



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Regional Office for Central Asia



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL ASIA
ANNUAL REPORT

2016





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ABBREVIATION

AML	<u>Anti Money Laundering</u>
BLO	<u>Border Liaison Office</u>
CARICC	<u>Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre</u>
CCP	<u>Container Control Programme (of UNODC)</u>
DCA	<u>Drug Control Agency</u>
DLO	<u>Drug Liaison Officer</u>
HRC	<u>Human Rights Council (of UN)</u>
HT	<u>Human Trafficking</u>
INL	<u>US Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</u>
LEA	<u>Law Enforcement Agency</u>
MoU	<u>Memorandum of Understanding</u>
SDGs	<u>Sustainable Development Goals</u>

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

POKAZ Programme Office in Kazakhstan

POKYR Programme Office in Kyrgyzstan

POTAJ Programme Office in Tajikistan

POTUK Programme Office in Turkmenistan

PPI Paris Pact Initiative

PSC Programme Steering Committee

PWUD People who use drugs

RLO Regional Liaison Officer

ROCA Regional Office for Central Asia (of UNODC)

SoM Smuggling of Migrants

UNCAC United Nations Convention against Corruption

UNCT United Nations Country Team

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNRC United Nations Resident Coordinator

UNTOC United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime

UPR Universal Periodic Review (of UN)

US United States of America

PREFACE



The UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia (UNODC ROCA) is proud to present the activities and achievements of the technical cooperation delivered in the year 2016 in the region in partnership with the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Republic of Uzbekistan as well as the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Armenia, in addition to the multiple stakeholders from the international bilateral and multilateral organizations and civil society.

More than ever before, the stakeholders in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus regions recognize the need and importance of expanding the efforts to address the complex challenges of drugs, crime and terrorism. Proper strategies on countering narcotics, prevention of transnational organized crime and radicalization are central to peace, stability, and effective governance in the region, based on the rule of law that ensures sustainable development. Moreover, it is important to stress that no country alone can address these complex problems and collaboration, joint programming, sharing of information, expertise and experiences are critical.

The overarching framework for of UNODC Programme in Central Asia 2015-2019 became fully operational in 2016, allowing for gradual migration from projects to a Programme approach. Technical assistance was delivered through the Central Asia Programme with synergistic contributions from the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries as well as Global Programmes on container control, Criminal justice, terrorism prevention, HIV and drug prevention and treatment. This was a coordinated, integrated and harmonized response in support of the efforts of the countries in the Central Asia and Southern Caucasus.

The underlying principle behind UNODC's assistance is that well-equipped and well-trained actors, when managed and operated in a manner that is consistent with international norms and principles of good governance, health and human rights, contribute to the establishment of healthy and safe societies founded on the rule of law and human rights.

Furthermore, UNODC ROCA has made significant steps in both securing funds

for its Programme while more importantly, ensuring that it will provide the adequate technical support in its niche areas of expertise for the region. In 2016, through the generous support of donors, UNODC ROCA has managed to obtain some funding for the current and future years. The recently provided funding was pledged to tackle the newly emerging and existing areas of assistance required by the Central Asian and Southern Caucasus states on strengthening law enforcement, criminal justice, forensics and health. These include the strengthening of the forensic services and supporting crime prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic and strengthening the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons in the Kyrgyz Republic and Turkmenistan; promoting a victim-centered approach to trafficking in persons, strengthening the forensic laboratories of the Ministry of Justice, and the establishment of Inter-Agency Mobile Teams in Uzbekistan; in Tajikistan for construction of border posts and outposts along the Afghan Border in Khalton and Shartuj area. The Programme on strengthening border Liaison Offices funds secured for especially, programming in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in addition to ongoing Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; and a HIV prevention advocacy initiative in four countries in the region.

However, multi-annual funding and further donor contributions are required to support the new initiatives that are in the pipeline for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, as not all the objectives and outcomes of the UNODC ROCA Programme are yet funded.

The nexus of transnational organized crime and terrorism including drug trafficking is a concern for the region. On one hand, prevention of the drug trafficking and illicit financial flows emanating out of the increasing opium cultivation in Afghanistan, and on the other, the emergence of new psychoactive substances remains a formidable challenge and present a potential threat to the security and development of the Central Asian region and the Caucasus.

In this context, UNODC ROCA continued to strengthen the border security between the Central Asian states as well as the border between Afghanistan, with 13 Border Liaison Offices established and with new border posts being

constructed across the region. These efforts were further complimented by the UNODC and WCO Global Container Control Programme and its regional segment for Central Asia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Under this programme, nine Port Control Units were established in the region, with the relevant customs officers duly trained on identifying the illicit trafficking of drugs and goods.

Similarly, with the emergence of new synthetic drugs and psychoactive substances, UNODC ROCA is working towards equipping the regional law enforcement agencies through training to prevent these new forms of drugs from entering the region. Likewise, penitentiary reform, police reform and community policing programmes continue to be supported in select countries while gaining prominence in the organization's niche areas of expertise within the criminal justice portfolio. It is also vital to note that the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) has increasingly gained prominence as a hub for hosting drug law enforcement training programmes and operations.

Additionally, with cybercrime and drugs online being articulated as emerging concerns for the region, their use for such illicit purposes as narcotics, transnational organized crime, terrorism and radicalization begin to also pose a challenge. In recognition of this threat, the UNODC ROCA Programme, the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus (CASC Network) and the UNODC Global Pro-

gramme on Terrorism prevention are engaging in supporting the national responses to build capacities in order to counter these threats.

Equally important is the work of UNODC ROCA towards increasing evidence based drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation, HIV prevention and the social reintegration programmes throughout the region, via its the new programme on advocacy of HIV prevention, the TreatNet project, and the drug use prevention programmes such as the Family and Schools Together and Strengthening Families Programme. These are increasingly being adopted by the countries in the region.

2016 also marked the first year when the countries in the region have embarked on the process of localization and nationalization of the global commitment to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). UNODC is actively engaged within UN Country teams in the region, providing available data and participating in the identification of national SDG indicators, baselines and targets with the UNODC programmes aligned to the SDGs and contributing to their achievement. Working in the spirit of "One UN", UNODC has increased its strategic focus on building multi-partner responses, which help ensure the best and most effective use of our limited resources. It is the sentiment and the spirit of the committed UNDOC ROCA team of professionals to pursue the mandate of contributing towards the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism, so no one is left behind.



COUNTERING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME, ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND TERRORISM

The criminal intelligence analysis and the information management capacity

The Intelligence Led Policing approach is aimed to support the regional counter narcotic agencies by introducing a “modern working methodology” was introduced. The capacities of officers from the analytical departments of the various Central Asian law enforcement agencies, in addition to the Afghan, Armenian, Azerbaijani and Georgian Officers were strengthened through organizing trainings and providing equipment, in addition to conducting operational coordination meetings at different levels.

Furthermore, trainings for trainers (ToT) were organized for the Analysts of the relevant Law Enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, aimed at introducing a new training methodology, and enhancing the instructors teaching capacity in being able to pass the gained knowledge to their colleagues as a self-sustainability and self-efficiency approach. As follow up to this initiative, a number of peer to peer trainings were conducted by national instructors in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Currently, UNODC ROCA has a team of trained instructors which provide trainings at national and regional levels. One such trainer is an Analyst from the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan, who has conducted two rounds of peer to peer trainings for the law enforcement analysts of the Khatlon and Sugd provinces of Tajikistan (March – April 2016), in addition to sharing his advanced knowledge in the area of intelligence analysis while also discussing the proper reporting mechanism to ensure the high quality of information exchange for strategic analysis. Additionally, Analyst of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) of Kyrgyzstan provided a series of peer to peer trainings covering most of the regional MoI departments of Kyrgyzstan (June – September 2016).

Within the NATO Partnership for Counter Narcotics

9 training courses were offered for the law enforcement officers of the five Central Asian states and Afghanistan, with 125 officers trained in the following areas: risk analysis and drug search techniques, crime intelligence analysis, drugs online, police leadership and operation management and others.

Border Liaison Offices

The main accomplishments of the UNODC intervention in the area of border control was the establishment of institutionalized platforms to hold regular inter-agency and cross-border training courses at national and regional levels and as well as in standardizing information sharing and reporting mechanisms for inter-agency and cross-border communication at the selected Border Crossing Points (BCPs). Moreover, each country has provided premises and staff for the Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) located at the selected BCPs and UNODC has contributed in the organization of cross border and other operational meetings, training courses, and basic equipment to support the operation of the BLOs. On 13 May 2016, a new BLO was opened at the “Ayritom” BCP on the Uzbek-Afghan border. Currently, there are 13 operational BLOs in the region, which are established in remote and vulnerable BCPs.

The approval and the launch of a networking system between three BLOs in Tajikistan was one of the major accomplishments in 2016, providing a framework for the real time and on-line exchange of data between the involved agencies and an authorized competent authority in the country.



In August 2016, Uzbekistan has endorsed a detailed work plan and a reporting form for the Border Liaison Offices which will serve as a basis for improved joint operations and further enhance the effective coordination between different agencies. This policy enables the agencies to exchange intelligence at the BLOs and feed weekly updates into their i2 system.

The i2 software has been set up and is operational in Kyrgyzstan with the database being comprised of over 1,020,000 entries of legal and physical entities involved in illegal drug trafficking and other types of related crime. The analytical division of the Kyrgyz Border Guards centrally oversees the database.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has joined the project in January 2016, and is expressing its interest in establishing a system to countering narcotics by the means of enhancing the capacity of the border crossing points. In consideration of this development, and in coordination with the beneficiary agencies, border assessment missions to the Border Crossing Points along the borders of Kyrgyzstan with Kazakhstan were conducted. Assessment reports included rec-



ommendations to select the Kordai and the Ak-Zhol BCPs at the Kazakh-Kyrgyz border for the establishment of direct lines of communication between the Border Liaison Offices. These BCPs are the principal crossing points between the two states with 25,000 people and 2000 transport vehicles crossing the border on a daily average. As a recommendations of the assessment report, the conditions for passengers and vehicles crossing the border has improved through the increase of the number of passport controllers by additional 10 people, in addition to two supplementary transport lanes opened. Also, additional rooms for the handicapped and vulnerable people and children are under construction at the BCPs.

