleting fish reserves, piracy and the rise of non-state actors, affect the region. Acts of piracy threaten maritime security by endangering the welfare of seafarers and the security of navigation and commerce. These criminal acts may result in the loss of life, physical harm or hostage-taking of seafarers, significant disruptions

Source: Indian Ocean maritime drug trafficking routes, 2017

to commerce and navigation, financial losses to ship owners, increased insurance premiums and security costs, increased costs to consumers and producers, and damage to the marine environment.

There are many challenges related to maritime crime and blue justice facing the Indian Ocean region, both in terms of current and impending threats. Given the importance of the Indian Ocean as the critical maritime space for sea lanes of communication between east and west, attention needs to be focused on better addressing these issues and assert the rule of law at sea. The jurisdictional authorities of a country over the high seas, is prescribed by the Law of the Sea Convention, and, as new issues emerge, littoral states need to define solutions within the framework of international maritime law. The trafficking of Afghan opiates along the "Southern Route" from the Makran Coast to the East African coast and South Asia, has increased significantly. The key attraction of the southern route for narcotics trafficking is the lack of enforcement capacity on the high seas.

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[25]The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an independent inter-governmental body that develops and promotes policies to protect the global financial system against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The mandate of the FATF is to set standards and to promote: effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering; terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation; and other related threats, to the integrity of the international financial system.

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In terms of current challenges, the region has experienced a rapid increase in maritime crime. In the last three years, drug seizures by littoral states such as Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Seychelles, and Mauritius have significantly increased. In March 2016, the Sri Lankan Navy seized 101 kg. of heroin on an Iranian vessel just off its coast – the largest recorded seizure at the time in the Eastern Indian Ocean. In June, July, and December 2016 the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) of Sri Lanka conducted cocaine seizures totalling 1500 kg., raising fears that cocaine traffickers are using the same logistics as heroin traffickers in the region. The Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) seized over 9300 kg. of heroin in the Western Indian Ocean Region. In addition to narcotics trafficking, CMF has detected large consignments of weapons trafficked in dhows across the Indian Ocean[26].

There has been an increase in registered maritime private security companies from 56 in 2010 to more than 400 in 2014. In 2013, private armed guards were on board roughly 35–40 per cent of the estimated 65,922 merchant vessels transiting across the Indian Ocean's 'high-risk area' (HRA). One of the major challenges for maritime private security companies that provide anti-piracy services for merchant vessels transiting the HRA is moving their arms and ammunition between coastal countries that prohibit or have restrictions on vessels with arms on board[27]. Floating armouries have emerged to overcome this challenge. However, there is a lack of information on the number of floating armouries, their use, the number of arms they store, and related physical security and stockpile management practices[28]. Around 30 floating armouries operated in the HRA during 2014 in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Oman, and 1 in Sri Lanka.

THE ONGOING PROCESS OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ALSO HAS A POTENTIAL IMPACT ON CORRUPTION AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME: THE INCREASE IN THE COMMERCE AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL OR PEOPLE ACROSS BORDERS MAY BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE IN RELATED ILLICIT TRADE.

Corruption

Corruption is widely recognized as one of the main governance challenges in the region. It is an impediment to effectively combat transnational organized crime. The cross-cutting, multi-faceted nature of corruption has extensive costs, both in terms of money and in terms of broader social cost. It has been estimated that corruption costs more than 5% of the global GDP (USD 2.6 trillion) annually with estimates of global money-laundering at around USD 500 billion annually. However, the social and human cost of corruption can be even greater. It diminishes the effectiveness of administration, national development efforts, foreign and private investments as well as of donor aid. It also adversely affects the countries' ability to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A number of governance indicators reveal that corruption remains a significant obstacle to development in several countries in the South Asia and Southeast Asia regions: the corruption components of the World Economic Forum's

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[26]Excerpts from reports produced by the UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme.

[27]There are no international standards for floating armoury security or, storage; and armoury practices vary significantly.

[28]Small Arms Survey 2015.

[29]World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016. http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015-2016/.

[30]http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

Global competitiveness indicator on "Ethics and Corruption" places most emerging Asian countries in the bottom half of their rankings.[29] The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators[30] control of corruption indicator shows some positive progress across the region during the last five years, but only Singapore and Bhutan score high.

Though no focused studies/researches on corruption/patterns of corruption have been undertaken in South Asia, it is quite evident that corruption is still prevalent and widespread across the South Asia region, manifesting itself in the shape of both, petty and grand corruption. It is in some cases deeply rooted in the political and economic infrastructure of the State, including in the public sector. In fact, Corruption within the police and criminal justice systems will have a direct impact on reporting crimes and consequently, access to justice. In general, the region is characterized by relatively weak formal systems of checks and balances, a lack of transparency and accountability, limited disclosure of public information, and limited access to information. Of great concern is also the emergence of new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime and corruption, the potential links between terrorist groups and organized crime.

The ongoing process of economic integration in Southeast Asia also has a potential impact on corruption and transnational organized crime: the increase in the commerce and the free movement of capital or people across borders may be accompanied by an increase in related illicit trade. For example, greater labour mobility may make it easier to conceal human trafficking, greater legitimate trade in timber and other forest products may increase opportunities for illegal harvesting, and the free flow of capital and the emergence of integrated regional financial markets may make it easier to launder money and conceal stolen assets[31]. Since many of the drivers of corruption in the region are global in nature, it is important that both national and regional responses to corruption be consistent and coordinated with global responses.

> **Key recommendations from UNODC's study on promoting corporate integrity:**
>
> - **Need to promote a collaborative approach between law enforcement agencies and the private sector**
> - **Whistle blower programmes and external audits, especially in larger companies must be introduced/strengthened**
> - **Code of conduct for employees should be an integral part of contract obligations.**

All South Asian countries have ratified the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC),[32] that provides a legal framework and a common strategy to combat corruption and all these countries are undergoing its implementation review mechanism. They have all made efforts to build their legal and institutional framework to respond to the existing and emerging corruption challenges. Many of them have enacted laws that criminalize most forms of corruption. However, legislation is often not properly enforced due to insufficient capacity and impunity, special privileges and lack of political will, and practical strategies (including delays and lack of investigation/prosecution of crimes); which remain a major obstacle in the fight against corruption in the region. Countries in the South Asia region also need to strengthen the corruption prevention measures, provide for effective access to public information and strengthen the protection of reporting persons and witnesses. Corruption also affects the private and public-sector entities in most countries. With all the challenges that these concepts present to the criminal justice systems there is an evident need to enhance this capacity and these skills and to address challenges in laws, regulations and procedures that would allow for more effective response mechanisms.

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[31]Transparency International, ASEAN Integrity Community, a Vision for Transparent and Accountable Integration, 2015.

[32]With Bhutan's ratification of UNCAC in 2016, all countries under ROSA are Party to the UNCAC.

Terrorism

Terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and poses fundamental challenges to the international community and South Asia in particular. This was evident in the speeches of all the South Asian leaders at the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2017. In the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States reaffirmed that "acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments"; and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism." Most information on terrorism is collected by intelligence agencies and is classified, meaning that researchers must rely on media reports and studies issued by non-governmental organizations and think tanks.

Although all countries in the region have provisions related to some of the implementation of international counter-terrorism requirements, some do not yet have domestic legal frameworks and procedures. Criminal justice officials may not always possess the substantive competence necessary to implement national counter-terrorism legislations, and to provide a well-coordinated response against terrorism. Investigators and prosecutors may have limited understanding of techniques in such areas as: the use of internet for terrorist purposes, the financing of terrorism and transportation security, including maritime security. Further, cross border cooperation does not always appear to be sufficient to confront a crime that is increasingly relying on regional and global networks. Most countries have expressed their interest in specifically addressing the need

for better information-sharing in international criminal cases, especially terrorism cases.

The recent attacks around the world and in South Asia have posed a threat to the security, stability and development of the countries and point towards mounting a comprehensive response ranging from legal assistance to building the capacity of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Modern technologies such as the internet and social media are tools of choice for all terrorist groups. Almost daily, practitioners face challenges pertaining to the collection of digital evidence. There is a need to efficiently investigate and prosecute such terrorism offences. The region requires an enhancement of capacities of Central Authorities and Prosecutors in dealing effectively with Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) requests, involving handling of electronic evidence.

Terrorists' use of the internet is a transnational problem and it is known that the increasingly sophisticated internet technologies have created a network with a truly global reach, and with relatively low barriers to entry. Internet technologies make it easy for an individual to communicate with relative anonymity, quickly and effectively across borders, to an almost limitless audience and with its unique suitability for sharing information and ideas. The same technologies are also being exploited now for the purposes of terrorism. The internet also facilitates terrorism by making borders more porous, information and communication more available and less expensive, and movement of funds considerably easier across the jurisdictions. **The use of the internet for terrorist purposes creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. The internet is often utilized to promote violent extremism, provoke religious and inter-ethnic conflicts, and support terrorist activities. Another worrying trend is the increasing links between organized crime and terrorism.**

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[31]Transparency International, ASEAN Integrity Community, a Vision for Transparent and Accountable Integration, 2015.

[32]With Bhutan's ratification of UNCAC in 2016, all countries under ROSA are Party to the UNCAC.

Countries of this region have made significant efforts to counter terrorism. The Maldives enacted a national legislation and formulated a comprehensive national policy against violent extremism. It also established in 2016, the National Centre for Counter Terrorism (NCTC). Over the last several years, India has been promoting the formulation of counter-terrorist measures at the international level, including a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT). Bangladesh also has a "zero tolerance" to terrorism. Despite being named the most peaceful country in South Asia (Global Peace Index 2017), Bhutan realised the need for a legal framework against Terrorism after signing the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1988. Its legal framework against terrorism that was guided earlier by the National Security Act 1992 stands complemented by the Enabling Act for Suppression of Terrorism (1991). No effective assessments were made on the effectiveness of counter terrorism policies in South Asian countries.

Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism leading to Terrorism

In recent years, in South Asia, as in other parts of the world, there has been increased recognition by Governments of the collective threat to regional and international security posed by the radicalization of individuals to commit violent acts of extremism or terrorism; and the use which terrorists often make of the internet and social media to promote extremist ideologies and to incite and recruit individuals; including FTF's, for terrorist purposes. Recent observations point to the increased attention of terrorist groups to the recruitment and engagement of individuals from South and South-East Asia[33]. Moreover, South Asia, experienced more of a "lone-wolf" behaviour and "self-radicalised" individuals. There is a serious concern regarding home grown terrorists, especially youth, radicalised and trained over the internet by the Islamic State of Iraq and the

TERRORISTS' USE OF THE INTERNET IS A TRANSNATIONAL PROBLEM AND IT IS KNOWN THAT THE INCREASINGLY SOPHISTICATED INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES HAVE CREATED A NETWORK WITH A TRULY GLOBAL REACH, AND WITH RELATIVELY LOW BARRIERS TO ENTRY.

Levant (ISIL) using on-line propaganda and social media. This region faces the challenge of limited and uneven capacities of criminal justice systems to investigate and prosecute perpetrators and inadequate abilities to handle and respond to the complex and multidimensional nature of modern and emerging threats of terrorism and violent extremism, in a coherent and well-coordinated manner.

Firearms

The illicit trafficking and misuse of firearms is intrinsically linked to criminal organizations and networks: as facilitators of violent crimes, as tools to perpetrate power, and as lucrative trafficking commodities, that fuel armed conflicts, crime and insecurity. Oftentimes, different forms of criminality are intertwined, such as human, firearms and drugs trafficking. Closely linked is also the challenges relating to floating armouries.

No region in the world is exempt from the dramatic consequences of firearms violence. While the death toll in the context of armed conflicts is well known, less evident but even more dramatic, is the fact that more lives are lost worldwide from non-conflict firearm events, than are lost during ongoing wars. Countries in South Asia have experienced armed conflicts in which these arms enable widespread violence and account for most of the deaths. The problems associated with criminality and firearms

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[33]According to the UN, Al Qaida and ISIL Sanctions Monitoring Team,—Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Maldives and the Philippines have all been recruitment grounds for terrorist groups.

are of such a complex nature, that curtailing them requires tailored interventions involving corresponding criminal justice responses in terms of prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes. There is a need to promote the ratification of the Protocol amongst South Asia Member States[34].

Criminal Justice

One of the main challenges of fighting organized crime, corruption and terrorism in South Asia has to do with the state of the administration of criminal justice systems. The political interference in the administration of justice and corruption; are some of the reasons that have progressively undermined the effectiveness of the justice sector in delivering justice to the people. Many countries do not have specific legislations for victim and witness protection, despite the call by several international instruments for States to take necessary measures for effective protection of victims and witnesses against eventual acts of retaliation or intimidation and to re-enforce cooperation in this domain. Even though most countries have some protective measures, they are generally spread in different texts, making their implementation incomplete.

Many countries still lack the necessary resources and capacities to provide legal aid for suspects, those charged with a criminal offence, prisoners, victims and witnesses. **Providing adequate legal aid is key in developing a fair and more efficient legal system. This helps make better use of limited state resources, promotes greater community involvement in the criminal justice system - including facilitating community-based sanctions and non-custodial measures, reduces the unnecessary use of detention and imprisonment, and rationalizes criminal justice policies.**

However, many states grapple with passing adequate implementing legislations and other measures to operationalise their obligations. A lot still needs to be done to further strengthen capacity with respect to cross-border investigations, prosecution and adjudication of transnational organized crimes, sharing information and data on TOC and developing expeditious Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) in criminal matters. Ensuring international standards in criminal justice systems in the region is critical and presents a rather vast spectrum for possible action. In view of the scope of required and possible action, UNODC will focus on its engagement in South Asia interventions on/for women, youth and children as they confront criminal justice situations, as well as vulnerable groups in prisons.

Violence against Children

Children in South Asia and in the world, experience violence in a range of settings including at home and in the family, in schools and educational settings, in care and justice systems, in the workplace and in the communities. **Violence against children, whether in the family, schools, alternative care and justice institutions, the workplace or the community: is a global challenge, and affects many countries in the region.** Oftentimes, it is implicitly socially condoned and not legally sanctioned, and thus remains frequently invisible, unrecorded, unprosecuted and unpunished. While the nature and gravity of violence against children may vary from case to case, the short and long-term implications for both children and society as a whole are severe. In addition, violence against children may result in greater susceptibility to lifelong social, emotional, and cognitive impairments; and to health-risk behaviours, such as substance abuse and early initiation of sexual behaviour.

Violence is also perpetrated against children when in contact with the justice system (i.e. child victims and witnesses of crime as well as children who are alleged to be, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law) and this may further obstruct the child's development and growth into

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[34]India is the only country in the region to ratify the Protocol against the illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms supplementing the UNTOC.

adulthood. Child victims and witnesses who do not receive proper consideration and protection can suffer from secondary victimization during their participation in the criminal justice system, which can leave them more vulnerable to future violence and possibly reduce the chances of reporting of these violent crimes. Children in conflict with the law are often the victims of serious violence at the hand of police and criminal justice professionals, in particular in closed settings (detention).

Preventing, mitigating of, and responding to, violence against children in South Asia is a matter of urgency. A UN Study on Violence against Children (2006)[35] estimated that in South Asia every year between 41 and 88 million children witness violence at home – the highest regional total in the world. The exposure of children to violence in their homes on a frequent basis, usually through fights between parents or between a parent and her/his partner, can severely affect a child's well-being, personal development and social interactions in childhood and adulthood.

According to UNICEF, evidence also indicates that half of the world's child brides live in South Asia, where 46 per cent of women aged 20-24 are first married or in a union before they reach the age of 18, and that around 44 million children are engaged in child labour across the region. Sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as child trafficking and corporal punishment raise additional concerns in the region. Violence has devastating consequences for children's health, behaviour, well-being and overall development. Increasing evidence demonstrates that violence against children negatively affects societies and countries. The economic costs resulting from violence against children and the lack of consistent investment into national child protection systems can hinder the development of the region.

Violence against children occurs in public and private settings. There are a number of areas where

OUT OF THE 830 MILLION YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE ONLINE, 320 MILLION (39%) ARE IN CHINA AND INDIA THE PROPORTION OF MEN USING THE INTERNET IS HIGHER THAN THE PROPORTION OF WOMEN USING THE INTERNET IN TWO-THIRDS OF COUNTRIES WORLDWIDE SOURCE: ICT FACTS AND FIGURES, ITU, 2017

there is an international angle: sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT), appears to be increasing and there are some indications that online grooming is on the rise in South Asia that is facilitated by the Internet and Communication Technologies (ICT) leading to a rise in violence against children. With widespread access to the internet in South Asia, not only can offenders distribute and access child abuse material more easily, but they can also come into direct contact with children – via schoolwork, chatrooms and social networking sites.

The 2016 ECPAT global study on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, mentions that information and data is challenging to access in the South Asian contexts, though some trends can be discerned from the available information. The report states that anecdotal evidence and cases suggest SECTT has moved beyond traditional locations and become apparent in more of the region's countries, especially India and Nepal; the spaces where children are vulnerable to SECTT are growing (e.g. involving child migrants); the sex industry is evolving, making access to children easier; infiltration of transnational child-sex offenders from pseudo-care professions such as orphanage-

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[35]Information sourced from https://www.unicef.org/rosa/protection_7735.htm

Country/Foreign Tourist Arrivals per year (1000)	2014	2015	1016
India	13,107	13,284	14,569
Sri Lanka	1,527	1,798	2,051
Maldives	1,205	1,234	1,286

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Highlights. 2017

work and teaching; and a rapid growth of ICT usage.

ECPAT International found that advances in the internet and mobile technology allow for anonymity and hidden pathways so that perpetrators can contact victims directly. It is found that to date, the lack of substantial evidence about the magnitude of sex tourism, coupled with silence or/and even tolerance, has resulted in sexual exploitation of women and children in tourism settings, being on the rise, and at the same time being kept far too low on the policy agenda.

Children, Youth and Crime

The youth of the world estimated at 1.8 billion (UNFPA, 2014) is the most important resource for the future of mankind and supporting their development is crucial for shaping the adults they will become and the potential contributions they will make to society. A large portion of this population resides in South Asia, with India holding the world's highest number of 10 to 24-year-olds, (356 million) and with Bangladesh holding 48 million.

Although children and youth are important agents of change, they also face many challenges that make them vulnerable to crime, suicide, psychological susceptibilities, violence and victimization; including urban crime, drugs, sexual exploitation, and becoming victims of trafficking in persons. In this regard, evidence-based initiatives on youth crime prevention are needed to address the root causes of crime and violence with a focus on minimizing risk and maximizing protective factors at both the individual, and the community level. For example, some countries in South Asia

have recently been facing dynamic and complex radicalization challenges. Children and youth have become targets of terrorist and violent extremist groups. Understanding the risks and contributing factors is essential for preventing the involvement of children with these groups and for promoting effective reintegration programs when children have been associated with such groups.

In South Asia, there is a common need to devise effective anti-drug abuse and crime prevention initiatives targeting children and youth at the risk of being instrumentalised to commit crime. The legal, policy and operational frameworks for dealing with children in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders are inadequate in several countries of the region as some lack a functioning, specialized, juvenile justice system.

