



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific 2022 - 2026

## Indonesia Segment





UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME  
REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2022-2026

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INDONESIA SEGMENT

“Partnering with Indonesia to  
address the challenges from  
crime, drugs and terrorism”



**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME  
REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2022-2026  
INDONESIA SEGMENT**

<b>Duration:</b>	2022 – 2026
<b>Start date:</b>	January 2022
<b>Location:</b>	Indonesia
<b>Thematic Outcomes:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. World Drug Problems</li><li>2. Organized Crime</li><li>3. Corruption and Economic Crimes</li><li>4. Terrorism Prevention</li><li>5. Criminal Justice</li><li>6. Crisis Response</li></ol>
<b>Total proposed budget:</b>	US\$ 15,450,000

**Brief Description**

This segment of the Regional Programme (RP) reflects UNODC's cooperation with the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to deliver effectively, efficiently and with accountability. It sets forth a strategic vision to partner with the Government of Indonesia in addressing the challenges of transnational organized crime, corruption and economic crime, drug trafficking and use, and terrorism in Indonesia.

It places premium on the partnership with the GoI, and relevant civil society organizations, development partners and United Nations (UN) agencies in Indonesia. The segment is aligned with the Indonesian Government's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN, Phase IV), and Outcomes of the United Nations Sustainability Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2021 – 2025). Underpinning the RP segment is a focus on supporting the GoI to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which the GoI has demonstrated a commitment to achieving.

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## Background

Transnational organized crime (TOC) in Southeast Asia continues to expand. According to the 2019 Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment, the market for methamphetamine is valued at approximately US\$ 61.4 billion and that of heroin at US\$ 10.3 billion. The estimate for one single ASEAN country puts the annual profit generated for migrant smuggling and human trafficking at US\$ 196 million. Overall, the economic value of the different forms of transnational organized crime in Southeast Asia is conservatively over US\$ 130 billion per year, exceeding the GDP of several ASEAN Member States and more than ten times the combined GDP of all Pacific Smaller Island States. These massive proceeds from crime not only fuel corruption, but also channel resources away from the region's formal economies.

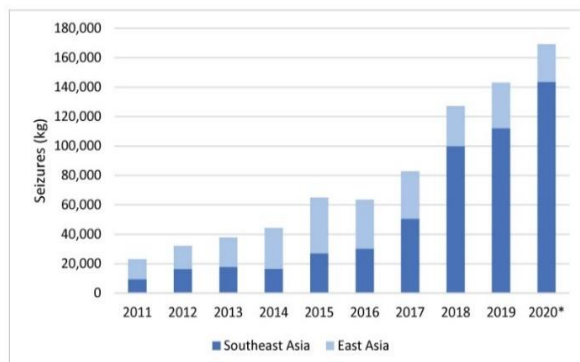


Figure 1: Seizures of methamphetamine in East and Southeast Asia (\*Data for 2020 is preliminary)

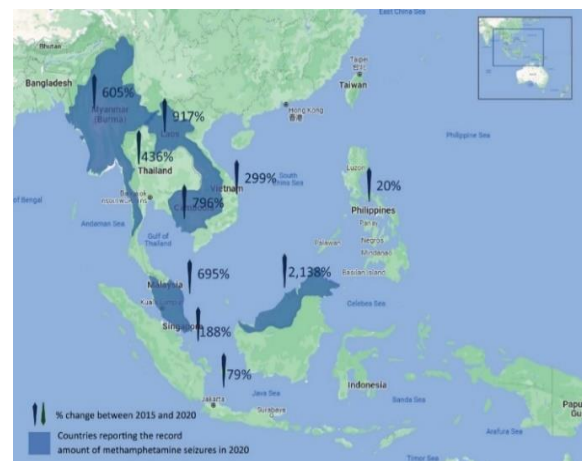


Figure 2: Changes in methamphetamine seizures, 2015-2020

In addition to illicit profits, transnational organized crime in the region has a profound impact on the lives of people within the region and beyond. While the Golden Triangle has lost its place as the world's primary source of heroin, it has emerged as one of the most significant sources for synthetic drugs, with methamphetamine being trafficked across Asia and the Pacific, including Indonesia. The illicit trade in wildlife and timber is devastating many of Southeast Asia's delicate ecosystems, and people seeking economic security end up as victims of migrant smugglers or of human traffickers.