In 2016, eight training courses were held for the officers of law enforcement agencies in the region, which were primarily designed for border control officers serving at international border crossing points. Over 170 law enforcement officers underwent different border law enforcement training courses to further enhance their competence, skills and professionalism.

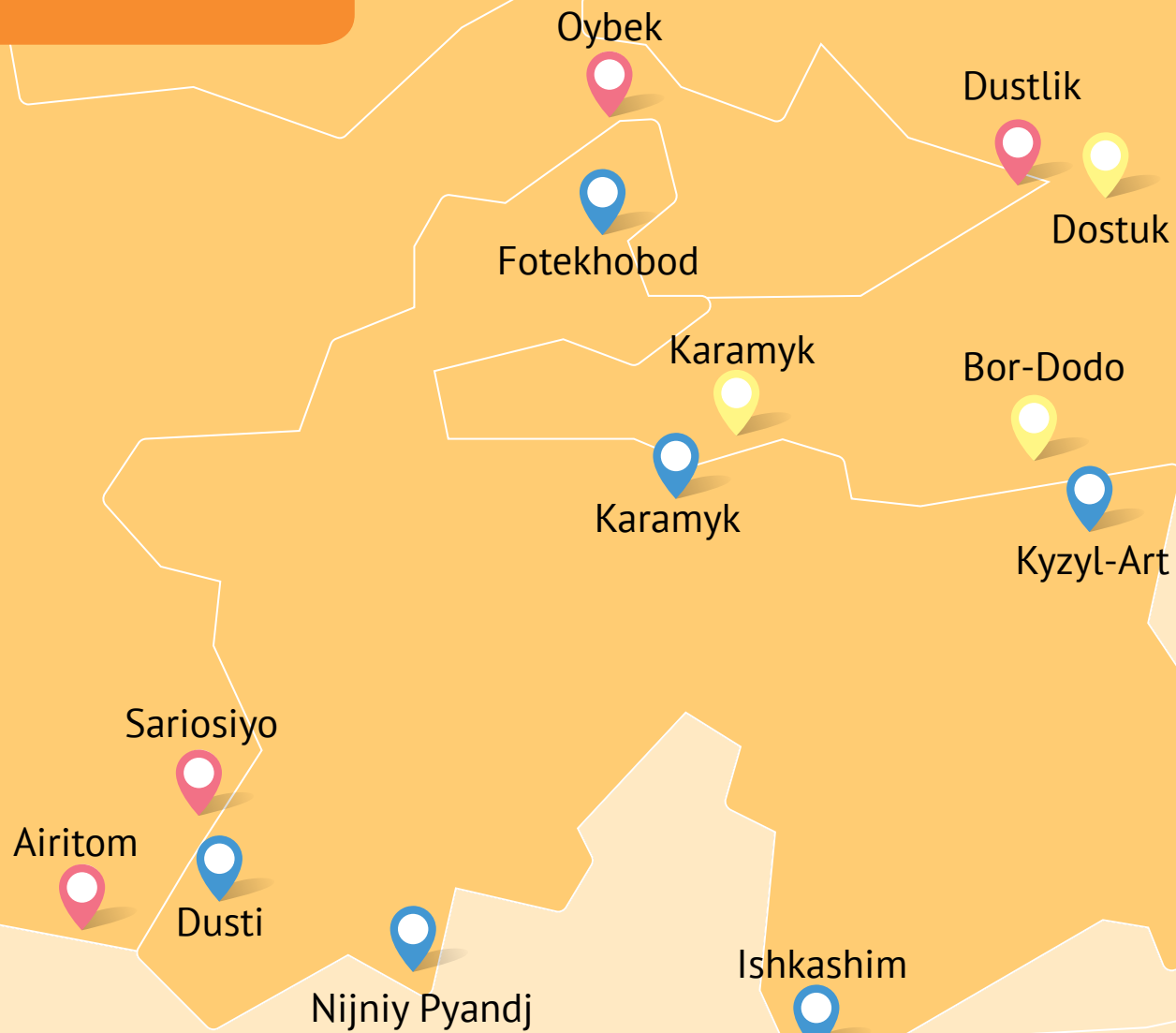
Furthermore, the First Regional Working Meeting of experts-analysts of law

enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was held in Dushanbe in June 2016, and was focused on the reporting format of the Border Liaison Offices as well as the practical implementation of a pilot BLO database. The analysts designed and agreed to a common format for intelligence collection by the BLO offices and on the mechanisms used for information analysis.

In June 2016, the project held a joint demonstrative exercise at the Ak-Zhol and Kordai BCPs located on the Kyrgyz-Kazakh border, which have been identified as sites for the creation of new BLO offices with the support of funds from the Government of Japan. The exercise involved BLO officers representing the respective drug control agencies, the ministries of interior and the Border Guards service of the two countries, paving a road for improved cross border cooperation and collaboration between two countries.

Currently, cross-border meetings are convened regularly with observations and consequent recommendations being made in order to enhance the information exchange system and move forward.

BLO MAPPING



 Uzbekistan

 Kyrgyzstan

 Tajikistan

FACTS AND FIGURES

- **8 training courses**

were conducted for the law enforcement officers in the region, with over 170 officers trained.

In Kyrgyzstan, the “Bor-Dobo” and “Karamyk” BCP Border Liaison officers jointly conducted

- **4 operations**

while the activities of three organized criminal groups were suppressed and more than 83 kg of drugs were seized.

There are

- **13**

Border Liaison Offices operating on the Kyrgyz-Tajik (4), Uzbek-Kyrgyz (2), Uzbek-Tajik (4), Tajik-Afghan (2), and Uzbek-Afghan (1) borders which were established in remote and vulnerable border crossing points of the region.

Direct lines of communication between

- **the Kordai and Ak-Zhol BCPs**

located on the Kazakh-Kyrgyz border section was set up; the conditions for passengers and vehicles crossing the border have been improved through the increase of the number of passport controllers to 40 people and the opening of two additional transport lanes.

In 2016, the Border Liaison Officers conducted

- **3 joint operations**

in Tajikistan in collaboration with the Afghan law enforcement officers at the Tajik-Afghan border. As the result of operations, more than 150 kg of drugs were seized and two international organized criminal groups were liquidated.

NATIONAL PARTNERS ABOUT COOPERATION WITH UNODC

Mr. Rafik Mambetaliyev,

Chairman of the State Service on Drug Control of
the Kyrgyz Republic

“As it is known, the UNODC programme on the establishment of the Border Liaison Offices has been implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic since 2012 and has achieved positive results in the development of inter-agency cooperation, strengthening the material, technical and human resources capacity of the relevant authorities of Kyrgyzstan responsible for the countering drug trafficking. The programme activities are recognized as one of the most successful ones in Kyrgyzstan.”

Mr. Kazuya Harada,

Counsellor, Embassy of Japan in the Kyrgyz
Republic

“The Japanese side is very pleased to support the continuation and expansion of the project, which has been praised by both the participating countries and at various high level meetings, demonstrating concrete results of successful implementation over the years. One of the important achievements of the project was to create a basis for the establishment and development of cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of the Central Asian countries involved in the project, which, of course, significantly increases the competent agencies’ efficiency, since the fight against smuggling and drug trafficking is one of the major international cross-border problems that requires joint efforts by the countries of the region”.

Kyrgyzstan's drug control efforts were supported by the efforts towards capacity building of the officers of the State Service on Drug Control (SSDC). Technical assistance was mainly focused on training of the respective staff on such subjects as new psychotropic substances, investigation methods to counter illicit drug trafficking as well as the practical aspects of investigations. The activities led to 14 joint operations conducted by the SSDC and the Tajik Drug Control Agency, with 12 trafficking channels liquidated during these operations and 975 drug related crime cases were investigated (a 7% increase in comparison to 2015), out of which 869 cases were brought to the courts (a 10% increase in comparison to 2015).

On 1 December 2016, the State Service on Drug Control was abolished by the Kyrgyz Government. Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health Care will be responsible for the drug control in the Kyrgyz Republic.



FACTS AND FIGURES

• **975**

drug related crime cases were investigated, out of which

869

cases were brought to the courts.

In total,

• **26**

law enforcement officers of the State Service on Drug Control were trained.

• **14**

joint operations were conducted by the State Service on Drug Control and the Tajik Drug Control Agency.

• **12**

trafficking channels were liquidated during these joint operations.



Through the support provided by the UNODC to the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan (DCA), the forensic laboratory became fully operational and supports the ongoing investigations carried out by the Drug Control Agency as well as other law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan. During the first 9 months of 2016, 346 forensic tests were conducted by the DCA forensic laboratory.

Moreover, over 120 officers representing all regions of Tajikistan were trained by UNODC in 2016. Likewise, the information exchange mechanism was established between the law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan and Afghanistan, which helped conducting 6 joint operations with the Afghan law enforcement agencies that resulted in seizures of 103 kg of drugs. Overall, from January to September 2016, the DCA seized 532 kg of drugs.

Over

120
officers

were trained



The Container Control

Throughout the years, nine Port Control Units (PCUs) were established in the Central Asian countries and Azerbaijan, with five of them opened in Kazakhstan (1), Tajikistan (2) and Uzbekistan (2) in 2016 under the UNODC-World Customs Organization Global Container Control Programme. Each PCU is equipped with modern specialized equipment, with the respective staff duly trained, with several of them taking part in study tours to Poland and the United Kingdom (UK).

Additionally, in order to update and familiarize the customs officers with methods of expertise and the identification of genuine products and combat counterfeited goods, the representatives of nine world-famous brands were invited to one of the regional trainings on the subject of Intellectual Property Rights

and delivered presentations while also discussing challenges in this area. The cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the private sector makes UNODC's efforts in the area of container control more gainful.

