



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

2020 – 2023



Regional Office for South Eastern Europe /
Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia

REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE, 2020-2023

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2 ACRONYMS

AIRCOP	UNODC Airport Communication Project
CCP	UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CILC	Centre for International Legal Cooperation
CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EU	European Union
Europol	European Police Office
EUSPR	European Society for Prevention Research
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FTF	foreign terrorist fighters
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPML	UNODC Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism
HONLEA	Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IPA	EU Instrument for the Pre-Accession Assistance
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
JAITF	Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force
MACRO	Measuring and Assessing Organized Crime in the Western Balkans
MONEYVAL	Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism
MoV	Means of verification
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCTA	Organized Crime Threat Assessment
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PCC SEE	Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe
PCU	Port Control Unit
PSC	Programme Steering Committee of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe
RACVIAC	Regional Centre for Security Cooperation in South Eastern Europe
RAI	Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative
RC	UN Resident Coordinator
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SEESAC	South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre
SOCTA	Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment
TADOC	Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCDP	United Nations Common Development Plan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCT	United Nations Office on Counter-terrorism
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UNVTF	United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WLFC	Wildlife and Forest Crime

3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is proposing to build on its current strategic multi-sectoral approach in South Eastern Europe in the four-year period 2020-2023. This document outlines the principles, on which the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe rests and the planned activities during the 2020-2023 programming cycle. The current document also analyzes the linkages between the UNODC work and the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to which all United Nations bodies and agencies aim to contribute, as well as sets these important parameters against the background of the current situation in the region in areas relevant to UNODC's mandate addressing the interconnected challenges to security, rule of law and health.

This Regional Programme has been developed in an inclusive and participatory consultation process. UNODC held three Expert Working Group meetings and other consultations in the spring of 2019 that saw the direct involvement of ninety-three government officials and experts from across the region, as well as UNODC technical experts from the Global Programmes. This process provided the Member States with an opportunity to shape the 2020-2023 Regional Programme and to take ownership of this initiative. Member State representatives confirmed throughout these consultations the added value that UNODC brings to the task of assisting them in meeting the considerable challenges they are facing. This added value is also evident in the experience and impact of the 2016-2019 Regional Programme in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact, as well as lessons learned and best practices identified. The Regional Programme outlined in this document builds on the outcomes of the 2016-2019 period, as well as on UNODC's decades-long experience in South Eastern Europe, where it has had a continuous presence since the early 1990s.

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe is fully inscribed within the UNODC inter-regional drug control approach, and therefore works in tandem with other UNODC Regional Programmes, global strategies and initiatives. The Regional Programme is also aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, previously known as the UN Development Assistance Framework) processes conducted in South Eastern Europe and the work of the UNDG Regional Team. It is based on resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and recommendations from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which outline the strategic direction of UNODC work.

South Eastern Europe lies on the most direct route between some of the world's leading producer and consumer regions of opiates, and likewise serves as a transit corridor for migrants and refugees from Asia and the Middle East to Western Europe; it saw one of the world's largest population movements in 2015-2016, as well as an influx of foreign terrorist fighters. These features highlight the challenges faced by the governments of the region in controlling their borders and fighting the smuggling of migrants as well as that of drugs, weapons, and other illicit goods. UNODC has been working for years with its partners in the region to help them address the various forms of organized crime with which they are confronted by strengthening their capacity in line with international standards and best practices. It has also contributed to our understanding of the relevant dynamics, notably through flagship reports such as (among others) *Drug Money – the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route*

(published in late 2015)¹ and *Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans: Outcomes of a joint EMCDDA-UNODC survey of drug treatment facilities* (published in 2019)², as well as the regional chapters in UNODC's Global Reports. All of these reports provided an important evidence base for policymaking and implementation in South Eastern Europe.

UNODC's work in South Eastern Europe is situated in the context of ongoing reform as governments in the region strive to meet the conditions necessary to secure eventual European Union (EU) membership. In line with EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance II (2014-2020), UNODC has positioned itself in the region and demonstrated its continued added value. The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2020-2023), while building on previous achievements, will further support partner governments in key areas related to EU accession processes while ensuring effective inter-connectivity between national and regional responses in the wider context of the inter-regional drug control approach.

Within these contextual parameters, UNODC proposes to focus its work with government partners and civil society stakeholders in South Eastern Europe on three Sub-Programmes and a Cross-Cutting Pillar, all based on a gender-responsive, human rights-based approach:

Sub-Programme 1:	Support to law enforcement, enhanced border security and related topics
Sub-Programme 2:	Strengthening the fight against organized crime and countering illicit financial flows
Sub-Programme 3:	Drug use prevention and treatment of drug use disorders
Cross-Cutting Pillar:	Strengthening research capacity, policy and monitoring, with respect to human rights and gender perspective, as well as cooperation with civil society, and other emerging thematic areas

Through its Sub-Programmes, the Regional Programme will address strategic issues related to the rule of law; good governance, especially in the areas of organized crime and trafficking in drugs, human beings and goods; countering money laundering; preventing and curbing corruption; supporting the development of national drug and crime policies and strategies and their implementation; and drug prevention, treatment and care.

¹ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/IFF_report_2015_final_web.pdf

² Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//Drug_treatment_systems_in_the_Western_Balkans.pdf

4 PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGY

Since the development in 2015 of the previous UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, which guided the Office's work in the region in 2016-2019, the United Nations has fundamentally reformed the way it approaches its activities globally, regionally, and at country level. The UN as a whole, as well as its agencies and offices, have been refocusing their activities on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the help of a reformed UN Development System designed to provide more coherent, accountable and effective support to national efforts for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.³ These reforms complement existing principles of technical assistance, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.⁴ As is the case with other agencies and bodies of the UN, UNODC strives to ensure, on an ongoing basis, that all its activities contribute to achieving the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda is highly interlinked and the SDGs are mutually reinforcing, with progress on certain goals supporting the attainment of others.

4.1 Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda

With the mandate to make the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism, UNODC is committed to supporting member states in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which explicitly recognizes the interrelationship between sustainable development and the fight against drugs and crime, including corruption and terrorism.

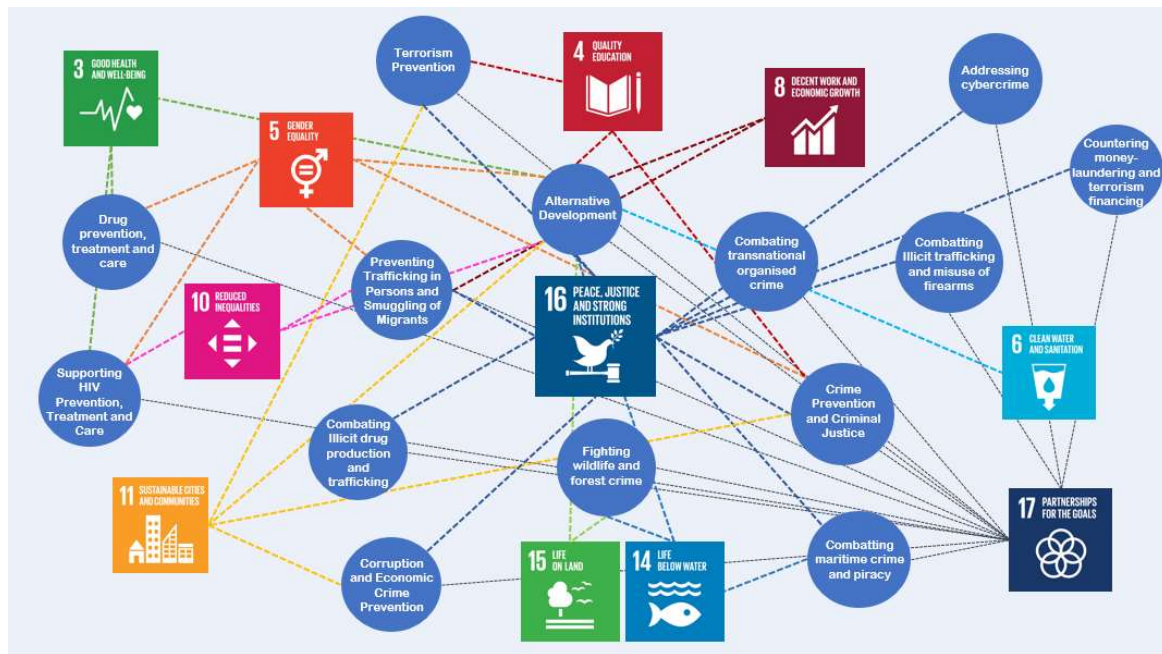
The 2030 Agenda reflects a shift in global thinking on how crosscutting issues – including the rule of law and fair, effective and humane justice systems, as well as health-oriented responses to drug use – are enablers for development, and how their absence impedes development in countries of all income levels. The 2030 Agenda, therefore, is a means to ensure that efforts at all levels are holistic and inclusive, backed by multi-stakeholder partnerships and supported by an increase in policy coherence and mainstreaming. In this sense, the 2030 Agenda does not replace or supersede UNODC's core mandates, but helps the Office to position and communicate what it does in the larger context of national and global priorities on sustainable development. UNODC, therefore, provides member states with meaningful support in achieving the SDGs through the application of a results-based approach in project and programme management.

While being framed as 17 distinct goals, the SDGs and associated targets are inherently interlinked with one another to form the indivisible 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In practical terms, this means that any actions taken towards achieving one goal or target may be contributing towards achieving various other goals, as is evident from Figure 1 (below).

³ United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279, available at: <https://undocs.org/a/res/72/279>

⁴ See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclarationandaccraagendaforaction.htm>

Figure 1: SDG linkages to UNODC's mandate



The work foreseen under the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe has been tailored so as to correspond with the SDGs, as detailed in the Logical Framework (see Annex). In addition, inclusive planning and monitoring processes, particularly at the local level, are among the cornerstones of this Regional Programme and are further described in the chapter on Methodology, below.

While all SDGs are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, UNODC's work globally and in the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe primarily addresses SDGs 3, 5, 16, and 17.

UNODC and SDG 3

UNODC's work on drugs and health is inextricably linked to multiple Targets of SDG 3, "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages."

UNODC's mandate is fully in line with Target 3.5⁵ on a number of fronts. UNODC supports a balanced public health-oriented approach to the drug problem by working to end discrimination against people who use drugs, and by strengthening the access to comprehensive, evidence-based, and gender responsive services for prevention of drug use and treatment of substance use disorders, including as an alternative to conviction or punishment.

UNODC's field activities under SDG 3 assist in the provision of quality services to governmental and non-governmental entities on prevention of communicable diseases; gender equality; and developing and implementing tailor-made programmes to reduce the increasing trend

⁵ Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

of drug use, HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis C. In particular, UNODC is mandated to provide HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs or are in prisons, thus contributing towards ending AIDS by 2030, a component of the Target 3.3.⁶ UNODC also promotes standards and guidelines and seeks to establish effective partnerships at country level and internationally, including with WHO, UNAIDS, and CSOs, as part of its work toward Target 3.8.⁷

UNODC's research work under Target 3.b⁸ supports countries to strengthen forensic capacities by implementing drug monitoring systems for the collection of reliable data including on identification and/or detection of substances and new psychoactive substances.

UNODC and SDG 5

SDG 5 – “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” – is a key cross-cutting concern of UNODC's work. In the context of UNODC's mandate, two resolutions call upon member states to mainstream a gender equality perspective into their legislation and policies and to adopt special measures to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.⁹

In particular, UNODC focuses on Target 5.2, “Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.” UNODC supports member states to reach the Targets under SDG 5 by promoting access to justice for women and girls; supporting the development of legislation and policies that protect their rights and prevent as well as respond to violence against women and girls; developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls; and creating the conditions for women and girls to be in a position to claim their rights and be active agents of change.

UNODC also monitors violence against women by collecting data from member states and by assisting them in conducting surveys on the topic. These can provide important evidence to address violence against women and girls.

Furthermore, UNODC works to improve the protection of women and girls through its work in tackling trafficking in persons, of whom more than 70 per cent are women and girls.¹⁰ UNODC helps states to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies

⁶ By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

⁷ Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

⁸ Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health.

⁹ Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Resolution 26/3 of 2017, “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime,” available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_26/CCPCJ_Res_Dec/CCPCJ-RES-26-3.pdf; and Commission on Narcotic Drugs Resolution 59/5 of 2016, “Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes,” available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND_Sessions/CND_59/Resolution_59_5.pdf

¹⁰ See UNODC (2018), *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018*, p.10, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2019/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf

and to develop local capacity and expertise to implement these, including the provision of practical tools to encourage cross-border cooperation in investigations and prosecutions. UNODC also monitors the trafficking in women and girls by collecting data on the victims of this crime.

Additionally, UNODC strives to include gender equality and the empowerment of women in its work in the area of corruption through stronger anti-corruption mainstreaming in basic public service sectors as well as advisory services to promote women's rights. This includes measures to address the vulnerable position of women complicating their full exercise of their rights, including measures that promote women's access to justice.¹¹

Finally, UNODC supports the member states via the provision of specialized guidance on the gender dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism with a conviction that an effective criminal justice response to terrorism must include a gender perspective, adopt an approach based on gender mainstreaming and human rights, and take account of the multifaceted and distinct ways that women and men are involved in, and impacted by, terrorist acts.¹²

UNODC and SDG 16

Sustainable Development Goal 16 seeks to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” UNODC contributes to all targets under SDG 16 and is the international lead organization for compiling statistical indicators for a number of targets under SDG 16, playing a key role in measuring other targets as well.

Under Target 16.1,¹³ UNODC supports the establishment of effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems, by promoting penal and prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment and by strengthening access to justice, including access to legal aid. Youth crime prevention programmes, offenders' rehabilitation, and social reintegration measures also contribute to this target.

In partnership with UNICEF, UNODC supports countries to ensure that children are better served and protected by justice systems, and that measures are put in place to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against them, supporting the achievement of Targets 16.2¹⁴ and 16.3.¹⁵ UNODC is monitoring Target 16.3 through its annual United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) and its annual report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Under Target 16.4,¹⁶ UNODC offers member states a full spectrum of tools to strengthen legal frameworks on anti-money laundering and develop capacities of national agencies to

¹¹ Guidance note for UNODC Staff “Gender mainstreaming in the work of UNODC” available at <https://www.unodc.org/documents/Gender/UNODC-GuidanceNote-GenderMainstreaming.pdf>

¹² “Handbook on GENDER DIMENSIONS of criminal justice responses to terrorism” available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/17-8887_HB_Gender_Criminal_Justice_E_ebook.pdf

¹³ Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

¹⁴ End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

¹⁵ Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

¹⁶ By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

investigate money laundering and terrorism financing, disrupt illicit financial flows and support the recovery of stolen assets, including through research and data collection.

Based on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), UNODC assists member states in preventing and combatting corruption and in promoting international cooperation against corruption, as well as the recovery of proceeds of corruption, both domestically and internationally, with the aim to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms (Target 16.5).

UNODC also supports efforts by states to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions (Target 16.6) through the comprehensive implementation of Chapter II of UNCAC. UNODC facilitates the sharing of information on lessons learned and the adaptation of good practices on the prevention of corruption in public and private sector institutions. UNODC also promotes transparency and the prevention of corruption in the private sector in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact.

Under Target 16.7,¹⁷ UNODC encourages and facilitates the participation of a wide range of civil society organizations (CSOs), contributing to an open, responsive and accountable decision-making process on matters related to drugs and crime at the international level.

Under Target 16.A,¹⁸ UNODC's global collection of administrative and survey data on crime and criminal justice and the promotion of crime victimization surveys, provides the evidence base for monitoring patterns and trends of crime and the criminal justice response and for evaluating policy interventions and crime prevention measures.

UNODC is a co-facilitator, together with UNDP, UNESCO and UNHCR, of the *Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies* and is supporting a series of technical consultations to highlight progress on monitoring, reporting and implementation of SDG 16. A technical consultation took place in Sarajevo in May 2019 on the theme of peace and resilient institutions, which is of key importance for the South Eastern Europe region. The technical consultations aim to distill key messages for the thematic review of SDG 16 in 2019.

UNODC and SDG 17

All of UNODC's work is informed by the SDG 17, to “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.” Improved policy coherence and increased multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to the most critical element of the 2030 Agenda: the ability of member states to effectively raise, retain and manage their own domestic resources. UNODC will continue to apply the knowledge, skills and experience of its staff and governing bodies to help member states to reach these goals.

The Office is strategically placed to convene multi-stakeholder partnerships at the international level (and to assist member states in convening them at the national level) to improve policy

¹⁷ Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

¹⁸ Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

coherence and, as a result, the effectiveness of international, regional and national efforts to combat illicit financial flows.

UNODC's governing bodies, the Commissions on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), contribute towards the review of progress made towards the SDGs, providing input to the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and various other similar fora.

4.1.1 National priorities under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the UNODC Regional Programme

The 2020-2023 Regional Programme has been developed in alignment with the national development priorities set by the countries of the region in the context of their respective UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. The UNSDCF (previously known as the UN Development Assistance Frameworks, or UNDAF) are a mechanism for governments to articulate their expectations of the UN development system and in driving major UN development system contributions at the country level, representing the UN development system's collective offer to support a country in addressing key SDG priorities and gaps.¹⁹ The UNSDCF serves as the main strategic instrument to respond to national needs and priorities, prompting a review of the respective UN Country Team (UNCT) configuration to ensure the capacities required to deliver on stipulated commitments are available. The UNSDCF guides the entire programme cycle including planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of collective UN support for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The UNSDCF forms part of a wider reform of the UN system that contains several other elements that are relevant to the UNODC Regional Programme. The reform will put in place a new generation of UNCTs; their composition, roles and profiles will be tailored to the context, and they will deliver shared results through the UNSDCF. At global, regional and country levels there will be an improved support infrastructure for Resident Coordinators and UNCTs in these tasks, notably through an upgraded Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) at headquarters and in the regions, responsible for providing support to Resident Coordinators (UNRC) and UNCTs. UNODC will form part of the UNCTs and assist the UNRCs in the countries in which it operates. A redesigned system of RCs has been put in place as of 1 January 2019, to help deliver the integrated response to national priorities and needs contained in the UNSDCF. As the highest-ranking representatives of the UN development system, RCs report directly to the Secretary-General and lead a new generation of 131 UNCTs serving 164 countries and territories.

This set-up is designed to enable a more coherent and better-coordinated utilization of global and regional capacities and resources within the UN system, more focused on delivering support to countries in collaboration with UNCTs, through analysis, policy options and technical expertise that can be easily and reliably accessed.

¹⁹ See United Nations Sustainable Development Group, Guidance: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 3 June 2019.

The reformed UN system is designed to create clear and more robust lines of accountability, from UNCTs to host governments, from the RC to the Secretary-General, as well as between RCs and heads of UN entities at the country level.

The tailoring of global and national development objectives to the realities of a particular country and region is not a new process but it has been streamlined with the introduction of the SDGs and is now further being streamlined with the UNSDCF. A specific element in this context is the assistance offered by UNODC to the governments in the region as they undertake Voluntary National Review (VNR) processes.²⁰ In 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia are all undertaking VNRs.²¹

Annex 8 provides an overview of the main priorities per country that are directly relevant for UNODC's strategy in the region.

4.1.2 Linking SDGs to the EU accession agenda

National development policy frameworks are the main intermediary between the 2030 Agenda and the EU accession process to which all countries and jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe are subject as candidates or potential candidates for EU membership. The reform of the UN system provides a further opportunity to align the SDG agenda with the EU accession process. This is made more complex by following realities:

- the policy framework for the EU's approach to the SDGs in candidate countries and jurisdictions is still being developed;
- the SDGs were adopted in 2015, while the EU strategies for the region are regularly updated;
- the countries and jurisdictions of the region are at different stages in their EU accession process;

Nevertheless, there is a good level of understanding between the EU and the UN as to how to navigate this crucial political context and ensure that the EU accession agenda and the 2030 Agenda are mutually reinforcing on the ground. As reflected in the Joint Communiqué of the European Union and the United Nations "A renewed partnership in development" issued on 27 September 2018, the EU and the UN share a strong commitment to supporting partner countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.²² The EU and the UN confirm that they play a complementary role within the global development architecture and are natural and

²⁰ Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, not being a UN member state, could not become a signatory of the 2030 Agenda in 2015. However, with help of the UN Kosovo Team, it prepared a resolution on the SDGs in 2018. This was followed by the formal establishment of a Sustainable Development Council based in the Parliament as well as the ongoing preparation of an SDG implementation structure within the Office of the Prime Minister. The Kosovo development strategy also integrates the SDGs.

²¹ Montenegro presented its VNR in 2016 (available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10695Montenegro%20-%20HLPF%20Report.pdf>) and might apply for a second VNR for 2020. According to Montenegro's report, among the priority areas for action are trust in institutions and the rule of law and good governance, while one of the responses in addressing weaknesses in the implementation of national sustainable development policy is the increased efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the governance process. The report points out that by participating in the international dialogue on the 2030 Agenda, Montenegro expressed its full commitment to the priority issues of sustainable development, including rule of law and good governance.

²² Available at: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-18-5927_en.htm

longstanding partners in development cooperation, including at country and regional levels, where the benefits of their collaborative actions and respective comparative advantages are clearly felt. In their communiqué, the UN and the EU pledge to enhance joint policy dialogue and consultation with partner countries and jurisdictions to identify opportunities for collaboration and possible areas of support including synergies between EU programming (including joint programming) and the UNSDCF.

In South Eastern Europe, this global understanding between the UN and the EU translates into policies that feature a great degree of coherence. The national development priorities of each of the countries and jurisdictions in the region are centered around their shared goal of acceding to the EU and undertaking the social, economic and political transformation that EU memberships requires.

4.2 Purpose and Vision statement

Against this backdrop of the 2030 Agenda, the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe sets out the framework for UNODC’s activities in the region in 2020-2023 in pursuit of the Office’s overall mandate to assist member states in their fight against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism, with a view to promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies as outlined notably in SDGs 3, 5, 16, and 17. In doing so, UNODC is building on decades of experience – the Office has been present in the region since the 1990s – to better implement strategies that have proven to be effective in addressing illegal drug use and crime (including national policies, national strategies, legislation, effective law enforcement operations and seizures, strong anti-corruption approaches, comprehensive and based on human rights addressing of terrorism threats and inclusive approaches to drug use). While individual government ownership of domestic strategies and approaches is critical, alignment of these objectives with broader EU accession priorities provides an opportunity to reinforce and support these reform goals.

OBJECTIVE OF REGIONAL PROGRAMME

The goal of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe is to meet specific national needs articulated in an inclusive, participatory process while at the same time ensuring that activities and outputs at national level form part of a coordinated, harmonized regional and inter-regional approach in line with the principles that underlie UNODC’s activities globally, and more broadly in line with the 2030 Agenda. UNODC strives to bring its global expertise and scope to South Eastern Europe to strengthen both national and regional approaches, embedding the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe in national, regional, inter-regional and global contexts and creating coherence across them.²³ The objective of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe is as follows: Jurisdictions covered by the Regional Programme reduce transnational organized crime and related threats, increase safety and expand coverage of treatment and prevention of drug use and dependence.

²³ The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe foresees cooperation with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, as well as Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 which is associated at expert level and in terms of delivery of activities, allowing for a comprehensive and integrated UNODC response throughout the region.

Under the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe for 2020-2023, UNODC, as the global leader in addressing the problem of illicit drugs, transnational organized crime and terrorism, will continue to **provide support to the region in the implementation of relevant treaties and instruments**,²⁴ *inter alia* by means of supporting the development of national drug and crime policies and strategies and their implementation plans, as well as the EU requirements under chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU *acquis communautaire*. This will support the governments in fulfilling their obligations within the United Nations as well as meeting the EU accession requirements.

UNODC's continued engagement in South Eastern Europe is designed to **strengthen national and regional capacities in key sectors**, promote EU-related reform agendas, and ultimately **reinforce the ability of governments to more effectively cooperate with the full range of international partners in the global fight against illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and related threats**. In order to work towards these goals, UNODC, together with its government partners, international and regional organizations and civil society stakeholders, will structure its work within the four Sub-Programmes that make up the 2020-2023 Regional Programme, all grounded in a gender-responsive, human rights-based approach:

Sub-Programme 1:	Support to law enforcement, enhanced border security and related topics
Sub-Programme 2:	Strengthening the fight against organized crime and countering illicit financial flows
Sub-Programme 3:	Drug use prevention and treatment of drug use disorders
Cross-Cutting Pillar:	Strengthening research capacity, policy and monitoring, with respect to human rights and gender perspective, as well as cooperation with civil society, and other emerging thematic areas

Through its support to partner governments in the South Eastern European region in these thematic areas, the Regional Programme will help address the most pressing challenges while facilitating a harmonized regional and inter-regional process. This approach has yielded positive results under the 2016-2019 Regional Programme, which in turn built on the results of the previous framework of 2012-2015.

Through the Sub-Programmes 1 to 3, UNODC is to contribute to sustainable development in South Eastern Europe, which helps achieving a continuous improvement in citizens' quality of life, economic progress and social justice – the reasons for which sustainable development is a fundamental and overarching objective of both the EU and the UN.²⁵ Progress in this area is

²⁴ These include notably the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (as amended in 1972), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2003 and its Protocols and the UN Convention Against Corruption of 2005, as well as international anti-terrorism instruments.

²⁵ EUROSTAT (2018): *Sustainable Development in the European Union: Monitoring Report on Progress towards the SDGs in an EU Context*, available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9237449/KS-01-18-656-EN-N.pdf/2b2a096b-3bd6-4939-8ef3-11cfc14b9329> Press release available here:

monitored and reported on an ongoing basis, including in the context of the Cross-Cutting Pillar of the Regional Programme.

4.3 Regional Programme Development Methodology

Drawing on the foundational principles of accountability, national ownership and inclusiveness, the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2020-2023) was developed in close coordination with national partners in the South Eastern European region, UNODC management and UNODC thematic experts, in a participatory design process involving key stakeholders from the very outset, including the UNODC's Strategic Planning and Inter-Agency Affairs Unit (SPIA), Independent Evaluation Section (IES), as well as the Gender Team in the Office of the UNODC Executive Director as of January 2019.

Building upon the current framework of work and cooperation, UNODC drafted a strategic outline for potential engagement in the region, based on lessons learned from the previous Regional Programme, as well as the outcome-output matrix of the new Regional Programme. These documents were shared with government partners in each country for review and comments from the beginning of the drafting process and during its course.

Three regional consultative expert meetings were organized between April and May 2019,²⁶ to provide a platform for an open, joint and inclusive discussion on each of the Sub-Programmes of the Regional Programme and solicit governments' recommendations for both individual country, multi-country and regional programming. While the three meetings presented an opportunity for this useful expert level dialogue engaging national and UNODC thematic experts, UNODC has also made clear that any further inputs, comments, views and suggestions were welcome from the national governments following the three events.

This approach was beneficial because it ensured that ninety-three government representatives were directly involved in the Regional Programme development process and had an opportunity to endorse the Regional Programme. It also provided an opportunity for networking among government representatives and UNODC experts.

This Regional Programme document includes the following components:

- A chapter on Principles and Strategy includes the purpose and vision statement, the description of the Regional Programme development methodology, the principles of the Regional Programme, as well as the overview of the most relevant UN-wide approaches to the UNODC work in the region.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/9234939/8-18092018-AP-EN.pdf/888b182d-f6f9-4e0d-9e48-4b4e1561333e>. For the full report, see here:

²⁶ The regional consultative expert meeting on Sub-Programme 1 took place in Belgrade, Serbia, on 28-29 May 2019, organized in cooperation with the Government of Serbia and the Secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe; on Sub-Programme 2, in Bečići, Montenegro, on 4-5 April 2019, organized in cooperation with the Government of Montenegro; and on Sub-Programme 3, in Skopje, North Macedonia, on 16-17 May 2019, organized in cooperation with the Government of North Macedonia. On 26-28 June 2019, UNODC held strategic consultations with the authorities of Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 in Pristina in a separate dialogue, ensuring the full inclusion of the jurisdiction in the Regional Programme and in full compliance with the applicable UN rules and regulations and with the participation of UNMIK.

- A Situation Analysis provides the broad strategic context underlying the challenges facing the region in terms of the key thematic areas of UNODC’s work in South Eastern Europe.
- A chapter reviewing the Current Engagement of UNODC in South Eastern Europe, both across the region and in each country, provides details on activities and successes to date, to inform future options and initiatives.
- A chapter detailing the Way Forward in 2020-2023 includes a summary of the three main Sub-Programmes and the cross-cutting pillar, and individual country, multi-country, region-wide and inter-regional objectives. This is supplemented by a detailed logical framework (in the Annex) developed in close cooperation with representatives from partner governments in the region.
- A section on Programme Management provides information on implementation and management structures and processes, reporting and evaluation plans and risk assessment.
- A Budgeted Workplan provides an indicative framework budget outline to assist in project management, donor outreach and fundraising.

4.4 Key Principles of UNODC’s approach

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2020-2023) is grounded in the following key principles:

- Good practices and lessons learned
- Impact-orientation through operational, practical results and national ownership
- Strategy, integration, non-duplication
- The One UNODC Concerted Approach and regional/inter-regional partnerships, as well as support to partners countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and SDGs
- Gender mainstreaming
- Cooperation with civil society
- Human rights
- Coordination, communication, and cost-efficiency

4.4.1 Good practices and lessons learned

Member states and the UNODC Executive Director have placed increased emphasis both on accountability and on the need to draw lessons from UNODC interventions, in order to further improve efficiency and effectiveness.²⁷ UNODC is therefore continuously striving to prove that concrete results have been achieved throughout the implementation of its work, including in South Eastern Europe. With this in mind, based on credible, objective, valid, evidence-based information, evaluation is a powerful tool that supports the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, and UNODC as an organization, in becoming even more effective and efficient. Thus, as an agent of change, evaluation strives towards strengthening the leading role of UNODC in countering crime, drugs and terrorism in the region. The UNODC evaluation processes in South Eastern Europe are also based on the principles of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, complementing the other UNODC efforts in this regard. Further details of the monitoring and evaluation of this Regional Programme are provided in Chapter 8 of this document, in particular Section 8.8 on evaluation.

²⁷ See <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/evaluation-policy.html>

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2020-2023) will continue to build its work on the good practices as identified by the Independent Mid-term In-depth Evaluation, as follows:²⁸

INDEPENDENT MID-TERM IN-DEPTH EVALUATION: SELECTED FINDINGS

- The Regional Programme is collaborating successfully with UNODC Global Programmes existing in the region, triggering a demand for further UNODC activities throughout the region (...) It is recommended to build on the success by the Regional Programme by further increasing activities to enhance knowledge, co-operation and coordination throughout the region under the Global Programmes reporting to the Regional Programme (...)
- The framework concept has proved to be flexible, useful in fundraising and responsive to donor priorities with benefits in networking and coordination with existing initiatives in the region under the Global Programmes (...) It is recommended to further strengthen the relationship between planned results and actual activities by revising the log frame to include SMART indicators (...)
- There are some UN initiatives in the region directly related to the mandated and thematic areas of UNODC (...) It is recommended to convert the comparative advantage of UNODC by possibly further integrating or relating it to activities of other UN initiatives in the region (...)
- It is recommended to secure sustainable and broad enough funding basis for the future Regional Programme through the development of a strong fundraising strategy, containing a communication plan with member states.
- Ownership by counterparts of Regional Programme directions and Regional Programme priorities is a notable strength of the Regional Programme. Counterparts express their support of the Regional Programme because the Regional Programme contributes to the fulfilment of their national priorities and national programmes and further assists them with the EU-accession preparations. It is recommended to continue aligning Regional Programme outcomes and activities with national priorities, strategies and action planning of the counterparts throughout the region in line with the EU-accession processes.
- It is recommended to enhance the valuable work in the area of human trafficking through support to initiatives that assist governments with legislative, policy and procedural responses, as well as legal services to victims of human trafficking at national and regional levels.
- It is recommended to further strengthen co-operation in the field of drug trafficking to cover the entire length of the Balkan route by possibly engaging with additional relevant regional organizations to establish new partnerships in and outside the region for more impact.
- Research conducted in the region in some of the thematic areas of the Regional Programme ...has proven to be valuable...It is recommended to increase research and the development of statistics and monitoring systems to provide for new and updated information in all the mandated and thematic areas of the Regional Programme throughout the region (...).

²⁸ Here and below: Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation 2015, p. xi.

4.4.2 Impact orientation through operational and practical results and national ownership

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe 2020-2023 was developed in close consultation with the participatory partner governments from the region to support their policy priorities in the fields of home affairs, justice and public health. In order to achieve maximum impact across the 2030 Agenda, the Regional Programme addresses issues identified by partner governments as requiring UNODC support²⁹, and where UNODC can bring its unique expertise and global and inter-regional experience to bear. As described in the Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the previous phase, the approach of the Regional Programme is “impact-oriented in a strategic niche.”³⁰

The Regional Programme’s impact is being achieved in a strategic manner as foreseen by the principal UNODC documents providing policy guidance on the matter, and in particular “Accounting for Security and Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”.³¹ Goals of the Regional Programme have been set in order to achieve the greatest impact on sustainable development and the specific SDGs guiding the Office’s work in the region, and they will be monitored and evaluated as outlined in Section 8 of this programme document.