The increase of transnational crime in recent years can most vividly be observed in detention facilities that are highly overcrowded—a result of drug policies primarily driven by public security mandates which have not fully incorporated the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) 2016 outcome document which promotes a balanced approach to drug control.

Terrorism remains a constant threat and several countries in Southeast Asia including Indonesia continues to face the challenge of violent extremism. Credibly, Indonesia has taken several steps to address this challenge to include the development of a National Action Plan to Counter and Prevent Violent Extremism (RAN-PE). Several other initiatives, supported by UNODC, and other UN agencies are currently being implemented by the government and contributes to preventing and countering violent extremism.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on crime and security trends in the country and the region. While Southeast Asia has recently been one of the fastest growing regions in terms of GDP, with ASEAN Member States' GDP having risen by 5% annually from 2010 to 2019, growth forecasts for the year 2021 foresee growth of the ASEAN-5 group (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand,



and Vietnam) dropping to at least 4.4%. Despite pandemic-related restrictions, TOC activities continue to target Indonesia as indicated by record seizures of methamphetamine in 2020. Clearly, TOC groups have demonstrated an ability to quickly adapt and capitalize on the so-called 'new normal.'

With an increased reliance on the Internet due to lockdown measures, cybercrime has risen sharply during the pandemic, from online drug sales and fraud, phishing, ransomware, to child sexual abuse materials and the financing of terrorism. In the first three quarters of 2020, Indonesia alone suffered 1.3 million attempts of ransomware, with health facilities such as hospitals heavily targeted.

### **Responding to crises and emerging challenges**

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only shown the resilience of illicit activities and the networks behind them, but also exposed limitations of UN Member States in the region – and their international partners – to offer adequate responses at times of crisis. While COVID-19 was unique in its global scope and impact, the same can be said about other crises faced throughout the region's more recent history, including natural disasters, which are only expected to increase as a result of climate change. To be more prepared, countries will require more effective preventative measures. Crucially, international partners, including UNODC, need to be ready to support these efforts in a rapid yet targeted manner. Similarly, increased strategic flexibility will allow international partners to better help the region in addressing emerging challenges and priorities.



*Figure 3: UNODC Indonesia delivery of emergency goods to prisons in remote locations across Indonesia where the capacities and infrastructures of its health facilities are still limited (2020)*

## The Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (2022-2026)

The Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (2022-2026) was developed to promote coherence across the UNODC's regional cooperation with UN Member States. By extension this will enhance cooperation among countries to enhance criminal justice responses to the many threats facing the region. However, UNODC will collaborate with each UN Member State to ensure that priorities specific to that country is emphasized and respond to the specific threats faced by that country. In Indonesia, these priorities will be driven by the Technical Working Groups and Programme Governance Committee under the framework of the Regional Programme as outlined below.



## Drugs

### Responding to the production, trafficking and non-medical use of drugs

Southeast Asia and the Pacific continue to experience expansion of drug production, trafficking and use. Meanwhile, access to evidence-based drug treatment remain limited for people who use drugs, compounded with stigma and discrimination they experience. Farming of opium continues in rural areas with limited accessibility to markets and alternative livelihood options.

#### Our approach

- Promote balanced drug policies and legislation, and support its adoption and implementation
- Help address trafficking of precursor chemicals to prevent manufacturing of synthetic drugs
- Build capacity to address illicit drug production and trafficking
- Increase availability of evidence-based drug and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care, recovery and social integration
- Support people engaged in illicit drug production – such as opium farmers – transition to licit livelihood options

#### Global and Regional Frameworks

The three international drug control conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988

The outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem of 2016

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD)

ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD)

Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (HONLAP)





## Organized Crime

### Preventing and responding to transnational organized crime and trafficking

Organized crime groups make enormous profits through illicit trafficking, including trafficking of vulnerable people. Their activities are facilitated by the use of cyberspace and a well-connected financial system that allows for the proceeds of crime to be laundered.

#### Our approach

- Support development and adaptation of dedicated policies and legislation to address transnational organized crime
- Build capacities of border management officials to better prevent and interdict illicit trafficking
- Support government, private sector and civil society partners to prevent and implement responses to migrant smuggling and human trafficking
- Help design and implement effective responses to crimes that effect the environment, money laundering and illicit financial flows, and cybercrime

#### Global and Regional Frameworks

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols (the Trafficking in Person Protocol and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol)

The three international drug control convention of 1961, 1971 and 1988

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)

Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC)

ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

ASEAN Plan of Action in Combating Transnational Crime (2016-2025)

The Bali Process

Asia / Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG)



## Corruption and Economic Crimes

### Preventing and addressing corruption and economic crime

Corruption is a key enabler of transnational organized crime, and it permeates many aspects of public life in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Corruption undermines the provisions of key public services and exacerbates a sense of inequality, impacting stability and prosperity of the region.