The direct impact of the delivered training programmes and equipment to the Port Control Units has resulted in the following major seizures:

In April 2016, 505 kg of heroin was seized in a truck carrying raisins from Iran; in August 2016, 137 kg of heroin was seized in the Astara customs post (Azerbaijan), with the CCP trained Port Control Unit members and the focal point from the Azeri Customs having been directly engaged in these operations.



PORT CONTROL UNITS (PCUs) MAPPING

- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan
- Azerbaijan
- Tajikistan
- Kazakhstan

Aktau seaport

"Bere kechedi"

Astara

Turkmenbashy seaport

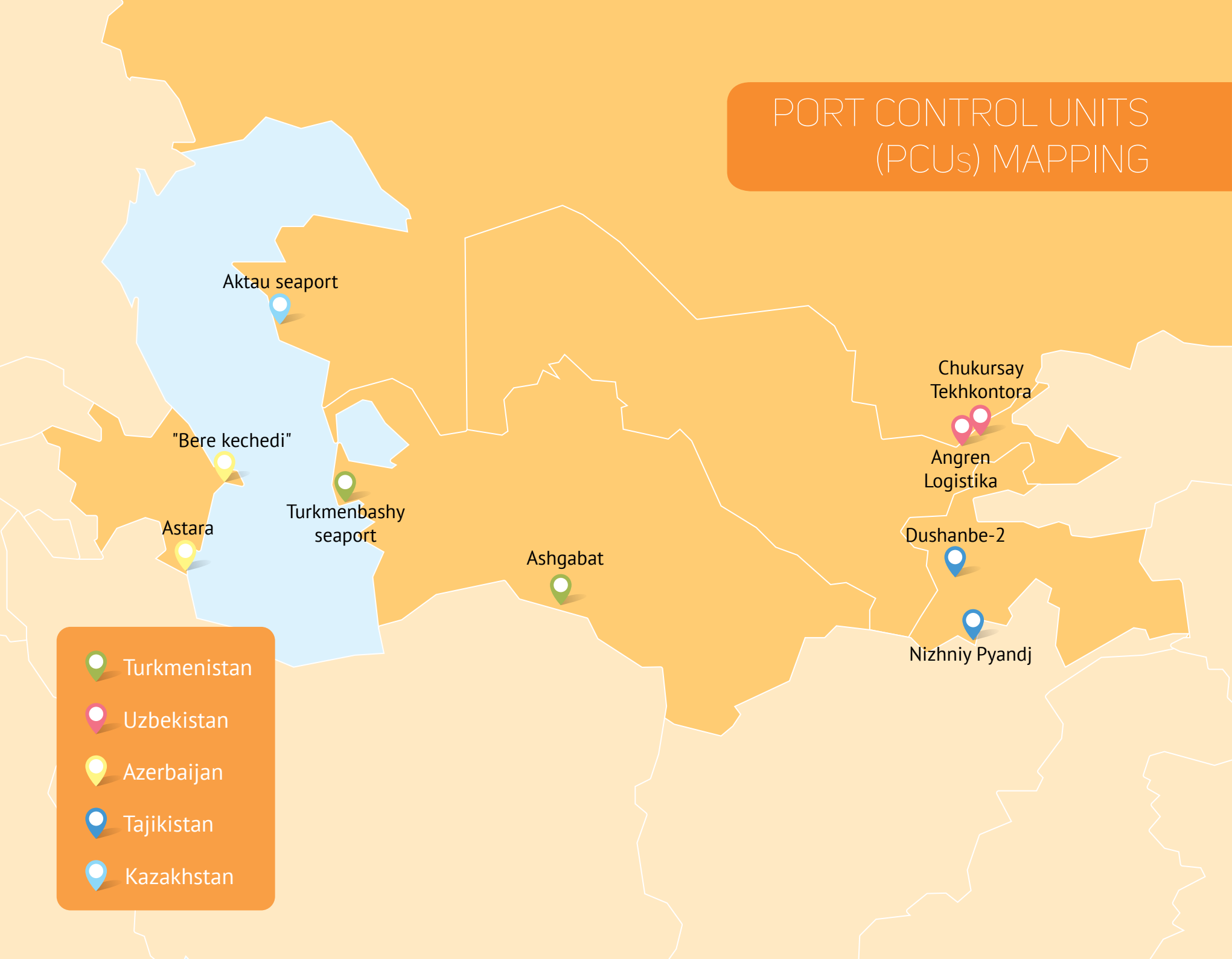
Ashgabat

Chukursay Tekhkontora

Angren Logistika

Dushanbe-2

Nizhniy Pyandj



FACTS AND FIGURES

- **5 Port Control Units**

were established in 2016 in the Central Asian countries, including in the Aktau seaport (Kazakhstan), “Dushanbe-2” in Dushanbe and Nizhniy Pyandj (Tajikistan and its border with Afghanistan), “Chukursay Tekhkontora” and “Angren Logistika” in the Tashkent region (Uzbekistan).

- **40 multi-level**

training programs (theory and practice), study tours and exchange visits were organized.

More than

- **500 customs**

and other law enforcement officers improved their knowledge, skills and capacities on “profiling” techniques of container movements and the utilization of modern methods of customs control.

NATIONAL PARTNERS ABOUT COOPERATION WITH UNODC

Aydin Aliyev,

Lieutenant-General of the Customs Service
Chairman. The State Customs Committee of the
Republic of Azerbaijan

“The participation of representatives of famous international companies (brands) in the UNODC workshop will contribute to strengthening the customs-business relations, increasing the efficiency of measures taken to combat counterfeiting and piracy”.

Ravshan Akramov,

the Head of the International Customs Cooperation
Department. The State Customs Committee of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

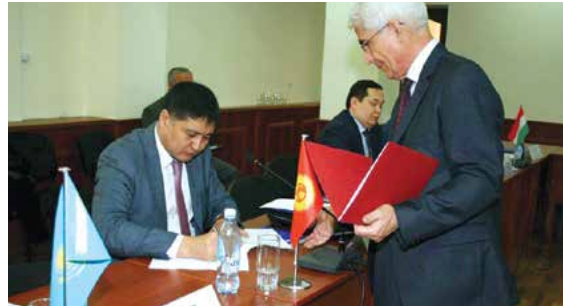
“... the “UNODC-WCO Global Container Control Programme” has a relevance both for Central Asia and the international community in general due to the fact that the movements of smuggled goods, including drugs and other dangerous cargo, remains a real threat to regional and international security”.

Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)

Continued support was provided by UNODC to CARICC which facilitated the exchange of intelligence information related to suspected individuals, criminal groups and drug seizure cases with the Member States and other partners. In 2016, CARICC facilitated 6 operations, which resulted in a seizure of more than 162 kg of drugs and the detention of 51 individuals involved in illicit trafficking.

The CARICC online database of wanted individuals for drug related and other criminal offences was established as a part of the CARICC website, with more than 600 wanted individuals in it, and is continuously being updated.





Terrorism prevention

Within the framework of global initiative on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism, UNODC launched the implementation of the -Supporting Criminal Justice Capacity Building against Emerging Terrorist Threats, Including Foreign Terrorist Fighters in Central Asia programme in April 2016, funded by the USA Government.

Several regional and national workshops as well as a round table were organized by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC Transnational Threats Department / Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) in cooperation with the OSCE, aimed to enhance the capacity of national criminal justice institutions by providing a forum for in-depth discussion of the practical aspects related to the effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism related offences, specifically in the context of the obligations imposed on States by UN Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014).

Specifically, in Kazakhstan representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Office of the Prosecutor General and the Anti-Terrorist Center/National Security Committee as well as international organizations and experts discussed the evolving terrorist threats, notably the foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and the importance of strengthening the criminal justice responses to terrorism within a rule of law framework as required by UN Security Council Resolution.

Furthermore, a workshop held in Kyrgyzstan brought together officials representing the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik and Uzbek national parliaments, ministries of interior, ministries of religious affairs, ministries of finance, ministries of foreign affairs, the General Prosecutor's Offices, the national security agencies of as well as local NGOs and experts to discuss the evolving terrorist threats.

During the workshop, representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan updated the participants on the latest legislative amendments to their respective national criminal legislations dealing with FTFs and



counter-terrorism in general, as well as the main current challenges. Other speakers discussed different legal aspects dealing with Foreign Terrorist Fighters, including international cooperation, human rights and the role of INTERPOL.

Similarly, the round table on “Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Central Asia: Regional Network” was held upon the suggestion of the above mentioned regional workshop and was focused on the development of a regional Countering Violence Extremism network.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CRIME PREVENTION AND INTEGRITY

Advancing SDGs through regional dialogue on criminal justice

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

In Central Asia, UNODC supports the realization of SDG 16 by promoting the sharing of experiences and mutual learning on criminal justice and judicial reform. In 2016, UNODC partnered with OSCE, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), the Penal Reform International (PRI) and others to host the 6th Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia. This forum has emerged as a unique regional platform for the professional discussion of human rights during criminal procedures and the harmonization of the national legislation with international criminal justice standards.

This year's forum focused on the modernization of pre-trial investigations, institutional and functional reform of penitentiary systems, reform of post-Soviet classification of offences, sentencing policies, alternatives to pre-trial detention during criminal proceedings, prosecution and adjudication of drug and terrorism-related offences based on a human rights approach, plea bargaining and other abbreviated procedures, access to legal aid, and models for the investigation of torture allegations.

Responding to trafficking in persons in Central Asia



The UNODC has been actively engaged in supporting the efforts of the Central Asian states in strengthening their response to this form of transnational organized crime.

In Kyrgyzstan, UNODC provided legal advice on defining trafficking in the country's criminal legislation and facilitated the development of a new national action plan. Likewise, in Tajikistan, UNODC supported the organization of a seminar on regional and international cooperation aimed at addressing trafficking in persons (an initiative led by UNODC's Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries).