UNODC’s approach in the region builds on more than three decades of field experience and related evaluation, best practices and lessons learned, which helps amplify the impact of successful initiatives at the national, regional, and inter-regional levels. Section 5 provides select examples of impact made to date through the Regional Programme approach. Strategic partnerships with the countries/territories of the region, at government and civil society level, will help in strengthening the capacities of national institutions and fostering regional and inter-regional cooperation.

4.4.3 Strategy, Integration, Non-Duplication

The policy context of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance offered to the countries/jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe is unique in that they all share a common goal of accession to the EU. The Regional Programme contributes to this process, strengthening in particular the areas that require attention in the context of chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU *acquis communautaire*, on judiciary and fundamental rights, on justice, freedom and security, and on consumer and health protection.³²

In this context, UNODC monitors and carefully analyzes the yearly reports for each country issued by the European Commission, which provide a comprehensive assessment of achievements and remaining challenges in sectors related to UNODC’s mandate (as well as others). The 2019 reports highlight the progress made by the governments in the region in meeting reform requirements but also point out issues requiring more policy attention and improved implementation, including in chapters 23, 24 and 28. This concerns in particular efforts to fight

²⁹ Subject to the voluntary donor contributions to the Regional Programme.

³⁰ Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation 2015, p. xi.

³¹ Available at: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/about-unodc/Post-2015-Development-Agenda/UNODC - Accounting for Security and Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/about-unodc/Post-2015-Development-Agenda/UNODC_-_Accounting_for_Security_and_Justice_in_the_Post-2015_Development_Agenda.pdf)

³² See https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/policy/conditions-membership/chapters-of-the-acquis_en

organized crime and corruption; shortcomings identified by the Commission across the region include in particular the seizure and confiscation of criminal assets and a track record on investigations, indictments and final convictions in high-level corruption cases.

UNODC is mindful of providing focused technical assistance in areas that have been identified in partnership with governments and addressing the shortcomings indicated by the European Commission. Its interventions avoid duplication with other assistance programmes and are provided based on UNODC's expertise, ensuring that they will achieve maximum impact.

Furthermore, within its inter-regional drug control approach, UNODC continues to play a unique connecting role in the enhancement of operational cooperation between South Eastern Europe and West and Central Asia in order to support the efficient tackling of drug and other forms of trafficking and transnational organized crime along the Balkan route.

In the context of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2020-2023), UNODC will further deepen its collaboration with existing partners and continue identifying strategic joint operational windows of partnership to be implemented through concrete activities that will result in visible achievements. These partners include but are not limited to:

- the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE),
- the Secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe (PCC SEE),
- the Regional Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC),
- the South Eastern European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC),
- the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC),
- the Federal Financial Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation (Rosfinmonitoring),
- the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI),
- the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC),
- the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA),
- the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),
- the European Police Office (Europol) and other organizations.

Moreover, UNODC will continue to participate in donor coordination mechanisms for the region, including the Berlin process, the Western Balkans Integrative Internal Security Governance (WB IISG), the Treptower Group and others, thus participating in networking and information sharing within different initiatives in the region. UNODC will also continue to participate in the Mini-Dublin Groups meetings, which provide a forum for support to the counter-narcotics efforts in the Western Balkans by EU member states and other countries.

The role of the United Nations was further underscored with the establishment of observance of the International Day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace, on 24 April 2019, which emphasizes the value of international cooperation for the common good. On the occasion of this new International Day the UN Secretary-General highlighted the need for a networked multilateralism, with close cooperation among international and regional organizations, governments, the business community, civil society, parliaments, the academic and philanthropic communities and other stakeholders, in particular young people. This spirit also guides the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe.

4.4.4 The One UNODC Concerted Approach and regional/inter-regional partnerships, as well as support to partners countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and SDGs

UNODC has for many years been supporting the exchange of good practices across the regions in which it operates with government partners and civil society organizations, establishing partnerships and creating practical linkages.

With regards to countering drug trafficking, UNODC formalized its approach in 2013 when it initiated a new Inter-regional drug control approach (IRDC) to stem drug trafficking originating from Afghan drug cultivation and production. Afghanistan and the wider concerned region (Central and West Asia, South Eastern Europe, the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries, and Eastern Africa) provide a strategic geographical coverage where UNODC and its partners develop synergies to maximize impact, and therefore enhance integration and inter-regional coordination among existing thematic, global, regional and country programmes. In this way, UNODC's umbrella approach addresses the drug trade along traditional Balkan, Northern and Southern routes, as well as along new trafficking routes, including by sea. The IRDC favors synergies and coordination by following a multi-dimensional approach through combined law enforcement measures and cooperation in criminal matters, including in the area of money laundering, to tackle drug trafficking and transnational organized crime activities in determined geographical areas. This platform of drug control cooperation fully responds to the call to raise awareness, mobilize collective action within and outside the UN, provide greater coherence to the UN's efforts, and serve as a platform for new initiatives. The inclusion of South Eastern Europe into the IRDC is important in ensuring the comprehensiveness of the approach in light of the central role of the region in the modus operandi of crime syndicates in various criminal activities, including those related to drug trafficking and money laundering.

The One UNODC Concerted Approach, and its three-tier concept involving initiatives at national, regional and international levels, allows for more effective inter-connectivity among its Global, Regional and Country Programmes, including through the Networking the Networks initiative, and increased impact in key thematic areas involving concomitantly countries of origin, transit and destination as part of a common and shared responsibility approach.

The inter-connectivity between drugs, crime and terrorism has been thereafter continuously highlighted in high-level policy fora (i.e. UNSC Aria-formula meeting, 27 November 2017; Informal meeting of the Counter Terrorism Committee, 29 November 2017; UNSC quarterly debate on Afghanistan, 22 December 2017; UNSC held Ministerial Debate on the threats to international peace and security focusing on "Building Regional Partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a Model for the Security-Development Nexus", 19 January 2018). This connection was also underlined at the 7th Ministerial Conference of the Heart of Asia held on 1 December 2017, and at the UNODC Memorandum of Understanding on Sub-Regional Drug Control meeting for Central Asia held in October 2017 and in May 2019. These meetings explored the role of international partners in support of this regional approach. In particular, they mentioned the need for intensified efforts to counter terrorism and cross-border crime; strengthening the links between the UN and international support for security; and encouraging further regional and economic integration of Afghanistan and its Central Asian neighbors.

To complete this mechanism, the Paris Pact Initiative (PPI)³³ already provides the international community with the forum to discuss the operationalization of the PPI expert working groups recommendations. At the strategic level, the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe coordinates its work with the PPI, the latter providing a framework for policy and strategic level dialogue in order to identify key intervention areas in counter-narcotics efforts. In so doing, the PPI has served for many years as an important strategic body of UNODC programming in the region of Europe and, even more so, West and Central Asia.

The UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe cooperates with the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries,³⁴ which is the Office's framework to support the countries of West and Central Asia to develop regional and international joint responses to counter the harmful impact of illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational organized crime on security, governance and social and economic development. The overall aim of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries is to facilitate regional cooperation and to improve and streamline coordination between its eight³⁵ member countries in addressing illicit drug trafficking, illicit drug use and crime.

Furthermore, UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe actively cooperates with the UNODC Programme for Central Asia,³⁶ supporting inter alia exchanges of best practices and sharing of the expertise of the Balkan national authorities with their colleagues in Central Asia.

In the period 2020-2023, this cooperation between UNODC-South Eastern Europe and UNODC-West and Central Asia will continue and be further developed.

The above is fully in line with the SDG 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development".

4.4.5 Gender mainstreaming

Gender equality and the empowerment of women lie at the heart of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs. They are vital to fully realizing the rights and potential of all persons. Member states have consistently renewed and reaffirmed their commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women in international agreements. Through its new Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for 2018-2021, adopted in 2017, UNODC is enhancing support to member states to systematically mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Agenda 2030. This Strategy seeks to ensure that gender equality and the empowerment of women are integral parts of all aspects of the work of UNODC in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism.

The Strategy has two main goals:

³³ The PPI is a broad international partnership of seventy countries and international organizations that aims to reduce the illicit traffic in opiates, production and global consumption of heroin.

³⁴ <https://www.unodc.org/rpanc/index.html>

³⁵ Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

³⁶ <https://www.unodc.org/centralasia/index.html?ref=menutop>

- Strengthen delivery of global results on gender equality and the empowerment of women through our activities: by promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in work across our mandates through systematic efforts to understand and respond to gender inequalities.
- Strengthen institutional capacity and effectiveness to enhance delivery of results on gender equality and the empowerment of women: through transforming the organizational culture to build and sustain a modern organization and workforce capable of attracting, retaining and motivating top talent.

The text box below provides examples of how the current Regional Programme (2016-2019) is contributing to the goals of the Strategy through its activities.

REGIONAL PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTION TO GENDER STRATEGY (2016-2019)

Within the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, in particular the regional project on financial investigations, UNODC is working on gender mainstreaming (GM) through strengthening the capacities of the law enforcement sector and the judiciary to effectively detect, investigate, prosecute and recover proceeds of crime in the six jurisdictions. The project shows very encouraging results in terms of gender equality with 43 per cent of all participants to date being women.

GM is a key priority of the CCP since the establishment of the CCP Women's Network in 2015. The Network promotes professionalism among female officers, supports increased ratio of women in Port Control Units (PCUs), issues an awareness-raising newsletter, encourages PCUs to enact flexible working hours, fosters participation of qualified women in activities and delivers a gender sensitization module – a mandatory part of the CCP training curriculum. In 2020-2023, the CCP will continue to deliver the module and will expand GM during regional workshops. AIRCOP has also developed a module on GM which is included in capacity building events and is also encouraging the inclusion of gender considerations in the MoUs signed by the governments for the establishment of AIRCOP task forces and in the Standard Operating Procedures of the task forces, as well as the nomination of women in AIRCOP events and as officers of the task forces.

The Regional Programme's Sub-Programme 3 on drug demand reduction is actively committed to working in a gender-sensitive manner. Examples of GM here are multiple. Within the UNODC's flagship partnership with the Lions Club International Foundation in the implementation of a Social Emotional Learning programme, local licensed trainers trained to sustainably deliver the programme without UNODC support in future are predominantly female and its data is disaggregated by gender. Another example is the UNODC Strong Families programme in Serbia with refugee families from Afghanistan, where an additional gender analysis was done using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQ). On the SDQ subscales, emotional problems were substantially decreased immediately after the intervention in both genders and remained significantly reduced in general, in groups of girls in particular.

The Regional Programme considers the impact of all policies and programmes on women and men, as well as people of diverse gender identities, at every stage of the programming cycle, from planning to implementation and evaluation. This may take the form of using sex-

disaggregated data, choosing a counterpart who is committed to gender equality considerations, ensuring men and women will participate equally in the implementation of the programme, ensuring the objectives of the programme aim to achieve gender equality.

In mainstreaming gender into its activities, the Regional Programme will follow the Guidance Note for UNODC staff.³⁷ The Note provides practical entry points on how to incorporate a gender perspective as well as thematic briefs that have proven very useful in the daily work of UNODC staff. This document also takes into consideration the brief for project/programme managers on mainstreaming gender in UNODC evaluations.³⁸

4.4.6 Cooperation with civil society

UNODC recognizes the need to promote strong partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) in dealing with the complex issues of drug abuse and crime which undermine the fabric of society. The active involvement of civil society, which includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, labor unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations is essential to help UNODC carry out its global mandates.³⁹

UNODC bolsters the capacity and engagement of civil society by supporting CSO engagement in intergovernmental meetings and provides the necessary tools for them to work constructively with their governments and the private sector, including through capacity-building workshops on UNCAC and its review mechanism.⁴⁰

UNODC interacts with a large number of individual CSOs to ensure their active participation and involvement in the international scene, and works mainly through partnerships with umbrella organizations, including the Vienna NGO Committee (VNGOC), the UNCAC Coalition, and the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as part of the work to cover the key mandates of UNODC.⁴¹

UNODC's partnership with civil society is steered by its Civil Society Team (CST), which serves as a catalyst for civil society engagement with UNODC substantive offices and member states on the implementation of relevant drugs and crime conventions, including in South Eastern Europe. It has supported the participation of CSOs from the region in intergovernmental meetings and delivered trainings to help improve CSOs' knowledge of UNCAC and promote its implementation.

The CST contributed to the capacity of CSOs in the region through its "Southeast Europe Regional Programme on Strengthening the Capacity of Anti-corruption Authorities and Civil Society to Combat Corruption and Contribute to the UNCAC Review Process" in 2015-2019 in

³⁷ <https://www.unodc.org/documents/Gender/UNODC-GuidanceNote-GenderMainstreaming.pdf>

³⁸ https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/HumanRights-GenderEquality/UNODC-IES_gender-responsive_evaluation_Briefs-for_Managers.pdf

³⁹ For more information, see: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/ngos/DCN0-NGOs-and-civil-society.html>

⁴⁰ See UNODC (2019), *Civil Society for Development: Opportunities through the United Nations Convention against Corruption*, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/NGO/Fast-tracking/18-06316_eBook.pdf

⁴¹ For more information on these partner organizations, see: <http://vngoc.org/>; https://uncaccoalition.org/en_US/; and <https://cpcjalliance.org/>

cooperation with the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI) and with funding from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for the private sector-related component. The numerous activities carried out under this programme include three multi-stakeholder workshops on UNCAC and its review mechanism and numerous facilitations in inter-governmental meetings. The programme supported the development of a Southeast Europe Anti-Corruption e-Platform for CSOs to exchange views on their anti-corruption work.

Moving forward, the CST intends to support non-state actors in promoting the outcome document, implementing the recommendations stemming from the first-cycle and second-cycle UNCAC country reviews, and continue trainings and activities with and in the region, especially considering the ongoing and forthcoming UNCAC reviews. A new phase of the joint UNODC-RAI programme for South Eastern Europe is envisioned from 2020.

Furthermore, as the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) review mechanism is expected to commence in 2020, further engagement with civil society to support the UNTOC review, including in its preparatory phase, will also be explored.

Finally, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (UNVTF) was established in 2010 within the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC. As the first global, legally binding instrument to protect and assist the victims of trafficking with full respect for their human rights, the Protocol frames the specific efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, as well as to reinforce the implementation of existing instruments and promote cooperation among states Parties. The UNVTF provides grants to NGOs to facilitate access to justice, legal advice and assistance, including legal representation for victims to obtain legal status, compensation and/or aid packages.⁴²

4.4.7 Human Rights

Human rights are at the core of all work of the UN system and – together with peace and security, and development – represent one of the three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter. In implementing its mandates and supporting states to address crime, drugs and terrorism, and in coordination with the entire UN system, UNODC works in upholding the human rights norms enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international human rights treaties.

Since many forms of crime have direct implications on the enjoyment of human rights, states have an obligation to put in place mechanisms to prevent and respond to them. There is also a risk of committing human rights violations in the name of responding to drugs and crime

⁴² In South Eastern Europe, UNODC is supporting NGO ATINA – Citizens' Association for Combat against Trafficking in Human Beings and All Forms of Violence Against Women (Serbia). The NGO focuses on the provision of direct assistance to victims of human trafficking with respect to the Balkan route closure. Through its Comprehensive Social Inclusion Program, ATINA provides victims of trafficking from migrant and refugee populations in Serbia with shelter, food, medical care, legal aid, access to justice, and psychosocial support.

challenges. Against this background, UNODC promotes a holistic approach in its obligation to respect, protect and promote human rights. In particular, the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe will undertake systematic efforts to integrate a human rights-based approach in its work, which includes the conscious and systematic integration of human rights in all stages of the programming cycle – strategy setting, programme development, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation. This includes programming based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and the rule of law.

The Regional Programme is guided by key guidance documents on human rights, such as the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN Support to Non-UN Security Forces, endorsed by the Secretary-General in 2011. This policy applies to all UN entities, especially to those that work closely with law enforcement. It stipulates that the UN should not provide support to security forces that commit human rights violations, and lays out different options to avoid supporting them, such as initial assessment of counterparts, risk mitigation measures, and suspension of support. Other policies that will inform the work of the Regional Programme are the UNODC Position Paper on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,⁴³ as well as the “New UNODC Communication Strategy on Human Rights” and the note by the Executive Director on “Drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice: A human rights perspective”.⁴⁴

In its support to member states, the Regional Programme will contribute to building their capacity, including through criminal justice reforms as appropriate, to respect the rule of law and protect and ensure the rights that individuals and groups enjoy under domestic and international law.

4.4.8 Coordination, Communication and Cost-Efficiency

The In-Depth Mid-Term Evaluation of the 2012-2015 Regional Programme welcomed the smooth communication and coordination processes achieved by UNODC through the “one window” approach. This approach was applied in the course of the implementation of the Regional Programme (2016-2019) and will continue to be actively engaged in the delivery of the Regional Programme (2020-2023). UNODC will maintain these coordination, communication and management arrangements through the Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia at UNODC HQ-Vienna in conjunction with its Programme Offices in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje and Tirana. The base of the South Eastern European team in Vienna ensures maximum effectiveness operations in view of the closeness to the UNODC strategic planning and thematic expertise, as well as utmost cost-efficiency and practicality benefitting from the excellent connections to the region. Furthermore, the Vienna team supports the dialogue with important regional counterparts.

⁴³ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/UNODC_Human_rights_position_paper_2012.pdf

⁴⁴ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_19/E-CN15-2010-CRegional_Programme1_E-CN7-2010-CRegional_Programme6/E-CN15-2010-CRegional_Programme1_E-CN7-2010-CRegional_Programme6.pdf

SELECT ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO EFFICIENT COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION AND COST-EFFICIENCY

- Regular dialogue and updates for the South Eastern European representatives as well as other counterparts;
- a network of the Programme Steering Committee members, Permanent Missions in Vienna and UNODC;
- regular meetings of the Programme Steering Committee;
- regular meeting with the representatives of the Permanent Missions in Vienna;
- dissemination of quarterly newsletters;
- regular updates of a dedicated UNODC webpage;
- regular UNODC programming missions to South Eastern Europe and other locations of strategic importance;
- partnerships and collaboration with various regional and international actors;
- cooperation with local actors, including the UN;
- fund-raising activities and donor briefings.

5 SITUATION ANALYSIS

South Eastern Europe continues to face serious political, economic, social and law-enforcement challenges from criminal networks operating in the region and engaged most notably in the trafficking of controlled substances, firearms and persons, the smuggling of migrants, illicit financial flows, corruption, terrorism, and drug use.⁴⁵ In part, this is to do with the region's location: it constitutes the shortest corridor in the world between source and destination countries for heroin,⁴⁶ and a prominent route from countries experiencing war and instability and European states that may offer international protection.⁴⁷

These challenges are interconnected: Many of these crimes are being committed by specific organized crime groups that have diversified their operations over time, for example terrorist organizations engaging in drug trafficking to generate revenue, or organized crime groups using their illicit networks for the smuggling of weapons, counterfeit consumer goods, undeclared cash/currencies, and trafficking in human beings.⁴⁸ These networks of traffickers rely on land, air and maritime routes to conduct their criminal activities. Criminal intelligence indicates that organized criminal groups in South Eastern Europe are involved in trafficking and dealing these commodities in both domestic markets and in Western Europe.

At the same time, different forms of organized crime are interconnected also in their effects on economies and societies. For example, drug smuggling poses a challenge to law enforcement (especially border law enforcement) but also to public health systems and governance, through the corrupting influence of illicit money.⁴⁹ This calls for a comprehensive response based on a solid understanding of the ways organized crime groups operate, as noted by Academic Advisors in their comments on SOCTA 2017: "Policy makers need to ensure that areas of criminal activity (including terrorism) are looked at as a whole, and that analysis is not limited by artificial geographical or administrative boundaries."⁵⁰

5.1 Trafficking in drugs

Illicit drug trafficking and other smuggling activity affecting this region pose a major threat to national economic development as well as to the integrity of international supply chains.⁵¹ Cargo shipments, including sea containers, are particularly vulnerable and represent a constant target for the trans-shipment of large quantities of drugs, often hidden in legitimate cargo. Drug trafficking is one of the most important sources of income for organized crime groups. Large volumes of heroin and, recently, cocaine are passing through South Eastern Europe, and

⁴⁵ This is evident, for example, from the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center's *Organized Crime Threat Assessment for Southeast Europe 2018* (restricted document), as well as from the European Commission's annual country reports on candidate and potential candidate countries, the most recent edition of which (from May 2019) are available at: https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/countries/package_en

⁴⁶ SELEC, OCTA SEE 2018, p. 12.

⁴⁷ SELEC, 2018 Report on Smuggling of Migrants in Southeast Europe (restricted), p.3.

⁴⁸ SELEC, OCTA SEE 2018, pp.105-108.

⁴⁹ UNODC, *Drug Money*, pp.48-49.

⁵⁰ *Comment by academic advisors, EU Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) 2017*, available at: https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/comment_by_academic_advisors.pdf

⁵¹ This section is based on UNODC's own assessment.

facilitation of these smuggling operations is profitable for local organized crime structures, as well as – to an unknown degree – fueling corruption. The region produces cannabis and synthetic drugs, including precursors; cannabis remains the region’s main drug in terms of production, trafficking, and consumption, production being aided by a suitable climate for outdoors cultivation.

According to the *Report of the Secretariat on the World situation with regard to drug trafficking* of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁵² the following are the most important recent updates with regard to different types of drugs in South Eastern Europe:

- The most commonly used route for transporting Afghan heroin to Europe continues to be the Balkan route, with large amounts of heroin seized in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. Iranian authorities reported that 85 per cent of the heroin seized in 2017 had entered the country through Pakistan, while 70 per cent was being trafficked onwards to Turkey and the Caucasus. The amount of heroin seized in South Eastern Europe reached record levels in 2017, with 18.2 tons, almost triple the 6.4 tons reported in the region in 2016. After reaching the lowest value since 2003, at 5.6 tons, the amount of heroin seized in Turkey increased sharply in 2017, to a record 17.4 tons. The amount of heroin seized in Western and Central Europe showed a decreasing trend, falling from 11.6 tons in 2000 to 3.9 tons in 2016, the lowest level on record since 1990, while in 2017, it increased to 4.9 tons, mainly owing to increases in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain, where 1,110 kg, 844 kg, 610 kg and 524 kg were seized, respectively. Networks operating between Pakistan and Europe have become dominant in recent years and are targeting Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for trafficking via the southern route.
- In South-Eastern Europe, the total amount of cannabis herb seized increased by over 20 per cent in 2017, with Albania and Turkey reporting 78 tons and 94 tons, respectively.
- In recent years, there has been an increased amount of amphetamine trafficking in South-Eastern Europe, with Turkey reporting the seizure of a record 6.7 tons in 2017.

Further to the second bullet above, it is worth mentioning that data from the oversight missions of the Italian Financial Police⁵³ (Guardia di Finanza) shows that the area of suspected cannabis plantations had reduced significantly in 2017 compared to previous years:

- 2016: 213,469 ha area of the suspected cannabis plantations / 2,086 suspected plantations;
- 2017: 1,971 ha area of suspected cannabis plantations / 88 suspected plantations.

These figures were reported in November 2017 by Guardia di Finanza along with the fact that the number of the oversight missions/hours and overflowed and scanned area had increased in 2017 (506.628 ha scanned in 2016 vs 683.249 ha scanned in 2017) as detailed in the below table of findings of the Guardia di Finanza.

⁵² The report, together with the *Report of the Secretariat on regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe*, was reviewed by the 13th meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe, in Lisbon, Portugal, on 2-5 July 2019. All documentation of the 13th meeting of HONEURO, including the two mentioned reports, can be found at:

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary_Bodies/HONEUR/HONEUR_13.html

⁵³ <http://www.gdf.gov.it/home#null>

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
PERIOD/OBJECT	JUNE - JULY	JUNE -SEPTEMBER	FROM JUNE TO 14 th SEPTEMBER	FROM JUNE TO 15 th SEPTEMBER	FROM 15 th MAY TO 15 th SEPTEMBER
FLIGHT MISSIONS	25	39	39	42	53
FLIGHT HOURS	59h 40'	79h 45'	89h 46'	105h 53'	129h 15'
OVERFLOWN AND SCANNED AREA	361.800 ha	431.300 ha	454.900 ha	506.628 ha	683.249 ha
SUSPECTED CANNABIS PLANTATIONS	304 + Lazarat	815 +Lazarat	1.368	2086	88
AREA OF SUSPECTED CANNABIS PLANTATIONS	323,5 ha, Estimated only in Lazarat 319 ha	16,20 ha + Lazarat	44,7 ha	213,469 ha	1,971 ha
NUMBER CANNABIS PLANTS DESTROYED	14.772 +no data on Lazarat	46.605 + Lazarat	242.945	753.468	4.844
PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE FEEDBACK FROM ASP ON CANNABIS PLANTATIONS	7,50%	99,40%	99,60%	99,8%	100%

The above cited figures show that the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement activity increased considerably in 2017, resulting in significant prevention as well as repression upon earlier detected areas, stocks and perpetrators.

Detailed information on drug trafficking routes through South Eastern Europe is presented in UNODC's report published in March 2015.⁵⁴ The current Regional Programme will strive to produce an update to that report to have a more detailed review of the trafficking routes through the region.

The drug seizures made in South Eastern Europe by the PCUs of the UNODC-WCO CCP prove the importance of the region as a transit route for different types of drugs (including cocaine, with several recent seizures amounting to approximately 1 ton of this drug). In addition to illicit drugs, seizures from the PCUs show that the region has challenges in relation to the smuggling of revenue goods, violation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), trafficking of stolen cars and arms trafficking.

Some seizures reported during 2018 in PCUs include 11.395 kg of heroin and 613.35 kg of cocaine (with a market value of 180 million Euro) at the port of Durres and 38 kg of cocaine at the Port of Bar. SELEC estimates the value of heroin seized in its member states⁵⁵ in 2017 at around 600 million Euro, and of seized cocaine at around 150 million Euro.⁵⁶

Organized criminal groups engaging in drug trafficking have increasingly diversified their criminal activities and expanded into human trafficking and the trafficking of diamonds,

⁵⁴ UNODC, *Illicit drug trade through South-Eastern Europe*, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_DT_through_SEE_REPORT_2014_web.pdf

⁵⁵ Note that the SELEC region is larger than UNODC's SEE region; it additionally includes Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and, especially important in terms of numbers, Turkey.

⁵⁶ SELEC, 2018 Report on Drug Seizures in Southeast Europe, p.8.

protected species, etc. According to research by Europol, almost two-thirds of drug trafficking groups operating in the EU are involved in more than one area of crime, including counterfeit goods, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and arms trafficking, which often use similar routes.⁵⁷

HUMAN INTEREST STORY: AWARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR TWO FEMALE PORT CONTROL UNIT OFFICERS

30 October 2017, Tirana, Albania: Two female officers of the Port Control Unit at Durres Port in Albania received an Award of Excellence in a ceremony organized on the occasion of the United Nations Day. The ceremony took place at the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania and was attended by the Minister, the Ambassador of Sweden to Albania, the UN Resident Coordinator, representatives from the diplomatic corps, ministries, academia, UN agencies and civil society. Two officers were awarded for their outstanding contribution as champion safe-keepers of the Albanian borders.

The award was bestowed to the PCU officers by the Ambassador of Sweden, who in his remarks stated that he was honored to give the award to two women who have committed themselves to the fight against organized crime, in particular to the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotics.

During the ceremony, five other Albanian women were awarded as well – survivors of domestic violence, women from the Roma and Egyptian minorities, and women active in the area of diplomacy and civil society.

The main product of this event was a documentary on women who work behind the scenes, women who never make it to TV or other media but who are the silent heroes who work across the country, including in law enforcement, and make a big difference every day. The award is another milestone in the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) where empowerment of women remains a priority. The recent award adds to UNODC-WCO efforts in mainstreaming gender in CCP implementation.

5.2 Countering wildlife and forest crimes

“Wildlife and forest” refers to all fauna and flora, including animals, birds and fish, as well as timber and non-timber forest products. “Wildlife and forest crime (WLFC)” refers to the taking, trading (supplying, selling or trafficking), importing, exporting, processing, possessing, obtaining and consumption of wild fauna and flora, including timber and other forest products, in contravention of national or international law. Broadly speaking, WLFC is the illegal exploitation of the world’s wild flora and fauna. Once an emerging threat, wildlife and forest crime today has transformed into one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities

⁵⁷ See Report of the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, 23 April 2019, p.4, available at: <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/UNODC/HONEURO/13/3>

alongside the trafficking of drugs, arms, and human beings. Criminal groups are using the same routes and techniques for wildlife trafficking as for smuggling of other illicit commodities, exploiting gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems. These crimes are also closely interlinked with money-laundering, corruption, murder and extreme violence. Wildlife and forest crime threaten biodiversity and endangered species, the livelihood of people, and can severely impact national security, social and economic development. The extent of WLFC in the South East Europe region remains to be established as data is scarce. A first step was taken by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their Report – the region’s first – on the WLFC Analytic Toolkit.

5.3 Trafficking in firearms

The countries in South Eastern Europe have been consistently identified in many studies as source for firearms trafficking to the European Union.⁵⁸ Trafficking of firearms occurs usually on a small scale with large seizures being the exception.⁵⁹ Furthermore, firearms trafficking from South Eastern Europe should not be reviewed in isolation, but in conjunction of other forms of trafficking. Most criminal groups enter the firearms trafficking business through other criminal activity, which may offer contacts, knowledge of existing routes and infrastructure related to their smuggling. The border police forces of the countries in South Eastern Europe have continuously detected various types of firearms, including converted and modified firearms, and ammunition. In 2016 the countries in South Eastern Europe reported 134 cases in which 154 weapons (i.e. 115 firearms, 38 gas weapons, and one converted) and 13 741 rounds of ammunition were detected. With regard to firearms, there were 62 handguns (i.e. pistols, revolvers), 43 long rifles (or shotguns) and 10 automatic weapons. Separately, during the INTERPOL operation Balkan Trigger in 2016, 40 illicit firearms, 6 kg of explosives and 11 hand grenades were seized.⁶⁰

The main trends and *modus operandi* identified in the SELEC 2018 Organized Crime Threat Assessment include the use of cryptocurrencies as payment methods by illegal firearms traders, the adoption of sophisticated communication technologies, which decrease the detection capabilities of law enforcement agencies, the use of postal services to ship dismantled firearms, and the rise of new manufacturing technologies, such as 3D metal printing.

All countries in South Eastern Europe have ratified both the UNTOC and the UN Firearms Protocol and aspire to become members of the European Union, nevertheless the criminal justice response to firearms trafficking has not been comprehensive. The main achievements in the region have been reached through the support of UNDP, OSCE, NATO and the work of bilateral donors in the areas of updating the legislative framework on possession of firearms, establishing arms export controls, implementation of numerous collection and destruction of illicit firearms’ campaigns, and providing of equipment and capacity building for enhancing the processes of firearms’ stockpile management and record-keeping. The main challenges exist in harmonizing the criminal legislation and practices with the UNTOC and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components

⁵⁸ See FRONTEX, Western Balkans Annual Risk Analysis 2018, and TRANSCRIME, Fighting Illicit Firearms Trafficking Routes and Actors at European Level (2017).

⁵⁹ See TRANSCRIME, Fighting Illicit Firearms Trafficking Routes and Actors at European Level (2017).

⁶⁰ See FRONTEX, Western Balkans Annual Risk Analysis 2018.

and Ammunition (The Firearms Protocol), as many criminal codes do not encompass fully the criminalization provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol, which prevents an effective criminal justice response to trafficking cases. For example, Article 193 of the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not envisage a reference to ammunition in the context of firearms trafficking; Article 265 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro contains a qualifying element “big quantities of firearms or ammunition” linked to smuggling of firearms, which creates uncertainties in the application of the norm; Article 278a of the Criminal Code of Albania makes a reference to “military weapons” in the context of firearms trafficking, thus excluding from trafficking cases all firearms categories that do not qualify as military weapons under the national legislation. This can be an explanation to the fact that in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 there were respectively 2,6,1,0 and 3 indictments for firearms trafficking, whereas in the same period there were respectively, 473, 359,265, 187, and 183 indictments for illegal firearms possession brought to the courts.