#### Our approach

- Promote transparency, ethics and integrity within public institutions
- Empower non-state actors to play a role in anti-corruption
- Build capacity of key institutions to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption cases
- Help address corruption as an enabler of other types of crimes, including transnational organized crime

#### Global and Regional Frameworks

The United Nations Convention against Corruption

The political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in June 2021

The Southeast Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC)



## Terrorism Prevention

### Preventing and countering terrorism, including financing and the spread of violent extremism

Southeast Asia and the Pacific have been afflicted by the scourge of violence by terrorist and violent extremist groups. These threats intersect with ongoing conflicts and insurgencies, with some countries undergoing post-conflict transnational processes. Links between groups within the regional pose heightened challenges as tactics, materials, and other forms of support can be easily exchanged.

#### Our approach

- Support the development and implementation of domestic legislation against terrorism
- Build capacity of government agencies and non-government actors to respond terrorism and terrorism financing cases
- Support whole-of-society approach to prevention of violent extremism and terrorism

#### Global and Regional Frameworks

##### UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Relevant international legal instruments against terrorism:

- 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
- 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
- 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation
- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
- 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

Relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to terrorism and violent extremism

Relevant Financial Action Task Force Recommendations



## Criminal Justice

### Fair, effective, accountable criminal justice systems

Long-term and community-based crime prevention initiatives remain limited. Criminal justice systems need to better respond to gender-based violence and violence against children. Detention facilities in Asia Pacific are highly overcrowded, rising concerns regarding the treatment of detainees. There is a need to improve access to justice, increase the use of non-custodial measures, and enhance regional and international cooperation in criminal matters.

#### Our approach

- Support the design and implementation of knowledge-based, community-based and inclusive crime prevention
- Build capacities to prevent and respond to violence against women and children
- Improve people's access to justice
- Promote women's leadership in criminal justice systems
- Support international cooperation in criminal matters
- Help improve prison management

#### Global and Regional Frameworks

Relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The 2021 Kyoto Declaration adopted at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The United Nations Common Position on Incarceration

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (The Nelson Mandela Rules)

The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (The Bangkok Rules)

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)

Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation

ASEAN Law Ministers' Meeting (ALAWMM) and ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting (ASLOM)



## Crisis Response

### Addressing crime and security threats in emergency, fragility, and transition

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only shown the resilience of illicit activities, but also the importance of preparedness and early response measures. Similarly, preparedness and early response system are important to face and further mitigate possible natural disaster or man-made incidents.

#### Our approach

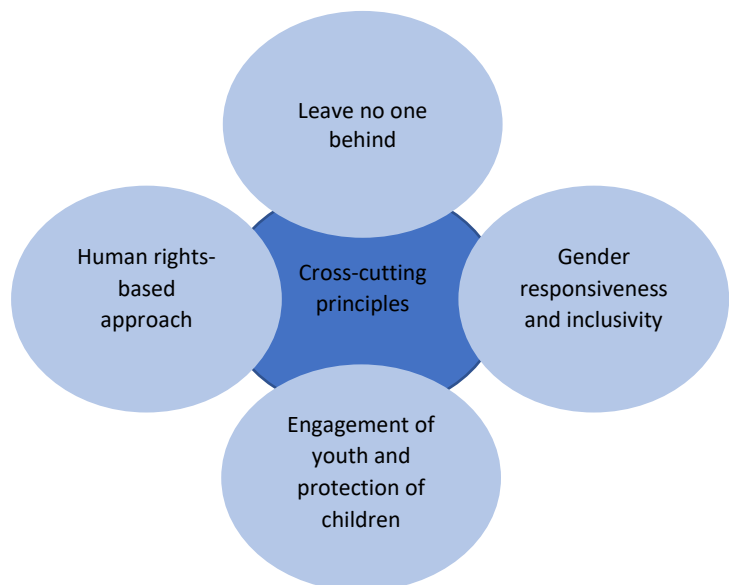
- Support government to have strategies in place to prepare for, and proactively address crises
- Help ensure crime and security risks are understood and minimized in emergency contexts



## How we deliver/partner

### Our services

- Data and intelligence development, research, assessments, and trend analysis
- Policy formulation and improvement, and processes for adoption
- Capacity building, including provision of tools and training
- Bringing together national, regional, and international partners for enhanced cooperation



## Alignment with the Relevant United Nations and National Frameworks

### UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

The Regional Programme aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Indonesia in several areas of interventions.