Violence against Women

Violence against women is a challenge for several countries of the region. Women continue to suffer from serious and various forms, of gender-based violence for which there is tolerance and acceptance. Based on prevalence surveys in some countries of Asia, nearly half of the women have experienced physical and sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner. Only a negligible number of sexual and gender-based violence cases, are investigated and prosecuted in most criminal systems. Although most countries have adopted legislations criminalizing various forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and acid attacks,: such violence remains pervasive across the region; societal mind sets and attitudes are slow to change; and justice remains out of reach for most victims. Trafficking of women and girls in the South Asia region is a matter of

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Reported Cases of Violence against Women in South Asia

Country/Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
India	337,922	327,394	Data not available	Data not available
Bangladesh	21,291	21,220	Data not available	Data not available
Bhutan	0		0	0
Maldives	678	886	772	596
Sri Lanka	203	398	376	Data not available
Nepal	Data not available		7,064	

Source: India – National Crime Records Bureau report 2014-15; Bangladesh - Bangladesh Police records, 2014-15;1 Maldives - Maldives Police Serves 2014-17 (this figures includes sexual offences and domestic violence - gender has not been segregated); Sri Lanka - Sri Lanka Police crime records 2014-16 (Figures includes rope, incest and TiP) and Nepal - Nepal Police crime records 2015-17.

concern especially with new emerging forms like: surrogacy, forced marriage, etc.[36].

Prison Conditions

South Asian prisons face serious challenges, which include: very poor infrastructure, acute overcrowding, difficulties faced by prison administrations in separating different categories of prisoners and in exercising effective control over the prison population, lack of adequate prison staff training, and insufficient capacities with regards to prison-based rehabilitation programmes and preparation for release of prisoners. Many pre-trial detainees are awaiting the outcome of their trial for years.

The crisis of overcrowding renders it impossible for prison systems to apply, in practice, the

Country	Prison Occupancy rate (%)
Bangladesh	214.6
Bhutan	127.4
Sri Lanka	190.6
Nepal	178.0
India	114.4
Maldives	110.5

Source: World Prison Brief 2017

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), including those with regards to core provisions, basic services and conditions (treatment with dignity and respect for privacy, adequate light, ventilation, accommodation, and hygiene). Living conditions in many prisons of the region are dismal. The treatment of prisoners is often far from the standards set in the Nelson Mandela Rules, with little done for their rehabilitation and social reintegration. The capacity and infrastructure to collect, analyse and share, crime and criminal justice data to inform policy-making and reform efforts; appears limited across the region, with scarce submission of data and statistics under the UN Crime Trends Surveys.

Overcrowding further fuels tension and violence amongst prisoners and contributes to the spread of infectious diseases. Lack of constructive prisoner activities and rehabilitation programmes means that the prisoners' energies are not channelled into constructive channels, but into frustration, rule-breaking and inter-prisoner violence. Prisons of South Asia also include a high number of drug users. The prison system provides limited scope for prisoner training and rehabilitation. In addition, overcrowding creates an ideal breeding ground for diseases such as pulmonary tuberculosis and

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[36]The section on trafficking in persons (TiP) has been elaborated separately in this document.

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HIV/AIDS, which are transmitted to the general population when prisoners are released. Delays in police investigations and court processes result in opportunities for corruption and the unnecessary remand of prisoners awaiting trial, often for years. There have also been reports of suicides in prisons. The availability of legal aid in prisons is quite limited, and a lack of information and cumbersome procedures make it hard for those who are in need of receiving free legal services; to access such schemes.

For the last couple of years, there have also been reports of the criminal justice system in some prisons of South Asia becoming a tool for settling scores for political motives, and prisons being overburdened by the mass arrests of opposition leaders and activists. The situation, may also be exploited by violent extremists, provides potential for prisons being the centre for the diffusion of extremist ideology and radicalization to violence. The abject physical conditions due to overcrowding, inadequate facilities, and lack of proper sanitation; make the prisons a fertile ground for diffusion of ideas, facilitating identification and recruitment of young people into violent extremist causes and groups. Even if the number of such prisoners is small, their presence, ideology and connection to outside violent extremist groups can be intimidating to staff and other prisoners. This dynamic allows for the proliferation of their influence and allows them to operate with impunity. There is therefore, a need to also address violent extremism and radicalization to violence, in prison settings.

Wildlife, Forest and Fisheries Crime

Wildlife, forest and fisheries crime is considered to be one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities, alongside the trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings. Poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products — is one of the largest black markets in the world, amounting to billions of dollars a year. Using the same routes and techniques

> **Key gaps from UNODC's wildlife, forest & fisheries crime assessments of Nepal and Bangladesh:**
>
> - **Review of the wildlife crime acts to make it compliant with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)**
> - **Design a national strategy against wildlife crime**
> - **Awareness raising among officials and the public in general on the importance of preventing and controlling wildlife crime**
> - **Extensive capacity-building and training on criminal investigations, and, evidence and intelligence gathering.**

as for smuggling of other illicit commodities, criminal networks exploit gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems. The illegal trade in wildlife and forest products is particularly prevalent in the South Asia region (which accounts for 15% of the world's biodiversity), and the illegal trade of nearly-extinct wildlife for example tigers, leopards, pangolins, seahorses, and butterflies; which majorly affects not only the rich biodiversity in the region but also the natural food chains of nearby regions and oceans. The fisheries crime is particularly acute in Sri Lanka and needs to be addressed. UNODC is having discussions with the governments to provide technical assistance to address the national challenges in investigating and prosecuting these crimes.

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Rhinoceros horn trafficking

Source: UNODC, The Globalization of Crime, 2010

UNODC IN SOUTH ASIA

4.1 Past and Current Activities

Some key achievements under the Regional Programme for South Asia (2013-2017) included:

Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking Including Drug Trafficking

Sub-programme 1 on countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking was implemented through various global, regional and country specific projects. A number of activities were initiated and implemented in a variety of TOC areas across the region and in specific countries including: (i) wildlife crime assessment missions and stakeholder meetings in Bangladesh and Nepal, (ii) on-site implementation of the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) in Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka; expansion of the CCP in South Asia to air cargo by creating 'Air Cargo Control Units' (ACCUs) in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka; provision of specialized training workshops for CCP Port Control Units on fisheries crime under the CCP 'Fishnet' initiative, focusing on the fight against transnational crime in the area of illegal fishing, document fraud, drug trafficking and money laundering, (iii) maritime crime assessment missions in Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Bangladesh; (iv) the implementation of four new anti-human trafficking projects, one in

Bhutan, one in Bangladesh and two at the regional level (one covering Bangladesh, India and Nepal and the other covering India and Bangladesh); in addition to implementation of activities (needs/gap assessment) in Nepal under the new GLO.ACT programme as well activities in India (workshop with the National Police Academy) and the Maldives (assistance for drafting the SoM law) under the global programme on the smuggling of migrants.

Regional Platform for Criminal Intelligence and Information Sharing

Following the first mission of the UNODC Executive Director (ED) to South Asia, in December 2014, two important new regional initiatives were agreed upon, including the promotion of a regional criminal intelligence/information sharing mechanism and the hosting of a "Networking the Networks Conference" by the Government of India.

The mechanism was named South Asian Regional Intelligence and Coordination Centre on Transnational Organized Crime (SARICC-TOC).

Pursuant to two expert group meetings in 2015, and discussions with government counterparts, the SARICC Initiative was revived in 2017. Through continued advocacy with the governments of South Asia, in 2017, the government of Sri Lanka expressed its interest to host the SARICC Centre in Colombo. A high-level regional meeting was convened in November 2017 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to deliberate on the 'form' and 'structure' of SARICC. Further to this event, a meeting of experts was organised in New Delhi, India, on 8-9 March 2018, to finalise the two foundation documents for SARICC, namely, (i) the Legal Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the establishment of the Centre, and (ii) Regulations on the Establishment of SARICC. Both these documents were presented to the South Asian governments for approval.

Drug Law Enforcement

6,700	People trained through CBT/eLearning
39	CBT/eLearning Centres set up
89	Law enforcement officials and forensic experts trained on NPS
250	Law enforcement personnel trained to control pharmaceutical abuse
250	Trade and industry personnel to control pharmaceutical abuse
1	Expert assessment on pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1	"Networking the Network" conference on countering money laundering and financial crimes
1	"eLearning module on Indian Narcotics Drugs Act (NDPS) in Hindi and English

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Container Control Programme

04	Port Control Units (PCU) operational in Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka
08	Practical, basic training & mentorship trainings for PCUs
02	Air Cargo Units established (Bangladesh & Sri Lanka) Hazmat Chemical Detection Unit presented
04	Training to counter fisheries crime
1.2 kg	Cocaine seized in Sri Lanka
120 kg	Heroin seized in Sri Lanka
14,540,000	Misdeclared cigarettes in Bangladesh

Subsequently, in close coordination with UNODC HQ and the UNODC Regional Office in Central Asia, delegates from South Asia were invited to participate in a study visit to observe the fully operational Central Asian Regional Intelligence and Coordination Centre (CARICC) in Almaty, Kazakhstan.[37] The SARICC initiative is expected to be taken forward under the auspices of the new Regional Programme.

Maritime Crime

Under the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), assessment missions were undertaken in the Maldives and Sri Lanka to explore technical cooperation activities. During March-May 2015, Government representatives from India and Sri Lanka participated in technical meetings on countering heroin trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and wildlife, and forest crimes— under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime. Training on dynamic security in prisons was organised in Sri Lanka in 2015. An assessment mission was organised in September 2015 in Bangladesh with an aim to assess Bangladesh's capacity in countering maritime crime, including the analysis of each possible area where GMCP programming could be envisaged. Sri Lanka hosted a high-level meeting of Home Ministers in Colombo on 28-29 October 2016 to discuss ways of countering the trafficking of illicit drugs on the high seas.

2016 has been a year of expansion for the GMCP's Indian Ocean Team. In South Asia, the GMCP attended the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on

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[37]The study visit to Almaty, Kazakhstan, provided South Asia experts the opportunity to see the functioning of the CARICC platform and also clarify doubts and seek answers to any possible questions arising vis-à-vis the establishment of SARICC.

the Prevention of Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs meeting, where it was agreed that BIMSTEC and the GMCP would work in partnership to develop a maritime law enforcement coordination plan to counter drug trafficking in the Bay of Bengal. Assessment missions to identify capacity building and coordination needs of governments were carried out in Bangladesh, the Maldives, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. The GMCP opened a project office in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 2017 which is expected to grow in 2018. In the Maldives, GMCP presented to the Minister of Home Affairs an assessment on Island Security, based on visits to several islands by a law enforcement expert in July 2017, which identified the key vulnerabilities. GMCP continues to support the Maldives Police and the Maldives Coast Guard to enhance maritime law enforcement capability across the archipelago. In Bangladesh, GMCP held a technical level meeting to finalise specifications for two patrol boats to be procured by UNODC for the Bangladesh River Police.

UNODC in South Asia has responded to Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants through the implementation of various initiatives. From 2013 onwards, UNODC has expanded its scope to include new country-specific

and regional initiatives. These include country-specific projects in Bangladesh and Bhutan; and two regional initiatives covering Bangladesh, India and Nepal that are aimed at strengthening cross border collaboration and cooperation to counter Trafficking in Persons. These include developing of guidelines and SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for facilitating the repatriation of victims of cross-border trafficking, scaling up referral mechanisms for the protection and assistance of victims, and a workshop on Trafficking in Persons for organ removal in Nepal. Under GLO.ACT, in 2018, Nepal participated in a multi-country study on the smuggling of migrants; Nepal as a source country; and Brazil, Colombia and South Africa as transit countries; to assess vulnerabilities and associated risks, and the importance of international cooperation and collaboration among countries of origin and transit, in order to address the SoM.

Under the Regional Programme for South Asia (2013-2017), UNODC also supported efforts to address violence against women in India. In 2016, UNODC organized a Training of Trainers workshop on "Effective prosecution responses to violence against women and girls", in collaboration

Wildlife and Forest Crimes

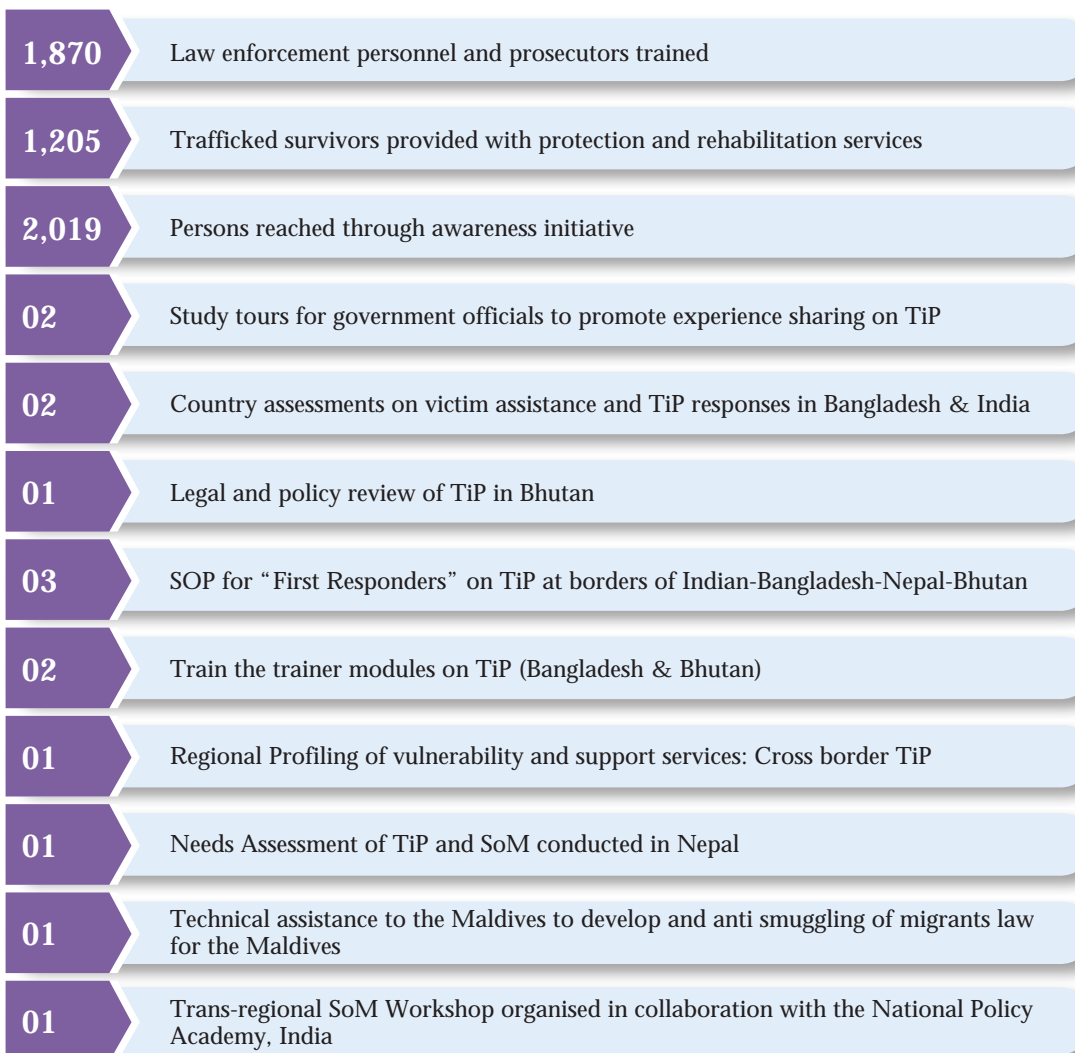| 15 | Training Events and workshops |
02	Wildlife and Forest Crimes Assessments conducted in **Nepal** and **Bangladesh**
03	Training Modules developed and translated into Bangla
178	Judicial officers sensitised on legal framework
266	Law enforcement officials, front line and forest officers trained

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Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants

1,870 Law enforcement personnel and prosecutors trained

1,205 Trafficked survivors provided with protection and rehabilitation services

2,019 Persons reached through awareness initiative

02 Study tours for government officials to promote experience sharing on TiP

02 Country assessments on victim assistance and TiP responses in Bangladesh & India

01 Legal and policy review of TiP in Bhutan

03 SOP for "First Responders" on TiP at borders of Indian-Bangladesh-Nepal-Bhutan

02 Train the trainer modules on TiP (Bangladesh & Bhutan)

01 Regional Profiling of vulnerability and support services: Cross border TiP

01 Needs Assessment of TiP and SoM conducted in Nepal

01 Technical assistance to the Maldives to develop and anti smuggling of migrants law for the Maldives

01 Trans-regional SoM Workshop organised in collaboration with the National Policy Academy, India

with UN Women and the Thailand Institute of Justice, which was attended by prosecutors from ten Southeast Asian and South Asian countries.

Anti-Corruption and Stolen Asset Recovery

UNODC facilitates the ratification and implementation of UNCAC and supports governments in devising coherent responses to corruption in accordance with the Convention. During 2013-2017, activities in South Asia were implemented under various global projects of UNODC's Corruption and Economic Crimes Branch (CEB), including the new global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of UNCAC in support of SDG 16 (started in October 2016); the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR); the UNODC-UNDP project "Asia Pacific Joint Action committee towards a Global Regime against Corruption" (phase I and phase II); as well as the global programme on the "Implementation of the Doha Declaration: towards the promotion of a culture of lawfulness"

First UNCAC review cycle (Started 2010, covering Chapters III and IV):

Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka completed their reviews under the first review cycle. The reviews of India and Bhutan are being finalized.

India: Review currently being finalised.

Bhutan: Review in the process of being finalized.

Nepal: Review completed including full country review report, adopted on 17 September 2017.

The Maldives: Review completed including full country review report, adopted on 26 June 2017.

Sri Lanka: Review completed including full country review report, adopted on 30 July 2015.

Bangladesh: Review completed including full country review report, adopted on 20 June 2012.

Second UNCAC review cycle (Started 2016, covering Chapters II and V):

Nepal and Sri Lanka are currently under review in the first two years of the second review cycle.

Sri Lanka: currently being reviewed in year 1, review in the process of being finalised.

Nepal: currently in the process of being reviewed in year 2.

The Maldives: will be reviewed in year 3 (2018.)

Bangladesh: will be reviewed in year 5 (2020).

Bhutan: will be reviewed in year 5 (2020).

India: will be reviewed in year 5 (2020).

All the six South Asian countries have also acted as reviewing States for countries under review.

(especially the judicial integrity component). Two Anti-Corruption Advisors (covering different time frames) for South Asia helped in undertaking several activities in the South Asia region.