The countries in South Eastern Europe have expressed in numerous occasions their support for and commitment in combatting illicit firearms trafficking through their borders. The most recent developments include the adoption of a regional Roadmap on 10 July 2018 by the Heads of States at the EU-Western Balkans Summit in London. Through this document, the countries in South Eastern Europe have taken for the first time a holistic approach to address the illicit possession of firearms, their illicit use, illicit manufacturing and trafficking. The Roadmap includes specific references to the criminal justice response to counter firearms trafficking by establishing targets to align national criminal legislation with the UN Firearms Protocol, to institutionalize systematic collection of criminal justice data, to conduct proactive firearms investigations, to trace for all seized and recovered firearms, and to improve processes, equipment and training of the relevant law enforcement and prosecutorial units. The first steps for the implementation of the Roadmap have included the participation of Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia in the global reporting under the Sustainable Development Goal 16.4 and the ability to submit criminal data on firearms trafficking for the UNODC Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire. The countries in the South Eastern Europe have also participated in regional firearms counter-trafficking operations conducted by INTERPOL and by the European Union through its European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats (EMPACT).

The challenges faced by the countries in South Eastern Europe to counter firearms trafficking have not been a priority on the political agenda for a number of years, which is no longer the case today with the emergence of higher risks of firearms trafficking being involved in terrorist activities.

5.4 Trafficking in persons

South Eastern Europe is a significant region of origin of victims that are being trafficked both within the region or to Western Europe. Hence, the countries and jurisdictions of this region experience both the internal and the international dimension of human trafficking. The SELEC⁶¹ OCTA SEE 2018 suggests that trafficking in human beings has been on a declining trend since 2013 overall but continues to pose a significant challenge to each country and territory in the region, with pronounced local specificities. The trend was reversed in 2017, when

⁶¹ Note that the SELEC region is wider than UNODC’s understanding of the South Eastern Europe region.

1,886 victims of trafficking in persons (TiP) were identified in the SELEC region, an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year.

Although currently enjoying a period of relative political stability, TiP remains a persistent and complex challenge in the region. This is especially the case among socially marginalized groups including Roma communities and street children, as well as unemployed and underemployed young people. These groups often face livelihoods struggles with very limited opportunities for legitimate work and means of supporting themselves and their families in their sites of origin. Confronted with unemployment and few alternative possibilities, they may decide to accept unscrupulous offers of informal work, especially in the regions most geographically and historically proximate to the Western Balkans – the EU, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Russian Federation.

The 2015 peak in irregular migration along the Western Balkans route (see Section 5.5, below) has also exposed people to trafficking.⁶² Trafficking and exploitation are a major cause for concern among migrants on the move to Europe but distinguishing between smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings is often very difficult; as a result, the number of victims who are actually formally identified remains extremely low. One of the main problems is that anti-trafficking procedures are not always integrated in the existing reception and asylum procedures for new arrivals. In the context of the Balkan route, trafficking is often related to migrant smuggling, with exploitation taking place because people are in debt to smugglers, and because smugglers request increasing amounts of money for their services. When a victim of trafficking is identified among migrants, national anti-trafficking systems often struggle to respond to their specific needs as they are still mostly geared towards responding to the needs of other categories of victims – i.e., European or Sub-Saharan African adult women who are victims of sexual exploitation.⁶³

The *UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018*⁶⁴ paints the following picture of individual countries in the region:

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: COUNTRY SITUATION IN THE REGION

Bosnia and Herzegovina – The current legislation on TiP in covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. Number of cases of TiP recorded, 2014 –2017: 18 (2014), 9 (2015), 7 (2016) and 27 (2017). Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested or cautioned for trafficking in persons (these may include persons suspected, arrested, or cautioned at the national level), 2014 –2017: 23 (2014), 30 (2015), 22 (2016), 38 (2017). Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2014 –2017: 13 (2014), 14 (2015), 10 (2016) and 17 (2017). All of the persons convicted of TiP were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All of the detected victims were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina and most were trafficked domestically. Three of the detected

⁶² See SELEC, 2018 Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeast Europe (restricted).

⁶³ See UNODC (2018), *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018*, p.19, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glosom/GLOSOM_2018_web_small.pdf

⁶⁴ Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html> (here and below).

victims were trafficked internationally and repatriated from other countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Montenegro – The current legislation on TiP in Montenegro covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN TiP Protocol. Investigations and suspects: In 2014, national authorities in Montenegro recorded two cases of trafficking in persons. One male from Central Europe was prosecuted and convicted for the crime. Victims: National authorities in Montenegro identified two presumed victims in 2014 (one female child and one female adult victim). Between January 2015 and May 2017, seven female child victims were identified. The majority of victims were trafficked for the purpose of forced marriages. A smaller number were trafficked for sexual exploitation or forced labor. The victims identified were citizens of Montenegro and Central European countries. The victims of Montenegrin citizenship were trafficked domestically.

Serbia – The current legislation on TiP in Serbia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN TiP Protocol. Investigations and suspects - Number of cases of TiP recorded, 2014 – June 2017: 19 (2014), 17 (2015), 12 (2016), 8 (2017). National officials in Serbia reported that between January 2014 and June 2017, the majority of persons convicted of TiP were Serbian nationals. All identified victims of TiP in the indicated period 2014-2017: 52 (2014), 32 (2015), 31 (2016) and 2 (Jan-June 2017) were citizens of Serbia.

North Macedonia – The current legislation on TiP in North Macedonia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN TiP Protocol. Investigations and suspects: National authorities in North Macedonia reported three cases every year between 2014 and 2017. In total 12 persons were convicted of TiP, of which nine were men and three were women. National authorities in North Macedonia report that trafficking for the purpose of forced marriages of children mostly involve children of Roma ethnicity generally followed by forced labor and sexual exploitation. The majority of victims were Macedonian citizens. Most victims were trafficked domestically between 2014 and 2017. Victims who were trafficked internationally were repatriated from other Western and Central European countries.

5.5 Smuggling of migrants

The 2018 UNODC *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants* indicates that, at a minimum, 2.5 million migrants were smuggled for an economic return of USD 5.5-7 billion in 2016. Among the consequences of migrant smuggling highlighted by the UNODC study are thousands of migrants who are killed, tortured and exploited every year. The smugglers' profits stem from the fees they charge migrants for their services, which are largely determined by the distance of the smuggling trajectory, number of border crossings, geographic conditions, means of transport, the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents, and risk of detection.

There are currently three major smuggling routes into Europe. The Central Mediterranean route departs from North Africa, most commonly Libya, and arrives in Italy, usually in Sicily. The Eastern Mediterranean route connects the Turkish coast to various Greek islands, and the Western Mediterranean route departs from Morocco and arrives in Spain. For most of the migrants

and refugees who make use of these routes, being smuggled across the Mediterranean is only one part of a longer journey that may have started in South-West Asia, the Horn of Africa, West Africa or elsewhere.

The Western Balkan route departs from Greece and Bulgaria, leaves European Union territory, traverses the Western Balkans and then enters the EU again in Hungary, Croatia or Romania.⁶⁵ For migrants arriving in Greece and Bulgaria along the Eastern Mediterranean route, the Western Balkan route is the natural continuation towards northern Europe, the intended destination for most refugees and migrants. The exact travel routes vary and are subject to sudden and dramatic fluctuations according to changes in legislation and border controls in the countries concerned.

In Europe, the year 2015 saw a record number of arrivals of irregular migrants and refugees. According to Europol, more than a million irregular migrants reached the EU that year – a five-fold increase over the previous year.⁶⁶ Use of the Western Balkan route also peaked in 2015, reflecting the dramatic increases in arrivals along the Eastern Mediterranean route: the number of detections of irregular border crossings at the EU borders with Western Balkans jurisdictions reached more than 764,000.⁶⁷ By 2016, these detections had decreased to just over 130,000; far lower than the year before, but high compared to the years prior to 2015. Detected irregular arrivals decreased steadily in the years leading up to 2019.⁶⁸ Europol estimates that, at some point in their journey, more than 90 per cent of these irregular migrants used facilitation services, in most cases provided by migrant smuggling networks.⁶⁹

The Serbian-Hungarian border has been a key gateway from the Western Balkans into the EU for several years. Enhanced border controls, enforcement measures and legislative changes put in place by Hungary since 2014 have helped shift some of the pressure to the border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁷⁰

Women and children appear to comprise a significant share of the migratory flows passing through the Balkans. A situation assessment undertaken by UN Women in 2015 found that in November 2015, women comprised some 18 per cent and children 24 per cent of migrants, with some minor variations depending on their national origins. The same assessment also found that the shares of women increased in the course of 2015. In 2016, according to UN figures, women accounted for 22 per cent of arrivals in Greece and children for 38 per cent.⁷¹

⁶⁵ The following sections are based primarily on SELEC, *2018 Report on Smuggling of Migrants in Southeast Europe*, (restricted).

⁶⁶ Europol (2016), *Migrant Smuggling in the EU*, p. 2, available at: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/migrant-smuggling-in-eu>

⁶⁷ See Frontex (2016), *Risk Analysis for 2016*, p.16, available at: https://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Annula_Risk_Analysis_2016.pdf

⁶⁸ Frontex (2019), *Risk Analysis for 2019*, p.16, available at: https://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis_for_2019.pdf

⁶⁹ See Europol (2016), *Migrant Smuggling in the EU*, p.2.

⁷⁰ See Frontex, *Risk Analysis for 2019*, p.8.

⁷¹ See UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM (April 2017): *Refugee and migrant children – including unaccompanied and separated children – in the EU: overview of trends in 2016*, available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/55971>

Women and children, traveling without male family members, depending on smugglers, may be at increased risk of sexual exploitation or trafficking. The same applies to unaccompanied minors. According to the Guidance Note for UNODC Staff, understanding of gender differences regarding the cause, process and impact of migrant smuggling might assist in detecting smuggling networks. For example, men and women are often concentrated in different migratory flows. This can be due to the existence of gender-segregated labour markets; and the differing experience of labour mobility, as a result of gendered socioeconomic power structures and socio-cultural definitions of gender-appropriate roles in origin and destination countries.⁷²

The South Eastern European jurisdictions do report detections of fraudulent travel document use, though the prevalence is relatively low. In 2016, there were 855 such cases, most of them carried out by persons from the region. Smugglers facilitating the passage from Greece to North Macedonia and onward to Serbia often share a citizenship with their clients. Afghans, Pakistanis and nationals of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa reportedly operate along those routes. There are reports of well-structured smuggling groups operating along this route. In 2016, the Hungarian Police dismantled a large, multinational criminal group that smuggled migrants from Serbia through Hungary to Austria. The group smuggled between 30 and 100 migrants per journey, using several minivans and a large number of drivers who worked in shifts. The smugglers sent vehicles in advance on the highways, before the actual transportation process, to identify police presence and to alert the actual drivers. A financial investigation into the crime group's illegal activities revealed that large amounts of generated profits had been transferred to Afghanistan, where it was invested into real estate businesses.

While deaths along the Western Balkan route are relatively rare, they do occur. According to IOM data, 27 migrants died along the Western Balkan route in 2015 and 2016. Moreover, in August 2015, the bodies of 71 migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Afghanistan were found in an abandoned truck alongside an Austrian motorway. Although it is not clear whether the migrants had moved along the Western Balkan route, the case still illustrates the risks migrants face and the smugglers' unscrupulous behavior in their hunt for profits.

5.6 Protecting cultural heritage

Over the recent years, the world has witnessed the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and other related offences. Cultural property is stolen or unlawfully excavated and illicitly exported or imported in many parts of the world, and increasingly with the facilitation of modern and sophisticated techniques. Trafficking in cultural property has recently been identified as a source of financing for terrorist activities,⁷³ and together with destruction of cultural property as a threat to peace and security.⁷⁴

⁷² Guidance note for UNODC Staff "Gender Mainstreaming in the work of UNODC" available at <https://www.unodc.org/documents/Gender/UNODC-GuidanceNote-GenderMainstreaming.pdf>

⁷³ Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) condemns the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria, particularly by Islamic state in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusra Front, and recognizes the close link of the illicit trafficking in cultural property with the financing of terrorist activities of those entities and other individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida.

⁷⁴ See Security Council resolution 2347 (2017) on protection of cultural property during armed conflicts.

It should be noted that there is a lack of reliable data available to the international community on the transnational nature of trafficking in cultural property, such as on routes, extent and modus operandi of such trafficking. Furthermore, there is a lack of information on and comprehensive research of the common challenges in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of offences pertaining to trafficking in cultural property among member states and relevant international organizations.

In this context, and in response to the request of Government authorities from South Eastern Europe a Regional conference on combatting trafficking of cultural heritage was convened in Munich, Germany, on 6-7 May 2019. The meeting was organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Italian Ministry of Interior, and the Centre for International Legal Cooperation (CILC), and supported by a number of regional and international organizations notably EUROPOL, UNESCO, UNODC, and WCO. This platform allowed for a first review of challenges impeding the effective combatting of trafficking of cultural heritage in the region and allowing for a better understanding of the modus operandi of organized crime groups involved in trafficking of cultural heritage. It also resulted in the call for joint increased responses including through inter-regional and international cooperation reaching from secure information exchange to Joint Investigation Teams, expert pools and capacity building interventions in the South Eastern Europe.

A comprehensive study on trafficking in cultural property and other related offences is recommended to shed light and cross-reference data on source countries, trafficking routes and methods, as well as on the actors involved in such activities. Practitioners can establish the extent of the involvement of organized criminal groups in such business, and replace anecdotal evidence with concrete, empirically founded, verifiable data. This is not only important for the international tracing of trafficked cultural property and successful criminal investigations, but also for identifying and anticipating risks and threats, as well as for making informed decisions and focused preventive and control measures. Based on the research findings, a set of concluding observations will be made on legislative, institutional and practical challenges and responses in addressing trafficking in cultural property and other related offences. This would take into consideration existing tools and resources/instruments including the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences.⁷⁵

Trafficking in cultural property needs indeed to be addressed concomitantly at country/regional and global level, and the response should comprise not only data collection and analysis, but also the development or strengthening of legislative frameworks and related policies, as well as capacity-building among different stakeholders, in particular criminal justice practitioners, in the areas of investigation (in particular use of special investigative techniques and financial investigations), prosecution and adjudication, including international cooperation in criminal matters. In targeting organized criminal groups and links with the financing of terrorism, responses should also involve legal persons, such as auction houses, art handlers and museums. In this regard, consideration should be given to reviewing and strengthening standards of due diligence as well as legal and regulatory systems for corporate liability.

⁷⁵ Available at: https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/196

In addition to the relevant international instruments developed under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT),⁷⁶ there is a vital need for the full implementation of the UNTOC, UNCAC, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which enjoy near universal membership.⁷⁷

By virtue of their applicability to transnational organized crime, corruption and activities of terrorist groups, the above-mentioned legal instruments are of great relevance for the prevention, criminalization, investigation and prosecution of trafficking in cultural property, the suppression of its exploitation to finance terrorist groups, as well as the return and restitution of stolen or illicitly trafficked cultural property. The International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences⁷⁸, developed with support of UNODC and adopted by the General Assembly,⁷⁹ constitute the first international instrument on criminal justice-related aspects of addressing trafficking in cultural property, applicable to all member states of the United Nations. These international guidelines aim at assisting legislators and policymakers, as well as law enforcement officials, prosecutors, magistrates, representatives of relevant public and private institutions in effectively protecting cultural property from being trafficked by means of crime prevention and criminal justice measures, and in effectively responding to trafficking with a view to bringing perpetrators to justice and to returning confiscated property to the legitimate owners.

5.7 Illicit financial flows, money laundering and asset recovery

Money laundering is the process by which organized crime groups introduce the proceeds of crime into the legitimate economy. A global business, it is intricately linked with other forms of organized crime, providing both a means of transacting other elements of a criminal enterprise, as well as a standalone criminal activity generating its own revenue. UNODC estimates that the sum of money laundered globally amounts to approximately 2.7 per cent of global GDP, or approximately one trillion U.S. dollars,⁸⁰ while an earlier consensus range established by the IMF in 1998 put the figure at 2-5 per cent of global GDP. A meta-analysis conducted for UNODC's report of 2011 estimated the figure as 3.6 per cent of global GDP, or between 2.3 per cent and 5.5 per cent.

Furthermore, from 2010 to 2014, 2.2 per cent of the estimated proceeds of crime were provisionally seized or frozen, and 1.1 per cent of the criminal profits were finally confiscated at EU level, according to a report prepared by Europol's Asset Recovery Unit, in cooperation with

⁷⁶ Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the UNESCO on 14 November 1970, the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted by the UNIDROIT on 24 June 1995, and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at The Hague on 14 May 1954, and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954 and 26 March 1999.

⁷⁷ These three treaties currently have 190, 186 and 188 States Parties respectively.

⁷⁸ https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/196

⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution 69/196 (adopted on 18 December 2014).

⁸⁰ UNODC (2011), *Estimating Illegal Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and other Transnational Organized Crimes*, available at: www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_financial_flows_2011_web.pdf

the Asset Recovery Offices of EU member states.⁸¹ The scale of money laundering in the South Eastern Europe region is difficult to assess, but there is little doubt that it is substantial. According to Europol, money laundering in the region occurs primarily through investment in real estate and in private companies active in tourism, construction, trade, the hospitality industry, and retail.⁸² For example, in Serbia alone, approximately 1.7 billion EUR is laundered annually, costing the Serbian economy between 3 per cent and 5 per cent of GDP.⁸³ A 2013 report on Serbia notes the country is at high risk, including related high vulnerability in the financial and non-financial sectors.⁸⁴

Analysis of the European Commission Progress Reports suggests that the countries and jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe have made some progress in combating money laundering, including through broader justice sector reform efforts. One effect of this process has been the de-listing of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the list of jurisdictions that have strategic AML/CFT deficiencies.⁸⁵ Nevertheless, much remains to be done, according to the European Commission. Relevant legislation may be in place, but implementation remains sub-optimal, tangible results in the fight against economic and financial crimes are still not visible, and the number of convictions remains low, especially concerning cases that establish a link between drug trafficking and the laundering of criminal proceeds.

In its 2018 Communication on EU Enlargement Policy, the European Commission stressed that the authorities in the current or potential candidates in South Eastern Europe should start financial investigations in line with the FATF methodology and improve their track record in confiscating the proceeds of crime. “On anti-money laundering/countering terrorist financing, the enlargement countries should as a priority align their legislation and practices with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force,” the Commission said.⁸⁶ In its 2019 Communication, the Commission reiterated that “pro-active tracing of financial flows should be anchored in a more strategic approach against money laundering and terrorism financing”.⁸⁷ These shortcomings are further highlighted in the Commission’s 2019 reports on the individual countries and jurisdictions of the region.

At the time of the preparation of this Regional Programme, none of the South Eastern European countries remains on a list of jurisdictions identified by FATF as having strategic AML/CFT deficiencies for which they have developed an action plan with the FATF.⁸⁸ Serbia was the last

⁸¹ Europol (2016), *Criminal Asset Recovery in the EU - Survey of Statistical Information*, available at: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/does-crime-still-pay>

⁸² SELEC OCTA SEE 2018, p. 101.

⁸³ EC (2009); Project for Capacity building of the Directorate for Confiscated Property and improving the system of Criminal Asset Confiscation, Belgrade, Serbia

⁸⁴ *National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering in the Republic of Serbia*. Belgrade, April 2013. Available at: www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/corruption/Publications/MOLI-SE/National%20Risk%20Assessment%20in%20Serbia%20April%202013_EN.pdf

⁸⁵ See <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/fatf-compliance-february-2018.html>

⁸⁶ European Commission (17 April 2018), *2018 Communication on EU Enlargement Policy*, COM(2018) 450 final, p.26.

⁸⁷ European Commission (29 May 2019), *2019 Communication on EU Enlargement Policy*, COM(2019) 260 final, p.4.

⁸⁸ FATF, *Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process*, February 22, 2019, available at: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/fatf-compliance-february-2019.html>

on the list but was de-listed in June 2019 after FATF determined in February 2019 that Serbia had completed its action plan and conducted an on-site visit.

The six Western Balkan jurisdictions have, to a large extent, transposed the European⁸⁹ and international⁹⁰ standards on asset recovery into national legislation. However, the implementation of these standards remains weak. Moreover, the lack of sufficient statistical data hampers the ability to effectively assess the successes obtained in the region in relation to seizure and confiscation of proceeds and instrumentalities of crime. Notwithstanding, the European Commission Staff Working Documents for the region demonstrate that the implementation of different asset recovery provisions and the ability of local authorities to seize and confiscate assets remains low and urges the jurisdictions in the region to establish the confiscation of proceeds and instrumentalities of crime as a strategic priority in the fight against financial crimes, corruption, organized crime and terrorism.⁹¹

Since 2018, UNODC has been assisting South Eastern European jurisdictions in raising their financial investigation capacities by implementing a train-the-trainer programme on financial investigations. In 2018, two phases of the programme were successfully completed which resulted in 127 officers from law enforcement and the judiciary having been trained, of which 61 were selected to become national trainers on financial investigations.

5.8 Anti-Corruption

In its 2019 report on the current and potential candidate countries in South Eastern Europe, the European Commission judged corruption to be “widespread,” despite ongoing efforts to align legal and institutional frameworks with the *acquis* and other European standards. “Progress in successfully fighting high and medium level corruption varies across the region. “While some countries, such as North Macedonia and Albania, have made progress, the track record remains unconvincing in most countries and far from meeting the requirements for membership,” the report said. “High level and political corruption needs to be tackled in a clearer and more consistent way. Tangible results in the fight against corruption are also needed for a stable and

⁸⁹ CoE, *European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters*, ETS No. 30 of 20 April 1959, in force 12 June 1962.; Idem, *Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters*, ETS No. 99 of 13 March 1978, in force 12 April 1982.; Idem, *Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters*, ETS No. 182 of 8 November 2001, in force 1 February 2004.; Idem, *Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime*, ETS No. 141 of 8 November 1992, in force 1 May 1997.; Idem, *Criminal Law Convention on Corruption*, ETS No. 173 of 27 January 1999, in force 1 July 2002.; Idem, *Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism*, CETS No. 198 of 16 May 2005, in force 1 May 2008.

⁹⁰ UNODC, *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*, UNGA Res. 55/25, United Nations Convention against Corruption, UN Doc. A/RES/55/25 (8 January 2001).; Idem, *United Nations Convention against Corruption*, UNGA Res. 58/4, United Nations Convention against Corruption, UN Doc. A/RES/58/4 (21 November 2003).

⁹¹ See, for example, European Commission (2019), *Commission Staff Working Document: Serbia 2019 Report*, SWD(2019) 219 final, p. 4.; European Commission (2019), *Commission Staff Working Document: Montenegro 2019 Report*, SWD(2019) 217 final, p. 4, concerning the two countries that are most advanced in the process of joining the EU.

transparent business environment and to mitigate the real threats to democratic structures. Public procurement remains particularly prone to widespread corruption.”⁹²

All five countries from the region have completed the first cycle of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM) assessing state parties’ status of implementation of chapters III and IV of UNCAC. The implementation by Bosnia and Herzegovina of chapters II and V of UNCAC was reviewed in the first year of the second cycle, and the executive summary of the review was published on 14 December 2018. Albania and North Macedonia are currently under review while the reviews of Montenegro and Serbia are planned to start in 2019 and 2020.

Throughout the review process, the reviewing experts identified numerous gaps and technical assistance needs related to different provisions of chapters III and IV of UNCAC in all five countries from the region. The common recommendations addressed to the five state parties are to improve legislation and strengthen capacity concerning extradition of persons, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation. Further recommendations were addressed to Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding protection of reporting persons, freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime; and to North Macedonia regarding transfer of sentenced persons and criminal proceedings, joint investigations and use of special investigative techniques.

In addition to national reviews and the annual reports from the European Commission, UNODC’s work is also informed by the Council of Europe’s Group of states against Corruption (GRECO).⁹³

As concerns the impact of corruption on citizens, little is known as to the incidence and costs of corruption to women, and poor women in particular, as compared to men. Data on bribe payment is generally not sex-disaggregated. Often corruption measurement tools are gender blind, meaning that they do not measure the frequency with which women versus men pay bribes to access services or measure the impacts of corruption-related services unavailability. While there is conflicting evidence as to whether women pay more than men in bribes or pay bribes more frequently to access public services, some reports argue that women tend to be the target of corrupt officials more often than men, possibly because service providers consider women to be more susceptible to coercion, violence or threats or less aware of where or how to file a complaint. Gendered experiences of and engagement in corruption implies a need for gender-specific approaches to combating corruption.⁹⁴

⁹² European Commission (29 May 2019), *2019 Communication on EU Enlargement Policy*, COM(2019) 260 final, p.4.

⁹³ At the time of the development of this Regional Programme, the most recent GRECO Interim Compliance Report concerns Serbia’s Fourth Evaluation Round (Corruption prevention in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors), available at: <https://rm.coe.int/grecorc4-2019-5-fourth-evaluation-round-corruption-prevention-in-respe/168093bc55>. Among the findings of the Report is the observation that none of the thirteen recommendations contained in the Fourth Round Evaluation Report has been implemented fully. Nevertheless, GRECO concludes that the overall level of compliance with the recommendations is no longer globally unsatisfactory, and Serbia has been taken off the list of globally unsatisfactory countries and is no longer under continuous monitoring by GRECO related to implementation of its recommendations.

⁹⁴ Guidance note for UNODC Staff “Gender Mainstreaming in the work of UNODC” available at <https://www.unodc.org/documents/Gender/UNODC-GuidanceNote-GenderMainstreaming.pdf>

5.9 Terrorism and violent extremism

The military setbacks and loss of territory suffered by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) led men and women who had left their country or jurisdiction to join ISIL (Da'esh) to return, thus spreading the terrorist threat to other regions, including South-Eastern Europe.

According to Europol's latest report⁹⁵ on the terrorist threat in the European Union, one of the main threats to the jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe is the return home of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs). It is estimated that around 1000 persons from South Eastern Europe have travelled to Syria and Iraq between the end of 2012 and 2016 (women and children constituted almost 35 per cent of this group), and about 300 have already returned.⁹⁶ In South Eastern Europe, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and North Macedonia have provided most of the FTFs contingents, and are now particularly exposed to the threats posed by returnees. Although the region did not suffer from any attack conducted by returning combatants, returnees raise serious security concerns, not only to South Eastern Europe but also to Western Europe, as many returnees have dual citizenship or links to their diaspora communities across the continent.

According to the SELEC OCTA SEE 2018, terrorism "remains a serious threat" in the region and appears primarily linked to the return of FTFs, but also to individuals who self-radicalize and may commit lone-wolf attacks.⁹⁷ Two such deadly attacks were carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015. In addition, in November 2016, security forces in Albania and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 thwarted an attempted attack targeting the Israeli national soccer team during a World Cup match in Shkodër, northern Albania's second largest city.

Most jurisdictions in the region amended their criminal legislations to better address threats posed by FTFs and returnees, as required by United Nations Security Council resolutions 2170, 2178 and 2396. However, the effective implementation of the adopted amendments has been challenging. In this regard, some jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe are facing difficulties in addressing the multiform and complex challenges associated with the return home of FTFs. These challenges range from detection and interception of returnees, notably at borders, to their imprisonment, prosecution, as well as their rehabilitation and reintegration, especially in the case of women and children.

In its conclusions of 26 June 2018, the Council of the EU stressed the ways in which the fight against terrorism is interlinked with the prevention of radicalization and countering illegal trafficking, especially of firearms and light weapons, and of the financing of terrorism:

"Terrorism, radicalisation and organized crime continue to pose a security threat to the EU and to the whole region. In line with earlier European Council and Council conclusions, the Council recalls the importance of the external dimension of the EU's counter-terrorism work and of further strengthening cooperation on counter-terrorism with

⁹⁵ Europol (2019), European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report 2019, p.44, available at: https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/tesat_2019_final.pdf

⁹⁶ Western Balkans Extremism Research Forum (British Council) (June 2018), *Understanding violent extremism in the Western Balkans*.

⁹⁷ SELEC OCTA SEE 2018, p.97.

Turkey and the Western Balkans, in particular regarding the fight against foreign terrorist fighters and the financing of terrorism, the prevention and the countering of radicalisation, reinforced border checks and illegal trafficking of firearms and light weapons. Further efforts and a solid track record are also needed in the fight against organized crime. Recalling the EU's support, notably through the Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG), the Council continues to call on partners to step up and enforce legal and operational measures in all these areas.”⁹⁸

In 2019, the UNODC Handbook on Gender Dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism has for the first time pointed out the widespread recognition of the need to account for gender considerations throughout the scope of the response to terrorism. Such considerations range from the roles of women and girls involved in terrorist activities and in preventing violent extremism, as well as their needs as victims, to the effect that masculine gender constructs have on radicalization and the commission of terrorist acts against women. The global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) emphasized that the promotion of gender equality had been an afterthought in the response of the international community to terrorism and violent extremism, which was a reflection of the gender-neutral lens through which counter-terrorism responses had largely been developed.

In its resolution 2178 (2014), which focused on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, the Security Council recognized, for the first time, the need to empower women as a mitigating factor to the spread of violent extremism and radicalization. Further, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, in its third report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by States affected by foreign terrorist fighters, noted specifically the growing phenomenon of women and girl foreign terrorist fighters, recommending that the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of strategies to counter violent extremism should include attention to the gender perspective and should engage women from civil society and the security sector.⁹⁹

5.10 Drug use prevention and treatment

South Eastern Europe lies along one of the world's most important and most established international distribution routes for illicit drugs, from Afghanistan to Western European markets (see section 5.1).¹⁰⁰ This Western Balkans route is important not only for the trade in heroin but also for cannabis and, to a lesser extent, cocaine.¹⁰¹ The movement of drugs along the Balkan route facilitates local drug demand in the region as well as criminal activities associated with it, a situation that is compounded by specific socio-economic vulnerabilities affecting SEE. Structural factors whose emergence dates back decades, to the economic and social dislocation experienced across South Eastern Europe in the 1990s and early 2000s including

⁹⁸ Council of the European Union (26 June 2018), *Council Conclusions on enlargement and stabilization and association process*, 10555/18, available at: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/35863/st10555-en18.pdf>

⁹⁹ UNODC “Handbook on Gender Dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism” available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/17-8887_HB_Gender_Criminal_Justice_E_ebook.pdf

¹⁰⁰ See UNODC, *Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route*, 2015, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/IFF_report_2015_final_web.pdf

¹⁰¹ See EMCDDA and Europol, *EU Drug Markets Report: In-Depth Analysis*, 2016, p.87, available at: <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/2373/TD0216072ENN.PDF>

substantial population movements and rural-urban migration, constitute a high-risk environment for illicit drug use and for the various health and social consequences drug use creates. The fact that the populations of SEE are on the whole younger than those of Central and Western Europe creates an additional risk factor since youth generally show a higher vulnerability to drug use. Unemployment, already high among the general population, is especially pronounced among youth. As a result, drugs and associated criminal activities are quite prominent throughout the region.

Available data suggests that the annual prevalence of cannabis, cocaine, amphetamine-type stimulants and “ecstasy” in Eastern and South Eastern Europe (a region that is wider than South Eastern Europe) is lower than in Western and Central Europe but that the prevalence of opioids and opiates is significantly higher, with a best estimated annual prevalence of 0.78 per cent for opioids and of 0.67 per cent for opiates in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe compared to 0.57 per cent and 0.53 per cent, respectively, in Western and Central Europe.¹⁰²

According to the data used by a EMCDDA/UNODC survey of drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans, the situation in individual countries and jurisdictions of the region is as follows:¹⁰³

DRUG TREATMENT SYSTEMS IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

In **Albania**, with a total population of 2.9 million (2017), the estimated number of high-risk drug users (primary opioid users) in ranged from 3,469 to 8,737 (2014/15), of whom 60 per cent use drugs by injection. In 2015, some 1,130 individuals received drug treatment in Albania. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina** with 3.8 million inhabitants (2015), the estimated number of people who inject drugs was 7,500 people (2009). As of 2015, 2,115 treatment clients were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, of whom 1,310 received OST. **Kosovo under UNSCR 1244** had a population of 1.9 million (2017). The most frequently cited estimate of the drug-using population is 10,000-15,000, of whom 4,000-5,000 are estimated to be heroin users. There are no figures about treatment. In **Serbia**, with a population of 7.05 million (2017), the estimated number of people who inject drugs was 20,500 in 2013. In 2015, 2,312 individuals received OST in 2015.¹⁰⁴

Across the region, certain general trends can be observed with regards to drug use.¹⁰⁵ Among the most important of these, in line with observations elsewhere in Europe, is that the number of people newly registered as injecting heroin has been stable or declining, while the use of amphetamines and new psychoactive substances (NPS) is rising.¹⁰⁶ This has implications for approaches and interventions relating to both prevention and treatment; the importance of

¹⁰² See UNODC (2018), *World Drug Report 2018: Global Overview of Drug Demand and Supply*, p.39, available at: https://www.unodc.org/wdr2018/prelaunch/WDR18_Booklet_2_GLOBAL.pdf

¹⁰³ EMCDDA and UNODC (2019), *Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans: Outcomes of a joint EMCDDA-UNODC survey of drug treatment facilities*, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/drug-prevention-and-treatment/EMCDDA_UNODC_Publication.pdf

¹⁰⁴ The above data is included to reflect facts and is not meant to provide a comparison

¹⁰⁵ See EMCDDA/UNODC, *Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans*.