Additionally, in Turkmenistan, UNODC facilitated consultations on the implementation of Turkmenistan's national action plan to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons and agreed on joint work aimed at strengthening the criminal justice response. Finally, in Uzbekistan, UNODC commenced the production of a training film aimed at promoting victim-centered approaches to prosecution and adjudication of trafficking in person's cases. Public awareness raising campaigns were also conducted to mark the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, which was held on July 30th.



Bottom-up approaches to crime prevention bear fruit

Making cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is an integral part of the UN's 2030 development agenda. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 11, UNODC actively contributes to the national crime prevention efforts of the Central Asian states. For example, UNODC has to date facilitated the participatory and inclusive public safety and crime prevention planning in **14** municipalities in Kyrgyzstan, with the initiative having benefitted over **350,000** inhabitants.

Adopted plans in the targeted locations focus on priority crime and safety issues identified by the community, such as road safety, school racketeering and other forms of youth delinquency, in addition to cattle theft, domestic violence, radicalization and violent extremism. The plans have shown their value not only as a mechanism for trust and consensus building, but also as a fundraising tool for communities to promote public safety and security, with the local authorities allocating over **165,000** USD for their implementation in 2016.

During the years to come, Central Asia will be a key priority region for the implementation of last year's Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda, with work on the prevention of youth crime through sports planned in both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Several municipalities piloted comprehensive approaches to the

prevention of cattle theft in Kyrgyzstan

In the Jeti Oguz district of the Issik Kul Province, this included a cattle registration drive, better cooperation between shepherds and police, and increased oversight over cattle sales transactions. These actions have resulted in a significant reduction of reported cases.

In the Uch Korgon district of the Batken Province, a forum theatre proved to be successful in

breaking the taboo

on school racketeering. As a result, several youth led initiatives were implemented in the local schools.

Sports activities and work with youth are an integral component of most crime prevention plans. In several locations, such as the Ala Buka and Kerben districts of the Jalalabad Province,

new football pitches

and other sports facilities were opened to promote healthy lifestyles among the youth.



Community policing – Dispatches from Kyrgyzstan

Law enforcement institutions are entrusted with a diverse set of tasks requiring a high degree of integrity within police agencies and their oversight. Many benefits accrue at communities which are fully engaged in and consulted on the delivery of police services, such as the strengthening of public confidence in the law enforcement authorities, improved compliance with the rule of law, and lower crime rates. UNODC's Program for Central Asia 2015-2019 acknowledges that in Central Asia, as in many other parts of the world, long-term efforts are required to promote community policing and establish frameworks for police oversight and accountability.

In Kyrgyzstan, UNODC has combined efforts to strengthen the police presence at the community level and promote social partnerships within them, with national level policy advice and capacity development to improve internal police accountability and integrity mechanisms while also developing the capacities of independent oversight bodies, such as the Ombudsman Office and the Public Council to the Ministry of Interior (Mol), composed of civil society activists and academics.



In 2016, together with counterparts from the Mol, local authorities and citizens, UNODC inaugurated 3 new police stations - in the Oktyabr village located not far from Bishkek, and in the Kulundu and Uch-Korgon villages located in the southern Batken province on the border with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The related construction works and the procurement of new furniture and equipment, worth over 225,000 USD, were completed with funding provided by the UN Peace Building Fund.

UNODC supported the development and public presentation of 3 independent monitoring reports. Among others, they focused on internal oversight, including complaints handling in relation to alleged misconduct of police officers, and the functioning of the patrol police and temporary police holding facilities. With the support provided by UNODC, the Ombudsman of Kyrgyzstan presented a special report on police labor rights to the Parliament, which led to a decision calling for improved working conditions and more transparency in the labor rights of police officers.



Responding to emerging threats in Central Asia: Preventing drugs smuggling and radicalization to violence in prison settings

The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMRs) constitute the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the management of prison facilities and the treatment of prisoners, and have been of tremendous value and influence in the development of prison laws, policies and practices in countries all over the world. In 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted a revised version of the SMRs, which are now called the Nelson Mandela Rules, to honor the legacy of the late President of South Africa.

The Nelson Mandela Rules provide a guiding framework for the discussion of the development of a strategic approach to addressing prison challenges in Central Asia. In Kyrgyzstan for example, UNODC has been assisting the Prison Service with the development of policies and piloting of practical solutions to improve prison security management. A milestone in 2016 was the opening of new entrance facilities in two places of detention: the largest pre-trial detention facility in the country and a penal colony targeted for the accommodation of high risk prisoners, including violent extremist prisoners. Thanks to



the generous support provided by the US State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, the Prison Service was able to equip these pilot facilities for the first time with a modern X-ray system for the inspection of personal belongings of visitors and packages for prisoners.

As a result of better prison security procedures and skills of prison staff to gather and share intelligence, the volume of drugs seized has increased based on an inter-agency approach to drug control. Emblematic cases included the seizure of 10 kg of heroin and 7 kg of hashish by the Kyrgyz State Service on Drug Control based on the intelligence provided by the Prison Service.

As the year progressed, UNODC actively engaged in policy debate and dialogue on an emerging threat in Central Asia: the management of violent extremist prisoners and prevention of radicalization to violence in prison settings. With this in mind, a UNODC organized a regional event in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, which was focused on the social rehabilitation of offenders and their reintegration into society upon release. These and other prison related issues will remain an integral part of UNODC's work in Central Asia during the upcoming period with work foreseen on prisoner rehabilitation and social integration in both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Mainstreaming gender in the criminal justice system

Sustainable Development Goal 5 recognizes that providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. This endeavor requires fair, effective and representative criminal justice systems, which respect the fundamental rights of all women and men.

UNODC has promoted a range of initiatives to prevent gender-based crimes, to protect and assist victims/survivors and witnesses, and to encourage women's active participation at all levels of the criminal justice system.

In Kyrgyzstan, women actively coordinated and participated in local level dialogue on public safety. Working groups discussed gender-based violence

In the town of Nookat of the Batken Province, local stakeholders prioritized measures to prevent gender-based violence in their local crime prevention plan. The police were actively engaged in efforts to inform the population on the available protection mechanisms. A competition among journalists and a widely broadcasted TV spot helped raise public awareness on this issue.

and other relevant issues of concern to women. As a result, in 4 districts of the country, gender-based violence was included as a priority issue within the approved local crime prevention plan.

Moreover, through a mentoring programme that was implemented for the first time in Kyrgyzstan, female police officers gained leadership skills and young women gained confidence to seek a career in the police. In total, 18 female police officers involved in UNODC's events have been appointed to more senior positions in recent years. In 2 priority districts, the police management committed to hiring women as neighborhood inspectors (a function traditionally occupied by men).

UNODC also partnered with the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyzstan to publish a new compilation of crime trends. This new tool contains disaggregated data on crime, offenders and victims, and pays particular attention to the prevalence of gender-based violence.



High quality forensic expertise as an integral part of the justice system

The State Forensics Centre under the Ministry of Justice is the main provider of forensic services in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Centre conducts 48 types of criminalistics, engineering and economic expertise, which are requested by judicial and investigatory agencies working on criminal and civil cases.

During the past two years, UNODC has supported the Centre in its efforts to improve the laboratory facilities, develop documented methods and standard operating procedures, and strengthen quality management.

A highlight of UNODC's contribution to the professional development of forensic experts in 2016 was the development of two training manuals on forensic handwriting expertise and forensic expertise of documentation. These were validated among forensic experts and distributed to relevant Kyrgyz higher educational institutions for their inclusion in their curriculum.

Furthermore, the construction of new premises with modern laboratory space, an intervention worth 630,000 USD, was completed thanks to funding provided by the US State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

The long term goal of UNODC's assistance is to help Kyrgyzstan attain international accreditation and demonstrate legal competence and impartiality of forensic expertise from the crime scene to the courtroom, as an integral part of its system for the administration of justice.



FACTS AND FIGURES

UNODC produced more than

- **10 analytical training manuals**

and other tools in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

In 2016, UNODC facilitated

- **7 regional events**

to promote the exchange of experiences and expertise on strengthening the rule of law.

UNODC provided legal advice to support the development of at least

- **10 laws and policies**

aimed at establishing an effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice system in Central Asia.

UNODC provided justice related infrastructural support worth over

- **1,000,000 USD**

which helped improve policing, forensic services and prison management.

UNODC's support to crime prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic benefitted over

- **350,000 inhabitants**

in 14 different towns and municipalities.

The number of police officers in the Kyrgyz Republic sanctioned for misconduct rose by

- **38%**

compared to the previous year.

National and local authorities in the Kyrgyz Republic allocated

- **725,000 USD**

to improve prison management and

- **165,000 USD**

for the implementation of local crime prevention plans, which were developed with UNODC assistance.

UNODC improved conditions for

- **25% of prisoners**

in the Kyrgyz Republic by enabling them to receive parcels.



РОЗА О
ДЕМ



UNODC

UNITED NATIONS
ON DRUGS AND

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОРГА
ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ
ПО НАРКОТИКАМ И ПЕ

NATIONAL PARTNERS ABOUT COOPERATION WITH UNODC

Ms. Roza Otunbaeva,

Ex-President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Head of Public Foundation "Roza Otunbaeva Initiative"

"We launched the mentorship programme to break stereotypes in our society, according to which, work in the police is a profession for men only. Our experience shows that policewomen have unique skills to prevent and manage conflict without the use of force. They make an essential contribution to the work of the police".

Mr. Shayunus Gaziev,

Chairperson of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan

"Conclusions and recommendations of national and foreign experts and guests at the criminal justice forum will serve as a basis for further improvement of the criminal justice systems, as well as for strengthening independence of the judiciary in Uzbekistan and other countries of the Central Asian region."

Ms. Shakhnoza Nodiri

Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan

"Effective implementation of the Judicial Reform Programme of Tajikistan 2015-2017 requires a holistic approach, which builds expertise on effective and humane prison management, and acknowledges the need for institutional infrastructure to effectively support the social reintegration of offenders. The Government of Tajikistan welcomes UNODC's assistance in this area and looks forward to strengthening our partnership during the years to come."