- Assisting Indonesia in preventing and countering corruption, which, as detailed in the UNSDCF, is still widely regarded as an obstacle to sustainable economic growth in the country.
- Bolstering the provision of essential health care and social reintegration services to drug users, ensuring that “people living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential” (Outcome 1 of the UNSDCF).
- Terrorism prevention, both through an “upstream approach”, supporting the development of ad-hoc national policies and action plans to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism, and a “downstream approach”, empowering communities and youth to implement solutions to counter the spread of violent extremism (Output 1.9 of the UNSDCF).
- Enhance responses to crisis and recovery measures, strengthening its resilience and enhance its preparedness to disasters and unforeseen crises through the development of dedicated plans and policies (Output 3.3 of the UNSDCF).
- Supporting capacity development and resources to implement human rights policies, ensure access to justice, and reduce gender inequality and gender-based violence (Output 1.7 of the UNSDCF).

### Indonesia’s Mid-Term Development Plan (2020-2024)

The Regional Programme also aligns with and supports Indonesia’s National Mid-Term Development Plan (2020-2024), recognising that development and the rule of law go hand-in-hand. Corruption, transnational organised crime, terrorism, are but a few of the threats that can have significant impact on development. The UNODC cooperation with the Government of Indonesia is well positioned to provide technical assistance, policy advice and other interventions to strengthen the capacity of institutions and personnel to combat these threats.

### Governance Structure

To ensure effective co-creation of the solutions to the issues identified, and achievement of results in an accountable and impactful manner, UNODC and the Government of Indonesia will establish a regular oversight mechanism which will govern the implementation of UNODC’s work in Indonesia. The Programme Governance Committee (PGC) will be at the highest level to review plans and progress to date and resolve any issues which arise. Technical Working Groups (TWGs) will also be established for each thematic area within this Regional Programme to coordinate the technical cooperation related to the implementation of UNODC’s programmes. Details of PGC and TWGs are detailed in the annexed terms of references.

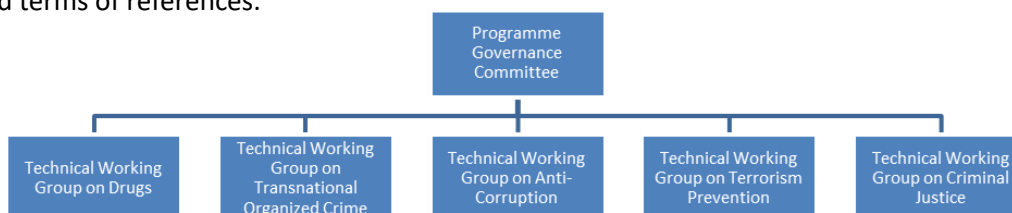


Figure 4: Governance Structure



**Annex A**  
**UNODC-Government of Indonesia**  
**Programme Governance Committee and Technical Working Groups**  
**Terms of References**

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**I. Background**

During the last Country Programme for Indonesia (2017-2021), UNODC achieved results in four target areas: transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking; anti-corruption; criminal justice; and drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS. The cooperation between UNODC and the Government of Indonesia on the implementation of this programme was expanded and strengthened resulting in a successful partnership.

The Country Programme ended in 2021 following a one-year extension. Building on the close relationship and successful partnership to date, UNODC launched the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific 2022-2026 (hereafter the RP), widening the programmatic scope and approaches to consider the regional context and support member states to respond to new and emerging crime threats. This document establishes the cooperation and governance arrangements needed to facilitate the implementation of the RP in Indonesia within the framework of the Programme Governance Committee.

**II. Purpose**

The purpose of the Programme Governance Committee (PGC) is to provide a strategic oversight and direction for the implementation of the RP to the extent where it pertains Indonesia. By serving as a planning, monitoring and review mechanism between UNODC and the Government of Indonesia, the PGC will promote mutual accountability for the implementation of the RP in Indonesia, provide a forum where emerging needs and opportunities are identified and discussed, and address any issues encountered during the implementation.