¹⁰⁶ See EMCDDA (2019), *European Drug Report 2019: Trends and Developments*, available at: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/11364/20191724_TDAT19001ENN_PDF.pdf

pharmacotherapy relative to the overall mix of approaches has decreased, while psycho-social support services have gained in relevance. In parallel to these developments, health-care systems, which are structured similarly across the region, are moving toward more evidence-based prevention interventions and toward increasing alignment with international standards.

As far as responses to drug use, including drug use prevention, are concerned, alignment with the EU has brought new challenges related to the transposition of the EU *acquis* into national legislation, especially in the area of justice and home affairs. However, it has also created new opportunities for cooperation and for discussions on approaches addressing drug use, associated health and social harms, and responses.¹⁰⁷

One particular challenge in South Eastern Europe is the availability of reliable data as a key precondition for policy-making, and the sharing of such data within the region and between it and other actors such as Europol and EMCDDA. The establishment of drug observatories in each jurisdiction is a crucial step toward the establishment of baseline data; according to EMCDDA, the situation in this regard varies across the region, with some national observatories already established while other countries/jurisdictions have adopted their legal basis.¹⁰⁸ In addition to the availability of reliable data, evidence-based policymaking also requires an evaluation of the effectiveness of prevention and treatment activities that are currently being implemented in the region.

EMCDDA has expanded its activities in recent years from EU member states – where it monitors developments in the drug situation using a variety of methods, including a set of epidemiological indicators and data collection on drug treatment – to the EU candidates or potential candidates in the Western Balkans, with the goal of aligning drug monitoring systems of these countries and jurisdictions with the EU’s monitoring framework. Part of this work was carried out in partnership with UNODC. EMCDDA has also developed an inventory of activities that are considered effective as drug use interventions strategies and policies in Europe, making it available on its best practice portal.¹⁰⁹

5.10.1 Prevention of drug use

The SEE jurisdictions have endorsed the EU statements on UNGASS and on the 2019 global drug policy review and are in broad alignment with the EU’s approach when it comes to the prevention of drug use.¹¹⁰

Prevention strategies based on scientific evidence and involving families, schools, and entire communities can ensure that children and youth, including from the most marginalized and socially disadvantaged groups, grow and stay healthy and safe into adulthood. Investments in prevention generate massive savings in future costs in terms of health and crime and general social effects. UNODC together with the WHO updated their joint *International Standards on*

¹⁰⁷ See EMCDDA and UNODC, *Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans*, p.5.

¹⁰⁸ Council of the European Union (2018), *EU-Western Balkans dialogue on drugs (18 April 2018) – Outcome of the meeting*, 8930/18.

¹⁰⁹ Available at: <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice>

¹¹⁰ Council of the European Union (2018), *EU-Western Balkans dialogue on drugs (18 April 2018) – Outcome of the meeting*, 8930/18. See also <https://www.unodc.org/postungass2016/>

Drug Use Prevention, whose second edition was published in 2018.¹¹¹ The document summarizes current scientific evidence and describes interventions, policies, and strategies and their characteristics that have been found to be effective in terms of prevention outcomes related to drug use. It also outlines the major components and features of an effective national drug prevention system.

Prevention activities are typically undertaken by a broad array of actors, from central ministries (typically including ministries of health, interior, and education) to local governments, health-care institutions (including treatment facilities), the Red Cross, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Prevention activities tend to take place in the domain of universal prevention and are typically carried out in a school environment, within families, and in communities. Much less available are selective and indicated preventive interventions, focusing on vulnerable groups that may be under increased risk of drug use and on at-risk individuals.

In many countries of the region, prevention of drug use is included in elementary school curricula and is delivered as part of biology and chemistry classes, providing basic information on the class of substances and its harmful effects. Drug use prevention workshops and awareness raising are also conducted as part of national health promotion programmes in the region. Health-care workers, education workers, and community representatives work as a team to carry out health promotion activities in the community, in kindergartens, and in schools. These activities mainly focus on providing information and raising awareness on topics related to drug abuse.

5.10.2 Treatment of persons with drug use disorders

Responses to the challenging situation regarding opioid addiction are, in general terms, still expanding by acknowledging and integrating a greater number of evidence-based services across the region. There is evidence that systems for the treatment of persons with drug use disorders are expanding in terms of quality as well as scope. At the same time, in a number of South Eastern European countries/jurisdictions it is still challenging to access specialist drug treatment. Treatment services tend to be provided by a combination of government programmes and community service organizations, which tend to be concentrated in major urban centers and have little reach outside of densely populated areas.¹¹² Many facilities lack sufficient numbers of qualified personnel. Scaling up drug treatment services across SEE is likely to require the involvement of primary healthcare professionals (general practitioners and family doctors) outside major urban centers, but with the exception of Serbia, primary healthcare providers are not currently part of national drug treatment systems.

One of the main achievements in the region over the past decade has been the introduction or expansion of opioid substitution treatment (OST), mostly provided by psychiatric hospitals rather than through general practice clinics. While OST services offered through the public health systems are stable and will continue in the foreseeable future, there is doubt about the sustainability of outreach activities offered by non-governmental organizations. The main international donor supporting outreach programmes such as needle and syringe programmes has

¹¹¹ UNODC and WHO (2018), *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, Second updated edition, available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/prevention-standards.html>

¹¹² See EMCDDA and UNODC, *Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans*, p.31.

been the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Since the Global Fund became active in the region in 2003, it has provided more than 100 million euros to support the provision of HIV prevention services to vulnerable groups, including injecting drug users. However, the Global Fund's support for outreach activities has been, or is about to be, phased out in most of the countries/jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe. It remains unclear whether current services supported by the Global Fund can be maintained.¹¹³

Data availability is improving across the region, thanks to the establishment of national drug monitoring centers. At the moment, as is the case with monitoring drug use, data on the provision and quality of treatment in South Eastern Europe remain incomplete and difficult to compare across cases; the coverage of national monitoring systems is improving but remains partial in most of the region. Having comprehensive, comparable data about the specifics of national treatment systems, including their main features, capacity, quality, and general performance, is a key requirement for the planning and commissioning of treatment.

¹¹³ See EMCDDA and UNODC, Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans, p. 6.

6 UNODC'S CURRENT ENGAGEMENT IN THE REGION

On the basis of its strong mandates in matters of drug control and crime (notably transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism), UNODC has developed substantial expertise and experience in promoting the implementation of the multilateral instruments on those matters through global, regional and national integrated and tailored programmes. It has also developed a substantial number of technical assistance tools, model legislation and publications to ensure the sustainability of technical assistance efforts, and it maintains an extensive network of field offices and experts around the globe. It has been present in South Eastern Europe since the early 1990s (and as a single entity since 1997, which is the year of UNODC's establishment). The impact of its work has been established by various evaluations as well as by the assessments of government partners in the region.

In the current programming period, 2016-2019, the Regional Programme has been working on the basis of general United Nations principles and policies, most notably the SDGs, and in line with UNODC's mandate and approaches. Through three Sub-Programmes, the 2016-2019 Regional Programme is addressing strategic themes related to the rule of law; good governance (especially in the areas of organized crime and trafficking in drugs, human beings and goods); countering money-laundering; preventing and curbing corruption; supporting the development of national drug and crime policies and strategies and their implementation plans, in line with EU requirements under Chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaire*; and on drug prevention, treatment and care, in line with EU requirements under Chapter 28 of the EU *acquis communautaire*. All three Sub-Programmes are grounded in a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach.

This chapter provides an overview of each Sub-Programme – its objectives, its component outcomes, and main achievements in the programme period 2016-2019.

- Sub-Programme 1: Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime
- Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation
- Sub-Programme 3: Enhancing substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care

6.1 Sub-Programme 1: Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime

OBJECTIVE OF SUB-PROGRAMME 1

Member states are more capable and proficient at responding to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking at the normative and operational levels in accordance with relevant UN conventions; criminal justice regimes are strengthened and more capable at preventing and combating terrorism in accordance with the rule of law; and the countries are better prepared to fulfil obligations as EU candidates

6.1.1 Outcome 1.1

OUTCOME 1.1

Governments have strengthened capacities to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime

Linkages between Outcome 1.1 and SDGs

<p>Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>UNODC offers member states a full spectrum of tools to strengthen anti-money laundering legal frameworks and develop capacities of national agencies to investigate money laundering and terrorism financing, disrupt illicit financial flows and support the recovery of stolen assets. Further, it carries out research and data collection in several areas connected to organized crime including firearms, drugs and other illicit markets, wildlife crime and trafficking in persons.</p>
<p>Target 16.A: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>Under SDG 16, UNODC is the international lead organization for compiling statistical indicators for a number of SDG Targets and plays an important part in measuring other Targets as well. UNODC's global collection of administrative and survey data on crime and criminal justice and the promotion of crime victimization surveys, provide the statistical evidence base for monitoring patterns and trends of crime and the criminal justice response to crime, and for evaluating policy interventions and crime prevention measures.</p>

<p>Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>UNODC is supporting member states to reach the Targets under SDG 5 by: promoting access to justice for women and girls; supporting the development of legislation and policies that protect their rights and prevent as well as respond to violence against women and girls; developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls; and creating the conditions for women and girls to be in a position to claim their rights and be active agents of change.</p>
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Achievements under Outcome 1.1 in 2016-2019

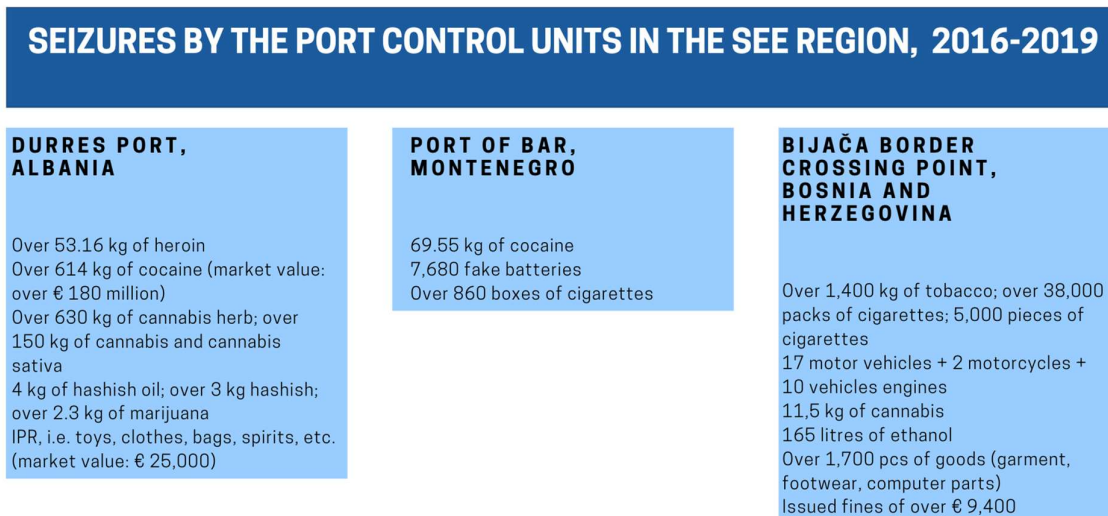
UNODC has actively supported **regional and inter-regional law enforcement and multi-agency coordination and cooperation** to tackle illicit trafficking in drugs and other goods and transnational organized crime. In particular, UNODC has signed a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe (PCC SEE) in 2019 and a Working Arrangement with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) in 2018. These documents have further supported complementarity of action by UNODC in the region and avoiding duplication of work. Inter-regional law enforcement cooperation between South Eastern Europe and Central Asia was strengthened in a variety of ways, including as described in more detail in the sections on container control and countering illicit financial flows below. In addition, the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe 2016-2019, in cooperation with the UNODC Programme for Central Asia, organized two study visits: (i) for the representatives of the Kyrgyz state Forensic Centre of the Ministry of Justice of Kyrgyzstan to the Forensic Centre of the Ministry of Interior of Serbia in June 2017; and (ii) for the representatives of the state Customs Committee of Uzbekistan to the Command Centre of the Serbian Customs Administration in February 2019. The visits have helped the law enforcement officers from the two regions to establish direct contacts and to review the good practices from both regions that can be mutually useful for the operational work.

Within the **Paris Pact Initiative**, UNODC has been holding Paris Policy Consultative Group and Expert Working Group meetings – a total of 16 events – and producing Country Fact Sheets for each jurisdiction on yearly basis throughout 2016-2019. Two Expert Working Group meetings were held in the region: Expert Working Group Meeting on Precursors in Bucharest, Romania in cooperation with SELEC; and Expert Working Group Meeting on Illicit Financial Flows in Belgrade, Serbia, in cooperation with the Serbian government and the OSCE Mission to Serbia, both in 2017.

As a result of work under the **UNODC-WCO CCP**, the governments have strengthened capacities to counter threats posed by illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime and increased the knowledge of container profiling and controls/inspections based on risk management in the region and increase of detections based on risk management (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro). The CCP has been delivered in South Eastern Europe since 2014, when the first Port Control Unit (PCU) has been established in the seaport of Durres (Albania), following the next PCUs established in the port of Bar (Montenegro) and the dry port of Bijača (Bosnia and Herzegovina). In 2019, the CCP Air Cargo Programme was

launched at the Tirana International Airport to safeguard the shipments by air, and the CCP was also launched in its initial stage in Kosovo under UNSCR 1244. Throughout 2016-2019¹¹⁴ within the CCP, over 45 events took place, including joint operations, mentorship missions and field visits, regional strategic trade trainings and advanced trainings on strategic trade & export control, workshops and trainings on environmental crime, drug precursors chemicals, public-private partnership, as well as on the use of provided equipment. This work has helped the law enforcers in the ports and at borders to interdict more trafficking and be more efficient in tackling crime. As a result, on a yearly basis (2016-2019), UNODC was observing a steady increase in seizures in the addressed countries and is presented in the figure 2 below. Furthermore, the CCP inter-regional cooperation and exchange of best practices was enhanced through study visits to and from PCUs in South Eastern Europe, including from Afghanistan (in 2017), Nepal (in 2018) and Uzbekistan (2019), and to Israel (in 2018). Finally, the CCP Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in South Eastern Europe were developed and regional workshops to increase awareness, knowledge and skills on the inclusion of gender matters in the law enforcement work were held.

Figure 2: PCU seizures in South Eastern Europe, 2016-2019



UNODC was and remains an active participant and implementing agent of the **Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition** in the Western Balkans. Furthermore, UNODC supported the six Western Balkan jurisdictions in various aspects of arms control, improving skills and knowledge of national officials and the overall technical response to effectively counter firearms trafficking and related crimes in the region (including building capacities in detecting, investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases, identification, tracing and marking of firearms and ammunition and other specific areas of assistance). Moreover, the regional and inter-regional cooperation for effective action against illicit firearms trafficking was enhanced and the firearms data collection and analysis were facilitated and promoted, which improves the overall capacities of South Eastern Europe to address the proliferation of firearms.

¹¹⁴ Based on the results of work in 2016-2018 and the workplan for 2019.

Within the initiative on “Measuring and Assessing Organized Crime in the Western Balkans”, UNODC has undertaken National Technical Group meetings, data availability assessments, detailed data collection, establishment of a database, several rounds of specialized trainings and workshops, regular Advisory Committee meetings, qualitative data collection in the form of individual interviews and surveys and other work. As a result, at the end of 2019, UNODC will publish the final report on measuring and assessing organized crime in the Western Balkans and two additional reports: *Research brief – data availability assessment from criminal justice sources on organized crime data* and *Toolkit to measure and assess organized crime: replication of methodologies*. These documents will be a useful and practical tool for policy makers, operational staff, UNODC, EU and the broader group of national and international counterparts to get a deep understanding of the organized crime in the region and eventually ways to counter it.

Also, under this Outcome of the Regional Programme, UNODC has started the work in the field of tackling **wildlife and forest crime** in South Eastern Europe by means of producing, in 2016-2018, a Report on Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit¹¹⁵ in cooperation with the national authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the first such report for the South Eastern European region. The report’s key findings indicate that legislative work might be useful to give full effect to the CITES Convention¹¹⁶ and to effectively prosecute WLFC; protection of flora and fauna, through the creation of specialist bodies or groups and increased biodiversity monitoring, is an important element of countering WLFC; capacity-building for enforcement personnel in the field of WLFC would be a useful tool. The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be commended for being the first country in the region to undertake this review, and other countries of South Eastern Europe as well as globally can benefit from such an initiative building on UNODC’s experience of over a decade in this field.

UNODC is mandated¹¹⁷ to assist member states in developing and implementing effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to **trafficking in cultural property** by providing technical assistance to strengthen national legal frameworks, and to build capacity of law enforcement and judicial authorities to better deal with this criminal phenomenon. In South Eastern Europe, this work was only limited during the period 2016-2019. In 2019, UNODC has started the conceptualization of the future work on protecting cultural heritage by means of strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice in the region, which will be taken forward by the current Regional Programme. This work will include responding to the call of the General Assembly “to solicit from member states and relevant international organizations information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups, to analyse that information and report on the findings”¹¹⁸, as well as to provide technical assistance, raise awareness on the issue of trafficking in cultural

¹¹⁵ The Toolkit was developed by the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and has four key elements, which assist users in identifying current patterns of WLFC, including their drivers and actors; analyzing the criminal justice response; understanding the different links and actors in the WLFC chain; and proposing measures to address and prevent wildlife offenses from being committed by offering normative and technical recommendations for action.

¹¹⁶ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, available at: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/disc/CITES-Convention-EN.pdf>

¹¹⁷ See Security Council resolutions 2347 (2017), 2322 (2016) and 2199 (2015), General Assembly resolutions 66/180, 68/186 and 69/196, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/34, 2008/23, 2010/19.

¹¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 68/186. This mandate is also reflected in other resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

property and its relationship with the strengthening of organized criminal groups and the destruction of cultural heritage, as well as with responsible tourism, through targeted campaigns.¹¹⁹

6.1.2 Outcome 1.2

OUTCOME 1.2	
Governments more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	

Linkages between Outcome 1.2 and SDGs

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	In partnership with UNICEF, the Office supports countries to ensure that children are better served and protected by justice systems, and that measures are put in place to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children, supporting the achievement of Targets 16.2 and 16.3.
Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	UNODC offers member states a full spectrum of tools to strengthen anti-money laundering legal frameworks and develop capacities of national agencies to investigate money laundering and terrorism financing, disrupt illicit financial flows and support the recovery of stolen assets. Further, it carries out research and data collection in several areas connected to organized crime including firearms, drugs and other illicit markets, wildlife crime and trafficking in persons.
Target 16.A: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Under SDG 16, UNODC is the international lead organization for compiling statistical indicators for a number of SDG Targets and plays an important part in measuring other Targets as well. UNODC's global collection of administrative and survey data on crime and criminal justice and the promotion of crime victimization surveys, provide the statistical evidence base for monitoring patterns and trends of crime and the criminal justice response to crime, and for evaluating policy interventions and crime prevention measures.

¹¹⁹ See <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/campaigns/culturalproperty.html> (including a public service announcement) and <http://www.bearesponsibletraveller.org/>.

<p>Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>UNODC is supporting member states to reach the Targets under SDG 5 by: promoting access to justice for women and girls; supporting the development of legislation and policies that protect their rights and prevent as well as respond to violence against women and girls; developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls; and creating the conditions for women and girls to be in a position to claim their rights and be active agents of change.</p>
<p>Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p>	

Achievements under Outcome 1.2 in 2016-2019

UNODC increased the governments’ capacities in analysing and interpreting collected data and information, in order to identify trends, patterns and flows of **trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**, and strengthened the knowledge and skills of law enforcement and judicial authorities to better identify, investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. This included workshops for the judicial authorities in addressing trafficking in persons (Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia) and smuggling of migrants (Montenegro) and two regional expert group meetings on cross-border investigation and prosecution of smuggling of migrants, including through cross-border financial investigations and disrupting illicit financial flows.

UNODC also collaborated with **civil society** on preventive activities through the UN Trust Fund for Victims of trafficking in persons and will continue this collaboration in 2019. Furthermore, UNODC worked jointly with OSCE and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), for example by organizing regional workshops on strengthening cross-border cooperation in addressing irregular migration-related crimes in the region. In all, Outcome 1.2 was supported by 27 events including regional meetings of South Eastern European National Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinators, including with a focus on victims, multiple national expert group meetings on developing a smuggling of migrants curriculum in Serbia and North Macedonia, including with the ‘training of trainers’ methodology, and regional and national workshops on enhancing national and regional capacity in combating trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced criminality.

The efforts helped making the member states more capable and proficient at responding to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking at the normative and operational levels in accordance with relevant UN conventions. They also contributed to strengthened criminal justice regimes and capacity in preventing and combating terrorism in accordance with the rule of law, and as a result, to better preparing the countries and jurisdictions of the region to fulfil obligations as EU candidates.

As a result, the governments are more effective in identifying and countering trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants as demonstrated by the increased capacity to conduct effective investigations, ensure effective data collection and analysis, and improve effective prosecution and judicial procedures.

6.1.3 Outcome 1.3

OUTCOME 1.3

Governments are more effective in identifying and recovering the proceeds of crime

Linkages between Outcome 1.3 and SDGs

<p>Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>UNODC offers member states a full spectrum of tools to strengthen anti-money laundering legal frameworks and develop capacities of national agencies to investigate money laundering and terrorism financing, disrupt illicit financial flows and support the recovery of stolen assets. Further, it carries out research and data collection in several areas connected to organized crime including firearms, drugs and other illicit markets, wildlife crime and trafficking in persons.</p>
<p>Target 16.A: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>Under SDG 16, UNODC is the international lead organization for compiling statistical indicators for a number of SDG Targets and plays an important part in measuring other Targets as well. UNODC's global collection of administrative and survey data on crime and criminal justice and the promotion of crime victimization surveys, provide the statistical evidence base for monitoring patterns and trends of crime and the criminal justice response to crime, and for evaluating policy interventions and crime prevention measures.</p>
<p>Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>UNODC is supporting member states to reach the Targets under SDG 5 by: promoting access to justice for women and girls; supporting the development of legislation and policies that protect their rights and prevent as well as respond to violence against women and girls; developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls; and creating the conditions for women and girls to be in a position to claim their rights and be active agents of change.</p>

Achievements under Outcome 1.3 in 2016-2019

In November 2015, UNODC released the report *Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route*.¹²⁰ The report, the first of its kind, put the estimated value of the opiates smuggled along the route at \$28 billion annually, more than the entire GDP of Afghanistan. The study also calculated the gross profit made from opiate trafficking in each of the countries along the Balkan route, relating it to the GDP of each country to highlight the significance of the problem. It found that the negative impact of illicit opiates is greater in the countries along the Balkan route than in Afghanistan itself. Among the report's main findings was that the reduction of opiate trafficking will require a reduction in the opacity of the financial system, which at present facilitates the reinvestment of illicit proceeds in the legitimate economy – money-laundering. To that end, the report listed a number of recommendations for each government, including:

- comply with the 25 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on combating money laundering;
- requiring confirmation of the beneficial ownership of all banking and security accounts;
- require information about the final human beneficial owner of all corporations and legal entities;
- provide the necessary instruments and training to financial intelligence units so that suspicious transactions can be rapidly identified;
- promote cooperation among international law enforcement agencies; and
- create and develop integrated database systems so that information can be promptly exchanged at the international level.¹²¹

As a response to these identified challenges, UNODC conducted technical needs assessments for all jurisdictions on AML and financial investigations and placed in January 2016, i.e., from the very beginning of the Regional Programme (2016-2019), a **Regional Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Advisor** to support the region in this area, which became the flagship for UNODC in the region. UNODC, through the AML/CFT Advisor, supported Bosnia and Herzegovina in complying with the Moneyval report and the overall implementation of AML/CFT strategies and policies as well as the removal of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the FATF list of countries with deficiencies.

In 2017, UNODC became partner in the EU-led WBIISG – a mechanism that enables a coordinated, aligned and sustainable approach to counter security threats in the region and avoid duplication of efforts. It is part of the EU Instrument for the Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), which is aimed at supporting the region in its EU accession process.

Within this framework, UNODC, in partnership with CEPOL, is implementing a **project on conducting financial investigations** in the six jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe to improve the overall security by addressing national and regional security challenges in the areas of organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering and terrorism. UNODC established Working Groups of National Trainers on financial investigations in all jurisdictions, and four series of national and regional trainings on conducting financial investigations were held for all jurisdictions. By 2018, UNODC trained, within this project, 127 officers and certified

¹²⁰ UNODC (2015), *Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route*, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/IFF_report_2015_final_web.pdf

¹²¹ UNODC, *Drug Money*, p.14.

61 of them as national trainers, 43 per cent of them women. Sustainability of action is being achieved through developing tailor-made national curricula on financial investigations with the purpose of having a uniform strategy and ensuring ownership of the project. The trainers will be embedded into the national administration and fully capable to cascade trainings in the future without UNODC's help, enhancing the capacities of South Eastern Europe to effectively counter money laundering and illicit financial flows both domestically and regionally.

In all, at least 73 events were conducted in support of Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism, a UNODC flagship initiative in the region.

INTER-REGIONAL AML/CFT COOPERATION

The UNODC *Drug Money* report clearly identified that AML/CFT is a matter that goes beyond one region. In accordance with this evidence-based approach, UNODC has been pursuing its efforts in improving inter-regional cooperation and the exchange of best practices throughout 2016-2019. In 2016, an inter-regional training to enhance national capacities in addressing banking fraud and cryptocurrencies related matters took place, and in 2017, representatives of South Eastern Europe visited the Islamic Republic of Iran to discuss anti-money laundering. At least seven regional AML/CFT trainings took place in cooperation with the governments of Russia and Turkey, as well as study visits on financial investigations to select EU countries for each of the SEE jurisdictions. In July 2018, UNODC in cooperation with the government of Croatia, organized an Inter-Regional meeting "Building Partnerships in Countering Illicit Financial Flows", which was attended by over 80 participants, including heads of drug control agencies, heads of financial intelligence units and other relevant stakeholders South Eastern Europe and West and Central Asia. The event aimed at providing a new approach to countering drugs along the three drug trafficking routes from Afghanistan as a way to address the global drug issue. This event was an important step in inter-connecting the two regions for an enhanced cooperation and coordination of joint efforts in countering drug trafficking and organized crime, including the related illicit economy. In future, further such events are foreseen.

Furthermore, UNODC contributed to improving the anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism capacities of South Eastern Europe and an increased regional and inter-regional cooperation in these fields through partnerships with the Federal Financial Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation (Rosfinmonitoring) and the Turkish Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) through the training of 68 officials in 2018, and more in 2019.

6.2 Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation

OBJECTIVE OF SUB-PROGRAMME 2

Member States strengthen the rule of law through prevention of crime and promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with UN standards and norms and are more capable of preventing and combating corruption and terrorism, in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption and universal instruments against terrorism

6.2.1 Outcome 2.1

OUTCOME 2.1

Governments more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption

Linkages between Outcome 2.1 and SDGs

<p>Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>Based on the United Nations Convention against Corruption, UNODC assists member states in preventing, detecting, investigating and sanctioning corruption and in promoting international cooperation against corruption, as well as the recovery of proceeds of corruption, both domestically and internationally.</p>
<p>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>UNODC also supports efforts by states to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions through the comprehensive implementation of Chapter II of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. UNODC facilitates the sharing of information on lesson learned and the adaptability of good practices on the prevention of corruption in public and private sector institutions, including accountability measures, strengthening professionalism and integrity, and promoting public access to information and the transparency of institutional functions and services. In addition, UNODC promotes transparency and the prevention of corruption in the private sector, in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact.</p>

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

UNODC encourages and facilitates the participation of a wide range of civil society organizations, contributing to an open, responsive and accountable decision-making process on crime- and drug-related matters at the international level.

Achievements under Outcome 2.1 in 2016-2019

UNODC contributed to the effective participation of state Parties from South Eastern Europe in the **UNCAC Implementation Review Cycle (IRM)**. This was the second review cycle for these state Parties, focusing on the implementation of Chapters II and V of the Convention, on prevention and asset recovery, respectively.

UNODC also held anti-corruption advocacy activities and awareness-raising events, **promoted cooperation with civil society in the anti-corruption field**, for example through two NGO briefings on the margins of the sessions of the Implementation Review Group of UNCAC. UNODC also supported public-private collaborative initiatives aimed at helping the member states in strengthening the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane, and accountable criminal justice systems in line with UN standards and norms and in enhancing their capacities in preventing and combating corruption and terrorism, in line with the UNCAC and universal instruments against terrorism.

In September 2017, UNODC created a **large-scale regional platform for business leaders and business associations** on voluntary and compliance-based approaches to addressing corruption in the private sector, including private-to-private corruption. Following this successful event, in September 2018, UNODC organized a regional multi-stakeholder workshop, to train civil society, private sector and government representatives from SEE to implement the UNCAC. The workshop aimed to facilitate collaboration between the various stakeholders in implementing UNCAC and its IRM, and to advise them on applying the methodology and tools available through the Convention. Among other things, this enabled them to build on the momentum of their country reviews and ensure that preventing and eradicating corruption is at the forefront of their national agendas. The event provided a good opportunity for the 60 participants to engage in a constructive dialogue on good practices and lesson learned, thereby building trust and confidence among each other.

UNODC has also continued the dialogue in the format of the **South Eastern European Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (SEE ACAD)**, which is an important forum to include academic researchers and their specialized expertise in the anti-corruption work. UNODC organized a meeting of the SEE ACAD in Ljubljana, Slovenia, on 26-28 October 2018, aimed at producing **comprehensive anti-corruption academic support tools to be used by universities and academic institutions** in their existing programmes. The meeting allowed participants to review the situation in the anti-corruption field in the region as well as the implementation of UNCAC, and concluded with a discussion addressing the possibility of a regional Master's programme on anti-corruption, as well as future activities of the SEE ACAD members and possibilities for cross-fertilization.

In Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, UNODC supported a gap analysis with special focus on analyzing existing frameworks and capacities to prevent and fight corruption, based on the UNCAC self-assessment checklist, as part of a larger UNDP intervention and in line with the advice of UNMIK.

Finally, UNODC organized a workshop on the **inclusion of stakeholders in the review process** of the UNCAC in North Macedonia, which among other issues discussed the involvement of the private sector in the fight against corruption, good practices and lesson learned, and the second review cycle of the UNCAC. The event further contributed to the dialogue between relevant stakeholders in the effective implementation of the UNCAC in South Eastern Europe.

In all, UNODC organized at least **22 anti-corruption activities** in 2016-2019.

As a result, governments, civil society and the private sector are more effective in preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption. This is demonstrated, for example, by the active follow-up on the findings and recommendations that emerged from the UNCAC review process in North Macedonia, with the support of UNODC, as well as the continued engagement of stakeholders in North Macedonia and Serbia in government and civic advocacy and awareness-raising activities, including public-private initiatives and academia, and the improved quality of engagement.

6.2.2 Outcome 2.2

OUTCOME 2.2	
Governments are more effective in preventing and countering terrorism	

Linkages between Outcome 2.2 and SDGs

<p>Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>UNODC offers member states a full spectrum of tools to strengthen anti-money laundering legal frameworks and develop capacities of national agencies to investigate money laundering and terrorism financing, disrupt illicit financial flows and support the recovery of stolen assets. Further, it carries out research and data collection in several areas connected to organized crime including firearms, drugs and other illicit markets, wildlife crime and trafficking in persons.</p>
<p>Target 16.A: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing</p>	<p>Under SDG 16, UNODC is the international lead organization for compiling statistical indicators for a number of SDG Targets and plays an important part in measuring other Targets as well. UNODC’s global collection of administrative and survey data on crime and criminal justice and the</p>

<p>countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>promotion of crime victimization surveys, provide the statistical evidence base for monitoring patterns and trends of crime and the criminal justice response to crime, and for evaluating policy interventions and crime prevention measures.</p>
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Achievements under Outcome 2.2 in 2016-2019

UNODC supported the region of South Eastern Europe in addressing emerging terrorist threats, in particular FTFs. As a result, these governments are more effective in preventing and countering terrorism as demonstrated by the enhanced number and capabilities of officials responsible for addressing challenges related to foreign terrorist fighters.

UNODC has been pursuing its project on “**Strengthening the Legal Regime against FTFs in the Middle East, North Africa and South Eastern Europe**” to address the FTF phenomenon with assessment missions in all jurisdictions of the region and a regional workshop to develop a training module for FTF-related cases, in order to efficiently prosecute and adjudicate FTF cases. UNODC undertook at least 26 distinct activities in the anti-terrorism field, including 24 national and 3 regional workshops on challenges relating to the FTF threat in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244.