Ms. Gulsana Abytova,

Coordinator of the Civic Union "For Reform and Results" of the Kyrgyz Republic

"Local government officials and active members of our community can now share their vision on crime prevention. The local media regularly reports on the work of the police and our police management offers solutions to some of our problems".

CASC NETWORK

Operating since 2014, UNODC's CASC Network (the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus) strives to assist central authorities and criminal justice practitioners from Central Asia and Southern Caucasus in strengthening relationships with their out-of-region counterparts. The members of the Network so far included such out-of-region countries as Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Russian Federation, France, Latvia and others.



Overall, more than

150

prosecutors, law enforcement officers, judges and trainers of national judicial and prosecutors' training centers were trained.

At its Eighth session in October 2016, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto emphasized the need for enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime and adopted an appropriate resolution. The state parties were strongly encouraged to facilitate regular engagement between and among the central authorities in person, including through regional networks.

Similarly, at the Fourth CASC Network Plenary Meeting held in Baku (21-23 June 2016), the members states discussed advantages and disadvantages of various types of central authorities, identified obstacles to mutual legal assistance and extradition based on actual cases, and proposed practical steps to overcome these obstacles. The meeting also revealed the need to upgrade the provisions on extradition of the Codes of Criminal Procedure of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, in order to ensure the right of a suspect/defendant to a judicial remedy.

To keep criminal justice practitioners abreast of new methods and digital means used by criminals in committing various crimes (including terrorism) and equip them with up-to-date skills and tools to address new challenges, the CASC Network – in cooperation with UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries and Global Programme Against Cybercrime - offered a series of inter-regional training courses on the detection, investigation and



prosecution of cybercrime (Almaty, 20-22 September 2016), as well as the use of electronic evidence in criminal proceedings (Tashkent, 15-17 March 2016). Moreover, the Network provided a platform for exchanging practices in preventing and combating the use of internet for terrorist purposes within the framework of the Network's Fifth Plenary Meeting (Astana, 28-30 November). Overall, more than 150 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, judges and trainers of national judicial and prosecutors' training centers were trained.

As a result of those training courses, the training institutes for judges and prosecutors of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were able to either upgrade or develop their own training courses. For example, the General Prosecutor Office of Uzbekistan conducted a cascade of train-

ing courses in all provincial offices on search and seizure of electronic devices. Moreover, as a follow-up to the training course in Almaty, UNODC facilitated the establishment of professional contacts between the General Prosecutor Office of Kazakhstan and the Swiss Law Enforcement Representative to Europol.

The Member States actively participate and generously support the Network's activities through, inter-alia, in-kind contributions. Consequently, the Lawyers' Training Center of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the General Prosecutor Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan hosted the Network's training workshop on e-evidence and the Fifth Plenary Meeting accordingly, with the Netherlands and the Russian Federation bearing the travel costs of their experts.



DRUG PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND REINTEGRATION, AND HIV PREVENTION

Drug use prevention

UNODC ROCA, in collaboration with Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, continued to pilot and implement evidence-based prevention activities, focusing on strengthening the relationship between families and schools, based on the UNODC standards and guidelines.

The decision of the government of Uzbekistan to incorporate the culturally adapted Families and Schools Together (FAST) programme into its education system can be considered as an important step on ensuring the sustainability in promoting and supporting the family skills training programs in the country. This can be attributed to the successful piloting of the programme in the selected schools of Tashkent city, Samarkand, Namangan and Tashkent regions in 2013-2015 years. Moreover, the Family Skills Training Program Resource Centre under the Ministry of Public Education was established with technical assistance from UNODC. The Resource Centre was assigned by the government as a coordination unit, aimed at implementing activities of the FAST programme throughout the country. Accordingly UNODC supported a series of cascade “training of trainers” in 2016, conducted for the pool of regional trainers representing 10 regions of the country. In total, 328 trainers are responsible for conducting the FAST programme in the selected schools of the region.

The new evidence based family skills training programme, “Strengthening Families Program for children of age 10-14” (SFP 10-14), has been introduced in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The programme proved to be effective in delaying the age at which adolescents begin to abuse substances, lowering levels of aggression, increasing their resistance to peer pressure and enhancing the parents and caregivers ability to set appropriate limits and show their children affection and support.

Furthermore, the culturally adapted SFP 10-14 programme was successfully piloted in 8 selected schools of Pavlodar (Kazakhstan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan) and Tashkent (Uzbekistan). The assessment of the pre-post implementation of the programme in the participating countries indicated a significantly pos-



NATIONAL PARTNERS ABOUT COOPERATION WITH UNODC

National Information and Analytical Centre on Drug Control under the Cabinet of Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan (NCDC). (From the Letter of the NCDC to the UNDP Resident Coordinator published in the UNDP Newsletter)

“The Newsletter reflects measures undertaken by the UNODC in Uzbekistan to prevent the use of psychoactive substances. In particular, it emphasizes the introduction of a global family skills training programme “Families and Schools Together” (FAST) as an important measure for drug use prevention. The Programme has a positive impact on the creation of a favorable family environment and the reduction of risk of potential problems”.

itive improvement on the key family functioning indicators both at the parent as well as at the youth levels.

Likewise, the Ministry of Public Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan received an official letter from the Presidential Apparatus of the Republic of Tajikistan suggesting the scaling up the SFP 10-14 programme to all regions of the country, with the national partners in Uzbekistan also expressing interest with the continuation of the program.

FACTS AND FIGURES

- **76 facilitators**

of the SFP 10-14 were trained in 2016, including

- **9 facilitators**

who were trained as interns.

Overall,

- **160 families**

benefited from the implementation of the SFP 10-14 programme in the selected schools of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

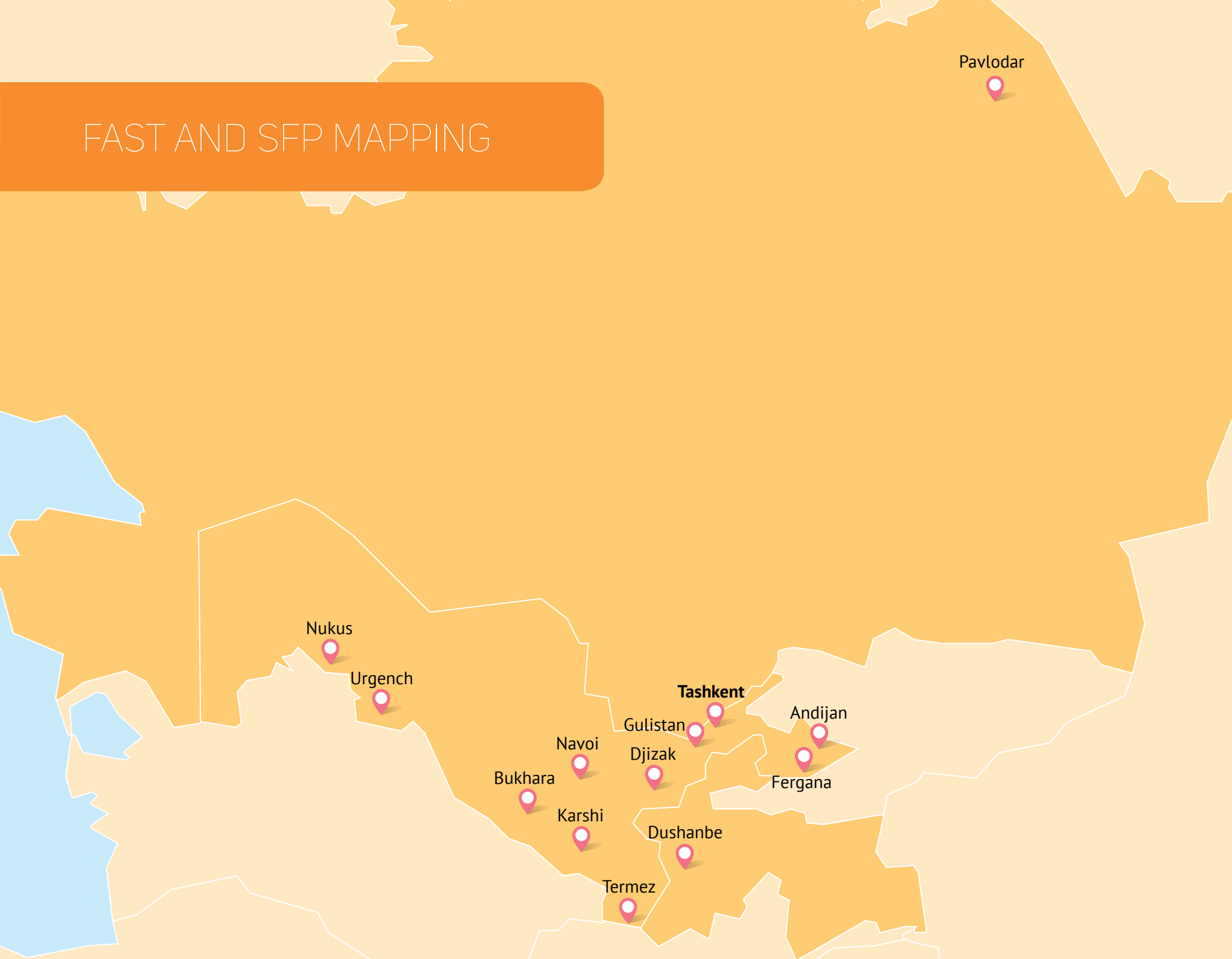
In total,

- **328 trainers**

are now responsible for conducting the FAST programme in the selected schools of the all regions of Uzbekistan



FAST AND SFP MAPPING





HIV Prevention and Drug Dependence Treatment

In the field of treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence served as the main focus of UNODC ROCA's activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of drug dependence treatment and care service delivery as well as monitoring and research.