2014- 2017: Key Activities

Between August 2017 and October 2017, the UNODC Regional Anti-Corruption Advisor conducted needs assessment missions in Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, to assess the capacities of the Anti-Corruption Commissions and discuss work plans for future technical assistance. UNODC conducted a regional preparatory meeting for the launch of a Global Judicial Integrity Network (GJIN) for Judges and Judiciary officials of South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam). A regional workshop on whistle-blower and witness protection, for relevant law enforcement and anti-corruption authorities from six South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives). A regional workshop on international cooperation in financial investigations, money laundering and recovery of assets for law enforcement, prosecutors and FIUs from six South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, the Maldives, India, Sri Lanka, Bhutan) was organised. A workshop on international cooperation focused on Asset Recovery for officials of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Member Countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand). A workshop under the Anti-Corruption Academic (ACAD) Initiative for academics from the Asia-Pacific region (Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Fiji), to provide them with an opportunity to exchange ideas on good practices and discuss challenges related to anti-corruption research and education, enhance their capacity to deliver high-quality anti-corruption

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education in their respective universities, and recommend ways to strengthen the ACAD Initiative in the Asia-Pacific region. A regional workshop on corruption risk management in procurement, experiences and the way forward for senior level practitioners from public procurement oversight bodies, anti-corruption bodies (primarily those with preventative functions) and national audit offices of countries in South and Southeast Asia. During 2014, UNODC provided training to 27 judges at the National Judicial Academy, India, on UNCAC and international aspects of corruption; UNODC also delivered training at the Academy of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to 12 senior CBI investigators from numerous regional offices across India. The training focused on corruption and asset recovery and included a discussion of Indian laws and how to develop the Indian approach to asset recovery in corruption cases.

Within the global UNODC initiative (Siemen's Integrity Initiative) and considering the importance of procurement in the Indian economy, UNODC implemented two initiatives on: 'Public-Private Partnership for Probity in Public Procurement'; and 'Incentives to Corporate Integrity and Cooperation in Accordance with UNCAC' in India. Under these projects, ROSA developed and launched two studies: (i) Incentives for corporate integrity in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and (ii) Transparency, objectivity and competition in private-public partnership projects. Both studies assessed the compliance of existing and proposed legislations with the UNCAC. UNODC also reached out to over 1000 youth in India through a variety of workshops to inform them about UNCAC and the need to address corruption at all levels, as well as, on how to report acts of corruption. In addition, an easy-to-understand UNCAC pictorial guide was developed to raise awareness on UNCAC and its provisions. UNODC also developed and disseminated two on-line sensitization modules on business integrity and probity in public procurement to over 500 officers from the government, public and private sectors.

A national anti-corruption referral of key contacts in vigilance and anti-corruption desks across India were developed and disseminated widely. UNODC's anti-corruption work with the private sector (which concluded in September 2014) left a very positive impact and raised visibility on an important area like business integrity and probity, which is now being taken up increasingly by the business sector and also at the state level.

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)

The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corruptly acquired assets. In January 2015, the Government of Sri Lanka formally requested StAR to provide advisory and technical assistance to its stolen asset recovery efforts. Furthermore, during the UK Anti-Corruption Summit held in London in May 2016, Sri Lanka was selected as one of the four focus countries of the first Global Forum on Asset Recovery (GFAR), to be co-hosted by US and UK with assistance from StAR. Pursuant to the original request and in preparation for GFAR, the StAR Initiative programme deployed scoping and follow up missions to Sri Lanka from 2015 to 2017 and developed short and mid-term plans aimed to provide support to the Presidential Task Force for the Recovery of Illegally Acquired State Assets (START) and its member institutions.

Terrorism Prevention

This sub-programme was implemented in close coordination with the UNODC's terrorism prevention branch to provide technical assistance to Member States for ratification and legislative incorporation of the international legal instruments against terrorism; to strengthen international coordination and cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism; and to provide support to enhance specialized legal knowledge in

500 LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TRAINED IN SOUTH ASIA:

International Cooperation, CVE, Legal Frameworks, Judicial Cooperation, Nuclear Terrorism, Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Special Investigative Techniques of terrorism cases, witness protection, transport related counter terrorism measures

14 TRAINING COURSES CONDUCTED

Developed Compendium of Bilateral, Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for South Asia, which covers all SAARC countries

counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance.

Terrorism prevention initiatives expanded in South Asia since 2017 with the initiation of new projects on countering violent extremism and radicalisation; building capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases,

including FTF related cases, violent extremism and radicalisation; and strengthening regional and international cooperation on criminal matters related to terrorism.

Drugs and Health

UNODC, as a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, and as the convening agency for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among people who use drugs and for people in prisons, —promoted human rights, public health, justice, and equality of access to HIV services, for people who use drugs and people in prisons; in accordance with UNAIDS Division of Labor for fast-tracking HIV/AIDS responses, and ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030.

This sub-programme was implemented through various global, regional and country-specific projects. Despite the dwindling funds in the health sector, various interventions were undertaken in South Asia. UNODC continued to assist countries to promote health-centered approaches in response to drug use dependence and prevention of negative health and social consequences. To this end, technical assistance was provided to Governments of the region in drafting appropriate drug control policies and strategies, like in Nepal, where UNODC provided technical inputs to the revision of its drug control strategy and in making it gender-sensitive.
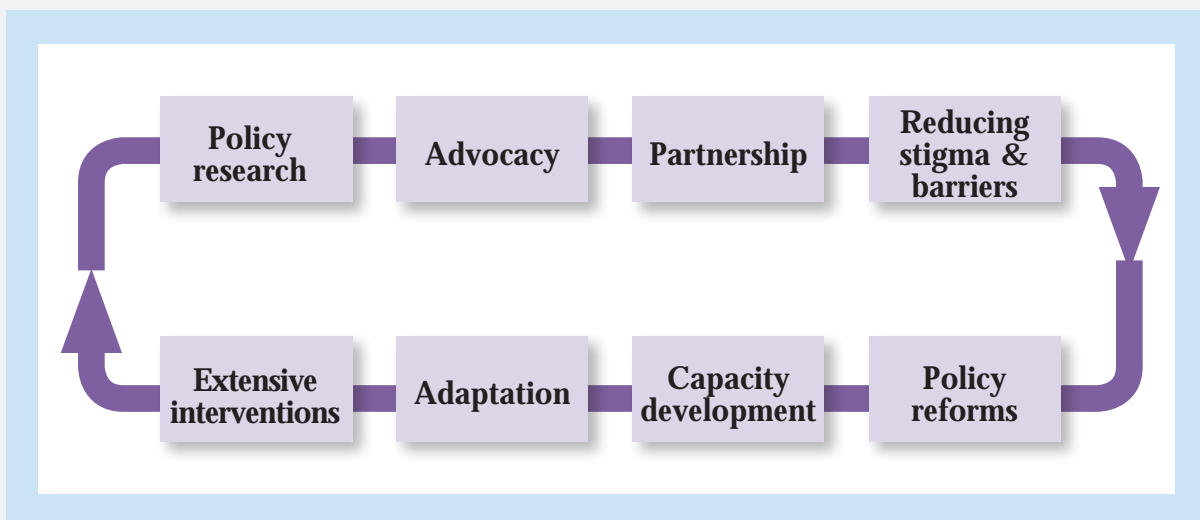
UNODC's global program provided national training on the International Standards on drug use prevention in Bhutan and training on TREATNET[38] A, B, and C, to 25 experts from the Indian government. Moreover, UNODC has been developing resources and services with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) for vulnerable children and adolescents exposed to drug use at a very young age, in India and Bangladesh.

In December 2017, as part of UNODC's Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care, a two-week long workshop was organized in New Delhi, India. The training workshop was targeted at clinical staff and practitioners from Afghanistan and Punjab (India). This workshop was a joint endeavour between UNODC's Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Section (Drug Prevention and Health Branch, UNODC, Vienna), UNODC's Country Office Afghanistan and the UNODC's Regional Office for South Asia. The aim of this workshop was to develop a basis for the implementation of a training cascade at the level of beneficiary countries; and to increase the capacity of service providers to deliver scientific and human rights-based interventions, for the benefit of people affected by drug use.

In collaboration with UNODC's HIV and AIDS Section, Vienna, a workshop was organised in Nepal for the prevention of transmission of HIV from mother to child.

CSO ARE A KEY PARTNER FOR UNODC'S SUCCESS IN ITS CONTRIBUTION TO REVERSE THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN KEY TARGETED POPULATIONS. UNODC PROVED TO BE AN HONEST BROKER BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY ESPECIALLY IN PROMOTING RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS. TO THIS END, UNODC BROUGHT TOGETHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY TO STRENGTHEN RIGHTS-BASED RESPONSES TO DRUG USE.

The largest regional HIV project ended in December 2016 after a final, independent and in-depth evaluation. UNODC continued to assist countries in the region to achieve universal access to comprehensive, evidence-informed, public health-oriented and human rights-centred HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for people who use drugs and for people who live and work in prison settings, with a focus on women and young people.

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[38] Treatnet Training Package is a central component to the effort by the UNODC Treatnet initiative to increase the level of knowledge and skills of professionals working in the field of substance use disorders, and a tool to assist Member States in their efforts to improve the quality of drug treatment services.

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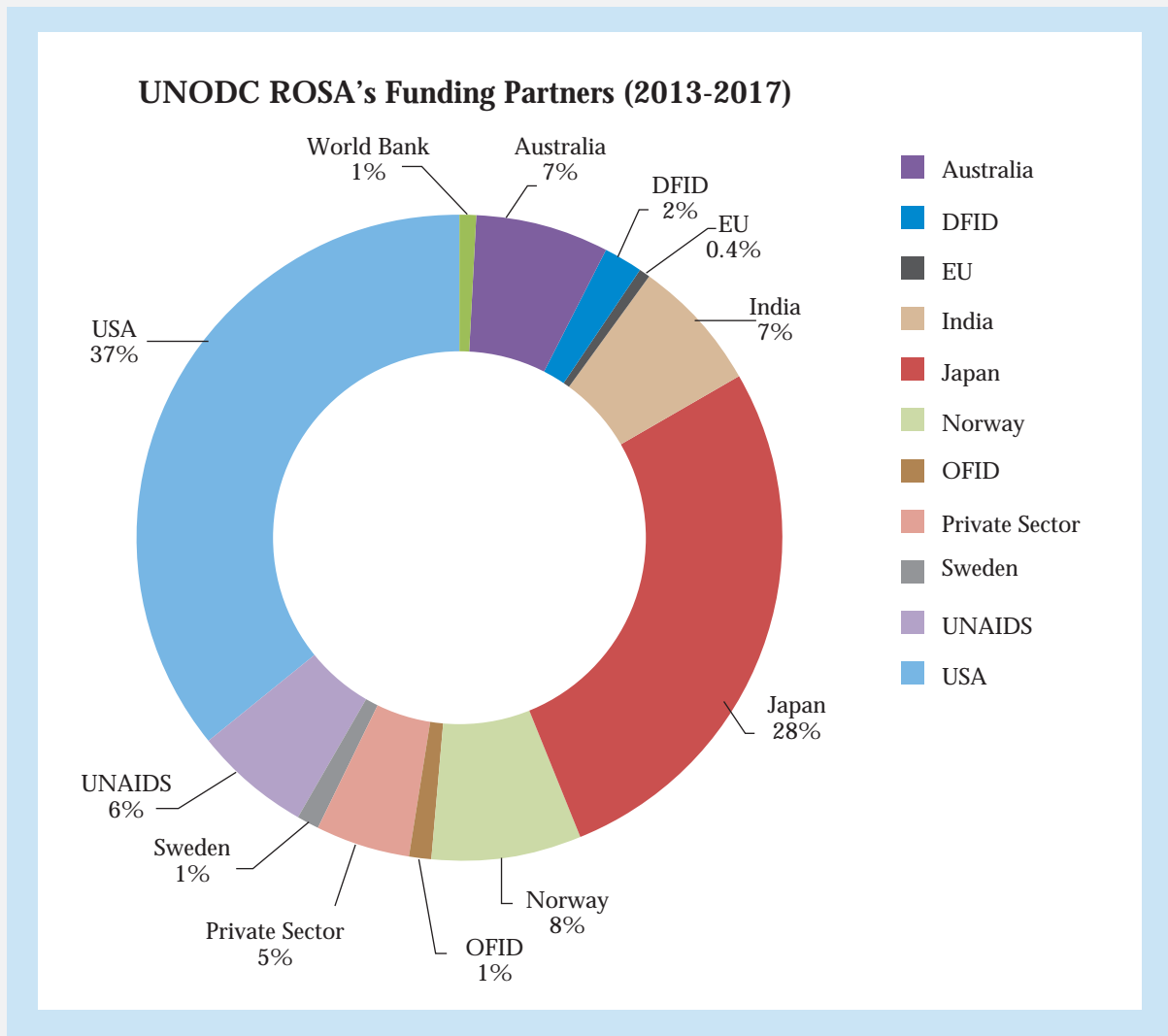
KEY INTERVENTIONS

- UNODC promoted international standards on evidence-based prevention of drug use in Bhutan and India.
- Training on International Standards on Drug Use Prevention to national policy makers in Bhutan.
- Technical assistance provided for the Maldives National Drug Use Survey, 2012.
- Exploratory study on ATS use in India. The study documented the drug use patterns in five states (Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) in India.
- Study on Women Drug Use in eight North-eastern States of India.
- Risk and HIV vulnerability assessment of women drug users completed in four districts of Nepal.
- Assessment of select prisons in nine districts of Nepal and adoption of the comprehensive package of HIV services in Nepal prisons.
- Training on TREATNET A, B, and C of twenty five experts from the Indian government.
- Adoption of the comprehensive package of HIV services in Nepal prisons.
- Scale-up of UNODC supported methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) and its adoption by national health clinics by the Ministry of Health, Government of India.
- Over five hundred female drug users provided services through drop-in-centres in Nepal.
- Support to drug user networks and communities in India and Nepal, including supporting the formation of the 'first ever' network of women who use drugs in Nepal.
- Sensitization of over sixty law enforcement, public health and civil society organisations in India, on enhancing partnerships to address the needs of people who use drugs and those living with HIV and AIDS.
- Training of over sixty practitioners in Bhutan and Sri Lanka on managing drug overdose.
- Training of a hundred and three services providers in Bangladesh and India on drug treatment for children.
- Support given to a 'National dissemination cum dialogue consultation on Hepatitis C Virus' in India was held and the related IEC was developed and disseminated widely.
- Development and dissemination of seven SOPs on HIV prevention and treatment for IDUs.
- Ten training materials/IEC on drug treatment and care— overdose prevention and management, Hepatitis C.
- Bhutan initiated Oral Substitution Therapy in 2015 and undertook a drug use survey in 2015-16.
- Twelve Methadone Maintenance Treatment Centres set up in the region.
- Drop-in centres designed to meet the needs of women affected by drug use were set up in Bangladesh, Northeast India and Nepal.
- UNODC reached four hundred and thirty -five women with information and services and trained a hundred and twenty peer educators for working in Nepal prisons.
- UNODC organised advocacy workshops to promote and enforce a human rights based health-centred approach, to drug treatment.
- UNODC also engaged with Parliamentarians in India to promote human rights based attitudes and approaches towards drug users and drug policies.
- In India, UNODC together with the Tagore International School in Delhi, documented evidence and developed operational tools to meet the recently launched International Prevention Standards.
- School based prevention initiatives for schools in New Delhi and Sikkim.

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4.2 UNODC Partnerships

In the pursuit of common objectives, UNODC maintains a close working relationship with partners throughout the region. Besides National Governments, these include United Nations and other international and regional organizations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector, academic and research institutions, think tanks as well as donors. The Regional Programme (2018-2021) is designed to: (i) help visualize and understand the national, regional, inter-regional links and impact of transnational organized crime; and (ii) enhance cooperation and solutions in response to the problems identified. It will focus on key priority areas, which have been established through an extensive consultative process.

UNODC ROSA's Funding Partners (2013-2017)

World Bank 1%
Australia 7%
DFID 2%
EU 0.4%
India 7%
USA 37%
Japan 28%
UNAIDS 6%
Sweden 1%
Private Sector 5%
OFID 1%
Norway 8%

Legend:
- Australia
- DFID
- EU
- India
- Japan
- Norway
- OFID
- Private Sector
- Sweden
- UNAIDS
- USA

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UNODC - Government Counterparts

- **Primary Counterparts** - Minstries of External/Foreign Affairs
- **For programme Implementation** - Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance (DOR), Narcotics Control, Public Security, Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Environment, Health & Family Welfare, Law and Justice/Legal Affairs/Order, Departmennt of Prisons, Anti Corruption Commissions, etc.

UNODC - SAARC

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is underway to facilitate exchange of information and better regional coordination on drug control and crime prevention.

BIMSTEC

- The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). Under this Initiative, Member States signed the convention on cooperation in combating international terrorism, transnational organised crime and illicit drug trafficking.

ACADEMIC, RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS & THINK TANKS

- UNODC has partnered with institutions like the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (Bangladesh), National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, India, TT Ranganathan Clinical & Research Centre, India, National Academy of customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (India), National Dangerous Drug Control Board (Sri Lanka). UNODC will also explore partnership with think tanks.

CIVIL SOCIETY & PRIVATE SECTOR

- UNODC will work with civil society partners to implement the regional programme
- The private sector will be engaged to explore new avenues for programming and funding.

UN AGENCIES

- As part of the UN country teams in the region, UNODC will participate in the UN Development Assistance/Action Framework and Sustainable Development Frameworks. It will explore joint programming and fund raising with other UN Agencies in line with SDGs.

THE WAY FORWARD: PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE 2018 – 2021

The objective of the Regional Programme is to serve as a strategic tool for UNODC's work in South Asia which will build on past years of experience to better implement strategies that work in addressing key challenges posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

The international community's response to the threats in the region has not been as effective as possible, often due to the siloed treatment of drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, terrorism, drug use prevention and drug treatment, and HIV/AIDS; as distinct topics that are not related. There are cross-cutting issues that underpin these threats, such as a weak rule of law, corruption and illicit financial flows. UNODC's capacity to combat corruption and to strengthen countries' justice systems are key features in the fight against transnational crime, the prevention of terrorism, and addressing the health risks and needs of people who use drugs and those of people in prison. UNODC is in a prime position to address such issues holistically, identifying links between such threats, to create increased understanding of their relatedness, and to develop programmatic responses, emphasising synergies.

The strategic approach of the RP is to provide a flexible framework under which synergies can be distinctly captured and addressed. A variety of collaborations exist between the sub-programmes of the RP, for example: between terrorism and transnational organized crime, the work undertaken against maritime crime and wildlife, forest and fisheries crime, between illicit financial flows and terrorism prevention, etc. One of the main objectives of the RP is to mainstream key cross-cutting issues into the relevant sub-programmes, including strengthening anti-corruption frameworks and capacities in other UNODC mandate areas.

The RP will build on the strength of global programmes and complement this work regionally. Where appropriate, new programme initiatives will be developed following the guidance of UNODC's Thematic Programmes, which will feed into their objectives. Initiatives under the RP will build upon UNODC's core competencies and areas of expertise, and a conscious effort will be made to link up with other UN partners,

international organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations, to complement the work and divide tasks, aiming at efficient funds utilization. The RP will continue UNODC's contribution towards ensuring that global standards and norms (i.e. UNCAC, UNTOC, drug conventions, UN standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention, UN International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, legal instruments against terrorism, etc.,) are effectively inserted in regional and national agendas.

Human Rights

Human Rights are at the core of all work of the United Nations system. With its expertise, in the areas of the rule of law, crime prevention, criminal justice and security sector reform, as well as drug prevention, treatment and care: UNODC has the capacity to contribute significantly to promoting human rights in criminal justice systems. Consequently, the projects under this RP will be developed in line with human rights standards and the activities will be planned with a view to maximize their positive impact on human rights. UNODC's assistance and training is based on the United Nations' standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, which provide a collective vision of how criminal justice systems should be structured and help to significantly promote more effective and fair criminal justice structures.