The overall objective of the Action is to prevent and counter terrorist recruitment, including FTF, in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and SEE in compliance with UN General Assembly resolution 68/276 and relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014). Its specific objective is to enhance the implementation of a **criminal justice response to FTF** that fully incorporates the rule of law and respect for human rights. The project in particular aims to increase capacity of criminal justice officials in MENA and SEE jurisdictions to deal with specific legal aspects related to countering FTF at the national and regional levels in compliance with the rule of law; enhanced inter-institutional cooperation in encouraging a comprehensive whole-of-government approach, including at the policymaking level and with national parliaments; enhanced international, regional and sub-regional cooperation concerning specialized counter-terrorism aspects related to FTF, between MENA, SEE, and the partner countries.

Furthermore, in December 2017, UNODC released a *Manual for Judicial training institutes in South Eastern Europe on Foreign Terrorist Fighters*.¹²² The Manual was developed on the basis of UNSC Resolution 2178 which, together with other relevant international and regional legal instruments, requires states among other things to ensure that they have in place laws that permit the prosecution of FTF, those who willfully fund or receive funds to finance the travel of FTF, and those who willfully facilitate such travel. It also calls on states to enhance international, regional and sub-regional cooperation to prevent and suppress the phenomenon of FTF, including to prevent the travel of FTF from or through their territories. Given the cross-border nature of the threat and the similarity of the problem in different states, cooperation among countries in SEE is crucial to ensure that the threat is contained.

¹²² UNODC (2017), *Manual for Judicial training institutes in South Eastern Europe on Foreign Terrorist Fighters*, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope/Foreign_Terrorist_Fighters.pdf

The FTF training module has been developed for use by judges and/or prosecutors by a UNODC expert team that visited and interviewed judges, prosecutors and managers across the region, as well as trainers of judicial institutes that will incorporate the Manual into existing training courses. They held discussions on issues such as the type of terrorism and FTF-related training currently provided, the extent and the nature of the FTF problem in the region, and challenges of investigations, prosecutions, and adjudication of FTF cases. These consultations identified three specific areas in which additional expertise is needed, and which are being addressed through the Manual:

- The extent, structure and dynamics of the FTF phenomenon;
- The elements of FTF-related offenses;
- Investigation of FTF offenses, with special regard to online and financial investigations.

The Manual explains the scope of the term ‘FTF’, the international legal framework, criminal offenses related to FTF, and how to investigate FTF-related offenses. This last chapter includes detailed information about online investigations and the type of evidence that needs to be collected, including e-evidence, as well as special investigative techniques related to FTF and the financial component of FTF investigations.

In 2019, UNODC will continue the implementation of the project and other related activities with the organization of **eight capacity building events** for South Eastern Europe on challenges related to the FTFs and returning FTFs.

6.2.3 Outcome 2.3

OUTCOME 2.3
Governments have strengthened crime prevention and criminal justice systems

Linkages between SP1 Outcome 2.3 and SDGs

<p>Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>UNODC supports the establishment of effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems. It promotes penal and prison reform, as well as access to justice. These areas include a lack of: access to legal aid; alternatives to imprisonment; youth crime prevention programmes; offenders’ rehabilitation; social reintegration measures; as well as the overuse of pre-trial detention.</p>
<p>Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p>UNODC is also well placed to monitor Target 16.3 through its annual United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) and its annual report on ‘World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal</p>

	justice' to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	UNODC encourages and facilitates the participation of a wide range of civil society organizations, contributing to an open, responsive and accountable decision-making process on crime- and drug-related matters at the international level.

Achievements under Outcome 2.3 in 2016-2019

Even though fewer resources were available for this outcome in comparison to most of the others, it was nevertheless possible to organize **six activities and events**. Most visibly, UNODC and OSCE worked together with the governments of Albania, Montenegro, and Serbia – in particular with policymakers from the Ministries of Education, Sports and Youth, Health and Internal Affairs – towards introducing **holistic approaches in the prevention of youth crime and violence**. This initiative is part of the UNODC Live Up Line Up life skills programme aimed at youth crime prevention through sports, which joins the efforts of OSCE and shows **direction for future cooperation** and promotes regional collaboration in crime prevention through a co-ordinated approach in South Eastern Europe. In 2019, UNODC, in partnership with OSCE, will hold two trainings of trainers for sport teachers using the Live Up Line Up curriculum.

6.3 Sub-Programme 3: Strengthening substance use prevention and drug use disorders treatment, reintegration and care

OBJECTIVE OF SUB-PROGRAMME 3

Member States have enhanced substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, including related infectious diseases, while ensuring consistent development of gender responsive approaches

6.3.1 Outcome 3.1

OUTCOME 3.1

Governments are supported in the definition, development, introduction, implementation and expansion of evidence-based drug use prevention policies and interventions

Linkages between Outcome 3.1 and SDGs

<p>Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<p>UNODC’s mandate is fully in line with Target 3.5 on a number of fronts. UNODC supports a balanced public health-oriented approach to the drug problem by working to end discrimination against people who use drugs; and by strengthening the access to comprehensive, evidence-based, and gender responsive services for prevention of drug use and treatment of substance use disorders, including as an alternative to conviction or punishment.</p>
<p>Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>UNODC’s field activities under SDG 3 assist in the provision of quality services to governmental and non-governmental entities on prevention of communicable diseases; gender equity; and developing and implementing tailor-made programmes to reduce the increasing trend of drug use, HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis C. In particular, UNODC is mandated to provide HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs or are in prisons, thus contributing towards ending AIDS by 2030, a component of the Target 3.3.</p>
<p>Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>UNODC also promotes standards and guidelines and seeks to establish effective partnerships at country level and internationally, including with WHO, UNAIDS and other civil society organizations.</p>
<p>Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>UNODC is supporting member states to reach the Targets under SDG 5 by: promoting access to justice for women and girls; supporting the development of legislation and policies that protect their rights and prevent as well as respond to violence against women and girls; developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls; and creating the conditions for women and girls to be in a position to claim their rights and be active agents of change.</p>

Achievements under Outcome 3.1 in 2016-2019

UNODC is supporting the work of the member states (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia) in the region of South Eastern Europe region in the field of drug use prevention by **enhancing national capacities to prevent drug use**. This is notably done

by strengthening efforts to foster community-centered prevention which is aimed to support essential refusal skills in order to cope with many risk factors and risk behaviors such as violence, peer pressure, and drug use. Furthermore, the implemented programmes enabled primary beneficiaries to reach important developmental milestones, thus creating a safe and protective environment. Additionally, based on UNODC's international and trans-regional expertise and on the UNODC-WHO International Standards on drug use prevention, data collection and related research and evaluation are considered an integral part of the comprehensive drug use approach.

HUMAN INTEREST STORY: IMPACT OF LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION
PROGRAMMES ON DRUG USE PREVENTION IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE
PRESENTED ON THE MARGINS OF THE 61ST SESSION OF THE
COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

March 2018: In the framework of UNODC's Global Drug Use Prevention Programme and the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, UNODC has been implementing the LQSFA programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. The LQSFA is a school-based social emotional learning intervention that targets young adolescents through a series of continuous and structured programme sessions in the course of two academic years. In 2018, the programme reached approximately 10 additional elementary schools in each country, allowing more than 1,900 children to benefit regionally from the programme and build their resilience skills towards drug use.

During the 61st Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2018, one of the young participants of the LQSFA programme took part in a side event organized by UNODC and the partner countries implementing the programme. The young boy from Bosnia and Herzegovina, named Maid, made a moving speech on how the participation in the LQSFA programme changed his life and also his perspective on life. Here is his testimony:

“After experiencing [this programme] I saw what was possible with education, it is possible to put us on the right path. This programme gave me the skills to control myself and avoid many dangers that we face in our everyday lives. This programme helped me build my own personality and find passion in my life. This programme taught me how to avoid and overcome stressful situations, the pressure, family difficulties and even more. And I am sure that it has the power to prevent my peers from taking drugs and help them make better decisions. It made me more aware about them, it showed me what they are about, but only once I was capable of taking the information in. The scientifically based information was not there before in communities like mine (...). In my class, I noticed many changes in the behavior of my peers, they communicate in a more relaxed manner (...). There is no need for us to escape reality anymore, the numerous problems that we face have almost disappeared, we trust each other and discuss our problems. Making the programme available is a question of necessity, it can save thousands of classes (...). This programme made us into influences without us knowing it. We, the youth are sending the message in our every day, it is your [UNODC's] responsibility to implement programmes that make a difference, and I say this is one of them. It gives a second chance to youth who wasn't lucky, to youth who grew up in difficult

situations, which would under normal circumstances make them vulnerable to drug abuse and other criminal activities. Drugs ruin lives. My peers were fortunate to attend this programme, it is a life changer because it helped us get to know ourselves and learn how to make smarter decisions, but now I made it my mission to spread awareness and make you [UNODC] help us change the world. We will all die one day, but we still have a life to live. Drugs steal this precious time from us, so let's fight them and steal it back, we do not need drugs, we do not need to be insecure, we need to live.”

The drug use prevention strategies supported by UNODC in the South Eastern European region in 2016-2019 are based on a gender-sensitive approach, ensuring the equal participation of both genders in the direct implementation of interventions. Some of the implemented activities such as the Strong Families in Serbia were strategically evaluated to demonstrate specific gender effects.

The key drug use prevention interventions supported by UNODC in South Eastern Europe in the period 2016-2019 are:

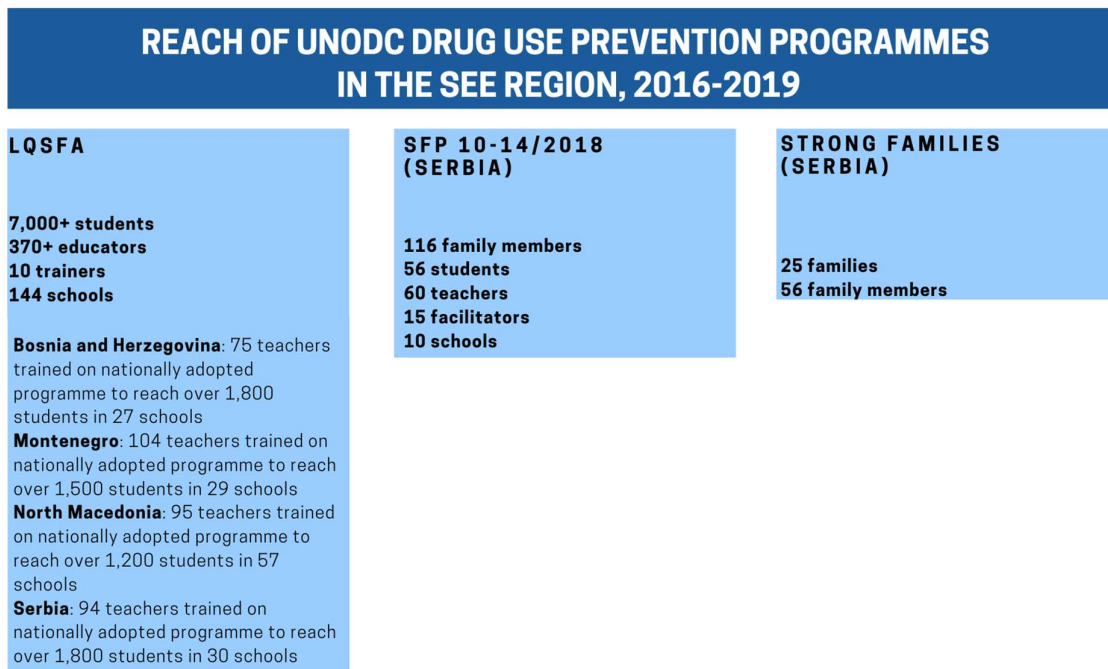
- **Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence (LQSFA)**, an evidence-based intervention developed by the Lions Clubs International Foundation and based on a methodological approach to develop social and emotional competences of students in grades 6-8 with the purpose of establishing good practices to prevent and delay the onset of drug use. The programme aims to provide opportunities for young people to learn the essential skills needed to lead healthy and productive lives, and to promote a safe, healthy approach to life, free from the harm of alcohol and other drug use.¹²³ It is being implemented in four countries of the South Eastern European region (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia); in each country, UNODC organized trainings of facilitators and follow-up sessions. An interactive web platform for the SEE region provides a regional dimension, as did two Regional LQFSA Conferences held in Belgrade. The programme has reached **more than 7,000 students** and more than 370 educators in 144 schools to date.
- **The Strengthening Families Programme 10-14 (SFP 10-14)**, an evidence-based intervention developed by the Iowa state University based on a 7-week long implementation methodology to improve protective parenting skills, strengthen family relationships, and decrease the level of family conflicts, thus contributing to delaying the onset/prevention of substance use. Since 2010, SFP 10-14 has been implemented in the South Eastern European region in five countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia) **reaching around 2,800 family members**. Under the current Regional Programme, in 2018 in Serbia, the programme was implemented by trained law enforcement officers in 10 elementary schools reaching 116 family members.
- **Line Up Live Up**, a programme developed by UNODC as a prevention strategy that uses sport as a platform to engage with youth and empower them to resist violence, crime, and drug use. The programme is currently operating in the South Eastern Europe region in collaboration with OSCE. The programme's inception meeting took the form of a roundtable discussion engaging regional policymakers, bringing together representatives from ministries of education, ministries of sports and youth, ministries of interior, and other state authorities working in the area of public safety and policing to exchange

¹²³ For more information, see the LQSFA homepage at <https://lqsfa-see.net/>

experiences and good practices in their respective domains using sports-based prevention, and discuss challenges and ways to address them through joint action. In May 2019, UNODC organized a joint Regional Training of Trainers on the Global Programme’s Line Up, Live Up curriculum and methodology in Belgrade. Engaging **19 sports trainers** from five South Eastern European countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia), the training familiarized them with the programme before they piloted it locally, with OSCE support.¹²⁴

- **Strong Families Programme**, a selective/universal prevention strategy for families living in challenged settings.¹²⁵ In the South Eastern Europe region, the programme works with refugee/migrant families living in refugee reception centers in Serbia. The programme targets families with children aged 8 to 15 years with the aim of improving parenting skills, child well-being, and family mental health. The Strong Families programme was piloted with a group of **25 Afghan families** in refugee reception centers in Vranje, Preševo, and Bujanovac in the period November 2017- January 2018 as a result of collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social affairs of the government of Serbia and the Commissariat for Refugees. The programme was implemented in Serbia since it is a major transit country on the ‘Balkan route’ for refugees/migrants, and the last country on the route before it enters EU territory in Hungary. Results of the programme were monitored and evaluated, and UNODC also culturally adapted programme materials for the Afghan families.

Figure 3: Reach of UNODC drug use prevention programmes in South Eastern Europe, 2016-2019



¹²⁴ More information on the Global Programme is available at: <https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/en/top-ics/crime-prevention-through-sports.html>

¹²⁵ See https://www.unodc.org/documents/drug-prevention-and-treatment/Strong_families_Brochure.pdf

6.3.2 Outcome 3.2

OUTCOME 3.2

Governments are supported in the provision of continued and increased access to evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care services

Linkages between Outcome 3.2 and SDGs

<p>Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<p>UNODC’s mandate is fully in line with Target 3.5 on a number of fronts. UNODC supports a balanced public health-oriented approach to the drug problem by working to end discrimination against people who use drugs; and by strengthening the access to comprehensive, evidence-based, and gender responsive services for prevention of drug use and treatment of substance use disorders, including as an alternative to conviction or punishment.</p>
<p>Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>UNODC also promotes standards and guidelines and seeks to establish effective partnerships at country level and internationally, including with WHO, UNAIDS and other civil society organizations.</p>
<p>Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health</p>	<p>UNODC’s research work supports countries to strengthen forensic sector capacities by implementing drug monitoring systems for collection of reliable data including on identification and/or detection of substances and new psychoactive substances of abuse.</p>
<p>Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>UNODC is supporting member states to reach the Targets under SDG 5 by: promoting access to justice for women and girls; supporting the development of legislation and policies that protect their rights and prevent as well as respond to violence against women and girls; developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls; and creating the</p>

	conditions for women and girls to be in a position to claim their rights and be active agents of change.
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Achievements under Outcome 3.2 in 2016-2019

UNODC enhanced and supported drug dependence treatment assessments, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, research and development of technical tools and evidence-based policies as well as evidence-based capacity-building in the field of **drug dependence treatment and care** (including related infectious diseases) aimed at enhancing the member states' substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, including related infectious diseases, while ensuring consistent development of gender-responsive approaches.

As a result, governments have been supported in the **development and provision of continued and enhanced access to evidence-based treatment of substance use disorders** and sustained recovery services as demonstrated by the increased use of internationally recognized practices and policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, and Serbia.

Under the 2016-2019 Regional Programme, UNODC undertook various capacity-building efforts to enhance the availability of quality treatment and care for drug dependence throughout the region.

In 2016, UNODC developed the capacity in treatment quality standards in North Macedonia and strengthened skills and techniques in the clinical management of drug dependence treatment for the entire region. In Serbia, UNODC developed capacity in addressing drug dependence treatment in the criminal justice system. In addition, UNODC held the first Paris Pact Initiative Expert Working Group meeting in the region on Integrated Drug Dependence Treatment and Care in the Public Health System.

In 2017, through three capacity-building events, UNODC supported drug dependence treatment and care professionals through a treatment facility mapping survey in Serbia. The capacity of 26 drug use disorders professionals on treatment of substance use disorders and associated co-morbidity was enhanced in Montenegro. An expert group meeting on drug dependence treatment quality standards for drug addiction treatment programmes was held in North Macedonia.

In 2018, UNODC delivered a national training in North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, aimed at strengthening the capacities of relevant policymakers with applicable knowledge on the nature, prevention, and treatment of drug use disorders to assist them in improving national drug demand reduction policies and to promote and support effective strategies compliant with International Standards on drug use prevention and treatment of substance use disorders as well as the International Drug Conventions. The training workshops resulted in the production of a comprehensive inter-ministerial workplan, which will further strengthen the development of health- and human rights-oriented response associated with the challenging situation related to illicit drug use.

In 2016, UNODC undertook a mapping of substance abuse treatment facilities in Serbia and has been pursuing this activity to this day. In 2018, UNODC together with national counterparts

at the Ministry of Health in Serbia were tasked to perform a treatment facility mapping survey (under UNODC – World Health Organization initiative) to collect data on substance use trends, treatment services, human capacities and facility resources nationally with the purpose of identifying gaps for the better orientation of additional services. The results of the survey contributed to a report developed together with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and published in February 2019 as “Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans: Outcomes of a joint EMCDDA-UNODC survey of drug treatment facilities”.¹²⁶

In 2019, UNODC is continuing building the capacity of policymakers on the nature and prevention of drug use and treatment of substance use disorders; overdose data collection; and drug demand reduction coordination strategies.

HUMAN INTEREST STORY: STRONG FAMILIES PREVENTION PROGRAMME FOR AFGHAN REFUGEE FAMILIES SUCCESSFULLY INITIATED IN SERBIA

18-20 October 2017, Vranje, Serbia: In partnership with the Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, UNODC initiated the piloting of the “Strong Families” programme for the prevention of drugs, crime and violence with Afghan refugee families currently sheltered in refugee reception centers in Serbia. The “Strong Families” programme pilot kicked off with the training of 27 facilitators from local civic organizations who will implement it with refugee families in refugee reception centers in Bujanovac, Presevo and Vranje.

“Strong Families” is a family skills programme developed as part of a global prevention project for families living in challenged situations (including refugees, the internally displaced, those in conflict or post-conflict situations and people living in rural settings). The programme is designed for families with children aged between seven and 14 years with the aim of improving parenting skills, child well-being and family mental health. More specifically, the pilot programme intends to normalize and manage stress within families who went through conflict and displacement, to develop positive parenting strategies, and to improve communication and relationships among family members.

The “Strong Families” programme pilot in Serbia will be closely monitored and assessed at the level of process feasibility and effectiveness. The indicators to assess are on the level of improving family skills outcomes and caregiver mental health, to analyze the extent of families' attendance and to explore the cultural and contextual acceptability of programme for families and practitioners in Serbia. The lessons learned through the Serbia pilot assessment will carry important implementation value for the local Serbian counterparts as well as on the global level. The Programme is also currently being piloted in Afghanistan and Tanzania.

¹²⁶ EMCDDA and UNODC (2019), *Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans: Outcomes of a joint EMCDDA-UNODC survey of drug treatment facilities*, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/drug-prevention-and-treatment/EMCDDA_UNODC_Publication.pdf

6.3.3 Cross-Cutting Pillar: Research

UNODC research constitutes the key global authority in the fields of drugs and crime, providing high-quality, **essential evidence to inform policy-making** and serving as a valuable source of knowledge in the domains of drugs and crime, including in the framework of the Sustainable Development Agenda. UNODC's research component has further proven to be of key importance for the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe in 2016-2019, and therefore, to accentuate its importance, has been separated into a new Sub-Programme 4 of the new Regional Programme for 2020-2023.

Furthermore, one of the key tasks of UNODC is to produce and disseminate accurate statistics on **drugs, crime and criminal justice at the international level**. UNODC therefore works with the governments in South Eastern Europe to strengthen national capacities to produce, disseminate and use statistics on drugs, crime and criminal justice within the framework of official statistics.

KEY UNODC PUBLICATIONS IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE, 2016-2019

- Final report on cultural adaptation of the Lions Quest SFA Programme in Serbia material with recommendation for further use (November 2015)¹²⁷
- Drug dependence treatment quality standard assessment report in North Macedonia (May 2017)¹²⁸
- Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in the Container Control Programme in South Eastern Europe (July 2017)¹²⁹
- Manual for Judicial Training Institutes in South Eastern Europe (September 2017)¹³⁰
- Final report on cultural adaptation of the Lions Quest SFA Programme in Montenegro material with recommendation for further use (November 2017)¹³¹
- Treatment facility mapping survey report in Serbia along with the data resource website on drug dependence treatment and care (beta version) in Serbia (May 2018)¹³²
- Executive Summary of the year 1 of the second UNCAC implementation review cycle in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Chapters II and V on preventive measures and asset recovery respectively) (December 2018)¹³³

¹²⁷ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//Finalni_izvestaj_SFA.pdf

¹²⁸ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//Treatment_Quality_Standards_for_Drug_Addiction_ENG.pdf

¹²⁹ This document has not been made public as of March 2019.

¹³⁰ Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//Foreign_Terrorist_Fighters.pdf

¹³¹ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//Lions_Quest_SFA_Kulturna_Adaptacija_Crna_Gora.pdf

¹³² Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//Results_of_the_WHO_UNODC_Substance_Use_Disorder_Treatment_Facility_Survey.pdf

¹³³ Available at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/ExecutiveSummaries2/V1808645e.pdf>

- Drug treatment systems in the Western Balkans: Outcomes of a joint EMCDDA-UNODC survey of drug treatment facilities (February 2019) ¹³⁴
- Independent formative in-depth evaluation of the Western Balkan Counter Serious Crime Initiative (WBCSCi) in the context of the Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG) mechanism including the European Union action: “Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) Multi-Country Action Programme 2017 - Support to the Western Balkan Integrative Internal Security Governance” (including the Final Evaluation Brief) (February 2019)¹³⁵

¹³⁴ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//Drug_treatment_systems_in_the_Western_Balkans.pdf

¹³⁵ Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeasterneurope//UNODC-IES_Evaluation_Brief_IISG_WBCSCi_EU_Action_Feb_2019.pdf

7 THE WAY FORWARD, 2020-2023

Previous chapters of the current document present the overall framework for the UNODC work in the region; the inclusive and participatory consultation process used for the development of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe; a situation analysis; and the current engagement of UNODC in the region. All of these elements allow us to identify key strategic niches for the UNODC engagement in 2020-2023, identified together with the national governments to avoid duplication and ensure maximum impact.

The Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe 2020-2023 is based on an integrated programme approach which aims to deliver outcomes through targeted, integrated work in three Sub-Programmes and a Cross-Cutting Pillar, on research capacity, policy and monitoring.

The detailed presentation of the foreseen work at national and regional levels is presented in **the Outcome-Output Matrix** and further detailed in the Logical Framework, both included in Annexes to this document. Both documents were developed in an inclusive, participatory process involving the relevant stakeholders from UNODC and partner governments. In particular, the Outcome-Output Matrix is the presentation tool, with which the objective of the Regional Programme is structured for the purpose of this document. For ease of reference, it is reminded that the objective of the Regional Programme is to serve as a strategic tool for UNODC's work in South Eastern Europe in supporting the region in the implementation of relevant UN treaties and instruments, as well as EU requirements under chapters 23, 24 and 28 of the EU acquis communautaire, assisting the governments in meeting the EU accession requirements and fulfilling their obligations within the United Nations.

7.1 Sub-Programme 1: Support to law enforcement, enhanced border security and related topics

SUB-PROGRAMME 1: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND RELATED TOPICS		
OUTCOMES	SDGS	TARGETS
1.1 Border law enforcement is more effective in controlling cargo and passengers, notably at international ports and airports	SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.4 – By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime • Target 16.A – Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

<p>1.2 More effective firearms controls in place</p>	<p>SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.1 – Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere • Target 16.4 – By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
<p>1.3 National, regional and international responses to trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) are more effective, in full respect of human rights</p>	<p>SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.4 – By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime • Target 16.A – Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime • 16.2 – End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere • Target 5.2 – Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

More specifically, Sub-Programme 1 seeks to contribute to more effective border law enforcement through a variety of interventions based on ongoing work under the Regional Programme 2016-2019.

Under Outcome 1.1, on more effective border controls, this includes notably:

- the establishment of operational CCP land-border Port Control Unit (PCU) and Air Cargo Control Units (ACCU), as well as AIRCOP JAITFs;
- strengthening the scientific and forensic capacities of forensic service providers and law enforcement officers in line with internationally accepted standards of performance through

receipt of quality assurance and technical support, including in the context of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances;

- strengthening national capacities in preventing and countering wildlife and forest crime.

In pursuit of Outcome 1.2, to make firearms controls more effective, the Sub-Programme 1 will help to:

- strengthen legislative frameworks on firearms to prevent firearms trafficking and respond to organized crime threats,
- put in place improved data collection on firearms trafficking and effective national collection mechanisms to track efforts to reduce trafficking
- strengthen capacity to detect and disrupt firearms trafficking activities at land border crossing points, via postal deliveries and via Internet and other electronic means of communication;
- strengthen capacity to organize national operations against firearms trafficking and participate in joint investigation teams (JIT) and Joint Action Days;
- strengthen capacity to investigate and prosecute firearms trafficking and its links to organized crime;
- increase understanding of firearms problematic at all levels;
- strengthen capacity to reduce risks of diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives
- increase regional and inter-regional cooperation in the firearms control.

The Outcome 1.3 of this Sub-Programme foresees:

- development, implementation and monitoring of capacity, tools and information, as well as evaluation of evidence-based strategies and policies against TIP and SOM, aligned with international instruments;
- adaptation of national legal frameworks on TIP and SOM in line with international standards and other best practices;
- strengthening of criminal justice response to TIP and SOM through comprehensive, realistic and sustainable criminal justice capacity development;
- strengthening of regional and trans-regional cooperation related to TIP and SOM;
- improving of the scope and quality of protection response for both adults and children, including identification, referral and support, for victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, vulnerable smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants.

7.2 Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening the fight against organized crime and countering illicit financial flows

SUB-PROGRAMME 2: ORGANIZED CRIME AND COUNTERING ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS		
OUTCOMES	SDGS	TARGETS
2.1 Governments are more effective in countering illicit financial flows and related threats, and their	SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.4 – By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

asset recovery capabilities are enhanced	accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.A – Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
2.2 Governments and civil society actors are more effective in preventing and countering corruption	SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.5 – Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms • Target 16.6 – Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels • Target 16.7 – Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
2.3 Governments are more effective in preventing and countering terrorism	SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.1 – Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere • Target 16.4 – By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime • Target 16.A – Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

UNODC will partner with governments in the region to strengthen their effectiveness in countering illicit financial flows and recovering assets (Outcome 2.1) through a range of interventions that include:

- strengthening legislative frameworks, policies and strategies to counter money laundering;
- increasing the capacities of financial intelligence units (FIUs) and other government authorities responsible for gathering intelligence and conducting investigations;
- increasing international cooperation between FIUs and other government authorities, for example through exchanging information and sharing best practices and lessons learned in relevant fields;
- enhancing capacities to trace, seize and confiscate the proceeds and instrumentalities of crime;
- improving capabilities to coordinate action at the national level and to cooperate at regional and inter-regional level;
- supporting asset recovery institutions in the collection of statistics on the different steps within the asset recovery process.

The Regional Programme will assist partner governments and civil society actors in becoming more effective in preventing and countering corruption (Outcome 2.2) through activities that will include:

- active and effective participation by States Parties in the Implementation Review Mechanism of UNCAC;
- supporting the capacity of anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders to prevent and combat corruption;
- mainstreaming anti-corruption into national development strategies and enhancing technical assistance programmes;
- supporting States in systematically and in a timely manner trace, seize, freeze, confiscate and return assets stolen by officials through acts of corruption;
- enhancing the capacity of civil society to engage in anti-corruption activities, notably pertaining to UNCAC, and to participate in relevant anti-corruption events;
- providing assistance upon request to develop or revise anti-corruption policies;
- fostering bilateral and multilateral cooperation to prevent and combat corruption.

With regards to Outcome 2.3, to assist governments in becoming more effective in preventing and countering terrorism, the Regional Programme will support governments:

- in adhering to the international legal instruments against terrorism and incorporating their provisions into their national legislation;
- in enhancing institutional capacities of the judiciary, prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute terrorism;
- in strengthening the prevention of radicalization;
- in enhancing regional and inter-regional anti-terrorism cooperation.

7.3 Sub-Programme 3: Drug use prevention and treatment of drug use disorders

SUB-PROGRAMME 3: PREVENTION OF DRUG USE AND TREATMENT AND CARE OF DRUG USE DISORDERS		
OUTCOMES	SDGS	TARGETS
3.1 National drug use prevention system strengthened in line	SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 3.5 – Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse,

with the UNODC- WHO International Standards on drug use prevention	SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
3.2 Comprehensive and effective ap- proach to treatment of drug use disorders ac- cepted and improved in line with the UNODC-WHO Inter- national Standards for the treatment of drug use disorders	SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 3.5 – Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol • Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

In order to contribute to stronger national drug use prevention systems, Sub-Programme 3 will, under Outcome 3.1, undertake a number of activities:

- enable relevant national counterparts and line Ministries to develop and implement evidence-based interventions and policies in *family settings* as well as in *school and community settings* (including workplace);¹³⁶
- support evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions and policies, including related data collection, research and reporting, by relevant counterparts and mainstream it in strategic documents.

In terms of the treatment of drug disorder diseases (Outcome 3.2), the Sub-Programme will contribute to comprehensive and effective approaches through three broad interventions:

- promote, develop and utilize evidence-based treatment modalities and interventions to enhance national capacities and assure greater quality of services;
- support national professionals and policy-makers in developing strategic documents and technical tools and in conducting relevant assessments of treatment of drug use disorders, including monitoring and evaluation, to adequately track trends and identify corrective measures;
- support evaluation of the effectiveness of intervention sand policies, including related data collection, research and reporting, by relevant counterparts and mainstream in strategic documents.

¹³⁶ Building on the ongoing UNODC work in the region in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

7.4 Cross-Cutting Pillar (Sub-Programme 4): Strengthening research capacity, policy and monitoring, with respect to human rights and gender perspective, as well as cooperation with civil society, and other emerging thematic areas

CROSS-CUTTING PILLAR: STRENGTHENING RESEARCH CAPACITY, POLICY AND MONITORING		
OUTCOMES	SDGS	TARGETS
4.1 Evidence base for countering drugs, crime and related threats in the region strengthened	<p>SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 17.16 – Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries Target 5.1 – End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

The Cross-Cutting Pillar will help provide an evidence base for policy-making by governments and other stakeholders in the region of South Eastern Europe to address threats related to drugs, organized crime, and corruption. UNODC will partner with governments to strengthen their research, policy-making, and monitoring capacities in four main areas: organized crime, the financial income it generates and subsequently invests in the legal or illegal economy, the income generated by trafficking in cultural property, and corruption. Specifically, the Sub-Programme aims, under Outcome 4.1, to:

- establish new organized crime monitoring mechanism for data and information on organized crime to be used as evidence base to provide analysis on patterns/trends, policy advice, and ground operational activities in order to support developments in the rule of law;
- undertake research on the financial income generated by organized crime and related investment in the legal or illegal economy;
- undertake research on the magnitude of the income derived by organized crime organizations from trafficking in cultural property produced;
- improve evidence base for anti-corruption policies improved through a new round of surveys;
- enhance data collection and analysis capacities of national statistical commissions.