A series of training of trainers (ToT) on the Basic Level of the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) training package have been conducted in all five countries of the region. The overall goal of the UTC training package was to reduce the significant health, social, and economic problems associated with substance use disorders. Overall, 77 national trainers (25 - Kazakhstan, 12 - Kyrgyzstan, 12 - Tajikistan, 16 - Turkmenistan, and 12 - Uzbekistan) were trained on the following courses: Common Co-Occurring Mental and Medical Disorders – An Overview for Addiction Professionals, Basic Counseling Skills for Addiction Professionals and Intake, Screening, Assessment, as well as the Treatment Planning and Documentation for Addiction Professionals. The ToTs were conducted by a team of regional master trainers, prepared within the framework of the UNODC joint capacity building activity along with the Colombo Plan. Moreover, the trainers also successfully conducted “echo trainings” on the UTC training package courses for 221 addiction professionals.

Furthermore, a mapping exercise based on “The Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Survey” was jointly developed by WHO and UNODC, and has been conducted in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The survey addressed the lack of available information on drug use, drug use disorders and the available drug dependence treatment and care services as well as their actual and potential capacity, which is key in the process of developing an adequate drug dependence treatment system.

Likewise, a regional study on opioid overdose prevention has been initiated in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The key aim of this study is to determine the proportion of opioid overdose deaths that can be prevented by expanded access to naloxone and training in its use. Within the framework of the preparatory phase, an initial assessment mission to the participating countries was conducted. Based on a desk review of the collected information, a nationally relevant and



2016 was a breakthrough year for UNODC in Kazakhstan in regard to the promotion of public health-centered drug policy and evidence-based drug treatment and HIV prevention, particularly in the area related to the provision of methadone maintenance therapy (MMT).

- **High level advocacy for MMT and its domestic funding.**

To discuss the achievements and challenges of the national drug policy and its impact on the health and well-being of the people of Kazakhstan in the context of preparation for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS), UNODC, in cooperation with the UN country team and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, organized two multi-sectoral roundtables. The decision makers from the Presidential Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor General's Office, Ministry of Health and Social Development (MOHSD), Ministry of Education and Science, Human Rights Commission, Heads of WHO, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS, OHCHR participated at the roundtables and discussed the issues of a balanced national drug policy and drug control,

the role of law enforcement agencies in a public health-centered response to drugs, compliance of national drug prevention and drug treatment programmes with international standards and guidelines, access to substances under international control for medical and scientific purposes and access to health and social services for vulnerable groups.

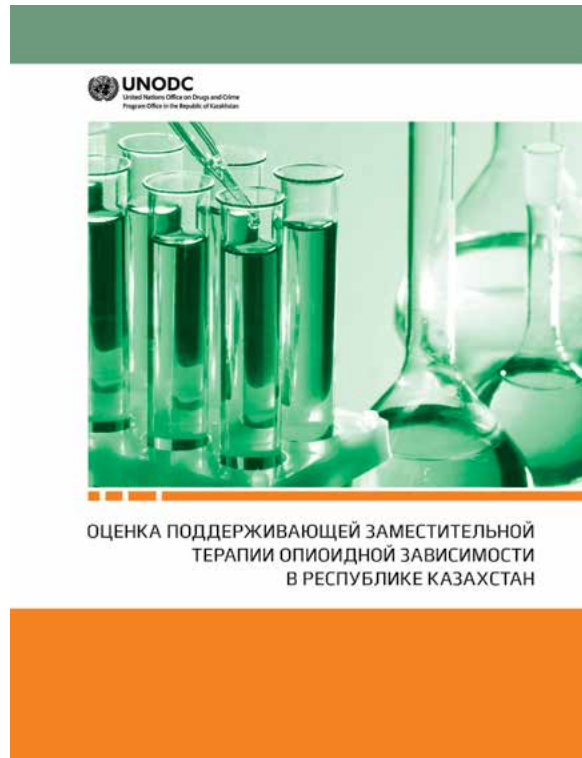
- **Raising awareness on the benefits of MMT among general public and local decision makers.**

In 2015 and 2016, UNODC supported public hearings conducted by the Aman-saulyk Public Foundation in partnership with the Republican AIDS Centre and the Ministry of Health and Social Development in most of the regions of Kazakhstan. More than 2,000 people participated at the hearings, representing decision makers from municipalities, law enforcement agencies, health care service providers, NGOs and clients of MMT and their family members. As a result of this joint effort, since 2016, MMT provision at the drug treatment centers in three provinces of the country – Aktobe, Kostanai and Karaganda – has been funded from the local budgets.



A feasibility study of methadone maintenance therapy in Kazakhstan recommends the scaling-up and its further integration into the national health care system. Since 2008, methadone maintenance therapy MMT is available in Kazakhstan for a limited number of people within the framework of a pilot project funded by the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Despite the overwhelming evidence on effectiveness of MMT, a number of policy makers and practitioners still question its necessity in Kazakhstan. GFATM funding will end in 2016, and the Government of Kazakhstan has to make a decision about the integration of MMT into the national health care system and the allocation of funds from the domestic budget. In this regard, the Ministry of Health and Social Development requested UNODC to evaluate the results of the pilot project and develop recommendations about the future availability of MMT in Kazakhstan.

Another feasibility study, which was conducted from May till July by independent international experts, concluded that during the recent years considerable progress has been achieved with the improvement of the legal framework, as well as the development of clinical protocols and tools for monitoring and reporting. It also determined that Kazakhstan has a well-developed network of addiction treatment facilities that allows for a further scale-up of MMT. Asked about the main benefits of MMT, 86% of patients mentioned the improvement of their health, 93% - improvement of relationships with family members, and 43% - no need to steal with the aim to obtain money for drugs. Furthermore, 94% of respondents reported a significant reduction of use of illicit drugs and involvement in criminal activities. The main shortcomings include the low coverage of MMT (less than 1%) is that there are no possibilities for taking the doses home, which creates obstacles for the social integration of patients, as well as that there are no possibilities to receive treatment during in-patient treatment and in prison settings. Sub-



sequently, based on the positive results of the pilot project, it was recommended to integrate MMT into the national health care system and allocate the necessary funding. Moreover, it was also suggested to increase the coverage to 20-40% as recommended by UNODC/UNAIDS/WHO technical guidelines. The collaboration with law enforcement agencies should be strengthened to increase awareness about the benefits of MMT and develop mechanisms for referring people who use drugs to MMT and other health services.

- **Advocacy for Methadone Maintenance Therapy.**

To help the addiction treatment practitioners to develop an advocacy plan for methadone maintenance therapy for 2016 and improve their communication skills with the media and other target groups, UNODC, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Development and GFATM, trained 30 addiction treatment practitioners from all regions of Kazakhstan. The participants developed and presented the Advocacy plan for methadone maintenance therapy

for their respective cities and regions. The implementation of the Advocacy plan was monitored by the Kazakh Ministry of Health and Social Development. The second training for the same participants will focus on the implementation of the Plan and the lessons learnt.

- **Media outreach.**

Within the framework of the public hearings, a competition was conducted for journalists from the national, regional and online media on the best publication about the benefits of MMT. In total, the judges received 46 entries in four categories, regional printed media, national printed media, publication in online media and broadcast on radio and television channels.

The Grand Prize - a study tour to a European country with a well-established

methadone therapy - was awarded to a journalist from the “Kazakh” radio channel.

- **Enhancing the legal environment.**

UNODC supported the registration of methadone for medical use. In December 2015, methadone was officially registered by a competent national authority.

Also in 2015, UNODC completed the study on the alternatives to incarceration for drug using offenders who have committed non-violent petty crimes. The assessment was conducted within the framework of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries and covered the following seven

countries: Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The study has shown that while alternative measures exist for drug offences under the law, preference is most often given to the prison sentences; none of the research countries have a legal basis for either police referral or diversion schemes; most of the countries implement harm reduction programmes which are not seen as an opportunity for a diversion from the criminal justice system; all countries have some form of compulsory treatment for those convicted of drug-related offences. UNODC is planning to build on the findings of the study, in particular developing police referral schemes and its piloting in a few provinces in Kazakhstan.



FACTS AND FIGURES

The Ministry of Health and Social Development of Kazakhstan awarded UNODC with

the Certificate of Appreciation

“in recognition of the ongoing efforts made by the UNODC Programme Office in Kazakhstan in HIV and AIDS prevention and control, the effective coordination and promotion of international best practices in response to HIV and drugs in the Republic of Kazakhstan”.

In 2016, MMT provision at the drug treatment centers of three Kazakh provinces -

Aktobe, Kostanai and Karaganda

- has been funded from the local budgets.

In December 2015,

methadone was officially registered

by competent national authority.

Integration of HIV modules in police training centers in Central Asia

There is an increasing global recognition of the important role that law enforcement officials have in protecting and promoting individual and public health, especially the health of diverse and vulnerable communities. In the context of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, law enforcement officials have a significant role and responsibility to ensure uninterrupted access to essential HIV related health and social services for vulnerable populations including people who inject drugs (PWID).

Based on a toolkit, a Training Manual for law enforcement officials on HIV Service Provision for People Who Inject Drugs – was developed by UNODC to support the law enforcement agencies and officials to understand and work more effectively with diverse and vulnerable populations, including PWID, police centers and institutes on research and training in three Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan). The toolkit has been translated into the national languages, adapted and endorsed by the respective Ministries of Interior and police academies. Additionally, the modules on HIV prevention and police work with key population groups were integrated into the curricula of 12 police training centers in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan at the institutional level to provide police of all ranks with the essential knowledge and skills to both protect themselves and provide an enabling environment that enhances the collective health of the community, including PWID. This initiative was supported by the number of UNODC ToT and workshops at the regional level and further training was provided to the faculty of MOI training centers, with the education of students on these matters initiated.

Similarly, the participants of the ToT for the instructors of the Ministry of Interior Training Centers, police field officers and NGO representatives noted in their evaluation forms that: “There is a need to introduce the UNODC toolkit into the obligatory training of the police officers. There is also a need

to clearly define the areas of cooperation of the law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations both at the legislative and practical levels (provision of contact information of the NGOs providing services to the drug users)”; “The training was very useful, lots of information about HIV, drug dependence. The discussed topics are applicable to both private and professional life”.