In line with the 2012 position paper on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, UNODC requires its partners to promote human rights principles in implementing the programmatic work under regional and country programmes. This is reflected in the RP's logframe, in outcomes related to the capacity building of national authorities. Attention will also be given to the United Nations' system-wide policy, "Human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces." In addition, the focus on supporting the implementation of SDGs and measuring progress

IN LINE WITH THE 2012 POSITION PAPER ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, UNODC REQUIRES ITS PARTNERS TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMMATIC WORK UNDER REGIONAL AND COUNTRY PROGRAMMES.

through specific indicators will demonstrate the impact of UNODC's interventions on the promotion of human rights already mainstreamed in the relevant SDGs.

Gender

Gender inequalities remain deeply entrenched in every society and in many areas. All countries in South Asia have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, signalling their commitment to implementing a human rights-based response to the benefit of women and girls. Yet, all too often, women are denied control over their bodies, denied a voice in decision-making, and denied protection from violence. Furthermore, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security; acknowledges the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls. It calls for the adoption of a gender perspective to consider the special needs of women and girls during conflict, and their repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.

UNODC will apply a culturally-sensitive and context-based approach to introduce gender mainstreaming into its programmatic work and related activities. In this context, the RP envisages a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive

approach across all five sub-programmes. Projects to prevent violence against women, terrorism, support to women drug users, HIV and drug use related interventions; women in prison settings and capacity-building on protection of, and assistance to, victims of trafficking in persons will be rooted in a gender mainstreaming framework. Partnerships with civil society will be developed and strengthened (in line with UNODC and national rules and regulations) to raise awareness of these issues.

In addition, data collection and activities in the Programme will look at gender differences in relevant areas of work. UNODC will strive to not only consider gender mainstreaming in the context of obtaining equal participation of men and women in training activities, but to also counter persisting stereotypes and to ensure the application of international standards and best practices by national institutions. Further consideration will be given to the removal of obstacles to secure equal access of men and women to UNODC activities and encouragement of national authorities to take active measures to increase the number of women professionals in national agencies.

Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

A fundamental objective of the RP is to contribute to the implementation of "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and its "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs). The Agenda draws together the strands of peace, the rule of law, human rights, development and equality: into a comprehensive and forward-looking framework. Reducing conflict, crime, violence and discrimination, and ensuring inclusion and good governance are key elements of people's well-being, and are essential for securing sustainable development. This new global agenda assigns to the United Nations system, a key role based on a culture of shared responsi-bilities, collective action and benchmarking for progress.

Goal 16 is of greatest importance to UNODC as it ensures that the rule of law, and peace and security are included in the new global agenda. UNODC will contribute to ensure that all global norms and standards (i.e. UNTOC, UNCAC, drug Conventions, UN standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention, as well as the legal instruments against terrorism); are effectively inserted in national and regional agendas, as this is a key, post-2015, challenge.

As an organization with specialized areas of technical expertise, one of the core roles of UNODC's research is 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 the action. With this, research and information from data gathering provides the basis for trend analysis, which is used for priority setting. 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, with national resources becoming scarce, to pinpoint areas where interventions are most likely to achieve positive results. Because drugs and crime are often tightly intertwined and have repercussions at the local, regional and transnational levels; research and analysis that take a cross-cutting approach offer the firmest foundation for policy making and operational responses to counteract these problems.

5.1 Scope and Structure of the Regional Programme: Overall orientation and priorities

The RP seeks to expand and diversify UNODC's current work programme in South Asia into a broader programme, which encompasses critical elements of crime prevention and the rule-of law at national, regional and inter-regional levels, keeping in mind the nature and scope of problems

identified by the Governments in the region. It also aims at visualizing and introducing the cross-border dimension of the challenges, which require regional and/or inter-regional responses. The RP emphasizes the adoption of instruments needed for regional progress, making use of existing regional mechanisms such as SAARC and BIMSTEC. To this end, UNODC and SAARC are in the process of renewing their cooperation framework and new cooperation with BIMSTEC will be explored.

The RP also seeks to establish - as appropriate and required - links with partnerships beyond the geographical boundaries of the current UNODC ROSA office. These could include: (i) cooperation with the UNODC Country Office in Afghanistan and those in neighbouring countries with regard to the challenges related to Afghanistan-sourced heroin trafficking and its impact on the South Asian countries including the health dimension[39], (ii) with the UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific in light of the increasing influx of synthetic drugs from that region as well as of the shared borders between Bangladesh, India and Myanmar; sharing experiences in border management and the work in prisons, (iii) the UNODC Regional Office of the Middle East and North Africa in view of the large number of people moving from, and through, South Asia to the Middle East, and (iv) the Regional Office for Central Asia for sharing cross-learning and experience-sharing on regional mechanisms like CARICC (Central Asian Regional Intelligence Coordination Centre).

The outcomes, outputs and activities under each sub-programme are informed by the initiatives started under the previous RP, but also include the development and implementation of new initiatives. New programming will be based on Members States' priorities, strategic information and analysis, as well as existing projects, experience, and partnerships. Efforts will be made to support

all countries in the region; in some, this may take the shape of influencing policy, partnerships or providing advocacy and advice: while for others it may include, technical cooperation, provision of services and initiatives on the ground.

Based on the findings of the internal programme review of the RP (2013-2015) and project evaluations, the new RP will strive to help establish or reinforce the three building blocks given below as a prerequisite for sustainable results against crime and drugs, both nationally and regionally.

Thus, each sub-programme of the Regional Programme is meant to address as appropriate the cross-cutting concerns of securing better overall information and creating a database, introducing legislations and procedures complying with international standards and training and retaining competent personnel.

Three **inter-linked concerns** are identified and acknowledged as pertinent to all future work areas:

- Inadequacy or absence of reliable information, data collection and analysis. This is a major limitation for the formulation of policies, setting of priorities, assessments of progress and selection of areas for piloting of best practices.

- Inadequacy or absence of legislation as well as of standards and procedures for policy implementation. Weaknesses in the normative framework may lead to a lack of clarity for action, can make it impossible to justify public policy choices, and not allow the training of personnel in emerging areas, and/or to harmonize standards and practices nationally and regionally.

- Inadequate knowledge and skills of public officials and practitioners. Without properly trained and equipped personnel, laws cannot

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[39]The latest Afghan Opium Survey 2017 (UNODC) points to an unprecedented level of opium production in Afghanistan. This has a high destabilizing potential for the country, the wider region and the international community.

The new Regional Programme is structured to support the overall objective of the following five sub-programmes:

Sub-programme	Thematic Pillar
Sub-programme 1	Combating Transnational Organized Crime.
Sub-programme 2	A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the drug problem; Drug trafficking and Drugs and Health (Drug use prevention, treatment and care of HIV patients and HIV prevention, treatment and care and support services for people who use drugs and for people in prisons).
Sub-programme 3	Countering corruption.
Sub-programme 4	Terrorism prevention.
Sub-programme 5	Crime prevention and criminal justice.

be successfully applied or procedures followed, meaningful information cannot be secured and used, nor can new challenges be confronted effectively.

These five sub-programmes conform to the programmatic categories of the UNODC Strategic Framework 2018-2019. They were found to be the most suitable for mapping interventions that respond to the needs of a region that has great diversity in geography, population, institutional capacities and political-administrative systems and development levels. The Regional Programme takes into consideration the different levels of resources and expertise within the region, aiming at making use of it to the best extent possible. The programming exercise was carried out in full cognizance of the fact that UNODC must focus, and not address in a single programming cycle, all the required actions that can be related to its diverse mandate.

The UNODC Regional Programme for South Asia is grounded in the following principles:

- **Ownership and participatory process:** Governments, regional bodies and other stakeholders are regularly consulted on priorities, programme implementation and required changes through a Programme Steering Committee (PSC). To the extent possible, priorities of the Regional Programme are aligned with national and regional policies and priorities.

- **Coherence:** The Regional Programme reflects the entire action by UNODC in the region through national, regional and global activities, using global knowledge products developed by UNODC, as well as best practices.

- **Programmatic and results-focused:** The Regional Programme intends to achieve results over the long term in support of sustainable changes in line with international, regional and national commitments on the rule of law and public health matters, related to the UNODC's mandates.

- **Building partnerships:** The Regional Programme serves as an advocacy tool that seeks to reinforce existing and create new partnerships with; national, regional and international and multi-lateral partners for its full-fledged implementation and funding.

- **Cross-cutting issues:** The Regional Programme seeks to fully apply cross-cutting mandates, such as: gender-sensitive and human rights-based approaches.

- **Locale specific and tailor-made interventions:** The Regional Programme will also implement

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specialised 'tailor made' activities and programmes to address country-specific requirements and needs. For instance, in a vast country like India, with 29 States and 7 Union Territories, the approach will also include working closely with State governments to address key challenges posed by drugs and crime.

Highlights from the RP Expert Group Meeting (EGM), New Delhi, India

The UNODC Regional Office for South Asia (UNODC ROSA) organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) in preparation for its new Regional Programme for South Asia 2018-2021. As part of the process of consultations intended to develop this framework, a dedicated meeting of regional experts was convened in New Delhi on 18-19 December 2017. The meeting was attended by over 50 government representatives and experts from various Ministries and Departments from the Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

The EGM was called to bring government experts from South Asia to discuss key national and regional priorities of their countries vis-à-vis the priorities mapped under UNODC's RP priorities for the next four years. The forum also provided an opportunity for Member States to share key initiatives undertaken by their government and propose a way forward in terms of thematic priorities. The recommendations and key highlights from this EGM have been incorporated into this document[40].

Research and Data: Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment (TOCTA)

The research component in each sub-programme will be intertwined with activities in the sub-

THE EGM WAS CALLED TO BRING GOVERNMENT EXPERTS FROM SOUTH ASIA TO DISCUSS KEY NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES OF THEIR COUNTRIES VIS-A-VIS THE PRIORITIES MAPPED UNDER UNODC'S RP PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

programmes depending on the priorities identified. UNODC can provide support in: (i) collecting, analysing and preparing reports on the extent, patterns and trends in drug use and its health consequences; (ii) generating evidence-based research on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling; and (iii) generating data on other forms of organised crimes.

In close consultation with the Research and Trends and Analysis Branch (DPA/RAB) at HQ, a TOCTA is envisaged. To adequately protect societies from transnational organized crime threats, there is a need to first measure the ability of transnational organized crime to undermine political and social stability and economic development. There is a need to understand the nature and dimensions of the threat, and this is no easy task. Information on organized crime is often limited to anecdotes and case studies. There are very few global data sets on organized crime topics. None are comprehensive. In addition, international data-sharing has been slow to develop – particularly when it comes to estimating the size of the problem in markets that are extremely dynamic. The information that does exist is often out-of-date and frequently contradictory. UNODC has never conducted a TOC threat assessment covering the South Asia region, but there is a need to do the same. The proposed TOCTA will be offered in part to

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[40]The highlights of the thematic working group sessions of the EGM are reflected under each sub-programme in Section 6 of the document titled Sub-programmes of the Regional Programme.

precipitate the collection and sharing of better data on organized crime topics, especially considering that the governments of South Asia have limited capacities to conduct a threat assessment of this nature and magnitude.

The proposed TOCTA will attempt to represent the best assessment of the available data. The analysis, however, can only be as strong as the information on which it is based. ROSA envisages a Threat Assessment that will outline the main transnational organized crimes and underlying mechanisms (i.e. who, how, what, where, when) impacting the South Asian countries; identify key knowledge, data and resource gaps that preclude the detection and monitoring of various markets impacting the region; and formulate recommendations to enhance the quality, accuracy, reliability, representativeness, timeliness and quantity of the data collected; to augment the capacity of the South Asian countries to detect, monitor and prevent transnational organized crimes.

UNODC will also support the development of national and regional capacities to produce, disseminate and analyse drug use and organized crime-related data and statistics. Through its relevant sub-programmes (like TOC, drugs, etc.), UNODC will attempt to undertake research and trend analysis to provide the relevant stakeholders with evidences for informed strategic operations, policy and decision making. This will depend upon emerging programme priorities and requests from Members States in the region. Such assistance will also entail the development of information-sharing techniques and concepts, to encourage countries to increase and to strengthen information-sharing to enhance the efficiency and the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies dealing with organized crime-related issues. In this regard, a regional criminal intelligence sharing platform like SARICC-TOC, once established, could be an extremely effective forum for information sharing as well as knowledge dissemination between the Member States. This type of platform may have

many advantages for South Asia and would become an attractive platform for partners to support, leading to its much needed sustainability.

5.2 REGIONAL PROGRAMME: SUB-PROGRAMMES

5.2.1 SUB-PROGRAMME 1: COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Through this sub-programme, UNODC will promote effective responses to Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and illicit trafficking by facilitating the implementation, at the normative and operational levels, of the relevant United Nations Conventions. Most Member States in the region are parties to the main

Expected Outcomes (SP – 1):

Outcome 1: National authorities prevent and counter, more effectively, the illicit trafficking of (goods, wildlife and forest products, counterfeits, drugs) through maritime, land, sea and air routes.

Outcome 2: Policy, operational and criminal justice responses to preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants are strengthened, at local and regional levels, and in line with human rights principles and UN standards.

Outcome 3: Countries use compatible methods for inter- and intra-regional information/ intelligence exchange and participate in regional cooperation, enhanced service to improve threat assessment.

Outcome 4: Increased capacity of countries for effective action against transnational organized crime, including in the areas of money laundering, combating illicit financial flows, firearms trafficking and illicit trafficking of persons.

Outcome 5: Increased evidence on transnational organized crimes in South Asia.

international instruments on organized crime and illicit trafficking but lack the capacity for its meaningful implementation. UNODC will support the Member States in enhancing the capacities of their law enforcement entities to better prevent and address transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking of counterfeits, goods and persons, etc. UNODC can provide technical assistance to the countries in the region for ratification of UNTOC and its supplementary Protocol on TiP, SoM and Firearms.

Under the RP, UNODC will work closely with global programme experts to build national, regional and transnational initiatives to confront organized crime. Technical capacity -building and technical assistance will be 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, trafficking in firearms, crime, corruption and terrorism; threaten stability and security.

Working with Member States in South Asia, UNODC will aim to foster good governance, robust criminal justice systems, security sector reform and; indirectly foster, socio-economic development through strengthening the capacity to confront and defeat transnational organized crime. In short, the Office will support Member States in building their capacities to prosecute organized crime by providing legal and technical assistance: to encourage crime prevention strategies, investigation and prosecution, as well as training of the staff of law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial offices, financial intelligence units and other related officials; promote and strengthen international cooperation and coordination between law enforcement, judicial practitioners and other relevant actors through a variety of mechanisms, including through regional and inter-region networks; and the development of software tools and databases to share information.

Initiatives include support for the proper collection and analysis of criminal intelligence, including new modalities of international cooperation; and provide a range of tools and resources to assist Member States in their efforts to prevent and combat organized crime, helping relevant officials to do their work more effectively and efficiently, with better understanding of the issues in light of international good practice and applicable human rights standards.

International cooperation in criminal matters for Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), extradition and confiscation of the proceeds of crime is an important tool for the prosecutions of all types of organized and serious crime, when effectively and efficiently undertaken. This specialized area of law continues to challenge and burden countries with time and resources spent, often without obtaining the desired results. In fact, the lack of capacity regarding international judicial cooperation in criminal matters and the failure to use the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for this purpose; are some of the reasons why states fail to carry out successful prosecutions. UNODC provides technical assistance in this area, including through the establishment of regional networks aimed at supporting more effective prosecutions, each tailored to the specific needs of the region.

Strengthening Criminal Intelligence Sharing

UNODC will strengthen the initiative to develop and establish the South Asian Regional (Criminal) Intelligence and Coordination Centre on Transnational Organized Crime (SARICC-TOC), which is aimed at establishing a mechanism for regional information sharing and coordination, following previously established models and best practices of UNODC. This will be implemented in close cooperation with and the, substantive guidance of the Implementation Support Section/ Organized Crime Branch/Division of Treaty Affairs, Vienna and the Global programme on "Building Effective Networks Against

Transnational Organised Crime - BENATOC", specifically the "Networking the Networks" initiative under this programme. Once established, the SARICC platform will facilitate the regional exchange of criminal intelligence to identify and disrupt trafficking networks, strengthen regional criminal justice capacities, and build security and confidence among South Asian nations. With full support from South Asian governments, this initiative could become an efficient counterpart for other existing regional coordination bodies in the wider Asian region and beyond.

UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) and CCP Air Cargo Programme

Containers form an integral part of the international trade supply chain. Therefore, there

EGM- Highlights (Sub-programme –1)

- Capacity building of law enforcement agencies on **darknet and cryptocurrencies.**
- Strengthening national and international cooperation through **criminal intelligence sharing.**
- **Assessment of trans-shipment procedures** to prevent the abuse of cargo channels for smuggling.
- Capacities of LEAs on effective **financial and anti-money laundering** investigation.
- **Legislative assistance** to countries for development of SoM/TiP laws.
- **Specialised training for investigators and prosecutors on** countering TiP and SoM.
- **Special courts** to handle TiP and SoM cases were recommended.
- Need for **building evidence** and research on new TiP and SoM trends.
- More engagement with NGOs for strengthening **victim support.**
- Cybercrime.

is an urgent need to minimize the risk of containers being exploited and used for illicit drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and other forms of black-market activity.

Both global initiatives - the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme and the CCP Air Cargo Programme, assist governments in establishing sustainable enforcement structures in selected sea ports, (container) dry ports and airports; by creating specialized trained Units. The CCP will set up additional Port Control Units (PCUs) and Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs) in South Asia and continue building strategic alliances between customs, police, traders and other relevant bodies to prevent criminal organizations from abusing legitimate commercial trade. At the global level, the CCP supports enhanced collection, standardization and reporting of data on container crime for use in strategic analysis and information-sharing. Results of the CCP 'FishNET' initiative, implemented in 2017 in the region and focussing on the fight against transnational crime in illegal fishing, document fraud, drug trafficking and money laundering; will be followed up in the wake of mentoring visits.

Global Firearms Programme (GFP)

UNODC GFP will support Member States, upon request, for legislative development, for strengthening the criminal justice systems to detect, investigate and prosecute firearm offences, facilitate international cooperation and information exchanges, and provide technical support for implementation of preventive and control measures related to the marking, record-keeping, seizure, collection and disposal of firearms. In 2016-2017 the Global Firearms Programme received several requests for assistance from countries in Asia to support activities at national and regional levels. India requested assistance to address the problem of floating armouries on the high seas. Sri Lanka approached UNODC and requested support for the accession to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,

their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol). UNODC will assist countries from South Asia in their efforts to adhere to, and implement, the UN Firearms Protocol.