8 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 Resource Requirements

At the point of developing the Regional Programme 2020-2023, it is estimated that the overall financial requirement will amount to approximately USD 22.5 million, and would be allocated subject to the voluntary donor contributions received as follows:

SP1: USD 11 million
SP2: USD 8.5 million
SP3: USD 2.5 million
SP4: USD 0.5 million

8.2 Resource Mobilization Strategy

The Regional Programme (2016-2019) demonstrated the positive effects of building a programme on a wider donor base, which was a lesson learned from the previous cycle of the Regional Programme and the independent evaluation.¹³⁷ With this in mind, the Regional Programme (2020-2023) will aim and subject to voluntary donor contributions to continue securing a sustainable and sufficiently broad funding basis through the development of a strong fundraising strategy, including a communication plan with member states¹³⁸. The main tracks and principles of the resource mobilization strategy of the current Regional Programme are described below:

8.2.1 Partnership with the EU (especially regional and country Instruments for Pre-Accession)

The Regional Programme responds to the challenges and threats that the governments in the region have identified as their priorities in the EU accession processes. It is expected that this logical link and complementarity can foster stronger partnerships with the European Commission and other EU bodies and can generate expanded cooperation in the context of the regional and country Instruments for Pre-Accession Assistance.

Furthermore, the European Commission's Western Balkans Strategy of 6 February 2018¹³⁹ underscores the importance of the rule of law, security, migration and related areas in the context of EU accession. Two out of six new Flagship Initiatives to support the transformation of

¹³⁷ Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, 2015, page xiii.

¹³⁸ In particular, the provision of equipment, while recognized to be an important element for national capacity responses, will be provided subject to voluntary donor contributions.

¹³⁹ European Commission (2018), *A credible enlargement perspective for and enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans*, COM(2018) 65 final, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/communication-credible-enlargement-perspective-western-balkans_en.pdf

the Western Balkans¹⁴⁰ are responding to these areas. The new orientations of the Strategy and the Flagship Initiatives demonstrate particular focus on rule of law, security, migration, organized crime, illicit finance, counter-terrorism and border control. This confirms the relevance of the areas targeted by the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe.

The Revised Multi-Country Indicative Strategy Paper (2014-2020)¹⁴¹ – better known as Strategy Paper of the IPA II – sets among its priorities for support through IPA II (as regards democracy and rule of law) independent judiciary, illegal migration flows, strong focus on fighting organized crime, counter-terrorism and the prevention of radicalization. These areas are specifically addressed by the UNODC Regional Programme for 2020-2023, in particular its Sub-Programmes 1 and 2.

8.2.2 Traditional fund-raising from UNODC donors

UNODC will continue working with the countries and organizations that have already provided contributions to UNODC activities in South Eastern Europe, and also seek to include new countries into the donor pool. UNODC will seek to engage with donor governments, including respective development agencies, through both central and decentralized patterns of funding. UNODC will seek more effective fundraising actions and strategic positioning based on mapping. UNODC will examine which funding pools may be available for programmes related to drug trafficking, drug use prevention and treatment, rule of law, security, development and humanitarian issues, human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment, and peace processes, in addition to those noted above.

UNODC will continue to be engaged in donor coordination mechanisms such as the Treptower group, the Internal Integrative Security Governance for the Western Balkans (IISG) and the Berlin Process.¹⁴² The various donor mechanisms are particularly important in the compact region of the Balkans and require continuous communication and comparing notes in order to achieve maximum effectiveness and avoid duplication. This applies to all topics of UNODC work in this region and the coordination achieved by UNODC so far has already been very effective, as confirmed by the independent evaluation.¹⁴³ The direct link to the donor agenda has led to increased contributions and this approach will be pursued for the future.

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

The Mid-Term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme (2012-2015)¹⁴⁴ includes a finding on “Global Programme collaboration” which reads: “The Regional Programme is collaborating successfully with UNODC Global Programmes existing in the region, triggering a

¹⁴⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/six-flagship-initiatives-support-transformation-western-balkans_en.pdf

¹⁴¹ *Commission Implementing Decision of 31.5.2018 amending Commission Decision C(2014)4293 of 30.6.2014 adopting a Multi-country Indicative Strategy Paper for the period 2014-2020*, available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180817-revised-multi-country-indicative-strategy-paper-2014-2020.pdf>

¹⁴² <https://berlinprocess.info/>

¹⁴³ https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2015/Final_Evaluation_Report_Regional_Programme_SEE_incl_Management_Response_May_2015.pdf

¹⁴⁴ <https://www.unodc.org/southeasterneurope/en/evaluation.html>

demand for further UNODC activities throughout the region. Successful examples include establishing new border control units under the Container Control Programme; implementing the Family Strengthening Programme in schools for targeted children, teachers and parents; drug treatment and prison-based rehabilitation under the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care; and enhanced co-operation in the field of drug trafficking along the Balkan route under the Paris Pact Initiative”.¹⁴⁵ Recommendation 1 of the Evaluation reflects this assessment, and reads: “Build on the success by the Regional Programme by further increasing activities to enhance knowledge, co-operation and coordination throughout the region under the Global Programmes reporting to the Regional Programme, namely the Family Strengthening Programme; the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care; the Container Control Programme; and the Paris Pact Initiative”.¹⁴⁶ UNODC will continue to work in this direction.

Furthermore, the UNODC internal inter-office memorandum from the UNODC Executive Director to the Directors of all UNODC Divisions of 2 July 2012 on the corporate approach to the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe continues to be applicable to the Regional Programme (2020-2023).

8.2.4 Cooperation with other UN programmes and funds

UNODC will continue its efforts to engage in joint programming and joint resource mobilization within the UN system. UNODC will also continue to align its Regional Programme with on-going activities of the UN in South Eastern Europe, notably through existing UNDAFs and in the context of the SDGs. UNODC will explore and forge partnerships with UN sister agencies in delivering its Sub-Programmes where possible and relevant.

Depending on the thematic area, UNODC will cooperate, design future interventions, develop joint methodologies of work, communicate and compare notes, as appropriate, with relevant units of the the UN system (including but not limited to UNESCO, WHO and others) as well as the agencies outside the UN system (including but not limited to WCO, INTERRegional Programme OL and others). This approach will invite the involved actors to share their expertise and lessons learned pertaining to their mandates with a view to maximize resources, identify opportunities for joint activities and avoid duplication of work. Effective use of relevant legal and technical tools and databases developed by international stakeholders would also be facilitated.

On the basis of relevant UN Security Council, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, UNODC has already established strong partnerships with many of the aforementioned entities for the purposes of coordination and development of concerted responses and capacity-building activities. Furthermore, UNODC will continue to develop its cooperation with UN Volunteers through the recently signed Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁵ Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, 2015, p. 50.

¹⁴⁶ Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, 2015, p. xiii.

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.unv.org/>

8.2.5 Mobilization of resources available in the governments in the region

In the case of country/territory-specific actions as well as for region-wide interventions, UNODC will continue to work closely with local governments. To every extent possible, and with the objective of ensuring greater ownership, South Eastern Europe partner governments will be encouraged to finance some of the activities or contribute in kind to the achievement of activities developed under this Regional Programme. The already existing partnerships in terms of provision of free of charge premises, venues for meetings and events and similar will be further expanded and fostered.

In all of the above cases, the following **mechanisms** will be engaged:

- Funding partners will be encouraged to pledge resources for the implementation of the overall Regional Programme, or to **soft earmark resources** for one of the Sub-Programmes, in keeping with internationally-agreed principles of aid effectiveness (rather than at the individual activity level).
- UNODC will seek **multi-year commitments** to the Regional Programme, rather than one-time contributions, where possible.
- Resource mobilization will be undertaken in close cooperation with partners and other relevant regional institutions, in order **to ensure synergy and complementarity**, especially with EU IPA funding mechanisms, and **to avoid overlaps**. UNODC will seek to both reinvigorate existing and establish new partnerships as a means to delivering more effective and cost-sharing activities in a variety of ways.
- Donor relation initiatives will be **coordinated** within UNODC in close cooperation with the Co-Financing and Partnership Section as well as the UNODC thematic units, thus ensuring a consolidated approach. With regard to the external coordination, UNODC will regularly **map funding opportunities**.
- UNODC will seek to develop collaboration through innovative approaches, such as foundations and other private funding sources, in line with the respective UNODC regulations in this field.
- UNODC will seek to further enhance communications and advocacy with donors. A detailed description of these efforts is presented in the section describing the Communications and Outreach Strategy below.

8.3 Communication and Outreach Strategy

The partners of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe have demonstrated a high level of satisfaction with the effectiveness of the Regional Programme in building new partnerships and in reinforcing existing ones (75 per cent of respondents considered the Regional Programme's work in this respect as highly effective or effective, according to the independent evaluation).

In recent years, UNODC has further enhanced its coordination work with other partners in the region to ensure non-duplication and complementarity of work. Among efforts in this area are a Working Arrangement with CEPOL signed in November 2018 and a Memorandum of Understanding with PCC SEE signed in April 2019. In the framework of the partnership with

CEPOL, joint newsletters¹⁴⁸ have been published regularly since 2018, an innovative way of presenting the work of a UN and an EU agency and a good practice demonstrating positive collaboration and complementarity.

The UNODC team working on South Eastern Europe has been strengthened in terms of communication capacity and continues to maintain communications as a top priority.

In the course of the implementation of the Regional Programme 2020-2023, UNODC will proceed with the implementation of the communication strategy that is already in place. As part of this strategy, UNODC will continue providing the Permanent Missions of the countries of South Eastern Europe in Vienna with regular updates on the developments, progress and challenges with regard to UNODC's work in the region and share information through its email network that includes members of the Programme Steering Committee, representatives of the Vienna-based Permanent Missions and the UNODC programme coordinator. UNODC will convene annual donor briefings in Vienna for the benefit of representatives of the Permanent Missions in Vienna as well as annual meetings of the PSC.

Information on UNODC's work in South Eastern Europe and on relevant developments on the ground will be shared with a broader audience through a quarterly newsletter published by UNODC on its website; the dedicated UNODC webpage on its activities and interventions in South Eastern Europe will be maintained and regularly updated. UNODC will also present its work in the region in various external fora. It will promote to relevant target audiences the various analytical products concerning the region such as studies and similar outputs.

UNODC will also undertake regular programming missions to South Eastern Europe, as necessary, to consult with the governments and donors in the region, including the Delegations of the European Union. Similar regular UNODC programming missions will also be conducted in other relevant destinations, including for consultations with donors and partners. The Regional Programme will seek to create cooperation partnerships with various partners to ensure that UNODC's work is coordinated with the activities of its partners and that no duplication of effort takes place.

UNODC will finally cooperate with UNCTs and the offices of the UNRCs in South Eastern Europe and participate in the various ongoing and future UNDAF and UNCDP processes in the region. It will promote the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda across the region and observe relevant UN Days.

8.4 Legal Context

Considering that this is a regional programme framework, the relationship between UNODC and any government involved in field-based projects activities, international meetings and/or missions shall be stipulated, as appropriate and when required, in separate project documents or Letters of Agreement between UNODC and the government(s) concerned. In this regard, and where appropriate, UNODC's standard legal context for projects may be used as a basis for such Letters of Agreement, subject to modifications that may be required to suit their

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.unodc.org/southeasterneurope/en/joint-unodc-cepol-newsletters.html>

specific purposes. Projects implemented under this Regional Programme Framework apply the standard legal context with regard to country-level agreements with the UN that also extend to UNODC (SBAA, liability of parties, arbitration, etc.). Any specific project and funding arrangements that may be negotiated between parties in the context of this Regional Programme framework, will be, in any case, based on approved and signed project documentation or agreements.

8.5 UNODC Programme Management Structure

The Regional Programme is to be implemented by the UNODC Regional Section for Europe, West and Central Asia (RSEWCA/DO/UNODC) at the UNODC HQ in Vienna, which incorporates the function of the Regional Office for South Eastern Europe. This arrangement has been regarded as effective and appropriate by the independent evaluation¹⁴⁹ as well as by the senior management of UNODC and external counterparts and was repeatedly acknowledged as the most efficient one, including in terms of cost-efficiency. The function of the Regional Representative for South Eastern Europe and the Chief of this Section are combined. The function of the Coordinator of the Regional Programme at P-4 level and the Programme Officer for the region within RSEWCA/DO/UNODC are also combined and this post reports to the Regional Representative/Chief of RSEWCA/DO/UNODC. The Programme Offices in the region report to RSEWCA/DO/UNODC and continue to support its work. The Programme Offices are headed by the international or national subject matter advisors and act as centres of expertise available for the South Eastern European region. RSEWCA/DO/UNODC implements the Regional Programme in close cooperation with national counterparts and works closely with its national, regional and international implementing partners. UNODC Headquarters provide policy advice and guidelines on overall strategic trends and translate UNODC mandates for field implementation. All relevant units of UNODC support the implementation of the Regional Programme.

UNODC takes management responsibility for:

1. Overall policy and strategy direction in consultation with each jurisdiction in the region;
2. Preparation of annual work plans for review and approval by the Programme Steering Committee each year;
3. Recruitment and management of long- and short-term staff, as well as technical assistance personnel, as required for effective programme implementation;
4. Procurement of necessary materials and supplies in line with UN rules and regulations;
5. Sub-contracting work to national and international experts, researchers, academic and, research institutes and private sector providers as required;
6. Financial management and record keeping;
7. Managing grant agreements made with partner governments, agencies and other partners;
8. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Regional Programme and UNODC's contribution to results;
9. Fund-raising and partnership development in cooperation with partners in the region;
10. Preparation of progress reports for submission to the Programme Steering Committee.

¹⁴⁹ Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, 2015, page 22.

8.6 Governance and Oversight Structure

The Regional Programme will continue to be governed and guided by the Programme Steering Committee (PSC), the Terms of Reference of which are enclosed in Annex 6. The PSC is seen as effective, knowledgeable, involved and motivated in its oversight and in guiding the Regional Programme. PSC members understand the strategic and practical histories, needs and directions in the region, and communicate these as appropriate. They maintain a national focus, but always within the regional context and commitment. Their detailed knowledge has been critical to the conceptualization and planning of the Regional Programme, and they demonstrate a strong commitment to the aims and activities of UNODC.¹⁵⁰ The PSC will meet on an annual basis.

8.7 Indicators, Reporting and Review Mechanisms

UNODC aims to take an integrated approach to programme planning, monitoring and reporting at the national, regional and global levels, based on best practices in results-based management, within the overall framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Regional Programme's indicators have been selected to support effectiveness and efficiency throughout the processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The selected indicators are minimum performance standards required to achieve outcomes and outputs in order to reach an impact on drugs and crime. The indicators are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely (SMART). The Regional Programme will strive to include gender sensitive and gender targeted indicators, however this goal will only be possible to meet subject to the inclusion of a gender expert in the team.

The indicators for each outcome focus on what needs to be measured to assess UNODC's contribution to these outcomes. They focus on the actions that need to be taken by national counterparts and implementing partners to address the identified drugs and crime challenges. The selected outcome indicators are designed to help measure and assess the effective and efficient implementation of activities under each output.

8.7.1 Reporting and Review Mechanisms

The main formal documented reporting mechanisms under the Regional Programme will be as follows:

1. **The Programme's logical framework** (Regional Programme specific reporting):

UNODC will ensure that the Logical Framework will be monitored by the management of the Regional Programme and will be scrutinised during the course of its implementation. Fund-raising for the Programme will be guided by the overall direction as identified in the Logical Framework of the Programme. The development of the annual workplans will be guided by the overall Logical Framework. The assessment of the Logical Framework will be done in conjunction with the monitoring of the risk management matrix of the Regional Programme.

¹⁵⁰ Mid-term In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, 2015, page 21.

2. **The annual workplan approved by the PSC** (Regional Programme specific reporting):

The meetings of the PSC are held annually (likely, at the end of the calendar year). These meetings will review the results achieved in the course of the year and approve the workplan for the next year. This workplan will represent the main document guiding the work of UNODC in the region in the next year. Reporting on the progress made will be done on the basis of the annual workplan as approved by the PSC.

3. **Annual Progress Report of the Regional Programme** presented to the Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC (institutional reporting at UNODC):

The Annual Progress Report of the Regional Programme will provide a summary of the most important achievements in a UNODC institutional format, which includes the overview of progress made by the Programme, Programme implementation status, overview of achievements and challenges, lessons learned, good practices, risks and challenges, suggested adaptations, as well as partnerships and resource mobilization.

4. **Annual Regional Programme Reports** (institutional reporting at UNODC):

The Annual Regional Programme Reports will compile all information relevant to the implementation of the Regional Programme in detail. This is an additional, important form of institutional reporting at UNODC following a prescribed format.

5. **Quarterly newsletters** (Regional Programme specific reporting):

As described in the section on Communications above, UNODC will continue to produce a quarterly newsletter which will describe the most notable events undertaken by UNODC in the region in that quarter. The newsletter is published on the dedicated webpage and disseminated by the Programme Coordinator to the Programme network and partners.

6. **Updates of the dedicated webpage** on achievements and events in the region (Regional Programme specific reporting):

As described in the section on Communications above, UNODC will continue to provide regular updates of the dedicated webpage describing the most notable events undertaken by UNODC in the region. This is the most basic, yet a tangible, user-friendly and contemporary form of reporting to the governments in the region, which also allows to keep all partners in the loop of the UNODC work, supporting inter alia the coordination of action with other partners.

7. **Daily reporting and monitoring** (Regional Programme specific reporting):

On-going informal communication and reporting on Programme implementation issues will be undertaken through ad-hoc meetings of stakeholders, briefing notes, phone calls, email communication, etc.

In line with the principles of promoting aid effectiveness, contributing donor partners will also be encouraged to align their reporting requirements with UNODC agreed-upon systems. Monitoring and transparency will be aimed at ensuring that the targets are met, the results are achieved and, over time, impact is reached.

8.7.2 Results-Based Monitoring (RBM)

Effective RBM is a critical element of good programme management. It supports informed and timely decision-making by programme managers and other stakeholders, on-going learning, and accountability for achieving results.

Therefore, RBM for the Regional Programme will be guided by the following considerations:

1. **Ownership and alignment:** UNODC will support the efforts of the region to collect and analyse information, as well as assist in building its capacity to conduct its own research and monitoring, thereby supporting RBM efforts while also contributing to outcome achievements.
2. **Results-focus and attribution:** The Regional Programme strategy is focused on contributing to the achievement of mutually agreed-upon outcomes. Programme-level RBM will therefore focus on analysing achievements at the results level (namely outcomes and outputs).
3. **Practicality and cost-effectiveness:** If RBM is to be effectively carried out and the results used, it must be adequately simple and practical to implement. RBM activities must also be adequately resourced, including with respect to the development of RBM competencies among both UNODC staff and implementing partners.
4. **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 in order to determine: (a) their relevance to “users/clients”; (b) the efficiency of delivery; and (c) the contribution made to outcomes.

8.8 Evaluation

UNODC remains committed to quality independent evaluations to ensure a strong basis for future engagement. A final In-depth Evaluation will be carried out in 2023, before completion of the Regional Programme 2020-2023, under the lead and guidance of the HQ-based Independent Evaluation Section (IES) and in close cooperation with the Regional Representative as well as implementing partners and in line with UNODC policies and standards, above all the UNODC Evaluation Handbook of 2017.¹⁵¹ This final In-depth Evaluation will follow the OECD/DAC criteria, fully mainstreaming human rights and gender equality, for assessing the results of the Regional Programme, as well as the implementation of the recommendations of the Mid-term In-depth Evaluation in 2015. In addition, it will seek to derive recommendations, lessons learned and best practices to inform future programming, policymaking and organisational learning.

¹⁵¹ UNODC (2017), *Evaluation Handbook: Guidance for designing, conducting and using independent evaluations at UNODC*, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Evaluation_Handbook_new/UNODC_Evaluation_Handbook.pdf. For more information please refer to: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/index.html>

The evaluation will be timed to ensure that findings and recommendations are fed into all reporting and planning cycles, and so as to allow for sufficient time to take corrective action for all objectives to have been achieved before completion of the Regional Programme. UNODC is responsible for setting aside sufficient funding for the conduct of a full-fledged evaluation. The evaluation process will follow UNODC Evaluation Policy, Norms, and Standards.

In addition to the final In-depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme, individual independent project or independent cluster evaluations will be conducted (as per provisions and budgets included in the relevant project documents). These project-level evaluation results will be recorded by the Regional Programme Coordinator, and will also feed into the final In-depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme. The Regional Representative, the Programme Coordinator and IES will liaise closely on the evaluation plan, and in particular on the exact timing and modality of the final In-depth Evaluation, and also seek the views of partners. All evaluations will be included in an evaluation plan and consulted with the IES.

8.9 Risk Management

Results-based programming has to include robust risk management systems in any situation, but in a transition context this need becomes imperative. In response, UNODC in the SEE region will follow best practices as identified in the report, “UNDG Programme Risk Management for Pooled Funding Solutions in Conflict and Transition Countries.”¹⁵²

The table below summarizes key risks that could impact the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, its components, and the inherent mitigation measures in place or in need of development, to mitigate potential risks that could impact the Programme implementation. This risk matrix was developed based on the experience of the Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe 2016-2019.

RISK			MITIGATION
IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL RISK	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	MITIGATION STRATEGY
1. Adverse political developments or events in the region impact UNODC’s ability to implement the Programme	Low	Medium	<i>Strategy for risk 1:</i> Closely monitor the situation in the region to be able to respond to a possibility of such risk accordingly and in advance. The direction towards EU integration in the region is likely to stay the same.

¹⁵² UNDG Programme Risk Management for Pooled Funding Solutions in Conflict and Transition Countries, 2015, available at: https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/UNDG-Programme-Risk-Management-for-Pooled-Funding-Solutions-in-Conflict-and-Transition-Countries_Final.pdf

2. Insufficient resources to fund the entire Programme	High	High	<i>Strategy for risk 2:</i> The mitigation of this risk is described in the sections on Resource mobilization and Communication above.
3. Funding is provided for non-priorities of Programme or distributed unevenly among the countries of the region	High	High	<i>Strategy for risk 3:</i> The mitigation of this risk is described in the sections on Resource mobilization and Communication above.
4. Limited UNODC human resources (HR) available for the region	High	High	<i>Strategy for risk 4:</i> Build synergies with other UNODC global, thematic and regional programmes; build in new HR within the new initiatives; consider HR matters within fund-raising initiatives.
5. Limited support and responsiveness from the governments of the region	Low	High	<i>Strategy for risk 5:</i> The mitigation of this risk is described in the section on Communication above.
6. Limited coordination among partners	High	Medium	<i>Strategy for risk 6:</i> The mitigation of this risk is described in the section on Partnerships above.
7. Security issues affect operations in the region	Low	Medium	<i>Strategy for risk 7:</i> Implement the Programme in the context of UN operations in all countries of the region, with the support of the UNDSS and the UNRCs.

9 ANNEXES

Annex 1
Indicative Budget

Annex 2
Status of the Ratification of Conventions

Annex 3
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Annex 4
Logical Framework

Annex 5
UN Standard Legal Context

Annex 6
National UNSDCFs and their alignment with UNODC Regional Programme

9.1 Annex 1: Indicative Budget

Overall indicative budget of the Regional Programme, USD (including PSC)

	Year				Total	Secured	To be raised
	2020	2021	2022	2023			
Sub-Programme 1	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000	8,900,498	2,099,502
Sub-Programme 2	2,000,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,160,000	8,500,000	4,970,978	3,529,022
Sub-Programme 3	500,000	650,000	650,000	700,000	2,500,000	388,700	2,111,300
Sub-Programme 4	50,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	500,000	in progress	500,000
Total	4,550,000	5,970,000	5,970,000	6,010,000	22,500,000	14,260,176	8,239,824

9.2 Annex 2: Status of the Ratification of Conventions as per May 2019

	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro	North Macedonia	Serbia
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol	14 Aug 2001 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d		12 Mar 2001 d
Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971	24 Jan 2003 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d	13 Oct 1993 a	12 Mar 2001 d
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	27 Jun 2001 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d	13 Oct 1993 a	12 Mar 2001 d
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	21 Aug 2002	24 Apr 2002	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Jan 2005	6 Sep 2001
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	21 Aug 2002	24 Apr 2002	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Jan 2005	6 Sep 2001
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	21 Aug 2002	24 Apr 2002	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Jan 2005	6 Sep 2001
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	8 Feb 2008 a	1 Apr 2008 a	23 Oct 2006 d	14 Sep 2007 a	20 Dec 2005 a
United Nations Convention against Corruption	25 May 2006	26 Oct 2006	23 Oct 2006 d	13 Apr 2007	20 Dec 2005
1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft	1 Dec 1997 a	7 Mar 1995 d	20 Dec 2007 d	30 Aug 1994 d	6 Sep 2001 d
1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	21 Oct 1997 a	15 Aug 1994 d	20 Dec 2006 d	7 Jan 1998 d	23 Jul 2001 d

1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	21 Oct 1997 a	15 Aug 1994 a	20 Dec 2006 d	4 Jan 1995 d	23 Jul 2001 a
1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	22 Jan 2002 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Mar 1998 d	12 Mar 2001 d
1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	22 Jan 2002 a	1 Sep 1993 d	23 Oct 2006 d	12 Mar 1998 d	12 Mar 2001 d
1980 Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	5 Mar 2002 a	30 Jun 1998 d	21 Mar 2007 d	20 Sep 1996 d	5 Feb 2002 d
1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation	29 Apr 2002 a	15 Aug 1994 d	20 Dec 2006 d	4 Jan 1995 d	6 Sep 2001 d
1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	19 Jun 2002 a	28 Jul 2003 a	3 Jun 2006 d	7 Aug 2007 a	3 Jun 2006 d
1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	19 Jun 2002 a	28 Jul 2003 a	3 Jun 2006 d	7 Aug 2007 a	3 Jun 2006 d
1991 Convention of the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection	20 Oct 2004 a	3 May 2004 a		21 Sep 1998 a	22 Jun 2006 a
1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	22 Jan 2002 a	11 Aug 2003 a	23 Oct 2006 d	30 Aug 2004	31 Jul 2003 a
1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	10 Apr 2002	10 Jun 2003	23 Oct 2006 d	30 Aug 2004	10 Oct 2002
2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism		29 Jun 2017	13 Feb 2019	19 Mar 2007	26 Sep 2006
2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (entered into force on 8 May 2016)	26 Apr 2013	21 Jun 2010	1 Apr 2016	25 Nov 2011	30 Mar 2016
2005 Protocol to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation					8 Jul 2010 a

2005 Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf					
2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (not yet in force)					
2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (not yet in force)					
2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (not yet in force)					

Legend: Approval (AA), Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d), Ratification¹⁵³

¹⁵³ Source: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx?clang=_en and <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/v3/sherloc/treaties/index.html?lng=en>

9.3 Annex 3: Outcome-Output Matrix

Sub-Programme 1: Support to law enforcement, enhanced border security and related topics			
Outcomes	1.1 Border law enforcement is more effective in controlling cargo and passengers, notably at international ports and airports	1.2 More effective firearms controls in place ^a	1.3 National, regional and international responses to trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) are more effective, in full respect of human rights
Outputs	<p>1.1.1. Air Cargo Control Units (ACCU) established and operational in Belgrade, Sarajevo and Skopje international airports</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize technical needs assessment mission [Year 1] • Sign addendum of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), to include air cargo control segment, and to support cooperation [Year 1] • Deliver the basic theoretical and practical trainings [Year 1] • Deliver the advanced trainings on specialized topics [Year 2] • Organize mentorships visits [Years 2-3] • Organize Work Study Tours [Year 3] • Provide equipment for the ACCU at Sarajevo International Airport [Years 1-2] 	<p>1.2.1. Strengthened legislative frameworks on firearms to prevent firearms trafficking and respond to organized crime threats*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support six jurisdictions in assessing the national legislative and regulatory framework against the requirements of the UN Firearms Protocol and its parent Convention UNTOC • Support six jurisdictions in harmonizing their national legislation with the provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol and the UNTOC Convention • Support the adoption of the draft legislation harmonizing the national legislation with the UN Firearms Protocol and UNTOC • Support the establishment and sharing of best practices, including legislative 	<p>1.3.1. Capacity, tools and information developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated for evidence-based strategies and policies against TIP and SOM, aligned with international instruments*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce gaps and needs analysis of institutional responses and actors • Provide technical assistance for tailored plan/policy development or review, including mainstreaming into sectorial policies • Support the establishment/improvement of national inter-agency coordination bodies (e.g. workshops) • Establish or strengthen national monitoring and reporting systems • Organize multi-stakeholder workshops on the alignment of TIP and SOM prevention programme

^a In cooperation with and in complementarity to the Regional Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of firearms in the Western Balkans and the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC).