The cooperation framework is supported by Technical Working Groups, which provide technical input, guidance and advise to UNODC's work. The main purpose of the TWGs is to:

- consult with UNODC on the progress in the implementation of workplan activities and the delivery of outputs;
- ensure UNODC's supported activities remain relevant to the Indonesian Government priorities and needs;
- provide input to the formulation of the annual workplan and budget estimates;
- ensure alignment and complementarity with the Indonesian Government's own priorities, work plans and budgets; and
- achieve mutually agreed outcomes, particularly with respect to required recurrent costs for sustaining initiatives over the longer term.

**III. Composition and Frequency**

The PGC shall consist of the Deputy Minister of BAPPENAS or his designee, the UNODC Country Manager for Indonesia, and the Director for International Security and Disarmament of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UNODC will serve as a secretariat to the PGC.

The PGC is convened to accomplish the following:

- In January/February of each year, the PGC reviews and approves annual workplans for planned activities in Indonesia under the RP to include their outcomes resulting from consultations with the TWGs in January;
- In July/August the PGC conducts a mid-year review of the implementation of the programmes to include their outcomes resulting from consultations with the TWGs in July, adjust as needed and endorse the implementation plan for the remainder of the year;
- Review and approve annual workplans, and act on recommended outcomes and outputs as necessary;
- Review and endorse the RP implementation in Indonesia, including the results being achieved, based on progress reports;
- Provide policy guidance and strategic advice with respect to UNODC mandate areas;
- Help to resolve problems encountered during the implementation of the RP in Indonesia.

The meetings of the PGC are preceded by Technical Working Group meetings, attended by representatives from relevant ministries and other national stakeholders who will review, consult, and agree on the cooperation and proposed plan each year. A mid-year meeting is held to review progress in the implementation of the workplan. The TWGs are convened and chaired by UNODC Programme Coordinators. UNODC programme staff at the global and regional levels also may be invited. The TWGs will meet at least twice a year in advance of the PGC meeting.

This section outlines the proposed governance and implementation arrangements for the Country Programme (CP). The intent of these arrangements is primarily to promote:

- Ownership of the CP by stakeholders and mutual accountability for achieving desired development results;
- Effective coordination and cooperation with donor partners;
- Effective monitoring and review mechanisms;
- Responsiveness and flexibility in addressing emerging needs and opportunities;
- Efficient and effective financing arrangements that help to minimise transaction, overhead, and administration costs and enhance prospects for supporting sustainable benefits.

#### **IV. UNODC Programme Management Structure**

The overall oversight and coordination of the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of the Indonesia segment of the RP will be the responsibility of the UNODC Country Manager based in Jakarta, who will be guided by UNODC Bangkok-based Regional Representative. Structured collaboration with BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) through a Programme Governance Committee (PGC) and Technical Working Groups (TWGs) will also be necessary to ensure continued relevance and alignments with national frameworks. UNODC HQ management will also provide advice on overall strategic direction.

#### **V. Programme Implementation**

The overall implementation of the Regional Programme in Indonesia will be overseen by the Country Manager with support from a team based in Jakarta and supported by technical experts from the regional and global programmes. Systematic consultation with HQ will allow for the latter to provide policy advice and strategic direction, ensuring that concepts, terminology, procedures and policy are

harmonised across UNODC. The overall human resource requirements and structure to implement the CP is provided in the organogram attached as Annex B. The implementation of each of the six outcomes will be undertaken by National Programme Officers (NPOs) under the coordination of Programme Coordinators (PCs).

The Programme coordinators will be responsible to ensure that each outcome is implemented as an integrated package of support, in synergy with other programmes, and in partnership BAPPENAS, MoFA, line ministries and other national stakeholders. They will ensure that the overall programme of work makes substantive contributions to the achievement of mutually agreed outcomes. Finally, their role will be to ensure that NPOs are conducting effective monitoring, reporting and evaluation as well as the management of budgetary and other administrative tasks.

## VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

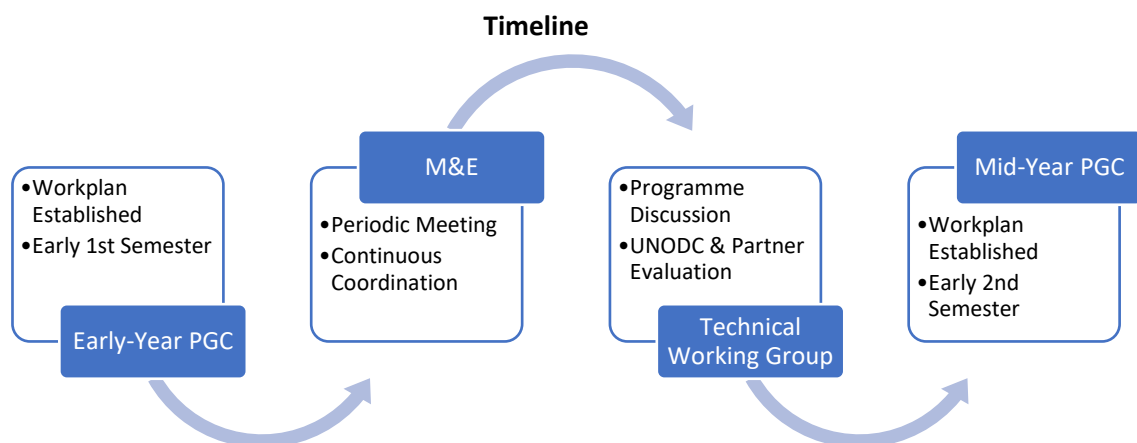
The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Regional Programme will be guided by the following considerations:

**Results-focus and attribution.** The Regional Programme is focused on contributing to mutually supported outcomes (actions taken by Member States to address drugs and crime challenges). Programme-level monitoring and evaluation will focus on analysing UNODC’s contribution to these outcomes, through supporting the delivery of specified outputs.

**Quality of UNODC services.** UNODC is accountable for providing relevant and high-quality services. This means that the quality of UNODC-supported activities and outputs must be monitored and evaluated in order to determine: (a) their relevance to ‘users/clients’, (b) the efficiency of delivery, and (c) the contribution made to outcomes.

The chairs/parties to this partnership, that is the UNODC and GoI representatives, will maintain good communication and shall regularly discuss the progress of, and if deemed necessary, may hold a provisional meeting to review and determine necessary changes regarding/to resolve issues arising from or encountered during program implementation.

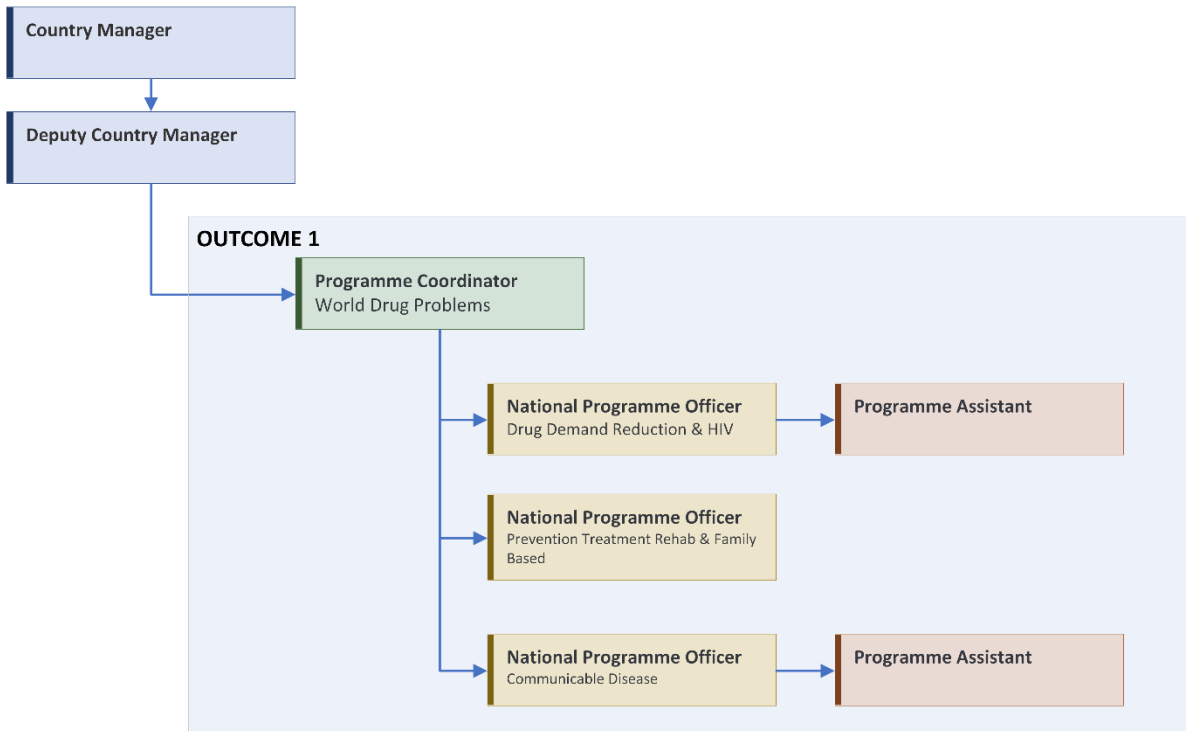
**Timeliness and compliances.** The monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation shall follow a periodical coordination meeting with the Indonesian counterparts to ensure its implementation. Further, compliances with Indonesian reporting mechanism through the Berita Acara Serah Terima (BAST) under the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 99/PMK.05/2017 regarding Grant Management Administration (Administrasi Pengelolaan Hibah) shall be carried out.