RESEARCH AND TRENDS ANALYSIS

Research and trends analysis is part of UNODC's comprehensive programme of assistance in response to the fact that many of the problem areas identified in UNODC Programme for Central Asia are closely inter-related with law enforcement, legal, legislative, societal and health issues and can't be resolved in isolation. Therefore Sub-programme 4 is supporting the other three sub-programmes of the Programme for Central Asia.

In 2016, a contribution was made for the national localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particularly Goal 3, Goal 5 and Goal 16 through extensive work with the national partners in cooperation with other UN agencies. Thus, jointly with national partners, the development of specific indicators for each goal was finalized in Uzbekistan. Additionally, UNDAF development and endorsement by the government was finalized in all countries of the region.

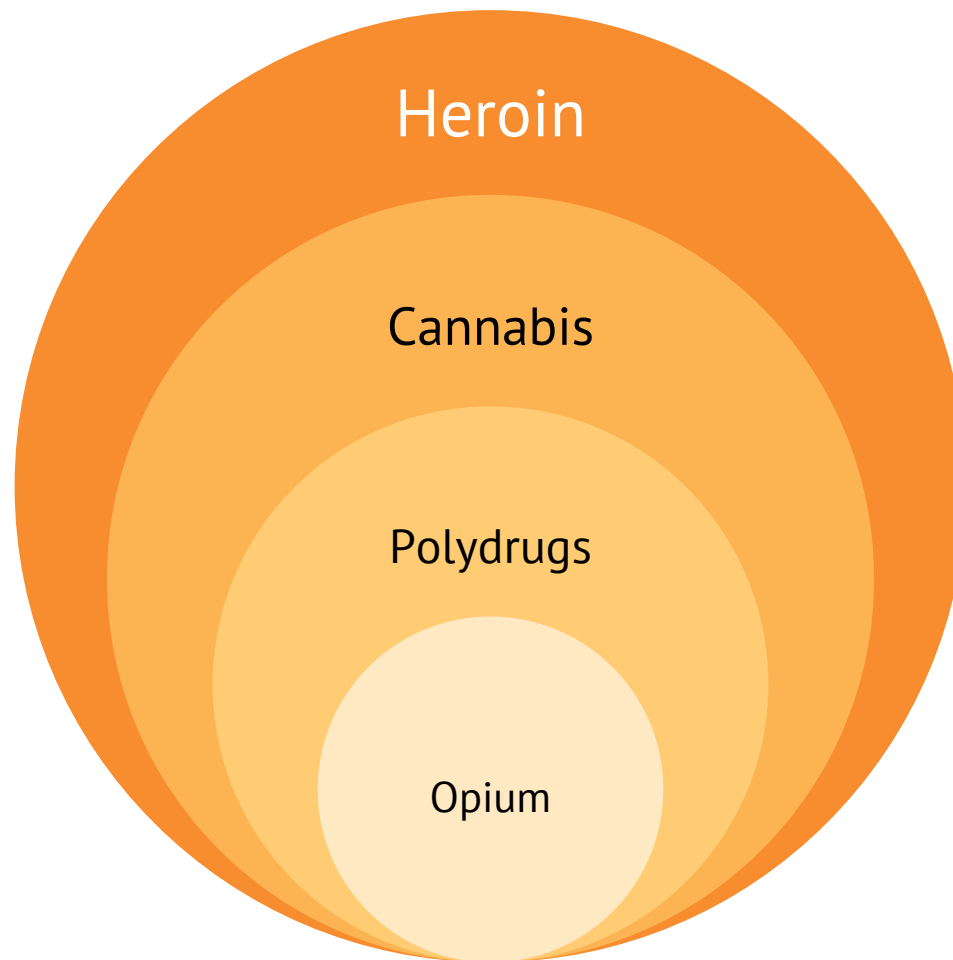
Likewise, under Sub-programme 4, ROCA renews and develops its reporting and advocacy activities such as: updating and maintaining the website, with the new Programme structure reflected, ROCA Newsletter, as well as briefing of all partners through informal or formal frameworks (such as governance mechanisms) at local / regional levels. Furthermore, the ROCA Annual Report for 2016 is part of this advocacy work that is part of the sub-programme 4. Throughout the years, UNODC has already conducted a wealth of research within the Central Asian states. Research and trends analysis does not envisage more UNODC reporting; instead it seeks to enhance the member states data collection and analysis capabilities, and knowledge products along the lines of the other three sub-programmes.

In 2017, two forensic laboratories of the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be supported through the Programme aimed at addressing the key challenges faced by the Forensic Laboratories of the country, using a comprehensive approach to bring the forensic laboratory of the Ministry of Interior to international accreditation 17025:2005 at the end of 2018. Technical assistance to provide the both laboratories with new equipment will be combined with training support, international tools and publications on forensic services includ-

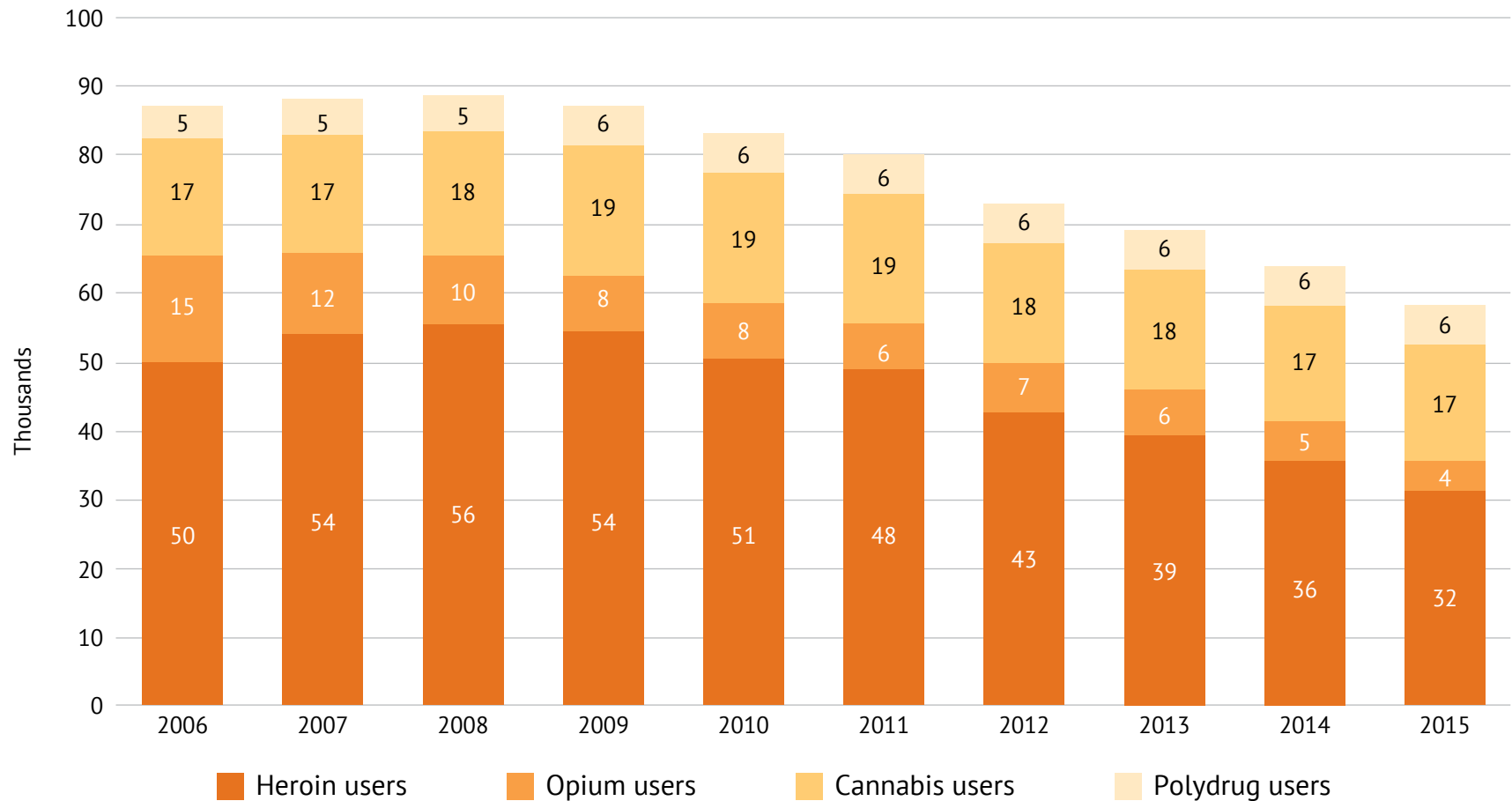
ing UNODC tools, updating the library of mass spectrums, and inter-agency coordination in order to strengthen both the quality and impact of the forensic service capacity of both laboratories. These activities are

supported and have recently received funding from the US Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

Most widely consumed drugs among the drug users registered in the Central Asian countries, 2015



Number of heroin, opium, cannabis and polydrug users registered in Central Asian countries, 2006-2015



Drugs Monitoring Platform

The Drugs Monitoring Platform provides real-time information and analysis on the illicit global drug trade, including details on cultivation, production and trafficking.

This information includes up-to-date drug and precursor seizure news, details of drug and precursor prices and data related to poppy cultivation in Afghanistan.

The platform is managed by the Paris Pact Initiative, the Afghan Opiate Trade Project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

and the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA).

The Drugs Monitoring Platform is available for the following:

- United Nations staff members
- Law enforcement authorities
- Government agencies and organizations working on combating drugs and crime
- Staff of embassies and permanent missions to the United Nations

Drug seizure cases



Opiates



Cannabis

Statistics



Country profiles



Drug seizure profiles

Mapping tool



Border crossing points



Drug Treatment Centers



Map of drug prices



Feriza Turumunzoda
Republic of Tajikistan

Samad Zafar
Republic of Tajikistan

Aziza Mirzal
UNCTAD

Alexander Schmitz
UNCTAD



First Steering Committee Meeting of the UNODC Programme for Central Asia

The UNODC Programme for Central Asia 2015-2019, which covers all five Central Asian states, was signed by all the participating countries on May 4th, 2015, in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. The first Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was organized on 22 February 2016, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in order to allow the members and UNODC to discuss the governance structure of the Programme, achievements for 2015 as well as the workplan and priorities for 2016. The Steering Committee provided an opportunity for high-level engagement and served as an important platform for advancing international collaboration to address the current and emerging threats.