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the establishment of closer cooperation between the public and private sectors operating in the airfreight industry [Years 2-3] 	<p>support where necessary, on the management of seized firearms [North Macedonia, Serbia]</p> <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot implementation of crime prevention action plans Produce guidance on key human rights and gender issues relating to the response to TIP and SOM, ensuring that these tools take full account of the special needs of children <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
	<p>1.1.2. New land-border Port Control Units (PCU) established and operational, including in Gradiška*, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the basic theoretical and practical training [Year 1] Deliver the advanced trainings on specialized topics [Year 2] Organize a Work Study Tour [Year 3] Provide equipment for the PCU [Year 1] Strengthen inter-agency cooperation and support ownership by governments [Years 2-3] Organize mentorship visits [Years 2-3] Increase cooperation between PCU/ACCU and the private sector in at least one country [Years 2-3] 	<p>1.2.2. Annual data collection on firearms trafficking (IAFQ) fully in place and effective national data collection mechanisms in place to track effort to reduce trafficking and report annually on progress made*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect IAFQ data Support national authorities in tracking efforts to reduce trafficking and reporting on progress made <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<p>1.3.2. National legal frameworks on TIP and SOM adapted in line with international standards and other best practices*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce assessments of TIP and SOM legislation and provide recommendations for further alignment with international good practices Organize regional workshops to identify common issues and concerns with respect to legal development and modus operandi, and as a way to identify needs and gaps Provide technical assistance to support the development/amendment of draft laws and procedures (such as through facilitation of inter-departmental working groups and support for legal drafting workshops) Organize targeted awareness and advocacy workshops for parliamentarians to support adoption and implementation of relevant legislation and standards <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<p>1.1.3. Existing PCUs operational and sustainable and national law enforcement capacities strengthened*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase cooperation between PCUs and the private sector [Years 1-3] • Provide essential office, IT and specialized equipment, for the existing sea and land PCUs [Year 2] • Organize advanced trainings on specialized topics [Years 2-3] • Organize mentorships visits [Years 1-3] • Organize work study tours [Year 3] • Enhance border security capacities, based on the needs assessments and ongoing consultations with the Government [Albania] [Years 1-4] • Provide equipment to the Albanian State Police for enhanced operational capacity in accordance with the agreed list received on 16 September 2017 and with additional procurement [Albania] [Years 1-4] 	<p>1.2.3. Strengthened national capacities to detect and disrupt firearms trafficking activities at land border crossing points; via postal deliveries; and via Internet and other electronic means of communication, based on a preliminary needs assessment*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <p>Capacity development for <i>detection of firearms trafficking</i> at land border crossing points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver train of trainers (ToT) courses on detection of firearms trafficking at land border crossing points (BCP) for customs and border guard officials in the six jurisdictions • Support the organization of 20 training courses with national trainers on detection of firearms trafficking at land border crossing points in the six jurisdictions • Deploy a mentoring programme on detection of firearms trafficking at land border crossing points in partnership with PCC SEE Secretariat <p>Delivery of specialized training courses on <i>interception of trafficking</i> in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition via postal services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and deliver trainings on interception of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition via postal services in the six jurisdictions 	<p>1.3.3. Criminal justice response to TIP and SOM strengthened through comprehensive, realistic and sustainable criminal justice capacity development*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct gaps and needs assessment workshops to identify (1) priority needs (skills, resources, processes) for the criminal justice sector in responding to TIP and SOM, (2) key prerequisites for, and barriers to, implementation of training knowledge and skills and options for addressing these, and (3) key stakeholders and sources of funding • Implement of tailor-made curricula, in cooperation with training academies, on investigation and prosecution of TIP, SOM and related crimes, using a blended learning approach including e-learning [Serbia] • Support implementation of training workshops tailored to the specific TIP and SOM patterns and thematic issues, in particular mock trials and mock prosecutions • Support training for investigators on interviewing and identifying victims of TIP, including children [North Macedonia] • Provide mentoring and monitoring in relation to real cases • Support to initiatives through peer learning, mentoring and workshops, to build systems, procedures and infrastructure (e.g., standard operating procedures, case management systems,
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* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy a mentoring programme on interception of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition via postal services in the six jurisdictions <p><i>Investigation of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components via Internet and other electronic means of communication:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake needs assessment of the knowledge and equipment required for conducting investigation of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components via Internet and other electronic means of communication in the six jurisdictions • Deliver and deploy equipment for conducting investigation of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components via Internet and other electronic means of communication in the six jurisdictions • Customize training material on internet enabled criminality / cybercrime to the specific firearms trafficking context • Deliver trainings for law enforcement and prosecutors on conducting investigation of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components via Internet and other electronic means of communication in the six jurisdictions <p>Support for inter-agency and international <i>co-operation</i> among criminal justice practitioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize regional information exchange workshops in support of inter-agency and 	<p>specialist investigation units, joint investigation teams)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the regional and inter-regional sharing of good practices and lessons learned and regional peer learning [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia] <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
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		international cooperation in the field of firearms control <i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i>	
	<p>1.1.4. Gender issues mainstreamed into the work of law enforcement agencies throughout the current Outcome, in coordination with the CCP Women’s Network*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of gender issues • Provide training to PCUs and CCP-AIR officers on women’s role in (border) law enforcement • Incorporate a gender mainstreaming module into each theoretical training • Measure number and role of women in trainings and in the work of PCUs and CCP-AIR units • Provide opportunities to female PCUs and CCP-AIR officers to participate in online communication platforms to establish links with female Unit officers in other countries and regions • Organize activities specifically for female officers <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-3</i></p>	<p>1.2.4. Capacity to organize national operations against firearms trafficking and participate in joint investigation teams (JIT) and Joint Action Days strengthened*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <p>Promotion of <i>proactive and intelligence led investigative approaches and the use of special investigative techniques</i>, including JITs, for enhanced detection and investigation of firearms trafficking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop curriculum, learning materials and methodology to increase knowledge on use of proactive investigative approaches and special investigative techniques, including JITs, for enhanced detection and investigation of firearms trafficking • Organize ToT trainings on proactive and intelligence led investigations and use of special investigative techniques, including JITs, for detection and investigation of firearms trafficking • Deliver national trainings on the use of intelligence led investigations and special investigative techniques for detection and 	<p>1.3.4. Regional and trans-regional cooperation related to TIP and SOM strengthened*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training, mentoring, and support to strengthen national capacity to cooperate bilaterally, regionally or internationally, including through strengthening of central authorities • Organize bilateral, regional and international meetings and workshops to build policy and operational cooperation to respond to TIP and SOM, including through the exchange of law enforcement officers [PCC SEE] • Support the creation of informal cooperation networks for information sharing and exchange of good examples relating to investigating and prosecuting cases (e.g. through regional peer-to-peer exchange seminars or study visits [North Macedonia]) • Ensure inclusion of cultural mediators in regional training and exchanges of experiences <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

		<p>investigation of firearms trafficking in the six jurisdictions</p> <p>Support planning and organizing of national operations against firearms trafficking in selected priority areas in the six jurisdictions</p> <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	
	<p>1.1.5. AIRCOP JAIFs¹⁵⁴ operational at three international airports – Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje and Tirana</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In each country, organize a Joint UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO Needs Assessment Mission to analyze the current security architecture and level of interdiction, as well as training needs [Year 1] • Support the elaboration and signature of inter-agency cooperation agreements between the different law enforcement agencies working at the airports, including working procedures/standard operating procedures as well as adequate budgetary provisions for the JAIF [Years 1-2] • Support JAIF in accessing, collecting and using of Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) for risk analysis and targeting, 	<p>1.2.5. Capacity to investigate and prosecute firearms trafficking and its links to organized crime strengthened[*]</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver basic trainings for prosecutors on identification and tracing of firearms and ammunition in the six jurisdictions • Deliver follow up trainings for prosecutors on developing successful prosecutorial strategies for investigating firearms trafficking and its links to other serious crimes based on national and international case analysis • Develop in cooperation with national prosecution and law enforcement services, protocols for conducting prosecution of firearms trafficking • Deliver advanced training courses for prosecutors and police on conducting criminal investigation on firearms 	<p>1.3.5. Scope and quality of protection response for both adults and children improved, including identification, referral and support, for victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, vulnerable smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants[*]</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance, including capacity building and training activities for Government authorities and civil society organizations on the human rights of migrants, as well as the identification, referral, and protection of trafficked victims, smuggled migrants, and other vulnerable migrants • Support the development of Memoranda of Understanding, protocols and standard operating procedures for cooperation between Government agencies, including criminal justice agencies, and civil society actors relating to the identification, referral, and assistance to trafficked victims, smuggled migrants, and other

¹⁵⁴ Or existing structures with similar mandates.

^{*} Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<p>in coordination with TPB (output 2.3.2) [Years 1-3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on initial assessment, provide a mix of practical on-site basic training as well as mentoring covering intelligence collection and sharing, profiling and search techniques, control of counterfeit documents, behavioral analysis, use of law enforcement databases, secure communication procedures and post-seizure investigations; modules covering integrity, gender and human rights will form an integral part of the training programme [Years 1-4] • In line with the initial assessment, procure essential computer, communication and photographic equipment, inspection and testing tools as well as equipment required to connect the JAITFs to I-24/7 and CENcomm, and Support technical missions by Interpol and WCO to connect the JAITFs to these tools [Years 1-2] <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<p>trafficking and its links to other serious crimes in the six jurisdictions, including the participation of prosecutors from the regional Prosecution Offices, responsible for handling cases of firearms seized at border crossing points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a meeting of the Community of Practitioners (law enforcement and police) from SEE and relevant third countries to share and exchange case-based experiences and good practices on trafficking trends in regions and related investigative strategies involving firearms trafficking and organized crime or terrorism • Contribute to PCC SEE Joint Investigation Teams network for prosecutors and police by providing expertise and global good practices on firearms trafficking issues • Foster operational cooperation and exchanges among specialized prosecution and law enforcement services on organized crime and terrorism from selected the six jurisdictions and third countries, including through study visits, such as the National Anti-Mafia Directorate and their local Directorates, and other law enforcement and prosecution offices of other countries • Support active participation of the SEE practitioners in the UNODC Working Group on Firearms meetings, to further foster networking and exchange opportunities beyond the SEE region 	<p>vulnerable migrants, taking into account experience from other authorities in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support capacity building (training workshops, mentoring, peer support) in provision of support services to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants in need of protection • Support the development and strengthening of formal or informal referral mechanisms, such as through bilateral or multi-country workshops <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
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		<i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i>	
	<p>1.1.6. Scientific and forensic capacity of forensic service providers and law enforcement officers strengthened in line with internationally accepted standards of performance through receipt of quality assurance and technical support*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the participation of the national drug testing and toxicology laboratories in the UNODC International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) programme [Years 1-3] • Strengthen the scientific and forensic capacities of forensic service providers in accordance with the needs assessment by the Institute of Scientific Police [Albania] [Years 1-2] 	<p>1.2.6. Understanding of firearms problematic at secondary and tertiary education levels and in the media strengthened</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake activities aimed at raising awareness on of firearms problematic in the education system in the six jurisdictions • Undertake activities aimed at raising awareness on of firearms problematic in the media in the six jurisdictions <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	
	<p>1.1.7. Capacity of relevant Government agencies to generate and manage information on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances for early warning and evidence-based drug policy formulation strengthened through technical support and active participation in networks and electronic platforms for information exchange</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p>	<p>1.2.7. Capacity to reduce risks of diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives strengthened</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support gap analysis in the six jurisdictions of the procedures for issuance of licences for manufacture, import, export, transit and trans-shipment of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition 	

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide scientific and forensic services to the relevant national institutions including manuals, guidelines, reference materials, drug and precursor testing kits and early warning information on NPS • Training and assistance in the implementation of methods for analysis of new psychoactive substances and provision of relevant equipment [Albania] • Training and assistance in the implementation of methods for precursors [Albania] <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-3</i></p>	<p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	
	<p>1.1.8. National capacities in preventing and countering wildlife and forest crime (WLFC) are strengthened</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <p>Develop or amend legislative frameworks and policies to counter WLFC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct legal gap analyses and elaborate recommendations • Assist States in reviewing, drafting, and revising domestic policies and legislation • Support regional efforts to align national policies and legislation with international standards and norms on wildlife and forest crime and the 2030 Agenda • Draft policy and legislative guidance materials 	<p>1.2.8. Harmonization of court practices on sentencing in firearms trafficking cases</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and analyse court practices on firearms trafficking cases in 6 jurisdictions, producing national case-digests • Organize workshops to present the analysis to the relevant national judicial bodies. • Conduct trainings for judiciary on firearms trafficking cases in 6 jurisdictions • Collect and disseminate relevant cases, court practices, laws and regulations via the UNODC Sherlock Portal 	

	<p>Enhance institutional capacities of the judiciary, prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute WLFC*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver comprehensive trainings on combating wildlife and forest crime, for law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities (including on predicate offences such as money laundering and corruption) • Develop e-learning and other guides and training materials (for example, Rapid Reference Guides for Investigators and Prosecutors of Wildlife Crime) • Conduct corruption risk management assessments and implement recommendations • Implement Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit recommendations (see 2.4.5) <p>Foster cross-sectoral and international cooperation mechanisms on WLFC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the work of Wildlife Enforcement Networks and other existing regional networks (law enforcement, prosecution, etc.) or assist in establishing new networks • Organize regional and inter-regional events 		
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* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in the region in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<p>Establish data collection and analysis systems to provide a detailed information/knowledge base on WLFC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct wildlife and forest crime related research, including the application of the ‘Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime’ <p>Develop national assessments and action plans to effectively address WLFC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize expert meetings • Conduct assessments using the ‘Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit’ • Design national action plans on wildlife and forest crime <p>Strengthen wildlife forensic capacity from crime scene to court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct wildlife forensics needs assessments • Provide equipment and infrastructure for wildlife forensic analysis • Support forensic analysis of wildlife and forest crime cases • Support states to apply guidelines, provide mentorship and case supervision • Develop guidance materials • Deliver Crime Scene management training <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>		
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Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening the fight against transnational organized crime and countering illicit financial flows			
Outcomes	2.1 Governments are more effective in countering illicit financial flows and related threats, and their asset recovery capabilities are enhanced	2.2 Governments and civil society actors are more effective in preventing and countering corruption	2.3 Governments are more effective in preventing and countering terrorism
Outputs	<p>2.1.1. Legislative frameworks, policies and strategies to counter money laundering strengthened in accordance with international standards*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of national AML/CTF strategies, action plans, and other relevant documents • Support implementation of AML/CTF policies • Provide advice on the National AML/CFT Risk Assessment process • Organize capacity-building for policymakers and operational staff • Provide consultations and facilitate coordination meetings • Provide advisory services on the implementation of AML/CTF standards, in particular in CFT financial investigations and confiscation • Provide advisory services on legal changes required to allow seizure and confiscation of assets used in preparation of terrorist 	<p>2.2.1. States parties participate actively and effectively in the Implementation Review Mechanism of UNCAC*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the 2nd cycle UNCAC implementation review of Montenegro, including through specific preparatory activities (focal points training, gap analysis, training for enhanced coordination of national institutions) • Lead the 2nd cycle UNCAC implementation review of Serbia • Provide support for the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the Implementation review • Support standards in the region on the UNCAC implementation <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<p>2.3.1. Governments supported in adhering to the international legal instruments against terrorism and incorporating their provisions into their national legislation*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote adherence to the 19 international legal instruments against terrorism among SEE countries, and incorporation of their requirements into national legislation • Support requesting Governments in the drafting and/or review of national anti-terrorism legislation, strategies and action plans, in line with the relevant legal instruments of the EU (in particular the Directive on combating terrorism) and the international legal framework (in particular UN Security Council Resolutions 2178, 2368 and 2396) <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<p>crimes [Serbia] in complementarity with 2.3.2 (CFT)</p> <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>		
	<p>2.1.2. Capacities of financial intelligence units (FIUs) and other government authorities responsible for gathering intelligence and conducting inquiries and investigations increased*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize topical training on financial investigations, prosecution and asset recovery for FIU personnel, law enforcement, criminal justice officers and other competent authorities Support the development of e-learning and other training tools Organize national and regional meetings and cooperation platforms to facilitate greater cooperation and exchange of information Facilitate dialogue and closer cooperation between the private sector (reporting entities), civil society (especially the NPO sector) and governmental institutions in the area of AML/CFT Facilitate the institutionalization of continued professional development and accreditation systems in the AML/CFT area 	<p>2.2.2. Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders have and apply the capacity to prevent and combat corruption</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders in the region in developing UNODC publications and tools Disseminate UNODC publications and tools on the implementation of UNCAC to anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders in the region Support the regional exchange of knowledge in areas such as risk management, integrity plans, protection of reporting persons Support the networking of anti-corruption bodies under UNCAC Article 6 in the region, including by encouraging regional publications of good practices [Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia] Provide assistance to countries for international cooperation in administrative matters having in mind the different international and national standards <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<p>2.3.2. Institutional capacities of the judiciary, prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute terrorism enhanced*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement capacity-building programmes, incl. legislative and policy advice, training, mentoring and the provision of equipment, incl. but not limited to, the following areas: <p><u>Border Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to law enforcement agencies (especially border services operating at strategic border crossing points, including airports, sea ports and land border crossings) to detect and intercept potential returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) Improve the legal framework and technical capacity for screening procedures at air borders, including with regard to access, collection and use of Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) as well as biometric data for risk analysis and targeting in the fight against

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advisory services on the implementation of the revised FATF standards (e.g., virtual assets, etc.) • Provide capacity-building in the area of investigating and prosecuting virtual assets-related crimes, including cryptocurrencies [Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia] • Provide advice and assistance for regulatory and supervisory authorities on regulation and supervision of virtual assets [Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia] • Provide specialized training for prosecutors on money laundering and financial investigation [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia] • Strengthen capacities of judges for adjudicating money laundering [Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia] <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>		<p>terrorism, especially FTFs, in collaboration with AIRCOP (output 1.1.5)</p> <p><u>Evidence collection and analysis</u> <u>In complementarity to 2.1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice actors in collecting, preserving and sharing evidence, including electronic evidence, in counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions • Promote the use of the UNODC/CTED/IAP “Practical Guide on Requesting and Gathering Electronic Evidence”, and the UNODC Manual on “The use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes” • Enhance the capacity of law enforcement and intelligence investigators to conduct online investigations, notably from open-source intelligence (OSINT) and social media, related to propaganda (incl. recruitment, radicalization and incitement to terrorism); financing; planning; training; and execution of terrorism acts <p><u>Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT)</u> <u>In complementarity with 2.1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the adoption and implementation of effective legal frameworks for combating terrorist financing and for asset-freezing measures, as required by UNSC Resolutions • Support national authorities in conducting and/or updating their National Terrorist Financing Risk Assessments (TFRA), in particular related to risks linked to the non-profit sector
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacities to identify NPOs misused for terrorism financing and to prevent the misuse of NPOs for terrorism and other crime purposes [Serbia] • Enhance cooperation between FIUs and law enforcement in the area of CFT, and strengthen international and regional cooperation in the CFT area • Enhance capacity of investigators and prosecutors to address trafficking in cultural property and its linkage with financing terrorism <p><u>Support to training institutes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote use of the updated and translated edition of the UNODC Manual for Judicial Training Institutes on FTF • Disseminate and promote the use by academics and universities of the university module series related to counter-terrorism developed within the UNODC’s Education for Justice (E4J) Initiative <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
	2.1.3. International cooperation between FIUs and other government authorities increased, including through exchanging information and sharing best practices and lessons learned in the field of anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism and its prevention*	2.2.3. Anti-corruption mainstreamed into national development strategies, and technical assistance programmes enhanced*	2.3.3. Prevention of radicalization strengthened
		<p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and review the capacity-building work in the requesting jurisdictions in the 	<p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the expansion of public-private partnerships and outreach to communities in preventing terrorism, particularly radicalization leading to terrorism and recruitment

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize or facilitate regional and inter-regional meetings and cooperation mechanisms [North Macedonia] • Facilitate the exchange of good international practices [North Macedonia] • Provide advisory services on greater cooperation, both regionally and internationally • Support research activities to look for early prevention and more effective counteraction to the existing and emerging financial crime trends <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<p>region to identify areas for UN system interventions as part of each UNDAF/UNSDCF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for development and implementation of local self-government strategies addressing corruption and development <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Year 1</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness with the help of returnees' stories, including through media [Serbia]
	<p>2.1.4. Capacities to trace, seize and confiscate the proceeds and instrumentalities of crime enhanced</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and agree upon one regional and six national roadmaps for efficient implementation of asset recovery provisions at the national and regional levels [Year 1] • Elaborate fast action response guides for the six jurisdictions to support analysts, investigators and prosecutors in the detection, tracing and freezing of assets [Year 2] • Conduct research on the state of play of asset recovery efforts in the region [Years 3-4] 	<p>2.2.4. States able to systematically and in a timely manner trace, seize, freeze, confiscate and return assets stolen by officials through acts of corruption, under the framework of UNCAC and supported by the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative and in complementarity to outputs 2.1.4-2.1.9</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist national authorities in addressing findings and recommendations emerging from the review of the implementation of Chapter V of the UNCAC relating to asset recovery through legislative review/drafting and capacity-building activities by providing support upon requests of the jurisdictions in the region • Facilitate international cooperation in asset recovery upon requests of the jurisdictions in the region 	<p>2.3.4. Regional and inter-regional anti-terrorism cooperation enhanced</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support regional cooperation and exchange of information among SEE jurisdictions by enhancing capacities of regional organizations (RACVIAC, SELEC etc.) as well as networks of police and prosecutors • Promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned through peer exchanges, in particular to select countries in Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere, as relevant • Further enhance national, regional and international cooperation and information-sharing, including with EU Member States, origin and transit countries of FTFs, and relevant organizations, in the detection, interception and prosecution of FTFs

		<i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i>	<i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i>
	<p>2.1.5. Capabilities to coordinate asset recovery action at the national level and to cooperate at regional and inter-regional level improved</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene periodic regional meetings among the national policymaking committees at the regional level • Conduct interregional workshop between Western Balkan jurisdictions – observers to CARIN, and members of ARIN - WCA [Year 2] • Support the work of the central authorities for mutual legal assistance (MLA) [Year 2] • Develop MLA-Asset Recovery guides for each of the six jurisdictions [Year 3] • Develop ‘Modus Operandi’ Manual on international cooperation for each of the six jurisdictions [Year 1-2] • Reinforce existing networks of regional focal points on international cooperation [Year 3-4] • Support exchange of good practices with Europol/European Criminal Assets Bureau (ECAB) [Year 3] 	<p>2.2.5. Capacity of civil society to engage in anti-corruption activities, notably pertaining to UNCAC, and to participate in relevant anti-corruption events (sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and the Implementation Review Group of UNCAC) enhanced*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day, disseminate the UNODC advocacy materials to relevant stakeholders in order to promote and facilitate targeted anti-corruption advocacy strategies • Support for development of university courses on anti-corruption, create a separate training module for teachers and university professors on anti-corruption • Assistance to NGOs for raising skills/knowledge for anti-corruption activities (link to practitioners above) – how to cooperate with government bodies and to help design, implement and monitor local anti-corruption plans • Create new regional guidelines for CSOs to partner with governments on the implementation of the UNCAC and its review mechanism, including on the participation of CSOs in government 	

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

		<p>working groups [Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a regional policy campaign led by the anti-corruption agencies in partnership with civil society <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	
	<p>2.1.6. Asset recovery institutions in the six jurisdictions supported in the collection of statistics on the different steps within the asset recovery process</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map datasets and determine their relevance for statistical purposes • Develop a methodology to determine the needs for statistical collection and their desired outputs • Identify focal points for collecting the data and establish an action plan for its implementation <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 3-4</i></p>	<p>2.2.6. States receive assistance upon request to develop or revise anti-corruption policies</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to ensure coherence between Chapter 23 action plans and National Anti-corruption Strategies [Serbia] • Provide support for development and implementation of local self-government strategies addressing corruption and development • Provide support in revising national anti-corruption strategies [Bosnia and Herzegovina] <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	
		<p>2.2.7. Bi- and multilateral cooperation to prevent and combat corruption fostered</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the exchange of good practices in the region mainstreaming anti-corruption in national development strategies • Support the regional exchange of knowledge in areas such as risk 	

		<p>management, integrity plans, protection of reporting persons [Montenegro]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assist jurisdictions in international cooperation in administrative anti-corruption matters having in mind the different international and national standards <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	
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Sub-Programme 3: Drug use prevention and treatment of drug use disorders		
Outcomes	3.1 National drug use prevention systems strengthened in line with the UNODC-WHO International Standards on drug use prevention	3.2 Comprehensive and effective approach to treatment of drug use disorders and care accepted and improved in line with the UNODC-WHO International Standards for the treatment of drug use disorders
Outputs	<p>3.1.1. Relevant national counterparts and line Ministries at all levels enabled to develop and implement evidence-based interventions and policies in <i>family settings</i>*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize regional and local information-sharing and networking events • Ensure the delivery of the output at all levels [Bosnia and Herzegovina] • Support dissemination of evidence-based prevention practices • Develop capacities on the implementation of evidence-based interventions and strategies • Raise awareness and support greater understanding of developmental and risk factors related to drug use • Support development and implementation of adapted drug use prevention interventions that are targeting different groups (such as children/adolescents, females, displaced populations, Roma and others) based on a gender-sensitive approach and with involvement of civil society where appropriate [North Macedonia] • Provide advisory services, along with technical assistance, on national and regional cooperation and knowledge sharing experiences • Support internal coordination between all agents of prevention [North Macedonia, Serbia] 	<p>3.2.1. Evidence-based treatment modalities and interventions promoted, developed and utilized to enhance national capacities and assure greater quality of services*<small>Error! Bookmark not defined.</small></p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the capacity development of policymakers related to essential evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care policies and interventions as well as the reduction of the negative health and social consequences of drug use [Bosnia and Herzegovina] • Assist with review and further enhancement of systems for the provision of drug use disorder treatment • Facilitate dialogue and closer cooperation between health and social affairs institutions to provide comprehensive services for people with drug use disorders [North Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina] • Strengthen capacities of national professionals in line with the international practice to ensure effective service delivery, including treatment for adolescents, and NPS treatment • Organize national and regional knowledge-sharing and networking platforms • Facilitate dialogue for closer cooperation between the justice and health sectors in the area of treatment of persons with drug use disorders in prison facilities and treatment as an alternative to conviction or punishment [North Macedonia]

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a rapid assessment of treatment of drug use disorders in prison settings in line with international standards and provide evidence-based recommendations for treatment [Montenegro] • Develop and support of sustained recovery management services in line with national priorities and action plans • Support developing on line/e-base treatment services for screening, counselling and referral of clients with drug use disorders • Support integrated strategies to reduce stigma and discrimination concerning drug use disorders and service provision <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
	<p>3.1.2. Relevant national counterparts and line ministries enabled to develop and implement evidence-based interventions and policies in <i>school settings and community/workplace</i> [North Macedonia] <i>settings</i>*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize regional and local information sharing and networking events • Support dissemination of social emotional learning programmes and other evidence-based prevention practices • Develop capacities on the implementation of evidence-based interventions and strategies • Support development and implementation of adapted drug use prevention interventions that are targeting different groups (such as children/adolescents, females, displaced populations, Roma and others) based on a gender-sensitive approach and with involvement of civil society where appropriate [North Macedonia] • Support development and implementation of universal, selective and indicative drug use prevention strategies that are in line with country priorities 	<p>3.2.2. National professionals and policymakers are supported in developing strategic documents and technical tools to adequately track trends and identify corrective measures*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop national policies and technical documents tailored to national context, priorities and strategic plans [North Macedonia] • Provide support in developing relevant national strategies and accompanied action plans • Organize national and regional capacity development activities on monitoring and evaluation • Provide advisory services on the implementation of the international Standards for the treatment of drug use disorders and related publications and policies • Establish and promote (continuous) treatment facility mapping surveys both locally and regionally [North Macedonia] • Develop capacities of various stakeholders on quality assurance tools for drug dependence treatment <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advisory services, along with technical assistance, on national and regional cooperation and knowledge sharing experiences • Provide technical support on strengthening national prevention efforts, including the coordination of drug prevention efforts in line with the International Standard on drug use prevention • Support internal coordination between all agents of prevention [North Macedonia] • Develop the capacities of national professionals on rational prescription of controlled substances [North Macedonia] while ensuring their availability for medical purposes • Provide technical support to expand the evidence-based social emotional learning programmes with the inclusion of younger population from elementary schools (7-10 years of age) [Montenegro] <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	
	<p>3.1.3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions and policies, including related data collection, research and reporting, supported by relevant counterparts and mainstreamed in strategic documents*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the capacity development of policymakers related to evidence-based drug use prevention policies and interventions • Support research activities and exchange of best practices related to evidence base drug use prevention • Support the development of institutional and legal frameworks related to the evaluation of drug use prevention • Enable the exchange of the best international practices • Enhance capacities to promote scientific results on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the implemented interventions 	<p>3.2.3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions and policies, including related data collection, research and reporting, supported by relevant counterparts and mainstreamed in strategic documents*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support in conducting situation assessment, desktop research and data collection in regard of comprehensive analysis of the drug use disorder treatment system • Support drug use disorder treatment related monitoring and evaluation, as well as research • Support research activities and exchange of best practices related to evidence-based treatment of drug use disorders • Enable the exchange of the best international practices • Enhance capacities to promote scientific results on the effectiveness of the implemented treatment services for drug use disorders

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support on the development of the evaluation and data collection methodology • Provide expert guidance on drug use prevention research and assessment • Support provision of data in the context of SDG nationalization process in line with the relevant indicators • Support quality assurance processes of drug use prevention strategies and services [Serbia] informing the development of local drug use prevention action plans [Bosnia and Herzegovina] • Support further strengthening of the Early Warning System on New Psychoactive Substances by providing technical assistance and relevant evidence-based information <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide expert guidance on drug use disorder treatment research and assessment • Support provision of data in the context of SDG nationalization process in line with the relevant indicators • Support quality assurance processes (e.g., through supporting national certification processes of professionals) of drug use disorder treatment strategies and services [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia] <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
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Cross-Cutting Pillar (Sub-Programme 4): Strengthening research capacity, policy and monitoring, with respect to human rights and gender perspective, as well as cooperation with civil society, and other emerging thematic areas	
Outcomes	4.1 Evidence base for countering drugs, crime and related threats in the region strengthened
Outputs	<p>4.1.1. Organized crime monitoring mechanism in place as phase II of the Measuring and Assessing Organized Crime in the Western Balkans (MACRO) project: Data and information on organized crime used as evidence base to provide analysis on patterns/trends, policy advice, and ground operational activities in order to support developments in the rule of law in the beneficiary jurisdictions*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch online data collection tool (Drupal), using MACRO Focal Points in the six jurisdictions with an ongoing inclusion of data and capacity-building activities to monitor illicit financial flows <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
	<p>4.1.2. Research on the financial income generated by organized crime and related investment in the legal or illegal economy produced*</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the study on the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route / Undertake a research project on illicit financial flows originating in South Eastern Europe <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i></p>
	<p>4.1.3. Research on the magnitude of the income derived by organized crime organizations from trafficking in cultural property produced, along with indicative activities to increase awareness and support national and regional capacities</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce the first study on the trafficking in cultural property involving the region of South Eastern Europe • Undertake indicative activities to increase awareness and support national and regional capacities

* Building on the ongoing UNODC work in this subject area, including the lessons learned and the outcomes and results achieved. This research would represent the phase II of the MACRO project.

	<i>Indicative timeframe: Years 1-4</i>
	<p>4.1.4. Evidence base for anti-corruption policies improved</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake efforts to produce a new round of corruption surveys** • Publish survey results to monitor progress towards achievements of SDG goal 16.5.1 and 16.5.2 <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 2-4</i></p>
	<p>4.1.5. Data collection and analysis capacities of national statistical commissions enhanced</p> <p><i>Indicative activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regional hubs for capacity building on statistics in partnership with national/regional institutions • Develop standardized training manuals and modules to publish online • Organize targeted regional workshops and trainings • Hold joint workshops for policymakers and data users on how to make data more accessible/usable and on how to use them • Support the establishment of national coordination systems on data on crime and criminal justice <p><i>Indicative timeframe: Years 2-4</i></p>

** Building on the successful experience of the 2011-2014 UNODC surveys on bribery among the population and among businesses.

9.4 Annex 4: Logical Framework

UNODC Logical Framework			
Title: Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe	Subprogramme in strategic framework and 2021 Programme Budget Document: SP 1: Countering transnational organized crime SP 2: A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem SP 3: Countering corruption SP 4: Terrorism prevention SP 6: Research, trend analysis and forensics SP 7: Policy support SP 8: Technical cooperation and field support	Region: South Eastern Europe	Project number or code: XCE/U60
		Start date: 1 January 2020	Duration: 48 months
Expected accomplishment(s) in the Programme Budget Document 2021: as per the annual workplan			
Relationship with country, regional and thematic programmes: Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe			
Programme objective:	Indicators¹⁵⁵	Means of verification	Risks
Jurisdictions covered by the Regional Programme reduce transnational organized crime and related threats, increase safety and expand	Indicator: Enhancement in fighting organised crime, by supporting more effective and coordinated responses to illicit trafficking by border law enforcement at land and port border crossing points and international airports in the region	Reports from law enforcement, health, education and other agencies	Limited coordination among partners Limited support and

¹⁵⁵ The present logical framework uses, in most cases, a zero baseline at the starting date of this Regional Programme for the purpose of monitoring of indicators. At the same time, it is understood that the vast majority of work in the region is building on the ongoing UNODC engagement and experience in the respective subject areas, including the lessons learned and results achieved so far, as indicated in the Outcome-Output Matrix of the Regional Programme and as described in detail in the relevant chapters above. For example, within one of the elements of the UNODC drug use prevention work in the region, over 7,000 students were engaged and addressed, however this Regional Programme will monitor the new results which will come in the future and does not take the said figure as baseline.

<p>coverage of treatment and prevention of drug use and dependence</p>	<p>Baseline: No detection on the basis of profiling and risk management Target: At least twelve detection of illicit goods per PCU and JAITF per year</p> <p>Indicator: Decrease in trafficking of firearms, as a direct or indirect result of the supported by UNODC capacity building and improved cooperation</p> <p>Baseline: No detection of firearms trafficking cases Target: At least one detection of firearms trafficking per agency cooperating with UNODC per month</p> <p>Indicator: Increase in cases of asset recovery, as a direct or indirect result of the supported by UNODC capacity building and improved cooperation</p> <p>Baseline: No asset recovery cases in the jurisdictions covered by the RP Target: At least one asset recovery case per year per jurisdiction</p> <p>Indicator: Increase in coverage of prevention and treatment interventions Baseline: No new prevention and treatment interventions supported by UNODC Target: At least one new prevention or treatment intervention supported by UNODC per jurisdiction per year</p>	<p>Reports from the established PCU and JAITF units in target jurisdictions</p> <p>VNR reports</p> <p>National documents on SDGs</p> <p>National statistics</p> <p>National data provided to UNODC in accordance with the conventions' obligations</p> <p>Publicly available reports of international and regional organizations</p>	<p>responsiveness from the governments of the region¹⁵⁶</p> <p>Insufficient resources to fund the entire Programme</p> <p>Funding is provided for non-priorities of Programme or distributed unevenly among the countries of the region</p> <p>Limited UNODC human resources available for the region</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring of indicators</p>
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¹⁵⁶ The Regional Programme is fully supported by the governments in the region and cleared by them. At the same time, one of the risks at practical level, remains to be “Limited support and responsiveness from the governments of the region”. The risk aims to reflect that certain topics can experience delays (for instance, the dedicated and timely involvement of the national authorities in the UNCAC IRM) or require additional awareness raising efforts (for instance, gender mainstreaming in the law enforcement work).