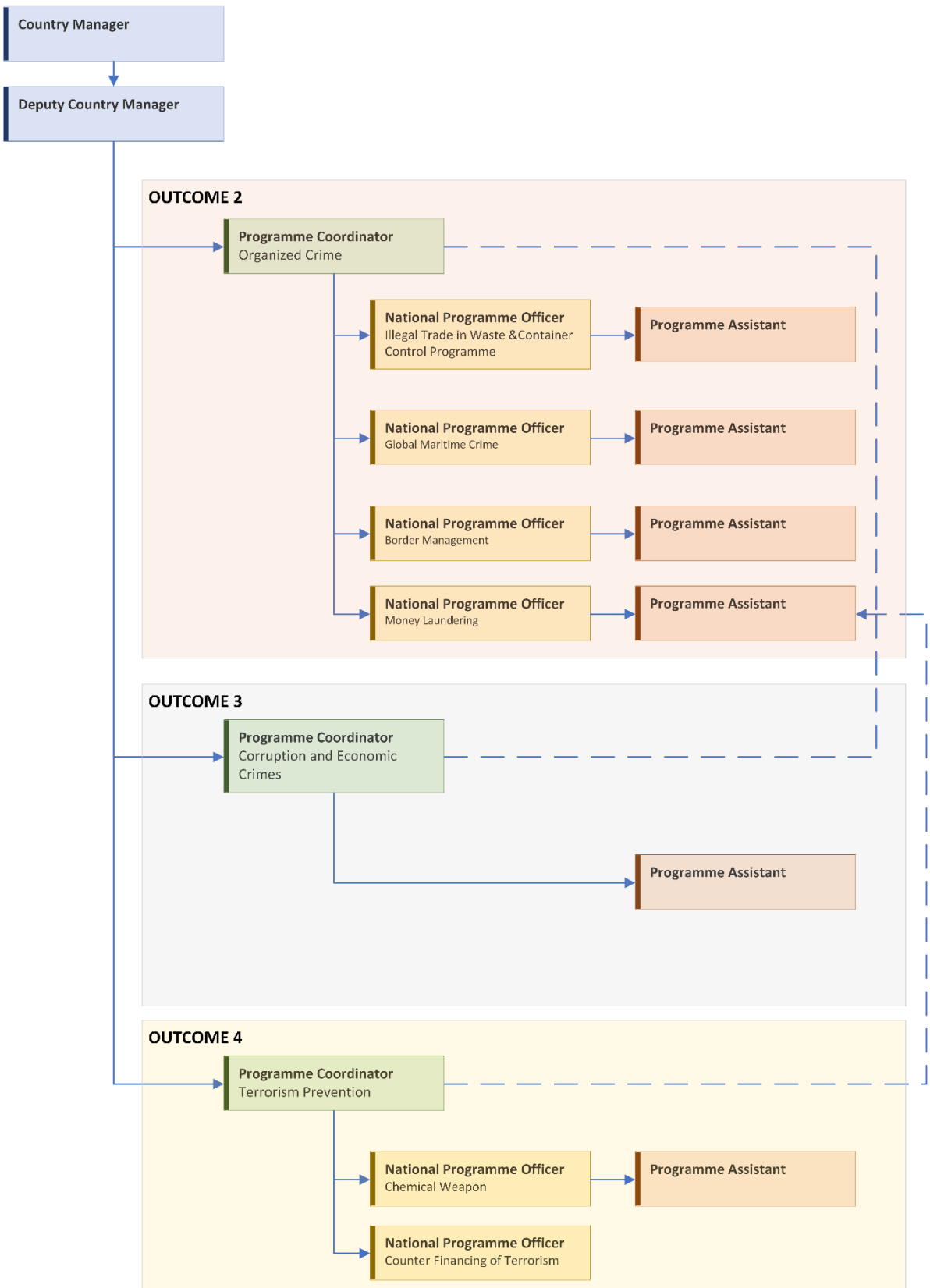


**Annex B**  
**UNODC Programme Office in Indonesia**  
**Organigram**