Furthermore, the first PSC meeting enabled the participants to review the progress made by the UNODC Programme for Central Asia in 2015.

Likewise, the Programme Steering Committee terms of reference (ToR) was approved. Also, the participants agreed that the PSC Chairmanship will be changed alphabetically. The Chairing state will also be the hosting the PSC meeting, with the Co-Chair automatically becoming the Chair of the next PSC meeting. In view of this, Kazakhstan will be Chairing the next/second PSC meeting and Kyrgyzstan will be the Co-chair. Additionally, the PSC members have adopted the proposed changes for the Expert Working Group meeting and the National Working Group meetings ToRs.

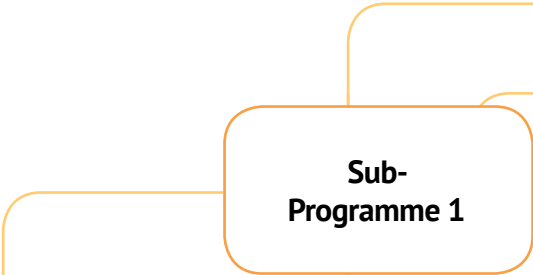
The first PSC meeting was indicated to be both fruitful and essential for the implementation of the ROCA Programme in 2016 and beyond.

ROCA DONORS

UNODC ROCA expresses its gratitude to the support provided by the donors including the Government of Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Finland, France, the European Union, the Russian Federation, Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, Republic of Kazakhstan, Norway, Sweden, Turkey as well as NATO, JICA, USAID, Piece Building Fund and others in the implementation of its activities in the region.

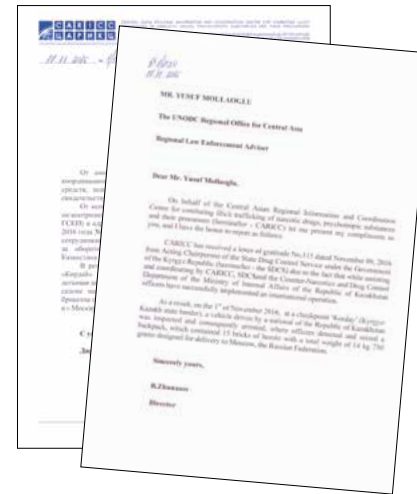


UNODC fundraising in 2016

SUB PROGRAMME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT USD
 <p>Sub-Programme 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Countering synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan 	\$630 200
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interagency Mobile Teams in Uzbekistan 	\$2 500 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening control along the Tajik/Afghan border 	\$2 358 032
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC) 	\$500 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC) 	\$300 000
<p>UNODC PROGRAMME FOR CENTRAL ASIA</p>  <p>Sub-Programme 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NATO-UNODC Partnership for Counter Narcotics Training (Central Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan) 	\$650 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to crime prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic 	\$500 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening forensic services in the Kyrgyz Republic 	\$600 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving law enforcement capacity to safeguard the rights of women and youth in the Kyrgyz Republic 	\$500 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons in the Kyrgyz Republic 	\$1 000 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting a victim-centred approach to trafficking in persons in Uzbekistan 	\$125 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons in Turkmenistan 	\$178 000

	SUB PROGRAMME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT USD
UNODC PROGRAMME FOR CENTRAL ASIA	<p>Sub-Programme 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drug prevention, treatment and reintegration and HIV prevention <p>Partnership for Action on Comprehensive Treatment (PACT) - Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>\$1 000 000</p> <hr/> <p>\$399 893</p>
	<p>Sub-Programme 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening Forensic Laboratories of the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice in the Republic of Uzbekistan 	<p>\$500 000</p>

LETTERS OF GRATITUDE



“I would like to inform that CARICC has received a letter of gratitude №115 dated 9th November 2016 from the Acting Director of the State Service of Drug Control under the Government of Kyrgyzstan for the successful coordination of the international operation conducted jointly by the law enforcement agencies of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, which has resulted in seizures of 14kg 730g of heroin designed for the delivery to Russia.”

Mr. Zhunusov,
The Director of CARICC

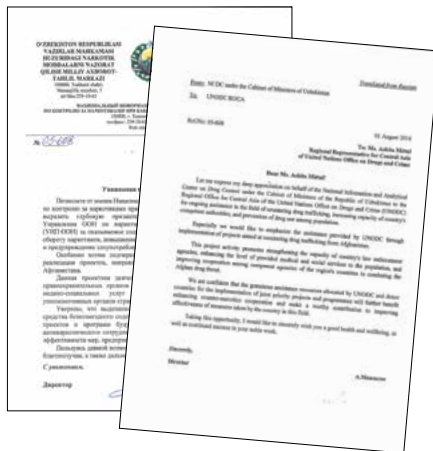
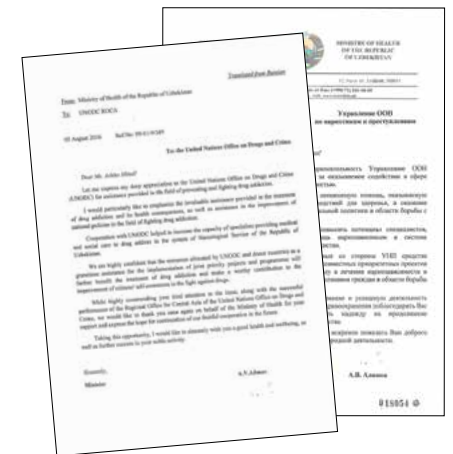


“The assistance provided by UNODC in the implementation of the “Prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training programmes” allowed to hold a range of prevention activities, including the FAST Programme in six pilot schools in the cities of Chirchik and Yangiyul, in Uzbekistan. I would like to thank UNODC for the support and express our hope for the continuation of our fruitful cooperation in the future.”

Mr. Kenjayev,
Deputy Minister of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan

“Cooperation with UNODC helped us strengthen the capacity of treatment practitioners of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who provide medical and social care for drug addicts. I would also like to emphasize the assistance provided by UNODC aimed at improving the national policy in the treatment of drug addiction and its health consequences, as well as in better services for the drug addicts.”

Mr. Alimov,
The Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan



“On behalf of the National Information and Analytical Center on Drug Control under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, let me express my deep appreciation to the Regional Office for Central Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the ongoing assistance in the field of countering drug trafficking, increasing the capacity of country’s competent authorities, and the prevention of drug use among the population. Especially, I would like to emphasize the assistance provided by UNODC through the implementation of programmes aimed at countering drug trafficking from Afghanistan. These activities strengthen the capacity of country’s law enforcement agencies, enhance the quality of medical and social services, improve cooperation among the competent agencies of the countries of the region in combating the drug trafficking”.

Mr. Mansurov,
The Director of the National Information and Analytical Center on Drug Control under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan



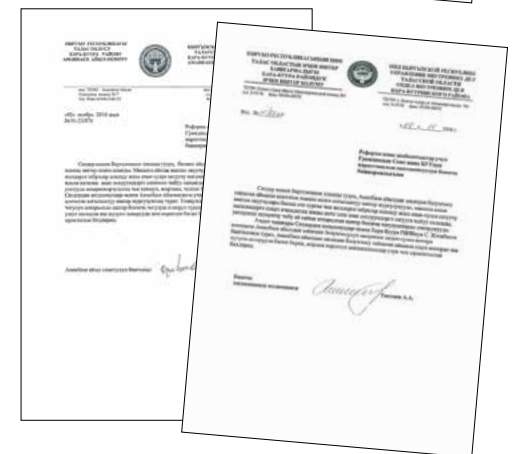
“We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Civic Union “For Reform and Results” and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the support provided during the development of our local crime prevention plan. This plan is currently being implemented for the first time in our municipality.



Thanks to our joint efforts, we had the opportunity to analyze our citizens’ concerns in the area of public safety and work together to prevent crime based on social partnerships. We are especially grateful for the support you have provided to our local police, who now have improved facilities as a result of the refurbishment of the police station in our municipality. We look forward to continuing our fruitful cooperation with your office in the future”.



Mr. Tuykebaev,
Chief of the Gjet-Ogyz Department of Internal Affairs of the Mol.
Kyrgyz Republic



PUBLICATIONS



ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ
ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ПИЛОТНЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЯХ

Гри содействи УНП ООН
и в сфере обеспечения
правонарушений.

Граждан
осущест
обл

UNODC

РЕФОРМЫ

Октябрьский а/а
Жети-Огуз а/а
Чаек а/а

Аманбаев а/а
г. Кербен
Ала-Бука а/а
Сузак а/а
Жулушу а/а

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЕ

НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

ЧИСЛЕННОСТЬ

БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ СООБЩА

ИТОГИ ПРОГРАММЫ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ
СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА В ПОДДЕРЖАНИИ
ПРАВООРЯДКА И ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЙ

ФИНАЛЬНЫЙ ОТЧЕТ

Женщины и милиции

Сборник материалов по развитию и модернизации, оценке и публикации в рамках проекта Управления ООН по наркотикам и преступности «Мир и безопасность: равный доступ к правосудию»

71,3 %

UNODC

Международная Организация Судебного Разрешения
1000 Мемберов

2017

FAST

Результаты оценки эффективности пилотируемой программы FAST в Республике Убсуйстан 2015 г.

100%
Составленная контрольная программа полностью выполнена, охватывая 100% детей в каждой семье

120
Семей

60
Семей

UNODC

ПРОГРАММА «СЕМЬЯ И ШКОЛА ВМЕСТЕ» (FAST)

Вместе укрепим семью, поддержим ребенка, вместе сделаем мир лучше

ПРОГРАММА «Крепкая Семья»

Для родителей и их детей в возрасте 10-14 лет

НЕ РОДИТЕЛЕЙ

34,7



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Regional Office for Central Asia

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