Maritime Crime Programme

Due to the unique nature of the high seas - falling outside the jurisdiction of any single State, but within the collective responsibility of all - a coordinated and comprehensive approach must be taken to tackle crimes both, occurring at sea and being carried out through the use of the maritime domain. This includes interrupting criminal activities at sea, strengthening domestic maritime law-enforcement capacity, and addressing the root causes of maritime crime on land. The opening of a programme office in Sri Lanka in 2017 under the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), opened new opportunities for programming in South Asia; and further, expansion of the maritime crime programme in Sri Lanka would be instrumental in widening South Asia responses to countering maritime crime. The MCP in Sri Lanka will be a catalyst for the expansion of the maritime crime programme activities, especially for strengthening the responses of the marine police, island security and detection capabilities in countries of the region. Counter-piracy initiatives will be undertaken in close consultation with the UNODC anti-piracy programme based in Kenya. The South Asian countries vulnerable to piracy, in particular the Maldives and Sri Lanka, can be provided with legal advice for drafting/improving maritime laws and technical assistance for confronting the challenges of piracy.

Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants

Areas of focus under the RP will include building synergies with existing UNODC programmes, comprehensive research on TiP, with a focus on

DUE TO THE UNIQUE NATURE OF THE HIGH SEAS - FALLING OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF ANY SINGLE STATE, BUT WITHIN THE COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL - A COORDINATED AND COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH MUST BE TAKEN TO TACKLE CRIMES BOTH, OCCURRING AT SEA AND BEING CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE USE OF THE MARITIME DOMAIN.

new and emerging forms; child trafficking and sexual exploitation in the context of tourism; targeted data collection on SoM; training of law enforcement and border security officials on detection and investigation of TiP and SoM cases; assessments of existing mechanisms, legislations and policies; capacity-building and strengthening of inter-agency cooperation/coordination in the context of both TiP and SoM[42]; establishment and strengthening of knowledge/ information sharing on national/regional platforms; development of rehabilitation mechanisms for victims of TiP as well as smuggled migrants, including referral mechanisms; development of protocols for safe repatriation of victims of TiP or the protection of the rights of smuggled migrants; and finally initiatives to increase awareness on TiP and SoM, etc.

UNODC can deliver assistance in legislative drafting and in other areas, to enable each country to fill the above-mentioned gaps or to amend inadequate provisions. This can be facilitated especially through the UNODC-developed model laws on TiP and SoM. A strategic analysis on migrant smuggling trends, about migrant smuggling from, within, to and through the countries, covered

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[42] Upon the request of the Government of The Maldives, UNODC is assisting the Government of The Maldives in drafting a legislation to counter the smuggling of migrants.

by the Bali Process; which also include countries covered under the Regional Office for South Asia; is being undertaken by UNODC's Regional Office for Southeast Asia. This would further promote better inter-regional linkages and sharing of good practices between the two Offices.

Border Management

Under the new RP and through existing and new initiatives, border control mechanisms will be strengthened to address and counter illicit trafficking including human trafficking and drug trafficking especially at borders. UNODC can assist to strengthen individual capacities and increasing regional and inter-regional cooperation in border management and information exchange by using alert mechanisms and, where possible, regional intelligence and information sharing through SARICC-TOC. UNODC's positive experience gained in recent years in Southeast Asia of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) will also be extended to South Asia with an aim to create similar mechanisms in the region.

Further, assistance can be made available towards more effective controls and information exchange over travel and identity documents and other practices, gradually moving towards joint investigation capabilities. The focus areas could include: (i) proper and effective control of travel and identity documents in the region (including timely exchange of information at the regional level); (ii) enhancement and sharing of criminal intelligence at the national/regional level enabling them to prepare and use serious organized crime threats assessments; (iii) training of staff/officials to operate within anti-transnational organised crime units and improve operational ability to use special investigative techniques.

Cybercrime

Initiatives to counter cybercrime will be developed in close cooperation with UNODC Headquarter's expertise and knowledge base under the Global Cybercrime Programme. As digital technologies become more accessible, countering cybercrime must become a normal part of the crime prevention narrative. Special areas of focus will be promoting cyber safety amongst women, children and youth;, preventing online sexual exploitation; darknet market awareness; and countering the misuse of cryptocurrencies. The RP will capitalize on the rich technical expertise available in India as well as the global knowledge products and international best practices developed and supported by UNODC during 2017 and beyond. Adequate expertise from UNODC's global programme will be tapped. To ensure sustainable and long-term capacity building in the region the proposed framework will focus on conducting needs analysis within the region and identifying key national priorities for action; assisting Member States in legislative drafting and adoption of adequate legislations based on their specific demands; building operational and institutional capacity of law enforcement and judicial bodies; mobilizing and raising awareness within communities and the civil society. The primary partner institutions would be the national Police authorities and the criminal justice agencies from the region.

Wildlife, Forest and Fisheries Crime

In close cooperation with the global programme for WLFC, more programming opportunities will be explored for South Asia. This would include strengthening the capacity of governments to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes against protected species of flora and fauna, complementing other international legal frameworks dealing with environmental protection. Strengthening activities under SAWEN (South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network) will be explored. Activities could rely on the wildlife-specific toolkit for assessing gaps in legislation, law enforcement, criminal justice systems, etc.; replication of the UNODC experience in BLOs (Border Liaison Offices) across Southeast Asia, since most trafficking is along the porous South

Asia borders. UNODC's global programme for WLFC will deliver a series of regional workshops in cooperation with the US Department of Justice for prosecutors and investigators, on effective tools to increase investigative capacity and strengthen regional cooperation. Further, more comprehensive in-country assistance will be provided to Nepal in support of the Toolkit recommendations. With respect to fisheries crime, targeted activities will be implemented in Sri Lanka and possibly the Maldives in 2018-2019.

Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism

UNODC can assist Member States in a variety of ways to develop sound Anti-Money Laundering and Countering of Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT) regimes. This includes developing or strengthening legislations to criminalize the laundering of the proceeds of crime and to comply with other FATF standards; training of officials; and increasing the ability to identify and interdict cross-border transportation of illegal cash or other negotiable instruments. While all South Asia countries have established Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs): improving their capacities and strengthening of regional cooperation and coordination, remains a leading concern.

Undertaking a Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment (TOCTA)

In light of the challenges and threats mentioned earlier in the document, and with an aim to generate evidence on TOC, UNODC aims to undertake a TOCTA for South Asia. Drawing on official statistics and relevant literature (where available), in addition to valuable inputs and anecdotal evidence from stakeholders and local, regional and global experts; the primary aims of this threat assessment will be to: (i) outline the main transnational organized crime, their scale, trends and underlying mechanisms (i.e. who, how, what, where, when) impacting Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives and Sri Lanka; (ii) Identify key knowledge, data and resource gaps, that preclude the detection and monitoring of various illegal markets impacting the SA region; and (iii) formulate recommendations to enhance the quality, accuracy, reliability, representativeness, timeliness and quantity of data collected; to augment the capacity of South Asian countries to detect, monitor and prevent transnational organized crimes.

The TOCTA will be undertaken under the guidance and expertise of the Research and Analysis Branch of UNODC.

5.2.2 SUB-PROGRAMME-2: A COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED APPROACH TO COUNTER THE DRUG PROBLEM; DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUGS AND HEALTH (DRUG USE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND CARE OF HIV PATIENTS AND HIV PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS AND FOR PEOPLE IN PRISONS)

Under this sub-programme, UNODC will support effective, comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem in compliance with the three drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations treaties. With regard to HIV, the strategy would be to support Member States in South Asia to implement the HIV comprehensive package of services encompassing nine interventions and guidelines for overdose prevention.

Combating Drug Trafficking and Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement

All South Asia Member States are parties to the three drug control Conventions. This sub-programme will support effective, comprehensive and balanced

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Expected Outcomes (SP – 2):

Outcome 1: National authorities prevent and counter, illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors, including new and emerging drugs, more effectively, through regional cooperation.

Outcome 2: National authorities, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders more effectively prevent the use of drugs.

Outcome 3: National authorities provide enhanced access to evidence-based drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services.

Outcome 4: National authorities broaden and improve HIV prevention, treatment and care responses among people who use drugs and those in closed settings.

responses to the drug problems in compliance with the three Conventions and other relevant United Nations treaties. This sub-programme will support effective UNODC assistance to the Governments in the region to build capacities of law enforcement officials (including through eLearning) both at the national and regional levels. These initiatives will play a key role in building the capacity of law enforcement officers, specialist personnel and other concerned groups and individuals involved in the fight against drugs and crime. In this regard, focus will be on countering trafficking in precursors, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and trafficking of drugs via the darknet. The abuse of pharmaceutical preparations containing Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) continues to be a concern for South Asia. Efforts will be made to enhance the capacities of countries in the region to respond to illicit drug trafficking and related offences (including strengthening forensic capacities); money laundering, combating illicit financial flows and other emerging drug and crime issues.

On the **supply side**, UNODC will:

- Strengthen regional and international cooperation to mount a comprehensive and coordinated response to drug cultivation, production and trafficking, especially through enhanced regional mechanisms; and

- Undertake on-the-ground law enforcement capacity building work in an effort to address the illicit trafficking of drugs.

Drugs and Health

On the **health side**, UNODC advocates access to controlled substances for legitimate medical purposes – including pain medication – while preventing their misuse and diversion. The United Nations champions a stronger focus on the health and human rights of all people who use drugs, including those who suffer from drug use disorders, those who inject drugs and those vulnerable to HIV or are living with HIV. Capacity building for service providers and community-based organizations; tailored interventions for women who use drugs; ensuring the rights of people who use drugs (PWUD); and meaningful participation of PWUD– would be considered, implemented and promoted.

In collaboration with the UNODC global HIV programme, countries will be supported to achieve universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, for people who use drugs and for people in prisons. It will work with governments and civil society organisations to implement large-scale and wide-ranging evidence-informed and human rights-based interventions.

UNODC assistance will include an extensive continuum of interventions at every level of vulnerability, including: prevention of drug use and treatment of drug use disorders; addressing HIV treatment and care, including hepatitis transmission and tuberculosis; preventing overdose

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In line with UNGASS 2016 goals, UNODC is committed to assisting Member States to:

✓ ensure access to controlled drugs to relieve pain and suffering;

✓ promote prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration approaches rooted in revidence, science, public health and human rights;

✓ stop criminals, and prevent and counter illicit cultivation, production and trafficking;

✓ use all the tools at its disposal, as provided by the Conventions on drugs, corruption, transactional organized crime and terrorism, as well as the relevant UN norms, standards and guidelines, to tackle drug-related organized crime, money-laundering and illicit financial flows.

deaths 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. Drug users – including those living 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, people in prisons and other vulnerable groups; by guaranteeing universal access to the comprehensive package of HIV prevention, treatment and care services.

Under the RP, UNODC will support governments of the region to implement key recommendations of the UNGASS 2016 as well as related Conventions. The South Asia region continues to face challenges in reaching at-risk populations such as people who use drugs (PWUD) and people in prisons. UNODC can contribute to building the capacity of Member States to address the emerging situation in the context of drug use, dependence and addiction, including related negative health effects, such as HIV and Hepatitis B and C. This would be undertaken based on international evidence-based practices, as well as lessons learned from regional and local practices. The aim is to enhance the capacities of governmental bodies and civil society already active in the region: to scale up and augment their ongoing work, to cover a wider area and offer a fuller spectrum of activities that aim at reducing the demand for, as well as, the harm from drugs.

On the **demand side,** UNODC will work with countries to bridge the gap between policy and science with regard to drug use prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, and harm reduction for HIV prevention; advocate for the expansion of the coverage and quality of drug prevention and treatment, and HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who use drugs and for people in prisons and other closed settings based on scientific evidence and human rights, as well as for increased access to controlled drugs for medical purposes whilst preventing diversion and abuse. UNODC will promote 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 support countries towards eliminating HIV, hepatitis and tuberculosis through providing evidence-based and gender-sensitive HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs and for people living and working in prisons and other closed settings.

In view of the different drug use and HIV situations in the Member States, a balanced approach between tailor-made country projects/programmes and regional projects that promote cross-country learnings would be adopted. Under the Regional Programme, UNODC will step up its advocacy efforts with Member States to increase the number of treatment centres and assist the countries in reviewing and improving national legislations and policies concerning narcotic drugs, criminal

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EGM- Highlights (Sub-programme 2- Drug trafficking; Drugs and Health)

- Detection, identification and **awareness on NPS** (including strengthening legislative frameworks).
- Assessment and capacity building for forensics.
- Support for drug use surveys.
- Assistance in development of **National Drug Control** Master plans.
- Developing service models in correctional institutions.
- **Quality control** of treatment and rehabilitation services.
- Strengthening response to **reducing treatment gaps** for drug use, prevention of HIV, Hep. C and other health complications of drug use.
- Regional cooperation network to strengthen **identification of NPS** and information sharing on newly identified NPS.
- **SOPs and guidelines for drug treatment of children** and women to ensure quality delivery of services.
- Develop curriculum and help countries design **school based drug prevention programmes.**
- Development of screening and brief intervention modules and referral to treatment centres.
- Strong need identified for **regional cooperation mechanism on substance use disorders.**
- Shift from criminal oriented models to disease oriented models.
- A need to explore **feasibility and legality of using telemedicine to provide training/ advice to medical doctors on substance use disorders.**

justice, prison and HIV management, including the protection of women and young people who use drugs.

UNODC will help Member States to initiate treatment of drug disorders based on the 'International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders', developed by UNODC and WHO. To support these efforts, UNODC could generate evidence and build strategic information through operational research, and rapid situation assessments in line with specific, country and regional needs.

UNODC's drug use prevention programmes will be built on the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and delivered in close collaboration with UNODC's drug prevention and health branch. UNODC will highlight evidence-based family strengthening programs, found to prevent youth from drug use. The Office can assist in the design and implementation of prevention initiatives for adolescent and young people within and out-of-school, as well as for those in vulnerable settings. This also includes persons in closed settings such as women prisoners and women and children in shelter homes. In future UNODC will actively share cross-country learnings to highlight the importance of timely policy and programmatic interventions.

UNODC will support Member States to achieve universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, for people who use drugs and for people in prisons. The Office can assist in increasing the capacity of key partners to advocate for and implement HIV prevention treatment and care interventions, with a specific focus on opioid substitution therapy (OST), needle and syringe programmes (NSP) and other evidence-based HIV interventions for people who inject drugs; as outlined in the UNODC-WHO-UNAIDS Technical Guide.

In addition, UNODC as the guardian of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for

the Treatment of Prisoners (also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules) will help Member States implement international standards, and United Nations resolutions, that call for universal access to health care, including HIV prevention, treatment and care services, for people living and working in prisons. UNODC will support Member States to provide treatment and care for people in prisons with drug use disorders as alternatives to conviction or punishment and to reduce overdose risk that they would have after release from incarceration.

Through various initiatives, UNODC will advocate for the introduction of the comprehensive package of the key interventions that are essential for effective HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons, including: HIV testing and counselling, HIV treatment, care and support, condom programmes, drug dependence treatment, including opioid substitution therapy and needle and syringe programmes. Recommendations to ensure an enabling and non-discriminatory environment for the introduction and implementation of the comprehensive package of HIV interventions; will also include the availability of gender responsive interventions, addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable people including people who use drugs; and undertaking broader prison and criminal justice reforms.

5.2.3 SUB-PROGRAMME 3: COUNTERING CORRUPTION

Under this sub-programme, UNODC will implement measures to prevent and combat corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Most South Asian countries have enacted laws that criminalise most forms of corruption[43]. However, legislation is often not properly enforced and impunity, special privileges and lack of political will and practical strategies; remain a major

Expected Outcomes (SP – 3):

Outcome 1: Member States act to improve their compliance with UNCAC through strengthening of their legal, policy and institutional frameworks

Outcome 2: Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders have and apply the capacity to prevent and combat corruption

Outcome 3: Partners actively promote and support UNCAC implementation in a coordinated effort.

obstacle in the fight against corruption in the region.

The most successful anti-corruption frameworks combine many preventive, corrective and restorative safeguards, and adopt a coordinated approach to the challenges of corruption. To that end, UNCAC provides a roadmap of minimum standards that countries should adopt to address corruption. It includes measures on prevention, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation and asset recovery.

The Regional Programme suggests interventions, including on the legislative, institutional and human resource level, to prevent and reduce corruption across the region considering the transitional environment of the South Asian countries. Anti-corruption initiatives will be carried out in close consultation with and the guidance of UNODC's Corruption and Economic Crime Branch and the Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser. Through the RP, UNODC will support the implementation of relevant recommendations of the UNCAC reviews in countries of the region by providing its expertise, and sharing of the

[43] Bhutan ratified the UNCAC in 2016, becoming the latest country in South Asia to do so.

knowledge, skills and best practices with countries in the region and internationally through a range of tailored technical assistance activities. Areas of focus would include, but would not be limited to, countering financial crimes, money-laundering and promoting transparency, efficiency and accountability of administrative bodies and the judiciary.

EGM- Highlights (Sub-programme– 3)

- UNODC will offer its technical assistance to **review policy frameworks on corruption** to align them with the SDGs.

- UNODC will continue with training and advocacy activities aimed at **strengthening the law enforcement capacities** in South Asian countries to investigate and prosecute complex corruption cases.

- South Asian countries, together with UNODC, will collaborate on **promoting public outreach campaigns** for the International Anti-Corruption Day (December 9th).

- Indian institutions such as the Central **Vigilance Commission and the Central Bureau of Investigation will engage in sharing more knowledge and good practices with neighbouring countries.**

- There is a need for enhanced cooperation between South Asian countries to **strengthen preventive measures** and capacity to participate in review mechanisms.

- Facilitate study visits/exchanges and develop online/offline training modules.

Under the RP, and in close consultation with the Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNODC will develop projects to provide tailored technical assistance to Member States 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 sector. UNODC will also engage with the private sector/businesses to promote corporate integrity and work with civil society organizations to promote transparency. Among other things, UNODC will support countries in their effective preparation for, participation in, and follow up to, their UNCAC country reviews; develop, manage, implement and coordinate technical cooperation activities related to preventing and combating corruption; assist Member States to strengthen their legislation and policies to counter corruption; help Member States to develop and implement programmes aimed at effective institution-building; and conduct research and analysis to increase knowledge and understanding of corruption issues and expand the evidence base for normative, policy and operational decisions.

5.2.4 SUB-PROGRAMME 4: TERRORISM PREVENTION

Under this sub-programme, UNODC will promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law. In close cooperation with the TOC and criminal justice pillars, the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) and the Global Programme on Money Laundering (GPML) of UNODC will coordinate the integrated delivery of assistance in the region in countering terrorism, including assisting Member States with the ratification of all the nineteen universal instruments and the adoption of legal frameworks to fulfil their obligations.

UNODC, as mandated by the General Assembly, is the primary office in the United Nations

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Expected Outcome (SP – 4):

Outcome 1: Member States develop national and regional strategies/action plans for combating terrorism with UNODC assistance.

Outcome 2: Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake rule of law-based criminal justice measures (investigation, prosecution) to prevent major terrorism related challenges including violent extremism, foreign terrorist fighters, etc.

Outcome 3: Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake rule of law based criminal justice measures to prevent and counter violent extremism (CVE), foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) and other major terrorism-related challenges.

Secretariat that provides, upon request, legal and technical assistance to Member States, to counter the threat posed by terrorism. This includes customized assistance for criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences and crimes linked to terrorism. UNODC also supports Member States in their implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Universal framework for Terrorism prevention consists of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy which is composed of 4 pillars:

- Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

- Measures to prevent and combat terrorism.

- Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations' system in that regard.

- Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law, as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is supported by the Plan of Action, legal instruments and implementation of TP related resolutions. Under the RP, UNODC's work in preventing and countering terrorism will include:

- Helping Member States to achieve ratification and implementation of the nineteen universal legal instruments against terrorism;

- Providing legal assistance for the review and drafting of national counter-terrorism legislation;

- Building the capacity of national criminal justice systems to more effectively respond to terrorist threat; and

- Strengthening regional and international cooperation in criminal matters.

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

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

- International cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism;

- Countering the financing of terrorism;

- Preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

- Responding to transport-related terrorism offences;

- Protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;

- Support and assistance to victims of acts of terrorism; and

- Tackling chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

In addition, work under this sub-programme will aim to respond to emerging trends in the nexus between transnational organized crime and terrorism; extend technical cooperation on justice and countering TOC and terrorism; support, crime and violence prevention, including radicalization to violence and violent extremism. The primary target institutions would be the police agencies as well as criminal justice officers of the Member States. Under the RP, UNODC will work to ensure that Member States have the necessary capacity to undertake effective rule-of-law-based criminal justice measures against terrorism. The RP would implement various initiatives aimed at the capacity building of law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and judges in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating of terror crimes. Capacity-building initiatives to track and detect terror funding cases as well as to detect and investigate terror crime over cyberspace will also be undertaken.

Given the transnational nature of terrorism; strong coordination and cooperation within national governments and between states and organizations at the regional and international level is essential to effectively combat it; to share best practices and lessons learned; and to assist with the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases. To this end, the RP will also focus on improving intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation and exchange between law enforcement authorities, including extradition and mutual legal assistance. Addressing violent extremism and radicalization will also be addressed through sensitization and capacity building.

Most recently, UNODC's mandate in terrorism prevention was reiterated in the Security Council Resolution 2322 (2016) on further strengthening the international judicial cooperation in countering terrorism. In line with this, UNODC will promote cooperation among Member States to effectively prevent terrorist acts and bring terrorists to justice.

UNODC could support the implementation of rule-of-law-based measures in South Asia to strengthen the criminal justice capacities to prevent and counter terrorism, including through effective regional and international cooperation. It would aim to assist the countries through integrated service packages covering various interlinked criminal justice challenges, ensuring the synergy of efforts with other actions in support of criminal justice systems. This concerns improvement of

EGM- Highlights (Sub-programme 4)

- There is need for a **focused approach in countering terrorist financing.**

- Integrated border management / cooperation (cross-border and inter-agency).

- **A de-radicalization strategy** was proposed for some vulnerable Member States.

- Capacity building in legal frameworks and enforcement were highlighted.

- Key expectations from UNODC include legislative assistance.

- Capacity building in the cyber domain.

- Exchange of regional expertise and sharing of best practices.

- Addressing the **monitoring of the financing of terrorism** from the illicit proceeds of drug trafficking.

criminal procedures, including aspects related to victim support and witness protection.

5.2.5 SUB-PROGRAMME 5: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Under the RP and in close cooperation with UNODC's corresponding Global Programmes related to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, UNODC will assist South Asian governments to prevent, investigate and prosecute crime in an effective, fair and humane manner. Key components of UNODC's work in crime prevention and criminal justice reform will include: police reform including community policing; strengthening of prosecution services and the judiciary; access to legal aid; prison reforms and promotion of alternatives to imprisonment; as well as, cross-cutting areas such as women in the criminal justice system; youth crime prevention policies targeting at- risk youth; justice for children and the protection of victims and witnesses. New tools, such as, manuals, teaching materials and model laws produced by UNODC will help policymakers and practitioners to deliver juvenile justice, curb violence against women, children and migrants, enhance youth resilience to violence and crime and sensitise prosecutors and judges.

UNODC will assist Member States in breaking the cycle of re-offending by providing prison administrations with technical guidance on how to initiate and/or enhance rehabilitation programmes, in close coordination with other non-governmental stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. Care will be taken to base all guidance and advisory services on the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

While developing its own sub-programme on justice, ROSA will also explore joint programming with the Justice Section in Vienna. To this end, synergies will be built with the Global Programme on the implementation of the "Doha Declaration", including implementation of pilot activities under

Expected Outcomes (SP – 5):

Outcome 1: Prison systems operate in line with relevant United Nations standards and norms.

Outcome 2: Member States apply standards and norms to prevent violence against women.

Outcome 3: Member States apply standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against children in conflict with the law, including:

(i) every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the law;

(ii) child victims and witnesses of crimes;

(iii) children recruited and exploited by terrorists and violent extremist groups.

Outcome 4: Crime prevention initiatives and measures developed and implemented in accordance with UN standards and norms.

Outcome 5: Targeted support to improve access to justice.

Outcome 6: Integrated youth crime prevention policies and measures are developed to address at risk youth, in accordance with UN standards and norms.

Education for Justice (E4J), judicial integrity, judicial reform, prisoner rehabilitation and youth crime prevention through sports. The programme will also build on synergies with the Global Programme on violence against children, with a focus on victim and witnesses; and global activities in the area of police reform and victims of crime. In addition, joint programming with other UN agencies will be explored.

The Programme will support States in the region to develop or improve their **crime prevention**

strategies with a focus on early prevention and on at-risk youth, policies and evidence-based programmes. In line with the relevant United Nations standards and norms, and building on UNODC's expertise in this field, the programme will support policy makers and practitioners from different sectors of government to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, as well as their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime. Besides supporting the development of comprehensive strategies, special attention will be given to interventions that target individuals or groups known to be particularly at the risk of engaging in criminal activities or becoming victims of crime and violence; including youth. With regard to the latter, the programme will promote access to education, training and support for at-risk youth, including through life and social skills development, job training, and the provision of social services. Where relevant, the programme will also support States to minimise risk factors for youth radicalization and indoctrination into violent extremism within the context of its youth-crime-prevention initiatives. Of the various criminal justice actors, the police service has a key role to play in working with the public to prevent and control crime. Particularly important and effective are policing approaches that encourage consultative and collaborative arrangements between the police and the citizens.

Community-oriented policing requires taking a pro-active approach towards security issues and ensuring transparency. It aims to create an atmosphere that supports collaborative problem solving, which leads to a higher level of public trust. The programme will promote, and support upon request, the development and implementation of community-oriented policing policies and programmes, including training of law enforcement officers. A key operational principle will be to support Member States in addressing criminal justice reform from a broad perspective – including oversight, accountability and integrity. This approach recognizes the links between different institutions and actors in the criminal

justice system, from those involved in: prevention, investigation, prosecution, adjudication, prisons, etc., to reintegration. It will include vulnerable groups with a focus on access to justice and legal empowerment initiatives, and will also work to enhance international cooperation and mutual legal assistance to improve intra- and inter-regional capacity.

UNODC developed a Global Programme on Violence against Children and the implementation of the normative instrument: the "United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", adopted by the GA in December 2014 with resolution A/RES/194/69. Under this current framework, UNODC provides technical assistance at the global, regional and country levels. In particular, UNODC will provide legal assistance, preventive measures, effective treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of children –alleged as, accused of, or recognized as, having infringed the law; as well as child victims and witnesses: as also the capacity building of justice and child protection professionals working on **juvenile justice.**

In the context of South Asia, inappropriate police treatment of victims is a contributing factor to the under-reporting of crime and violence, in particular, violence against women. Those who respond to violence against women, especially law enforcement and criminal justice officials, must learn how to deal with such violence in a gender-sensitive manner. In addition, the training on **police responses to victims with special needs**, is an important contribution towards reform and modernization. It can change traditional values inherent in many police forces and help focus on service delivery.

UNODC has long-standing experience and expertise in assisting Member States to manage their prison systems in accordance with the internationally recognized core principles and good practices, and will enhance its efforts to

EGM- Highlights (Sub-programme –5)

- Countries of the region possess varying capacities to address criminal justice related challenges.

- Legislative reform, judicial reform, **police reform**, community policing, **prison reform- as most vital areas for implementation under the RP.**

- Need for sharing of good practices from the region.

- Strengthening of the **juvenile-justice** systems.

- Challenges highlighted were **cybercrime and related legislation.**

- Case load and court management, pendency in courts.

- There was also discussion about the need for **strengthening police governance, integrity**, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in police systems.

- **Victim and witness protection** was identified as an important area of focus.

- **Sensitisation of the police and the judiciary** to adopt a humane approach towards the needs of vulnerable communities and groups, was also discussed.

- **Build capacities of countries on promoting MLA** in criminal matters.

- Enhancing prosecution services.

- **Addressing overcrowding** in prisons.

- Support for data analysis.

- Enhancing forensic **capacities.**

initiate prison reform programmes at the national level. These may include, inter alia, situation/needs assessments; training of prison officers (from prison heads to rank-and-file personnel) and the development of the training curricula on how to apply the Nelson Mandela Rules in practice; enhance the provision of prison-based rehabilitation programmes; assist in the development and implementation of policies / regulations related to ensuring the security, safety and the humane custody of prisoners; tailored interventions to manage violent extremist prisoners; and to prevent the radicalization to violence in prisons. Prison reform initiatives will further include efforts to enhance prisoner file management as a core tool to ensure transparency, effective management and accountability. Not only will the Regional Programme be able to build on support from the UNODC's Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges in this particular field, but also from the Justice Section's extensive criminal justice handbook series related to prison reform, including; most recently, the UNODC's 'Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons'.

For the four-year period of the programme, priority will be given to the implementation of pilot initiatives, especially through advocacy and capacity building of stakeholders, to lead the way towards the effective compliance with norms and standards, and a smooth take-over by national authorities. Pilot interventions will be explored in close partnership with UN agencies where appropriate; and under global programmes like the 'Doha Declaration Implementation Programme' and the 'Global Prison Challenges Programme'. During implementation, UNODC can facilitate inter-country sharing of good practices in prison reform, overcrowding reduction and crime-prevention models.

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Regional Programme: Expected Outcomes

SUB-PROGRAMME 1 Combating Transnational Organised Crime	SUB-PROGRAMME 2 A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the drug problem (drug trafficking; drugs & health)	SUB-PROGRAMME 3 Countering Corruption	SUB-PROGRAMME 4 Terrorism Prevention	SUB-PROGRAMME 5 Crime prevention and criminal justice
Outcome 1: National authorities more effectively prevent and counter illicit trafficking (goods, wildlife and forest products, counterfeits, drugs) through maritime, land, sea and air routes	**Outcome 1:** National authorities more effectively prevent and counter illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors, including new and emerging drugs, through regional cooperation	**Outcome 1:** Member States act to improve their compliance with UNCAC through strengthening of their legal, policy and institutional frameworks	**Outcome 1:** Member States develop national and regional strategies action plans for combating terrorism with UNODC assistance	**Outcome 1:** Prison systems operate in line with relevant United Nations standards and norms
Outcome 2: Policy, operational and criminal justice responses to preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants are strengthened, at local and regional levels, and in line with human rights principles and UN standards	**Outcome 2:** National authorities, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders more effectively prevent the use of drugs	**Outcome 2:** Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders have and apply the capacity to prevent and combat corruption	**Outcome 2:** Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake rule of law-based criminal justice measures (investigation, prosecution) to prevent major terrorism related challenges including violent extremism, foreign terrorist fighters	**Outcome 2:** Member states apply standards and norms to prevent violence against women and protect needs of children in conflict with the law
Outcome 3: Countries use compatible methods for inter and intra-regional information/ intelligence exchange and participate in regional cooperation, enhanced service to improve threat assessment.	**Outcome 3:** National authorities provide enhanced access to evidence-based drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services	**Outcome 3:** Partners actively promote and support UNCAC implementation in a coordinated effort	**Outcome 3:** Regional and international cooperation on criminal matters against terrorism stregthened	**Outcome 3:** Member states apply standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against children in conflict with the law, including: Every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the law; child victims and witnesses of crimes; children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups
Outcome 4: Increased capacity of countries for effective action against transnational organized crime, including in the areas of money laundering, combating illicit financial flows, and emerging crimes	**Outcome 4:** National authorities broaden and improve HIV prevention, treatment and care responses among drug users and those in closed settings			**Outcome 4:** Crime prevention initiatives and measures developed and implemented in accordance with UN standards and norms
Outcome 5: Increased evidence on transnational organized crimes in South Asia				**Outcome 5:** Targeted support to improve access to justice is provided

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SUB-PROGRAMME PRIORITIES OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME– BY COUNTRY[41]

BANGLADESH

- TP- Countering Violent Extremism, radicalization
- Matritime crime
- Drug Trafficking
- Drug Use Prevention, Treatment/HIV
- Criminal Use Survey
- TiP & SoM
- Drug Trafficking
- Prison Reforms
- Youth/Crime and Sports
- Anti Money Laundering
- Countering Corruption Countering TOC SARICC, CCP/ ACP

SRI LANKA

- Combating Transnational Organised Crime - SARICC, CCP
- Drug Law Enforcement, Countering Corruption.
- STAR
- Terrorism Prevention.
- Criminal Justice
- Community Policing, Police Reform
- Matritime Crime
- Anti Money Laundering
- Drugs and Health

BHUTAN

- Trafficking in Person
- Drugs and Health
- Countering Corruption
- Drug Law Enforcement/drug trafficking
- Cybercrime & Youth
- Youth, Crime and Sports
- Gender Based Violence

REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH ASIA 2018-2021

SP-1 Combating Transitional Organised Crime

SP-2 Countering the world Drug Problem

SP-3 Countering Corruption

SP-4 Terrorism Prevention

SP-5 Criminal Justice

NEPAL

- TiP & SoM
- Anti Money Laundering
- Countering Corruption
- Orisom Reforms
- Drugs and Health
- Drug Law Enforcement
- Countering TOC, SARICC
- Community Policing
- Police Reform
- Violence Against Women

INDIA

- Combating Transnational Organised Crime- SARICC
- Prisom Reforms
- Drug Law Enforcement
- Drugs and Health
- TiP & SoM
- Terrorism Prevention
- Youth/Crime and Sports
- Judicial Integrity
- Cyber Security
- Countering Corruption

THE MALDIVES

- Drugs and Health- Drug Use Survey
- Countering Corruption
- Drug Law Enforcement
- Terrorism prevention - CVE
- Juvenile Justice
- Combating TOC - SARICC, CCP/ACP
- Prisons
- Maritime Crime
- Container Control
- TiP & SoM: Legislative assistance & Training
- Police Reform, Integrity

[41]This is a suggestive list based on discussions during the RP EGM of December 2017, as well as discussions from meetings held with key government interlocutors during various meetings and missions.

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PROGRAMME GOVERNANCE, FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Resource Requirements and Financing

The budget of the Regional Programme amounts to approximately USD 15.65 million for 2018 - 2021. The breakdown as per sub-programme is as follows:

Sub-Programme 1 (TOC)   *: USD 6.40 million*

Sub-Programme 2 (Drugs)   *: USD 2.30 million*

Sub-Programme 3 (AC)   *: USD 0.90 million*

Sub-Programme 4 (TP)   *: USD 3.25 million*

Sub-Programme 5 (Justice)   *: USD 2.80 million*

Considering that four out of the six countries are low middle income and middle income countries in South Asia, fund raising remains a challenge. The budget has been kept in line with the absorption capacity of the UNODC ROSA office over the last five years; with a gradual increment over the years reflecting the purpose of the Regional Programme to diversify and incrementally expand UNODC activities, in particular, in the area of crime prevention and in focusing on regional cooperation. The indicative budget per sub-programme comprises of funding available; amounts budgeted in proposals already submitted to funding partners; and budgets for pipeline proposals. The RP budget will be revised in accordance with new funding contributions.

The Regional Office for South Asia will regularly map funding opportunities. UNODC will use the Regional Programme as an advocacy and fund-raising tool with Governments of the region and international partners to highlight the relevance of, and need for, action in the area of rule-of-law and public health at national and regional levels. UNODC will organize fund-raising through a variety of activities involving both UNODC ROSA and UNODC HQ. These may include fund-raising round-tables in the region; and fund-raising missions to donor countries and funding partners; as well as regular meetings and briefings for donors at the local level.

UNODC expects to receive pledges and contributions through UNODC's global programmes/projects, governments in the region, donor governments, multilateral donors, the private sector, UN multi-donor trust funds and regional funds. UNODC can also play a useful role in facilitating direct donor contributions to Member States' priorities that fall within the scope of the Regional Programme. Funding partners will be encouraged to pledge resources for the implementation of the overall Regional Programme, or to soft earmark resources for one of the sub-programmes in keeping with internationally-agreed principles of aid effectiveness. The commitment of the governments in the region is critical for the achievement of Regional Programme outcomes. The recurrent resources for sustaining the operational capacity of UNODC and for initiatives under this programme, must come whenever possible, from the governments themselves. This includes the cost for staff, premises, materials and supplies, equipment and facilities maintenance– as well as for programme activities.

6.2 Resource Mobilization Strategy

The earlier Regional Programme (2013-2017) demonstrated the risks of building a programme on a very weak funding base with only a small part of the initially foreseen funding raised. The Regional Programme management will aim to secure a sustainable and sufficiently broad funding basis for the new Regional Programme through the development of a strong communication and fundraising strategy. The resource mobilization strategy of the current Regional Programme is described below.

Requests for ROSA to deliver technical assistance through programmes and projects are mostly ad hoc and often respond to the immediate needs of beneficiary and/or donor governments. No core or assessed budgets are available for UNODC's project and programme implementation. All financial resources for ROSA projects and programmes come from voluntary contributions from governments and regional or international organizations. Consequently, resource mobilization is an essential responsibility of UNODC for the continued delivery of technical assistance through projects and programmes.

Over the last two decades, the volume of activity of ROSA has grown exponentially because its mandates are highly relevant and visible in the international community – in particular in relation to terrorism and transnational organized crime. In other words, donors invest funds in ROSA programmes and projects, that they consider a response to extreme priorities. In addition to the Headquarters, UNODC's presence in the field or thematic experts often have an important role to play in resource mobilization, as beneficiaries and potential donors require access to the knowledge and expertise that they feel is required for implementation.

To raise funds for the RP for South Asia, ROSA will focus on the development of new programmes within the international community's priorities and package existing programmes and projects, as contributions to addressing those priorities within the framework of the Programme. ROSA will support programme development by research to underline UNODC's understanding of the

situation and its expertise. To this end, a TOCTA for South Asia is envisaged. In its outreach to potential donors, UNODC will highlight its comparative advantages as follows:

- **Expertise:** As the custodian of the UNTOC and its related Protocols, the UNCAC, as well as the various international instruments on drug control and counter-terroris;, UNODC has a unique kind of expertise in supporting Member States to address organized crime and related illicit trafficking and terrorism, through legislative, criminal justice and law enforcement–advisory services.

- **Impartiality and convening power:** As a UN organization that is governed by the States it supports and that focuses primarily on the delivery of technical assistance, UNODC provides impartiality and neutrality that other actors often do not have. As such, it also has the ability to bring stakeholders together in a politically neutral environment.

- **Government ownership:** UNODC ensures government ownership as a necessary condition for a successful programme delivery, which contributes to the uptake and sustainability of its programmes.

- **Field presence:** UNODC's field presence in different regions around the world has given it extensive knowledge of the illicit trafficking and organized crime situation, and enabled it to establish strong collaborative ties with national authorities and partner organizations.