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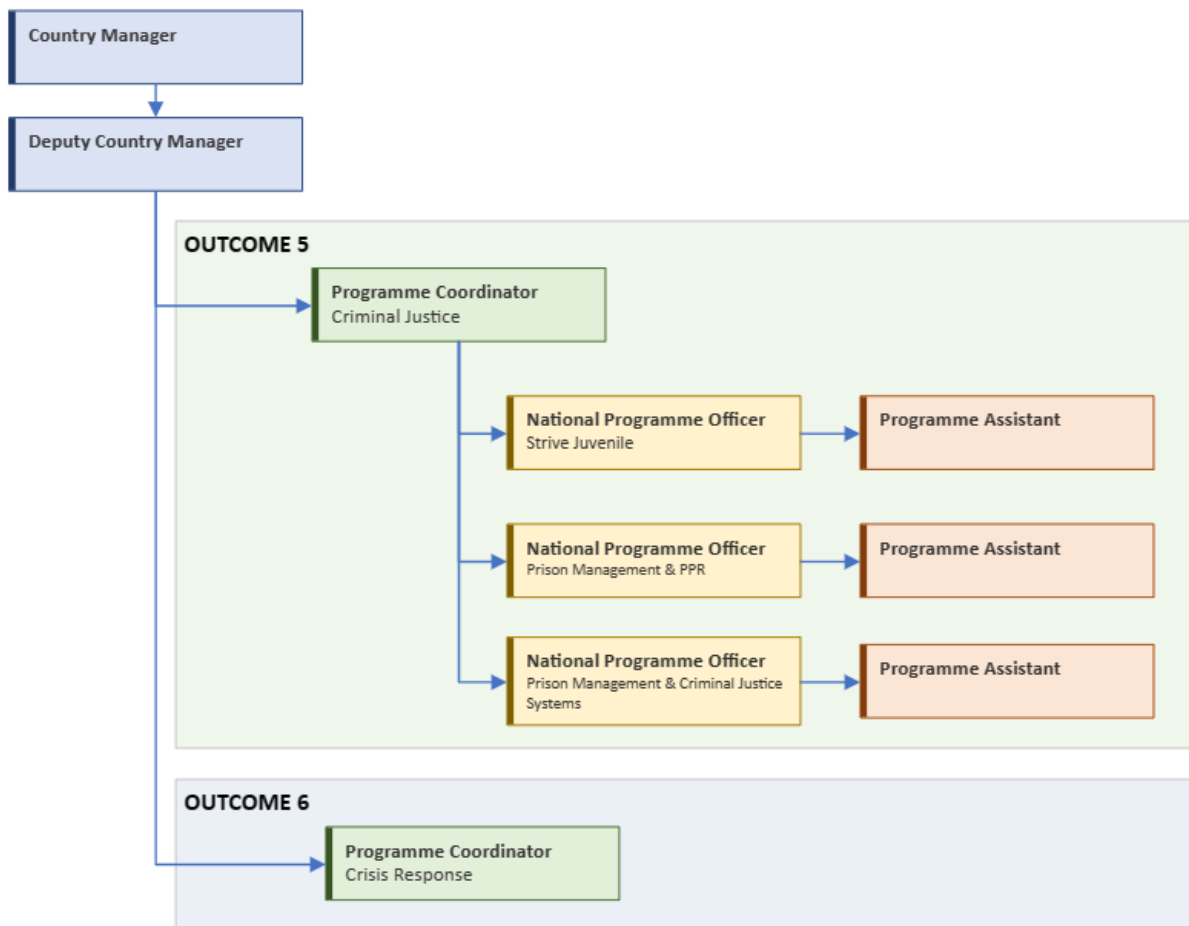


Figure 5: UNODC Programme Office in Indonesia Organigram