In line with the finding that the visibility of the RP should be enhanced (with additional resources), several steps will be taken as described below.

UNODC will ensure that (high-quality: accurate, timely, impartial and relevant) outreach to (potential) donors takes place continuously, at various levels and through various means to establish the visibility of UNODC's expertise and capacity, for example:

- **Websites and social media:** websites are low-maintenance, accessible communication tools that can efficiently disseminate up-to-date messages to a large and/or targeted audience.

- **Printed documents:** printed documents such as brochures, reports and advocacy materials that present information in an accessible way (professional design, pictures and graphs) to demonstrate programmatic progress.

- **Targeted mailings:** emails to partners on topics that are relevant to them highlighting the relevance of the work of UNODC.

- **Invitations to activities:** involving partners as observers in activities such as workshops and training courses can generate interest and appreciation for programme implementation.

Such activities could also be planned in connection with the meetings of the RP Steering Committee, taking advantage of the participation of experts from the region and sharing reports on the progress in its implementation. UNODC will do a mapping exercise of relevant donors, which will be the focus of all the above-mentioned efforts.

To achieve the targets of the Regional Programme, UNODC will be actively fund-raising, seeking to mobilise resources for the Regional Programme from a variety of sources. Against this background, UNODC will engage in a multi-pronged approach to secure sufficient funding for the Programme, proceeding along the following main tracks and principles:

Traditional Fund-Raising from UNODC Donors

UNODC will continue working with the countries and organizations that have already provided contributions to UNODC initiatives in South Asia, and seek to include new countries into

the donor pool. UNODC will seek to engage with donor governments, including respective development agencies, through both, centralised and decentralised patterns of funding. UNODC will seek more effective fund-raising actions and effective strategic positioning based on mapping. UNODC will examine which funding pools may be available for: illicit drug trafficking, drug use prevention, and treatment, rule of law, security, development, humanitarian programmes, human rights, and/or peace process related programmes; in addition to those noted above.

Synergies of UNODC Programmes (including Global and other Regional efforts)

The Regional Programme (2013-2017) collaborated successfully with UNODC's Global Programmes. Successful examples include– establishing new Port Control Units, and Air Cargo Control Units under the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme; implementing capacity building in countering wildlife and forest crimes under the WLFC Programme; engaging with government counterparts on capacity building to address terrorism; and enhancing co-operation in the field of drug trafficking along the Southern route under the Global Maritime Crime Programme, the Global Programme on SoM and the GLO.ACT programme; and also pursuing the global programmes under HAU and PTRS of the Drugs and Health Branch. To this extent, ROSA will continue to expand its cooperative approach with the global programmes. This would substantially improve coordination and delivery of outputs; and will enhance the visibility and image of UNODC.

Cooperation with other UN Programmes and Funds (including UNDAFs)

UNODC will look at joint programming and joint resource mobilization within the UN system. UNODC will also continue to align its Regional Programme with the on-going activities of the UN in the region, including through existing UNDAFs and UNSDFs. UNODC will explore and forge partnerships with UN sister agencies in delivering of its sub-programmes, as possible and relevant, especially in the field of – trafficking in persons, child sexual exploitation and trafficking, safety of women, gender based violence, and youth agenda.

Mobilization of Resources Available in the Governments in the Region (including in-kind contributions, office premises and coverage of other expenses).

In the case of country/territory-specific actions, UNODC will work closely with local governments. To the extent possible – and with the objective of ensuring greater ownership – South Asia partner governments will be encouraged to finance some of the activities or contribute in kind to the achievement of activities developed under this programme. A recent example has been the Government of India's (Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance) contribution of over USD 700,000 for a regional drug law enforcement project. Similar contributions from Member States for funds and 'in-kind' contributions, will be pursued during this RP period.

The following mechanisms will be engaged:

- Funding partners will be encouraged to pledge resources for the implementation of the Regional Programme, or to soft earmark resources for one of the Sub-programmes, in keeping with internationally-agreed principles of aid effectiveness (rather than at the individual activity level).

- UNODC will seek multi-year commitments to the Regional Programme, rather than one-time contributions, where possible. Resource mobilization will be undertaken in close co-operation with partners and other relevant regional institutions, to ensure synergy and complementarity and to avoid overlaps. UNODC will seek to both, re-invigorate existing and establish new partnerships for

delivering more effective and cost-sharing activities in a variety of ways.

- Donor relations will be coordinated within UNODC in close cooperation with the Co-Financing and Partnership Section, as well as the UNODC thematic units, thus ensuring a consolidated approach. With regard to the external coordination, UNODC will regularly map funding opportunities. It will seek to develop collaboration through innovative approaches, such as foundations and other private funding sources, in line with the respective UNODC regulations in this field. It will also seek to further enhance communications and advocacy with donors. A detailed description of these efforts is presented in the section describing the Communications and Outreach Strategy below.

Communication and Outreach Strategy

As part of its mission and expanding activities between 2018 and 2021, the Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) seeks to build a compelling communications and fundraising narrative with the short-term aim of gaining media visibility and strengthening stakeholder networks; and the long-term aim of enhancing the programmatic and brand influence of ROSA in the region. It is their conviction that strategic communication is about linking the right message with the right target audience in the right manner. For UNODC, whose primary objectives remain largely interconnected with the rule of law, security and justice, and supporting communities, societies and nations: enhanced visibility of its programmes and initiatives remain fundamental to meeting organizational objectives and for furthering resource mobilization.

The ROSA Communications Strategy for the next four years will rest primarily on the vision outlined in the Regional Programme for South Asia, which defines UNODC's strategic work framework for the coming years. All internal and external outreach and advocacy initiatives from ROSA are designed to attain the objectives defined in the Regional Programme and achieve the key results of its mandate.

Being a technical agency, external funding resources are crucial for UNODC South Asia in effectively framing and implementing projects. Its core strengths are domain expertise, regional experience and its global mandate, which help it deliver tangible results in communities and policy frameworks. However, any meaningful change requires time and investment. Significant funding support is required to conceptualise and execute projects and conduct field-based research or targeted community outreach. This makes it more crucial for a robust Communications Strategy that aims to enhance the visibility of UNODC ROSA; diversifying the contribution base to include more varied sources of income, like more strategic engagement with the private sector, and developing innovative fundraising and promotional initiatives. To promote UNODC and help donors make the case for support among their own constituents, marketing the UNODC ROSA brand to a wider audience – from traditional and non-traditional donors to the private sector and the public sector– is a key cross-cutting component of this strategy. This also includes creating public opinion to influence government decision. In this context, marketing ROSA includes targeted advocacy, consistent communications and messaging, and sustained relationship management, especially by creating a strong public engagement and presence.

UNODC will proceed with the implementation of the communication strategy that is already in place under the Regional Programme by:

- **Continuing** regular updates to the Vienna-based Permanent Missions of the countries of South Asia on the developments, progress and challenges regarding UNODC work in the region;

- **Sharing** information through the email network among the members of the Programme Steering

Committee, the representatives of the Vienna-based Permanent Mission and the UNODC programme coordinator;

- **Issuing** a quarterly newsletter on the UNODC work in the region;

- **Updating** the dedicated UNODC webpage on the work in the region;

- **Undertaking** regular UNODC programming missions to the region, as necessary, to consult with the Governments and donors in the region;

- **Seeking** partnerships and collaboration with various partners to ensure non-duplication and coordination;

- **Presenting** the work of UNODC in the region in various external fora;

- **Convening** UNODC's annual donor briefings in Vienna with the participation of the representatives of the Vienna-based Permanent Mission;

- **Convening** annual meetings of the Programme Steering Committee;

- **Cooperating** with the UN Country Teams and Offices of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in the region;

- **Participating** in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) and United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) in the region;

- **Observing** of relevant UN Days in the region; and

- **Publishing** studies and other literature produced by UNODC, in or for, the region.

Legal Context

Considering that this is a Regional Programme framework, the relationship between UNODC and any government involved in field-based projects activities, international meetings and/or missions shall be stipulated, as appropriate and when required, in separate project documents or letters of agreement between UNODC and the Government(s) concerned. In this regard, and where appropriate, UNODC's standard legal context for projects may be used as a basis for such letters of agreement, subject to modifications that may be required to suit their specific purposes. Projects implemented under this Regional Programme Framework apply the standard legal context with regard to country-level agreements with the UN that also extend to UNODC (SBAA, liability of parties, arbitration, etc.). Any specific project and funding arrangements that may be negotiated between parties in the context of this Regional Programme framework, will be, in any case, based on approved and signed project documentation or agreements.

Key Objectives of the UNODC ROSA's Communications and Fundraising Strategy:

Short Term	Medium and Long Term
Elevating and Reinforcing the public branding and positioning of UNODC ROSA.	Positioning UNODC as the preferred partner of the Governments of South Asia, Institutions, Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector, in implementing activities under the thematic pillars/sub-programmes of the Regional Programme for South Asia.
Strengthening existing relationships with donors, governments, media, academia and civil society.	Positioning UNODC as key knowledge hub/partner that will advocate for promoting the rule of law, international/regional cooperation, peace and justice, in line with the SDGs.
Reaching out to diverse stakeholders, including potential donors and governments.	Advocating affirmative policy action and reforms in South Asia.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION

7.1 Management and Coordination

The responsibility of the management of the RP's implementation lies with the Regional Office for South Asia. An Inter-Divisional Task Team (IDTT), consisting of all key and relevant UNODC branches, sections and units, will regularly convene and provide policy advice and support to RPSA in the implementation of the new RP. The implementation of the Regional Programme will be also reviewed by the Programme Review Committee (PRC) at UNODC HQ. As was the case for the RP 2013-2017, the objectives and the implementation of the new RP and of UNODC thematic/global programmes will be systematically ensured.

UNODC's Programme Offices located in the region, away from Delhi, will be coordinated by ROSA and are responsible for ensuring effective implementation of activities in their respective countries, as an integrated package of support implemented, in synergy with each sub-programme of the Regional Programme for South Asia and in partnership with the stakeholders. They would maintain close working relationships with the national authorities, other actors, and the UN Country Teams. The Regional Programme will be implemented together with relevant Government/line Ministries representing specific mandated areas (Ministries of Home for aspects related to transnational organized crime and Ministries of Health/Social Welfare for drug and HIV prevention). In line with existing government policies, ROSA will also work with other implementing partners such as NGOs, especially in areas related to health and victim support.

ROSA will play a catalytic role in the region, based primarily on its ability to deliver technical expertise and policy advice in conformity with its mandates and normative frameworks. The implementation of the Regional Programme will be overseen and periodically reviewed by, a **Programme Steering Committee** (PSC), which will meet yearly and where all national and regional stakeholders will be represented. Once the Regional Programme is approved, the ongoing projects will contribute to outcomes within each sub-programme and

will become part and parcel of the Regional Programme.

7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring the implementation of the Regional Programme and its sub-programmes is the responsibility of the UNODC Regional Office, in coordination with global and thematic programmes, as applicable. The Programme Steering Committee, in accordance with its TORs, plays an instrumental role in monitoring the implementation of the Regional Programme by reviewing the overall progress in its annual meetings and by proposing adjustments, as required.

Implementation of the Regional Programme activities and of related work plans will be regularly documented through semi-annual and annual progress reports. Sub-programme performance indicators will be the key monitoring yardsticks against which data and other evidence which is collected over time can be independently evaluated. Wherever applicable, the baselines will be further developed in the first year of implementation in close consultation with the Member States. Progress reports will be submitted to UNODC Headquarters and shared with the Member States and funding partners, as deemed appropriate.

Evaluations of UNODC programmes are carried out independently. Regional Programme evaluations are conducted by an external evaluation team under the guidance of the HQ-based Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU), and in close cooperation with the Regional Representative as well as with implementing partners. Considering the duration of the Regional Programme, a final Regional Programme evaluation is envisaged. The timing of the final Regional Programme evaluation is to be determined in such a way as to ensure that the findings and recommendations can feed into the next planning cycle. This means that planning for such a final evaluation will start several months prior to the start of the next programming cycle.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND OF RELATED WORK PLANS WILL BE REGULARLY DOCUMENTED THROUGH SEMI-ANNUAL AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS. SUB-PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS WILL BE THE KEY MONITORING YARDSTICKS AGAINST WHICH DATA AND OTHER EVIDENCE WHICH IS COLLECTED OVER TIME CAN BE INDEPENDENTLY EVALUATED.

A final evaluation will take place over the 4-year span of the RP. It will be an independent evaluation, carried out by an external team of evaluators under the guidance of the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU/OED). The evaluation is expected to provide an in-depth analysis of the RP's performance including relevance to the problems, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and contribution to the objectives. The final evaluation will feed the next phase of the RP. The UNODC Regional Programme's implementation will rest on demarcated projects, on-going and foreseen, that will work towards achieving the outcomes identified.

Accordingly, evaluation of the Regional Programme will, in the first instance, be a summation and analysis of the evaluations of all relevant projects. In addition, regarding the RP, the issues to be evaluated will include the ability of the programme to foster more upstream policy dialogue, its ability to identify and respond to emerging needs in a flexible manner and to foster cross-pillar approaches; allowing UNODC to help States mount a government response to complex issues that do not respond well to standard solutions. The budget needed for the

final Regional Programme evaluation depends on several factors, e.g. size and complexity of the Regional Programme, availability of baseline and monitoring data, and the number of evaluators needed to conduct the evaluation. It is anticipated that a multidisciplinary team, covering the expertise needed to assess the five sub-programmes, is recruited for the exercise.

Secondary data – such as findings from project/sub-programme evaluations (if any), baseline and monitoring data, and information from internal reviews such as annual reviews – will feed into the evaluation and will be crosschecked and triangulated with primary data stemming from

first hand sampling and collection methods. Findings will be discussed and disseminated within the region as well as, at UNODC headquarters – including in the Inter-governmental Working Group on Governance and Finance.

7.3 Risk Assessment and Risk Management

The table below summarizes key risks that could impact the Regional Programme for South Asia, its components, and the inherent measures in place or in need of development, to mitigate potential risks that could impact the programme's implementation:

IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL RISK	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	MITIGATING MEASURES
Funding below overall Regional Programme requirements.	High.	High.	Regular advocacy events at regional and HQ levels; synergies with other programmes as well as new partnerships; national cost sharing, including negotiations with Government for in-kind contributions (free space, operational costs, etc.); Based on UNODC expertise and experience in the region, UNODC will continue to lobby with key stakeholders and partners to position UNODC as the primary agency in drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism-related matters; Intensify the outreach to key donors, e.g. through the organization of donor roundtables, meetings on thematic issues; Completion and regular updating of donor mapping exercises and intensifying efforts to enlarge the pool of donors in the region; Maintain regular exchange of information between UNODC (HQ) and the Regional Office on fundraising strategies.

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IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL RISK	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	MITIGATING MEASURES
Limited coordination between partners.	Medium.	Medium.	Programme managers are fully engaged with partners; Regular meetings and discussions with partner Governments; Increase frequency of PSC.
Frequent changes in top administrative echelons with entailing reconsideration of agreements.	Medium.	High.	Continuous and close follow up with governments to ensure full implementation of Member States' commitments.
Political and security related tension in Regional Programme region.	Medium.	Medium.	Situation may vary from country to country. Implement the Programme in the context of wider UN operations in the region, with advice from the UNDSS and the UNRCs.

Considering the nature of the proposed activities in the more recent mandated working areas of UNODC, the Regional Programme will be used as an advocacy tool with potential funding partners within the region and through UNODC Headquarters reaching out to traditional and emerging funding partners. The members of the Programme Steering Committee will be regularly informed about the funding status.

The managerial and reporting mechanisms envisaged within the Regional Programme: including periodic stock-taking by theRegional Office for South Asia, UNODC Headquarters, Programme Steering Committee and Governments in the region are also intended to prevent and manage the risks identified and the possible new risks.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Regional Programme Objective: Member States in the region effectively address their security, justice and health priorities based upon the rule of law and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Sub-programme 1:
Countering Transnational Organized Crime

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 1: National authorities more effectively prevent and counter illicit trafficking (goods, wildlife and forest products, counterfeits, drugs) through maritime, land, sea and air routes.	(a) Mechanisms to counter illicit trafficking established. **Baseline:** Six CCP joint mechanisms (PCUs, ACCUs) in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. **Target:** By 2021, ten Government mechanisms strengthened/expanded. (b) Indication of the use of new skills by people/officials (m/f) in receipt of UNODC training/other forms of technical assistance. **Baseline:** Fifteen hundred officers (during RP 2013-2017). **Target:** By 2021,thirty-five hundred law enforcement/border/ Customs officers in South Asia with improved skills to counter illicit trafficking.	(a) Government agency records, assessment reports. (b) Results of questionnaires sent out after 6 months of the training.	15.7, 16.a, 16.6.

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 2: Policy for operational and criminal justice responses to preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants are strengthened, at local and regional levels, and in line with human rights principles and UN standards.	(a) National and regional mechanisms in place to respond to TiP and SoM. **Baseline:** Three SOPs for 'First Responders' between Bangladesh, India, Bhutan and Nepal developed. **Target:** SOPs and other regional mechanisms/platforms to be expanded in the region by 2021. (b) Indication of the use of new skills by criminal justice practitioners (m/f) on TiP and SoM, indicating operational application of increased knowledge and capacity. **Baseline:** Eighteen hundred and seventy LE personnel trained (during RP 2013-2017). **Target:** By year 2021, approx. Twenty-five hundred LE personnel with improved knowledge and skills. (c) National authorities in selected countries have increased awareness of TiP/SoM, its risks to victims and smuggled migrants and its negative effect on origin, transit and destination countries. **Baseline:** No concrete national surveys/assessments in countries; low understanding on SoM. **Target:** Selected countries have increased public/media coverage, IEC on TiP/SoM.	(a) National and regional action plans, SOPs and/or strategy documents. (b) Training records and reports. (c) Assessments, awareness material / reports.	5.2, 10.7, 16.a 16.2, 16.4.

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 3: Countries use compatible methods for inter- and intra-regional information/ intelligence exchange and participate in regional cooperation initiatives, enhanced service to improve threat assessment.	(a) Unified intelligence methods applied in the region. **Baseline:** No criminal intelligence mechanism. **Target:** By 2018, a criminal intelligence/information- sharing mechanism in place.	(a) Report of the qualitative analysis and comparison of methods for information and intelligence exchange. (b) Government records.	16.a.
Outcome 4: Increased capacity of countries for effective action against transnational organized crime, including in the areas of money laundering, combating illicit financial flows, and emerging crimes.	Indication of the use of new skills by people/officials (m/f) in receipt of UNODC training/other forms of technical assistance, for investigation and prosecution of financial crimes. **Baseline:** To be determined. **Target:** by 2021, three hundred. LE/ customs/FIU officers trained.	Reports of trainings and meetings.	16.4.
Outcome 5: Increased evidence on transnational organized crimes in South Asia.	**Baseline:** No regional TOC threat assessment. **Target:** TOC Threat Assessment commissioned.	The TOCTA report.	16.

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Sub-programme 2:

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the Drug Problem- Drug Trafficking and Drugs and Health

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 1: National authorities more effectively prevent and counter illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors, including new and emerging drugs, through regional cooperation.	(a) Indication of the use of new skills by officials (m/f) in receipt of UNODC training/other forms of technical assistance on countering illicit trafficking. **Baseline:** Sixty-seven hundred practitioners trained (during RP 2013-2017). **Target:** Nine thousand trained to counter illicit trafficking.	(a) Training reports, Government records.	16.a.
Outcome 2: National authorities, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders prevent the use of drugs more effectively.	(a) Increase in the use of knowledge of prevention standards by national counterparts. **Baseline:** Two countries- Bhutan and India (RP 2013- 2017). **Target:** by 2021 at least four countries receive training based on International Prevention Standards. (b) Increasing evidence of human rights-based drug dependence treatment. **Baseline:** Two countries have national policies or strategies in line with UNODC/international standards (RP 2013- 2017) **Target:** By 2021 at least five countries have national policies or strategies in line with UNODC/ international standards.	(a) UNODC monitoring reports and analysis of Member States' records/ reports. UNODC reports, civil society reports.	3.5, 3.8.

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Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 3: National authorities provide enhanced access to evidence-based drug- dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services.	(a) Countries that have taken concrete measures to review and amend laws, regulations and/or policies to allow for comprehensive and gender-responsive drug-dependence treatment and care, with input from UNODC; **Baseline:** One. **Target:** At least two. (b) Number of participants and assessments of trainings on evidence- based drug dependence treatment and care. **Baseline:** Fifteen hundred (RP 2013-2017). **Target:** Three thousand.	(a) UNODC reports and analysis of MS' records/ reports; (b) (Analysis of) MS' records/reports and UNODC monitoring reports, follow up questionnaires; pre- and post-training evaluation.	3.5.
Outcome 4: National authorities broaden and improve HIV prevention, treatment and care responses among people who use drugs and those in closed settings.	(a) Evidence of policies and if necessary, laws reviewed and/or amended to offer access to effective HIV treatment and care among those living in closed settings determined. **Baseline:** Two- India and Nepal (RP 2013-2017). **Target:** By 2021 at least three countries broaden scope. (b) Number and names of countries that have increased coverage and access to quality drug- dependence treatment, comprehensive package of HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions; for people who use/ inject drugs and people living in prisons in a people-centred, rights-based, gender- and age-responsive manner, and inclusive of civil society; **Baseline:** To be determined. **Target:** At least two countries.	(a) UNODC monitoring reports and analysis of Member States' records/ reports. UNODC reports.	3.3, 3.5.

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Sub-programme 3:
Countering Corruption

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 1: Member States act to improve their compliance with UNCAC through strengthening of their legal, policy and institutional frameworks.	(a) Governments' follow up on findings and recommendations from the Review process. **Baseline:** Nepal and Sri Lanka under review. **Target:** One country to be Reviewed (b) Anti-corruption strategies and action plans adopted. **Baseline:** Existing action plans not formally codified. **Target:** Two countries adopt action plans.	(a) Government reports and legislative statements. (b) Government records/ statements.	16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.a, 17.1.
Outcome 2: Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders have and apply the capacity to prevent and combat corruption.	Number of practitioners trained by country and topic indicating operational use of training. **Baseline:** Two hundred and fifty from SA (RP 2013-2017). **Target:** Six hundred.	Training records and reports, and follow-up questionnaires.	16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.a, 17.1.
Output 3: Partners actively promote and support UNCAC's implementation in a coordinated effort	Number of joint initiatives developed at national, regional or global level with or further to CEB assistance **Baseline:** Zero (starting new). **Target:** At least two joint initiatives.	Strategy documents; UNODC reports.	16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.a, 17.1.

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Sub-programme 4:

Terrorism Prevention

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 1: Member States develop national and regional strategies/ action plans for combating terrorism with UNODC assistance.	Number of national and regional strategies/action plans developed with UNODC's assistance. **Baseline:** (RP 2013-2017): Zero. **Target (2019):** One.	Strategies and Plans of Action documents, agreements with UNODC, mission reports, formal requests received by UNODC/ TPB for technical assistance.	16.6, 16.3, 16.a.
Outcome 2: Member States use enhanced capacity to undertake rule of law-based criminal justice measures (investigation, prosecution) to prevent major terrorism related challenges including violent extremism, foreign terrorist fighters.	Number of criminal justice officials (m/f) provided with enhanced capacity building for rule of law based investigation, prosecution, adjudication of terrorism offences / training, who indicate that their training is being utilised one year after the event. **Baseline:** Five hundred (RP 2013-2017). **Target:** Fifteen hundred LE and criminal justice practitioners trained.	Workshop reports.	16.6, 16.3, 16.a.
Outcome 3: Member States have an enhanced capacity to undertake rule of law based criminal justice measures to prevent and Counter Violent Extremism (CVE), Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) and other major terrorism-related challenges.	Number of criminal justice officials provided with enhanced capacity building / training on CVE and FTF, who indicate usefulness of training. **Baseline:** Seventy-five criminal justice officials trained. **Target:** Two hundred and fifty officers.	Training reports.	16.a.

Sub-programme 5:
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 1: Prison systems operate in line with relevant UN standards and norms.	Prison reform programmes/initiatives developed and/or implemented. **Baseline:** Nil. **Target:** At least two countries implementing prison reform initiatives.	Needs assessment reports and UNODC monitoring reports.	16.3, 16.6, 16.a, 16.10.
Outcome 2: Member States apply standards and norms to prevent violence against women.	(a) Action plans to prevent violence against women developed. **Baseline:** Nil **Target:** At least two countries have action plans in place.	Surveys, needs assessment reports.	5.1, 5.2, 5.c, 16.a, 16.1, 16.3.
Outcome 3: Member States apply standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against children in conflict with the law, including: Every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the law; child victims and witnesses of crimes; children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups.	(a) Action plans to address the needs of children in conflict with the law developed. **Baseline:** Nil. **Target:** At least two countries implementing action plans.	Surveys, needs assessment reports.	16.2.

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Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	SDG
Outcome 4: Crime prevention initiatives and measures developed and implemented in accordance with UN standards and norms	(a) Action plans/strategies/initiatives implemented by national authorities on youth crime/countering violent extremism, violence against women. **Baseline:** None. **Target:** At least two countries implement pilot interventions by 2021. (b)Indication of the use of new skills by practitioners officers (m/f) in receipt of UNODC training/other forms of technical assistance. **Baseline:** None. **Target:** At least two hundred and fifty trained practitioners use skills learned.	Reports, strategy documents, training records/reports. Training records/ questionnaires and reports.	16.3, 16.6, 16.a.
Outcome 5: Targeted support to improve access to justice is provided.	Number of Member States that have increased accountability, integrity and oversight mechanisms in their criminal justice systems. **Baseline:** To be determined/ **Target:** At least two countries implement initiatives.	Reports, government records.	16.b.
Outcome 6: Integrated youth crime prevention policies and measures are developed to address at-risk youth, in accordance with UN standards and norms.	Action plans/strategies/initiatives implemented by national authorities on youth crime prevention. **Baseline:** Nil. No initiatives undertaken so far. **Target:** At least two countries implement measures to address youth at risk.	Government reports, records, activity reports.	16.

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Annex 2: Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget Regional Programme for South Asia 2018 – 2021

Sub-programmes	Thematic Areas	Year and Amount in USD				
		Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Total Funding
Sub-programme 1	Combating transnational organized crime	1,789,400	1,862,200	1,350,000	1,399,600	6,401,200
Sub-programme 2	A Comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the drug problem	694,000	650,800	496,100	457,100	2,298,000
Sub-programme 3	Countering Corruption	350,000	200,000	150,000	200,000	900,000
Sub-programme 4	Terrorism Prevention	962,500	850,000	740,400	700,000	3,252,900
Sub-programme 5	Crime prevention and criminal justice	850,000	807,200	600,000	550,000	2,807,200
TOTAL		4,645,900	4,370,200	3,336,500	3,306,700	15,659,300

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Annex 3: Terms of Reference for the Programme Steering Committee (PSC)

UNODC REGIONAL PROGRAMME ON "PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW AND COUNTERING DRUGS AND CRIME IN SOUTH ASIA (2018 – 2021)"

PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. Background

The Regional Programme on promoting the rule of law and countering drugs and crime in South Asia (2018–2021), will be implemented in collaboration with participating Member States: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. These Member States having recognized the significance of the Regional Programme as an added value to their joint efforts aimed at combating drug trafficking and transnational organised crime; upholding the rule of law and promoting health-centred drug use prevention actions in the region to their joint efforts.

The Regional Programme has identified five Sub-Programmes:

- Countering transnational organized crime.

- A Comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the drug problem.

- Countering corruption.

- Terrorism prevention.

- Justice.

The Regional Programme covers a four-year period from 2018 – 2021 with an indicative budget of US$ 15.65 million. The full implementation of the Regional Programme's activities requires the commensurate amount of funds, which need to be mobilized. The onus and responsibility for implementation, monitoring and oversight of the Regional Programme rests with the UNODC in full consultation, cooperation and coordination with the Member states (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka). In this context, the national ownership of the Regional Programme by the Member States is a key prerequisite for the successful outcomes of the Regional Programme. With regard to the mobilization of resources, UNODC leads such efforts with the support of Member States of the region.

II. Objectives of the Programme Steering Committee (PSC)

The overall objective of the Programme Steering Committee is to oversee the implementation of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Asia (2018 – 2021) in accordance with regional priorities and to facilitate effective cooperation between UNODC, Member States of South Asia and the various stakeholders. It makes sure that activities are aligned with national and regional priorities and that there is no duplication with other efforts in the areas of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform, in the region. It ensures that programme activities are regularly monitored, assessed and adjusted, if necessary, in the light of the regional developments.

III. Working schedule

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC), will meet once a year to review the progress of the implementation of the Regional Programme's activities and to discuss up to date information on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts in the region; their challenges and; emerging threats. It may also discuss issues related to the agenda items of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

and other conferences on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice.

IV. Composition and Statute of the PSC

Each Member State under the Regional Programme is represented in the PSC by one member and one alternate member. The designated member acts as a focal point for the Regional Programme.

The UNODC is part of the PSC through the Regional Representative. It acts as a secretariat to the PSC.

Representatives of other organizations can be invited to be part of the meetings, as and when required.

The Committee, whose work and meetings are governed by a statute, holds its annual meetings in one of the countries of the Member States. A draft statute is discussed in the first meeting.

V. Terms of Reference of the PSC

- To identify, review and assess regional priorities, and emerging challenges and threats to the region;

- To mobilize support, including financial support, for the implementation of the Regional Programme;

- To review the progress of the implementation of the Regional Programme; discuss annual work plans and provide guidance on ongoing and future activities undertaken under the Regional Programme;

- To provide regular updates on the Regional Programme's activities to the Regional Representatives and stakeholders;

- To share information on planned or ongoing activities carried out by other relevant partners in the region, in similar areas;

- To ensure the establishment of contact with national counterparts and ensure direct and prompt communication with respective Governments and the related follow-ups; and

- To participate in regional seminars/workshops, study tours and roundtable discussions carried out under the Regional Programme.

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Annex 4: Status of signature and ratification of the relevant UN Conventions and Protocols

BANGLADESH- Status of Signature and Ratification of the United Nations Conventions and Protocols on Drugs, Crime and Terrorism[1]

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[2]	Ratification[3]/ Accession[4]
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.			25 April 1975 (A).
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.			11 October 1990 (A).
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.			9 May 1980 (A).
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.			11 October 1990.
CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION			
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.	12 August 2011.		13 July 2011 (A).
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			

[1] In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

[2] 'Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

[3] To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

[4] 'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[2]	Ratification[3]/ Accession[4]
United Nations Convention against Corruption.	29 March 2007.		27 February 2007 (A).
TERRORISM			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed 1963.	23 October 1978.		25 July 1978 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970.			28 June 1978 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971.			28 June 1978 (A).
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 14 December 1973.			20 May 2005 (A).
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979.			20 May 2005 (A).
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.			11 May 2005 (A).
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988.	27 July 2005.		27 June 2005 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.	7 September 2005.		9 June 2005 (A).
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.	7 September 2005.		9 June 2005 (A).

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[2]	Ratification[3]/ Accession[4]
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991.	15 October 2005.		16 August 2005 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 15 December 1997.			20 May 2005 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 9 December 1999.			26 August 2005 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted at New York, on 13 April 2005.			7 June 2007 (A).
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.			
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010.			
Protocol supplementary, to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizures of Aircraft 2010.			
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft 2014.			

BHUTAN- Status of Signature and Ratification of The United Nations Conventions and Protocols on Drugs, Crime and Terrorism[5]

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[6]	Ratification[7]/ Accession[8]
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.	23 September 2005.		24 August 2005 (A).
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.	16 November 2005.		18 August 2005 (A).
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.			24 August 2005(A).
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.			27 August 1990 (A).
CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION			
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
United Nations Convention against Corruption.		15 September 2005.	21 September 2016.

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[5]In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

[6]'Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

[7]To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

[8]'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[6]	Ratification[7]/ Accession[8]
TERRORISM			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed 1963.	25 April 1989.		25 January 1989 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970.			28 December 1988 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971.			28 December 1988 (A).
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 14 December 1973.			16 January 1989 (A).
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979.			31 August 1981 (A).
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988.	25 September 2005.		26 August 2005 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.			

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[6]	Ratification[7]/ Accession[8]
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991.			26 August 2005 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 15 December 1997.			
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 9 December 1999.	21 April 2004.		22 March 2004 (R).
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted at New York, on 13 April 2005.			
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.			
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010.			
Protocol supplementary, to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizures of Aircraft 2010.			
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft 2014.			

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INDIA- Status of Signature and Ratification of the United Nations Conventions and Protocols on Drugs, Crime and Terrorism[9]

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[10]	Ratification[11]/Accession[12]
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.			13 December 1978 (R).
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.			23 April 1975 (A).
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.			14 December 1978 (A).
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.			27 March 1990 (A).
CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION			
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.	4 June 2011.		5 May 2011 (R).
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.	4 June 2011.	-	5 May 2011 (R).
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.	4 June 2011.	-	5 May 2011 (R).
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.	4 June 2011.		5 May 2011 (R).
United Nations Convention against Corruption.	8 June 2011.		9 May 2011 (R).

[9]In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

[10]'Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

[11]To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

[12]'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[10]	Ratification[11]/Accession[12]
TERRORISM			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed 1963.	20 October 1975.		22 July 1975 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970.			12 November 1982 (R).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971.			12 November 1982 (R).
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 14 December 1973.			11 April 1978 (A).
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979.			7 September 1994 (A).
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.			12 March 2002 (A).
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988.	21 April 1995.		22 March 1995 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.	13 January 2000.		15 October 1999 (A).
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.	13 January 2000.		15 October 1999 (A).

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[10]	Ratification[11]/Accession[12]
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991.	15 January 2000.		16 November 1999 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 15 December 1997.			22 September 1999 (R).
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 9 December 1999.			22 April 2003 (R).
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted at New York, on 13 April 2005.			24 July 2006 (R).
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.			19 September 2007 (R).
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.			-
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.			-
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010.			-
Protocol supplementary, to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizures of Aircraft 2010.		10 September 2010.	-
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft 2014.		4 April 2014.	

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THE MALDIVES- Status of Signature and Ratification of The United Nations Conventions and Protocols on Drugs, Crime and Terrorism[13]

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[14]	Ratification[15]/Accession[16]
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.			7 September 2000 (A).
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.	6 December 2000.		7 September 2000 (A).
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.	7 October 2000.		7 September 2000 (A).
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.	6 December 2000.		7 September 2000 (R).
CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION			
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.	6 March 2013.		4 February 2013 (A).
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			14 September 2016 (A).
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
United Nations Convention against Corruption.	21 April 2007.		23 March 2007 (A).

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[13]In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

[14]`Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

[15]To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

[16]`Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[14]	Ratification[15]/Accession[16]
TERRORISM			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed 1963.	27 December 1987.		28 September 1987 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970.			1 September 1987 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971.			1 September 1987 (A).
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 14 December 1973.			21 August 1990 (A).
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979.			
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988.	21 April 1999.		22 March 1999 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.			

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[14]	Ratification[15]/Accession[16]
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991.	21 May 1999.		22 March 1999 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 15 December 1997.			7 September 2000 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 9 December 1999.	20 May 2004.		20 April 2004 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted at New York, on 13 April 2005.			
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.			
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010.			
Protocol supplementary, to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizures of Aircraft 2010.			-
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft 2014.			

NEPAL - Status of Signature and Ratification of the United Nations Conventions and Protocols on Drugs, Crime and Terrorism[17]

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[18]	Ratification[19]/Accession[20]
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.			29 June 1987 (A).
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.	10 May 2007.		9 February 2007 (A).
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.			29 June 1987 (A).
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.			24 July 1991 (A).
CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION			
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.	22 January 2012.		23 December 2011 (R).
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
United Nations Convention against Corruption.	28 April 2011.		29 March 2011 (R).

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[17]In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

[18]`Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

[19]To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

[20]`Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[18]	Ratification[19]/Accession[20]
TERRORISM			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed 1963.	15 April 1979.		15 January 1979 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970.			11 January 1979 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971.			11 January 1979 (A).
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 14 December 1973.			9 March 1990 (A).
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979.			9 March 1990 (A).
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988.			
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.			

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[18]	Ratification[19]/Accession[20]
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991.			
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 15 December 1997.		24 September 1999.	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 9 December 1999.			23 December 2011 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted at New York, on 13 April 2005.			
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.			
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010.		10 September 2010.	
Protocol supplementary, to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizures of Aircraft 2010.		10 September 2010.	-
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft 2014.		4 April 2014.	

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SRI LANKA - Status of Signature and Ratification of the United Nations Conventions and Protocols on Drugs, Crime and Terrorism[21]

Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[22]	Ratification[23]/Accession[24]
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.			11 July 1963 (A).
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.			15 March 1993 (A).
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.			29 June 1981 (A).
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.			6 June 1991 (A).
CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION			
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.	22 October 2006.		22 September 2006 (R).
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.		13 December 2000.	15 June 2015.
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.		13 December 2000.	
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
United Nations Convention against Corruption.			31 March 2004 (R).

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[21]In the process of ratification, Member States may enter reservations in accordance with their Constitution and laws.

[22]`Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it.

[23]To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements.

[24]`Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement is legally binding by the terms of particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification but is not preceded by an act of signature.

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[22]	Ratification[23]/Accession[24]
TERRORISM			
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed 1963.	28 August 1978.		30 May 1978 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970.			30 May 1978 (A).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971.			30 May 1978 (A).
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 14 December 1973.			27 February 1991(A).
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979.			8 September 2000 (A).
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.			
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988.	13 March 1997.		11 February 1997 (R).
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.	3 December 2000.		4 September 2000 (A).
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, held at Rome on 10 March 1988.			

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Title of the Convention or Protocol	Entry into force	Signature[22]	Ratification[23]/Accession[24]
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991.	10 December 2001.		11 October 2001 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 15 December 1997.			23 March 1999 (R).
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 9 December 1999.			8 September 2000 (A).
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted at New York, on 13 April 2005.			27 September 2007 (R).
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.			
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.			
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010.			
Protocol supplementary, to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizures of Aircraft 2010.			-
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft 2014.			

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