	<p>Indicator: Enhancement of the existing assessment of organized crime in the region and availability of a complementary evidence base to the governments and other counterparts</p> <p>Baseline: No new region-specific research products</p> <p>Target: Four new region-specific research products</p>		
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Sub-Programme 1: Support to law enforcement, enhanced border security and related topics

	Indicators	Means of verification	Risks
<p>Outcome 1: Border law enforcement is more effective in controlling cargo and passengers, notably at international ports and airports</p>	<p>Indicator: Enhancement in fighting organised crime, by supporting more effective and coordinated responses to illicit trafficking by border law enforcement at land and port border crossing points and international airports in the region</p> <p>Baseline: No detection on the basis of profiling and risk management</p> <p>Target: At least one detection of illicit goods per PCU and JAIF per month</p>	<p>Reports from law enforcement agencies and the established units in target jurisdictions</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Air Cargo Control Units (ACCU) established and operational in Belgrade, Sarajevo and Skopje international airports</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of ACCU established and operational in the region</p> <p>Baseline: No new ACCU established and operational</p> <p>Target: Three new ACCU established and operational</p>	<p>Reports from law enforcement agencies and the established units in target countries</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p>
	<p>Activities:</p> <p>1.1.1. Organize technical needs assessment mission [Year 1]</p> <p>1.1.2. Sign addendum of the MoU, to include air cargo control segment, and to support cooperation [Year 1]</p> <p>1.1.3. Deliver the basic theoretical and practical trainings [Year 1]</p> <p>1.1.4. Deliver the advanced trainings on specialized topics [Year 2]</p>		

	1.1.5. Organize mentorships visits [Years 2-3] 1.1.6. Organize Work Study Tours [Year 3] 1.1.7. Provide equipment for the ACCU at Sarajevo International Airport [Years 1-2] 1.1.8. Support the establishment of closer cooperation between the public and private sectors operating in the airfreight industry [Years 2-3]		
Output 1.2: New land-border Port Control Units (PCU) established and operational, including in Gradiška, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Indicator: Number of new PCU established and operational Baseline: No new PCU established and operational Target: One new PCU established and operational	Reports from law enforcement agencies and the established PCU	Limited coordination among partners
	Activities: 1.2.1 Deliver the basic theoretical and practical training [Year 1] 1.2.2 Deliver the advanced trainings on specialized topics [Year 2] 1.2.3 Organize a Work Study Tour [Year 3] 1.2.4 Provide equipment for the PCU [Year 1] 1.2.5 Strengthen inter-agency cooperation and support ownership by governments [Years 2-3] 1.2.6 Organize mentorship visits [Years 2-3] 1.2.7 Increase cooperation between PCU/ACCU and the private sector in at least one country [Years 2-3]		
Output 1.3: Existing PCUs operational and sustainable and national law enforcement capacities strengthened	Indicator: Seizures of illicit goods and other operational activities Baseline: No new seizures Target: At least one new detection of illicit goods per month	Reports from law enforcement agencies and the PCUs	Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources
	Activities: 1.3.1. Increase cooperation between PCUs and the private sector [Years 1-3] 1.3.2. Provide essential office, IT and specialized equipment, for the existing sea and land PCUs [Year 2] 1.3.3. Organize advanced trainings on specialized topics [Years 2-3] 1.3.4. Organize mentorships visits [Years 1-3] 1.3.5. Organize work study tours [Year 3] 1.3.6. Enhance border security capacities [Albania] 1.3.7. Provide equipment to the Albanian State Police for enhanced operational capacity in accordance with the agreed list received on 16 September 2017 and with additional procurement, subject to new funding to be secured [Albania]		

<p>Output 1.4: Gender issues mainstreamed into the work of law enforcement agencies throughout the current Outcome, in coordination with the CCP Women's Network</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of law enforcement officers who show an increase of subject knowledge/skills following training activities Baseline: No new officers Target: At least five new officers per assisted jurisdiction</p>	<p>Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained</p>	<p>Limited support and responsiveness from the governments of the region</p>
<p>Activities: 1.4.1. Raise awareness of gender issues 1.4.2. Provide training to PCUs and CCP-AIR officers on women's role in (border) law enforcement 1.4.3. Incorporate a gender mainstreaming module into each theoretical training 1.4.4. Measure number and role of women in trainings and in the work of PCUs and CCP-AIR units 1.4.5. Provide opportunities to female PCUs and CCP-AIR officers to participate in online communication platforms to establish links with female Unit officers in other countries and regions 1.4.6. Organize activities specifically for female officers</p>			
<p>Output 1.5: AIRCOP JAITFs (or existing structures with similar mandates) operational at three international airports – Belgrade, Sarajevo and Skopje</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of AIRCOP JAITFs established and operational Baseline: No new JAITFs established and operational Target: Three new JAITFs established and operational</p>	<p>Reports from law enforcement agencies and the established units in target countries</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p>
<p>Activities: 1.5.1. In each country, organize a Joint UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO Needs Assessment Mission to analyze the current security architecture and level of interdiction, as well as training needs [Year 1] 1.5.2. Support the elaboration and signature of inter-agency cooperation agreements between the different law enforcement agencies working at the airports, including working procedures/standard operating procedures as well as adequate budgetary provisions for the JAITF [Years 1-2] 1.5.3. Support JAITF in accessing, collecting and using of Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) for risk analysis and targeting, in coordination with TPB (output 2.3.2) [Years 1-3] 1.5.4. Based on initial assessment, provide a mix of practical on-site basic training as well as mentoring covering intelligence collection and sharing, profiling and search techniques, control of counterfeit documents, behavioural analysis, use of law enforcement databases, secure communication procedures and post-seizure investigations; modules covering integrity, gender and human rights will form an integral part of the training programme [Years 1-4]</p>			

	1.5.5. In line with the initial assessment, procure essential computer, communication and photographic equipment, inspection and testing tools as well as equipment required to connect the JAITFs to I-24/7 and CENcomm, and Support technical missions by Interpol and WCO to connect the JAITFs to these tools [Years 1-2]		
Output 1.6: Scientific and forensic capacity of forensic service providers and law enforcement officers strengthened in line with internationally accepted standards of performance through receipt of quality assurance and technical support	Indicator: Improved quality of results produced by national laboratories and other relevant agencies Baseline: No improvement Target: Demonstrated in MoV improvement in at least three laboratories or other relevant agencies in the region	Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 1.6.1. Support the participation of the national drug testing and toxicology laboratories in the UNODC International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) programme 1.6.2. Strengthen the scientific and forensic capacities of forensic service providers [Albania]		
Output 1.7: Capacity of relevant Government agencies to generate and manage information on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances for early warning and evidence-based drug policy formulation strengthened through technical support and active participation in networks and electronic platforms for information exchange	Indicator: Increase in level of knowledge/skills amongst officials trained Baseline: No increase Target: Demonstrated in MoV increase in at least three laboratories or other relevant agencies in the region	Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 1.7.1. Provide scientific and forensic services to the relevant national institutions including manuals, guidelines, reference materials, drug and precursor testing kits and early warning information on NPS		
Output 1.8: National capacities in preventing and countering wildlife and forest crime (WLFC) are strengthened	Indicator: Number of jurisdictions receiving capacity building Baseline: None Target: At least two	Reports from national law enforcement agencies VNR reports National documents on SDGs	Insufficient resources

Activities:

1.8.1. Develop or amend legislative frameworks and policies to counter WLFC

- Conduct legal gap analyses and elaborate recommendations
- Assist States in reviewing, drafting, and revising domestic policies and legislation
- Support regional efforts to align national policies and legislation with international standards and norms on wildlife and forest crime and the 2030 Agenda
- Draft policy and legislative guidance materials

1.8.2. Enhance institutional capacities of the judiciary, prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute WLFC

- Deliver comprehensive trainings on combating wildlife and forest crime, for law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities (including on predicate offences such as money laundering and corruption)
- Develop e-learning and other guides and training materials (for example, Rapid Reference Guides for Investigators and Prosecutors of Wildlife Crime)
- Conduct corruption risk management assessments and implement recommendations
- Implement Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit recommendations

1.8.3. Foster cross-sectoral and international cooperation mechanisms on WLFC

- Support the work of Wildlife Enforcement Networks and other existing regional networks (law enforcement, prosecution, etc.) or assist in establishing new networks
- Organize regional and inter-regional events

1.8.4. Establish data collection and analysis systems to provide a detailed information/knowledge base on WLFC

- Conduct wildlife and forest crime related research, including the application of the 'Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

1.8.5. Develop national assessments and action plans to effectively address WLFC

- Organize expert meetings
- Conduct assessments using the 'Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit'
- Design national action plans on wildlife and forest crime

1.8.6. Strengthen wildlife forensic capacity from crime scene to court

- Conduct wildlife forensics needs assessments
- Provide equipment and infrastructure for wildlife forensic analysis

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support forensic analysis of wildlife and forest crime cases • Support states to apply guidelines, provide mentorship and case supervision • Develop guidance materials • Deliver Crime Scene management training 		
Outcome 2: More effective firearms controls in place	Indicator: Decrease in trafficking of firearms, as a direct or indirect result of the supported by UNODC capacity building and improved cooperation Baseline: No detection of firearms trafficking cases Target: At least one detection of firearms trafficking per agency cooperating with UNODC per month	Reports from national law enforcement agencies VNR reports National documents on SDGs	Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources
Output 2.1: Strengthened legislative frameworks on firearms to prevent firearms trafficking and respond to organized crime threats	Indicator: Number of draft national laws or other documents to counter illicit arms manufacturing and trafficking developed with UNODC assistance Baseline: No new instances Target: At least three new instances	Reports from national law enforcement agencies	Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources
	Activities: 2.1.1. Support six jurisdictions in assessing the national legislative and regulatory framework against the requirements of the UN Firearms Protocol and its parent Convention UNTOC 2.1.2. Support six jurisdictions in harmonizing their national legislation with the provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol and the UNTOC Convention 2.1.3. Support the adoption of the draft legislation harmonizing the national legislation with the UN Firearms Protocol and UNTOC 2.1.4. Support the establishment and sharing of best practices, including legislative support where necessary, on the management of seized firearms [North Macedonia, Serbia]		
Output 2.2: Annual data collection on firearms trafficking (IAFQ) fully in place and effective national data collection mechanisms in place to track effort	Indicator: Number of national authorities that utilize annual data mechanisms Baseline: No new instances Target: Annual data mechanisms utilized in at least three jurisdictions	Reports from national law enforcement and other relevant (incl. statistical) agencies	Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources

to reduce trafficking and report annually on progress made	<p>Activities: 2.2.1. Collect IAFQ data 2.2.2. Support national authorities in tracking efforts to reduce trafficking and reporting on progress made</p>		
<p>Output 2.3: Strengthened national capacities to detect and disrupt firearms trafficking activities at land border crossing points; via postal deliveries; and via Internet and other electronic means of communication, based on a preliminary needs assessment</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of national authorities who show an increase of knowledge/skills following training activities Baseline: No new instances Target: At least one national authority per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Reports from national law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p> <p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 2.3.1. Capacity development for <i>detection of firearms trafficking</i> at land border crossing points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver train of trainers (ToT) courses on detection of firearms trafficking at land border crossing points (BCP) for customs and border guard officials in the six jurisdictions • Support the organization of 20 training courses with national trainers on detection of firearms trafficking at land border crossing points in the six jurisdictions • Deploy a mentoring programme on detection of firearms trafficking at land border crossing points in partnership with PCC SEE Secretariat <p>2.3.2. Delivery of specialized training courses on <i>interception of trafficking in firearms</i>, their parts and components and ammunition via postal services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and deliver trainings on interception of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition via postal services in the six jurisdictions • Deploy a mentoring programme on interception of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition via postal services in the six jurisdictions <p>2.3.3. <i>Investigation</i> of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components <i>via Internet and other electronic means of communication</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake needs assessment of the knowledge and equipment required for conducting investigation of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components via Internet and other electronic means of communication in the six jurisdictions • Deliver and deploy equipment for conducting investigation of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components via Internet and other electronic means of communication in the six jurisdictions 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customize training material on internet enabled criminality / cybercrime to the specific firearms trafficking context • Deliver trainings for law enforcement and prosecutors on conducting investigation of trafficking in firearms, their parts and components via Internet and other electronic means of communication in the six jurisdictions <p>2.3.4. Support for inter-agency and international <i>cooperation</i> among criminal justice practitioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize regional information exchange workshops in support of inter-agency and international cooperation in the field of firearms control 		
<p>Output 2.4: Capacity to organize national operations against firearms trafficking and participate in joint investigation teams (JIT) and Joint Action Days strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of jurisdictions with strengthened capacity to organize national operations against firearms trafficking, participate in JIT and Joint Action Days Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two jurisdictions</p>	<p>Reports from national law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Curricula, learning materials and methodology documents</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p> <p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 2.4.1. Promotion of <i>proactive and intelligence led investigative approaches and the use of special investigative techniques</i>, including JITs, for enhanced detection and investigation of firearms trafficking: 2.4.2. Develop curriculum, learning materials and methodology to increase knowledge on use of proactive investigative approaches and special investigative techniques, including JITs, for enhanced detection and investigation of firearms trafficking 2.4.3. Organize ToT trainings on proactive and intelligence led investigations and use of special investigative techniques, including JITs, for detection and investigation of firearms trafficking 2.4.4. Deliver national trainings on the use of intelligence led investigations and special investigative techniques for detection and investigation of firearms trafficking in the six jurisdictions 2.4.5. Support planning and organizing of national operations against firearms trafficking in selected priority areas in the six jurisdictions</p>		
<p>Output 2.5: Capacity to investigate and prosecute firearms trafficking and its links to organized crime strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of prosecutors and judges who show an increase in their skills/knowledge following training activities Baseline: No new instances Target: At least ten of each per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Reports from national law enforcement agencies, prosecutor agencies and courts</p> <p>Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p> <p>Insufficient resources</p>

		participants apply the knowledge they gained	
	<p>Activities:</p> <p>2.5.1. Deliver basic trainings for prosecutors on identification and tracing of firearms and ammunition in the six jurisdictions</p> <p>2.5.2. Deliver follow up trainings for prosecutors on developing successful prosecutorial strategies for investigating firearms trafficking and its links to other serious crimes based on national and international case analysis</p> <p>2.5.3. Develop in cooperation with national prosecution and law enforcement services, protocols for conducting prosecution of firearms trafficking</p> <p>2.5.4. Deliver advanced training courses for prosecutors and police on conducting criminal investigation on firearms trafficking and its links to other serious crimes in the six jurisdictions, including the participation of prosecutors from the regional Prosecution Offices, responsible for handling cases of firearms seized at border crossing points</p> <p>2.5.5. Conduct a meeting of the Community of Practitioners (law enforcement and police) from SEE and relevant third countries to share and exchange case-based experiences and good practices on trafficking trends in regions and related investigative strategies involving firearms trafficking and organized crime or terrorism</p> <p>2.5.6. Contribute to PCC SEE Joint Investigation Teams network for prosecutors and police by providing expertise and global good practices on firearms trafficking issues</p> <p>2.5.7. Foster operational cooperation and exchanges among specialized prosecution and law enforcement services on organized crime and terrorism from selected the six jurisdictions and third countries, including through study visits, such as the National Anti-Mafia Directorate and their local Directorates, and other law enforcement and prosecution offices of other countries</p> <p>2.5.8. Support active participation of the SEE practitioners in the UNODC Working Group on Firearms meetings, to further foster networking and exchange opportunities beyond the SEE region</p>		
<p>Output 2.6: Understanding of firearms problematic at secondary and tertiary education levels and in the media strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of schools reached with awareness campaigns; number of awareness campaigns conducted through the media</p> <p>Baseline: No new instances</p> <p>Target: At least one of each per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Reports from national law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p> <p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities:</p> <p>2.6.1. Undertake activities aimed at raising awareness on of firearms problematic in the education system in the six jurisdictions</p> <p>2.6.2. Undertake activities aimed at raising awareness on of firearms problematic in the media in the six jurisdictions</p>		

<p>Output 2.7: Capacity to reduce risks of diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of jurisdictions with strengthened capacity to reduce diversion risk Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two</p>	<p>Reports from national law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources</p>
<p>Activities: 2.7.1. Support gap analysis in the six jurisdictions of the procedures for issuance of licences for manufacture, import, export, transit and trans-shipment of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition</p>			
<p>Output 2.8: Harmonization of court practices on sentencing in firearms trafficking cases</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of jurisdictions with harmonized court practices on sentencing in firearms trafficking cases Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two</p>	<p>Reports from national agencies, in particular courts</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources</p>
<p>Activities: 2.8.1. Review and analyse court practices on firearms trafficking cases in 6 jurisdictions, producing national case-digests 2.8.2. Organize workshops to present the analysis to the relevant national judicial bodies 2.8.3. Conduct trainings for judiciary on firearms trafficking cases in 6 jurisdictions 2.8.4. Collect and disseminate relevant cases, court practices, laws and regulations via the UNODC Sherlock Portal</p>			
<p>Outcome 3: National, regional and international responses to trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) are more effective, in full respect of human rights</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of TIP/SOM cases investigated and/or prosecuted as reported by beneficiary jurisdictions Baseline: No new cases Target: At least three TIP/SOM cases investigated and/or prosecuted by assisted jurisdictions</p>	<p>Reports from relevant national agencies VNR reports National documents on SDGs</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources</p>
<p>Output 3.1: Capacity, tools and information developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated for evidence-based strategies and policies against TIP</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of instances when assisted jurisdictions reviewed/amended existing and/or developed new strategies/policies/action plans against TIP/SOM Baseline: No new instances</p>	<p>Reports from relevant national agencies</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources</p>

<p>and SOM, aligned with international instruments</p>	<p>Target: At least two</p>		
	<p>Activities: 3.1.1. Produce gaps and needs analysis of institutional responses and actors 3.1.2. Provide technical assistance for tailored plan/policy development or review, including mainstreaming into sectorial policies 3.1.3. Support the establishment/improvement of national inter-agency coordination bodies (e.g. workshops) Establish or strengthen national monitoring and reporting systems 3.1.4. Organize multi-stakeholder workshops on the alignment of TIP and SOM prevention programme 3.1.5. Pilot implementation of crime prevention action plans 3.1.6. Produce guidance on key human rights and gender issues relating to the response to TIP and SOM, ensuring that these tools take full account of the special needs of children</p>		
<p>Output 3.2 National legal frameworks on TIP and SOM adapted in line with international standards and other best practices</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of laws or other documents to combat TIP and SOM supported, developed and implemented Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two</p>	<p>Reports from relevant national agencies</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 3.2.1. Produce assessments of TIP and SOM legislation and provide recommendations for further alignment with international good practices 3.2.2. Organize regional workshops to identify common issues and concerns with respect to legal development and modus operandi, and as a way to identify needs and gaps 3.2.3. Provide technical assistance to support the development/amendment of draft laws and procedures (such as through facilitation of inter-departmental working groups and support for legal drafting workshops) 3.2.4. Organize targeted awareness and advocacy workshops for parliamentarians to support adoption and implementation of relevant legislation and standards</p>		
<p>Output 3.3 Criminal justice response to TIP and SOM strengthened through comprehensive, realistic and sustainable criminal justice capacity development</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of prosecutors and law enforcement officers who show an increase in their skills/knowledge following training activities Baseline: No new instances Target: At least ten per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Reports from national law enforcement agencies Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources</p>

		whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained	
	<p>Activities:</p> <p>3.3.1. Conduct gaps and needs assessment workshops to identify (1) priority needs (skills, resources, processes) for the criminal justice sector in responding to TIP and SOM, (2) key prerequisites for, and barriers to, implementation of training knowledge and skills and options for addressing these, and (3) key stakeholders and sources of funding</p> <p>3.3.2. Implement of tailor-made curricula, in cooperation with training academies, on investigation and prosecution of TIP, SOM and related crimes, using a blended learning approach including e-learning [Serbia]</p> <p>3.3.3. Support implementation of training workshops tailored to the specific TIP and SOM patterns and thematic issues, in particular mock trials and mock prosecutions</p> <p>3.3.4. Support training for investigators on interviewing and identifying victims of TIP, including children [North Macedonia]</p> <p>3.3.5. Provide mentoring and monitoring in relation to real cases</p> <p>3.3.6. Support to initiatives through peer learning, mentoring and workshops, to build systems, procedures and infrastructure (e.g., standard operating procedures, case management systems, specialist investigation units, joint investigation teams)</p> <p>3.3.7. Support the regional and inter-regional sharing of good practices and lessons learned and regional peer learning [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia]</p>		
<p>Output 3.4 Regional and trans-regional cooperation related to TIP and SOM strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of regional/inter-regional initiatives/networks on TIP/SOM for relevant stakeholders facilitated</p> <p>Baseline: No new initiatives/ No new instances of UNODC's engagement in such networks</p> <p>Target: At least three of each</p>	Reports from regional and international organizations	Limited coordination among partners
	<p>Activities:</p> <p>3.4.1. Provide training, mentoring, and support to strengthen national capacity to cooperate bilaterally, regionally or internationally, including through strengthening of central authorities</p> <p>3.4.2. Organize bilateral, regional and international meetings and workshops to build policy and operational cooperation to respond to TIP and SOM, including through the exchange of law enforcement officers [PCC SEE]</p> <p>3.4.3. Support the creation of informal cooperation networks for information sharing and exchange of good examples relating to investigating and prosecuting cases (e.g. through regional peer-to-peer exchange seminars or study visits [North Macedonia])</p> <p>3.4.4. Ensure inclusion of cultural mediators in regional training and exchanges of experiences</p>		

<p>Output 3.5 Scope and quality of protection response for both adults and children improved, including identification, referral and support, for victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, vulnerable smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants</p>	<p>Indicator: Number and type of initiatives on identification/referral and assistance of victims of trafficking, smuggled migrants and other vulnerable migrants in line with international standards Baseline: No new initiatives Target: At least three</p>	<p>Reports from relevant national agencies</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
<p>Activities: 3.5.1. Provide technical assistance, including capacity building and training activities for Government authorities and civil society organizations on the human rights of migrants, as well as the identification, referral, and protection of trafficked victims, smuggled migrants, and other vulnerable migrants 3.5.2. Support the development of MoUs, protocols and standard operating procedures for cooperation between Government agencies, including criminal justice agencies, and civil society actors relating to the identification, referral, and assistance to trafficked victims, smuggled migrants, and other vulnerable migrants, taking into account experience from other authorities in the region 3.5.3. Support capacity building (training workshops, mentoring, peer support) in provision of support services to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants in need of protection 3.5.4. Support the development and strengthening of formal or informal referral mechanisms, such as through bilateral or multi-country workshops</p>			

<p>Sub-Programme 2: Strengthening the fight against transnational organized crime and countering illicit financial flows</p>			
	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Means of verification</p>	<p>Risks</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Governments are more effective in countering illicit financial flows and related threats, and their asset recovery capabilities are enhanced</p>	<p>Indicator: Increase in the number of governments' actions towards countering serious and organized crime, including through activities in anti-money laundering, anti-corruption and asset recovery as reported by beneficiary jurisdictions Baseline: No increase Target: At least one prosecution and conviction per year per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Relevant national reports Mutual Evaluation Reports by the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) of the Council of Europe</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Limited support and responsiveness from the governments of the region Insufficient resources</p>

<p>Output 4.1: Legislative frameworks, policies and strategies to counter money laundering strengthened in accordance with international standards</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of jurisdictions with strengthened legislative frameworks, policies and strategies to counter money laundering Baseline: No new instances Target: Six</p>	<p>Relevant national reports MONEYVAL Mutual Evaluation Reports</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 4.1.1. Support development of national AML/CTF strategies, action plans, and other relevant documents 4.1.2. Support implementation of AML/CTF policies 4.1.3. Provide advice on the National AML/CFT Risk Assessment process 4.1.4. Organize capacity-building for policymakers and operational staff 4.1.5. Provide consultations and facilitate coordination meetings 4.1.6. Provide advisory services on the implementation of AML/CTF standards, in particular in CFT financial investigations and confiscation 4.1.7. Provide advisory services on legal changes required to allow seizure and confiscation of assets used in preparation of terrorist crimes [Serbia] in complementarity with the UNODC CFT work described below</p>		
<p>Output 4.2: Capacities of financial intelligence units (FIUs) and other government authorities responsible for gathering intelligence and conducting inquiries and investigations increased</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of law enforcement officers who show an increase of knowledge/skills following training activities Baseline: No new instances Target: At least ten per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 4.2.1. Organize topical training on financial investigations, prosecution and asset recovery for FIU personnel, law enforcement, criminal justice officers and other competent authorities 4.2.2. Support the development of e-learning and other training tools 4.2.3. Organize national and regional meetings and cooperation platforms to facilitate greater cooperation and exchange of information 4.2.4. Facilitate dialogue and closer cooperation between the private sector (reporting entities), civil society (especially the NPO sector) and governmental institutions in the area of AML/CFT 4.2.5. Facilitate the institutionalization of continued professional development and accreditation systems in the AML/CFT area 4.2.6. Provide advisory services on the implementation of the revised FATF standards (e.g., virtual assets, etc.) 4.2.7. Provide capacity-building in the area of investigating and prosecuting virtual assets-related crimes, including cryptocurrencies [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia]</p>		

	<p>4.2.7. Provide advice and assistance for regulatory and supervisory authorities on regulation and supervision of virtual assets [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia]</p> <p>4.2.8. Provide specialized training for prosecutors on money laundering and financial investigation [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia]</p> <p>4.2.9. Strengthen capacities of judges for adjudicating money laundering [Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia]</p>		
<p>Output 4.3: International cooperation between FIUs and other government authorities increased, including through exchanging information and sharing best practices and lessons learned in the field of anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism and its prevention</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of new international requests for information sent/received by FIUs to/from the other government authorities and timely responded to Baseline: No new instances Target: At least one per jurisdiction per year</p>	<p>Relevant national reports</p> <p>MONEYVAL Mutual Evaluation Reports</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 4.3.1. Organize or facilitate regional and interregional meetings and cooperation mechanisms [North Macedonia] 4.3.2. Facilitate the exchange of good international practices [North Macedonia] 4.3.3. Provide advisory services on greater cooperation, both regionally and internationally 4.3.4. Support research activities to look for early prevention and more effective counteraction to the existing and emerging financial crime trends</p>		
<p>Output 4.4: Capacities to trace, seize and confiscate the proceeds and instrumentalities of crime enhanced</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of roadmaps and fast action response guides used by the relevant national institutions in their work Baseline: None Target: Six of each per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Regional and six national roadmaps</p> <p>Fast action response guides</p> <p>Research documents</p> <p>Surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the tools</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners</p>
	<p>Activities: 4.4.1. Prepare and agree upon one regional and six national roadmaps for efficient implementation of asset recovery provisions at the national and regional levels [Year 1] 4.4.2. Elaborate fast action response guides for the six jurisdictions to support analysts, investigators and prosecutors in the detection, tracing and freezing of assets [Year 2]</p>		

	4.4.3. Conduct research on the state of play of asset recovery efforts in the region [Years 3-4]		
Output 4.5: Capabilities to coordinate asset recovery action at the national level and to cooperate at regional and inter-regional level improved	Indicator: Number of regional/inter-regional initiatives/networks on asset recovery for relevant stakeholders facilitated Baseline: None Target: At least four	Reports of the meetings and activities ‘Modus Operandi’ Manual MLA-Asset Recovery guides	Limited coordination among partners
	Activities: 4.5.1. Convene periodic regional meetings among the national policymaking committees at the regional level 4.5.2. Conduct interregional workshop between Western Balkan jurisdictions – observers to CARIN, and members of ARIN - WCA [Year 2] 4.5.3. Support the work of the central authorities for mutual legal assistance (MLA) [Year 2] 4.5.4. Develop MLA-Asset Recovery guides for each of the six jurisdictions [Year 3] 4.5.5. Develop ‘Modus Operandi’ Manual on international cooperation for each of the six jurisdictions [Year 1-2] 4.5.6. Reinforce existing networks of regional focal points on international cooperation [Year 3-4] 4.6.6. Support exchange of good practices with Europol/European Criminal Assets Bureau (ECAB) [Year 3]		
Output 4.6: Asset recovery institutions in the six jurisdictions supported in the collection of statistics on the different steps within the asset recovery process	Indicator: Number of jurisdictions successfully applying datasets enabling them to collect appropriate statistics on the different steps within the asset recovery process Baseline: None Target: Six	Datasets for the collection of statistics identified Harmonised methodology for the collection of statistics Action plans for the statistics collection	Limited support and responsiveness from the governments of the region, in particular in the context of the unavailability of data Effective monitoring of action implementation
	Activities: 4.6.1. Map datasets and determine their relevance for statistical purposes 4.6.2. Develop a methodology to determine the needs for statistical collection and their desired outputs 4.6.3. Identify focal points for collecting the data and establish an action plan for its implementation		

<p>Outcome 5: Governments and civil society actors are more effective in preventing and countering corruption</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of national institutions, civil society actors and academia representatives, involved in anti-corruption, that show improved capacities following engagement with UNODC Baseline: No new instances Target: At least one per assisted jurisdictions</p>	<p>Reports from relevant national agencies UNCAC country review reports completed VNR reports National documents on SDGs Civil society and academia documents UNDAFs/ UNSDCF/ related documents</p>	<p>Limited coordination among partners Insufficient resources</p>
<p>Output 5.1: States parties participate actively and effectively in the Implementation Review Mechanism of UNCAC</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of country review reports finalized Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two new country reports</p>	<p>UNCAC country review reports completed</p>	<p>Limited support and responsiveness from the governments of the region, in particular possible delays within the process</p>
<p>5.1.1. Lead the 2nd cycle UNCAC implementation review of Montenegro, including through specific preparatory activities (focal points training, gap analysis, training for enhanced coordination of national institutions) 5.1.2. Lead the 2nd cycle UNCAC implementation review of Serbia 5.1.3. Provide support for the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the Implementation review 5.1.4. Support standards in the region on the UNCAC implementation</p>			
<p>Output 5.2: Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders have and apply the capacity to prevent and combat corruption</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of law enforcement officers who show an increase of knowledge/skills following training activities Baseline: No new instances Target: At least ten per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Surveys distributed to stakeholders who benefitted from UNODC services UNCAC country review reports completed</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>

	<p>Activities: 5.2.1. Involve anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders in the region in developing UNODC publications and tools 5.2.2. Disseminate UNODC publications and tools on the implementation of UNCAC to anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders in the region 5.2.3. Support the regional exchange of knowledge in areas such as risk management, integrity plans, protection of reporting persons [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia] 5.2.4. Support the networking of anti-corruption bodies under UNCAC Article 6 in the region, including by encouraging regional publications of good practices [Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia] 5.2.5. Provide assistance to countries for international cooperation in administrative matters having in mind the different international and national standards</p>		
<p>Output 5.3: Anti-corruption mainstreamed into national development strategies, and technical assistance programmes enhanced</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of jurisdictions that included anti-corruption into UNDAFs/ UNSDCF/ related documents with or further to UNODC assistance Baseline: No new instances Target: At least three</p>	<p>UNDAFs/ UNSDCF/ related documents VNR reports National documents on SDGs</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
<p>Output 5.4: States able to systematically and in a timely manner trace, seize, freeze, confiscate and return assets stolen by officials through acts of corruption, under the framework of UNCAC and supported by the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative and in complementarity with the</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of actions undertaken by the governments for the return of assets, including in the context of findings and recommendations emerging from the review of the implementation of Chapter V of UNCAC relating to asset recovery Baseline: No new instances Target: At least three per jurisdiction</p>	<p>Relevant national reports UNCAC country review reports completed</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 5.3.1. Assess and review the capacity-building work in the requesting jurisdictions in the region to identify areas for UN system interventions as part of each UNDAF/UNSDCF 5.3.2. Provide support for development and implementation of local self-government strategies addressing corruption and development</p>		

UNODC work on asset recovery described above			
	<p>Activities: 5.4.1. Assist national authorities in addressing findings and recommendations emerging from the review of the implementation of Chapter V of the UNCAC relating to asset recovery through legislative review/drafting and capacity-building activities by providing support upon requests of the jurisdictions in the region 5.4.2. Facilitate international cooperation in asset recovery upon requests of the jurisdictions in the region</p>		
<p>Output 5.5: Capacity of civil society to engage in anti-corruption activities, notably pertaining to UNCAC, and to participate in relevant anti-corruption events (sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and the Implementation Review Group of UNCAC) enhanced</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of anti-corruption activities involving civil society and academia undertaken in the region (including cooperative actions with CSOs and universities, as well as instances of using of UNODC advocacy materials on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day) Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two per jurisdiction per year</p>	<p>Relevant advocacy materials</p> <p>Relevant university courses and training modules</p> <p>Regional guidelines for CSOs</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities: 5.5.1. On the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day, disseminate the UNODC advocacy materials to relevant stakeholders in order to promote and facilitate targeted anti-corruption advocacy strategies 5.5.2. Support for development of university courses on anti-corruption, create a separate training module for teachers and university professors on anti-corruption 5.5.3. Assistance to NGOs for raising skills/knowledge for anti-corruption activities (link to practitioners above) – how to cooperate with government bodies and to help design, implement and monitor local anti-corruption plans 5.5.4. Create new regional guidelines for CSOs to partner with governments on the implementation of the UNCAC and its review mechanism, including on the participation of CSOs in government working groups [Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia] 5.5.5. Support a regional policy campaign led by the anti-corruption agencies in partnership with civil society</p>		
<p>Output 5.6:</p>	<p>Indicator: Number and type of adopted, revised and new anti-corruption policies on which UNODC provided advice</p>	<p>Adopted anti-corruption policies</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>

States receive assistance upon request to develop or revise anti-corruption policies	Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two	Relevant national reports and strategies UNCAC country review reports completed	
Output 5.7: Bi- and multilateral cooperation to prevent and combat corruption fostered	Indicator: Number and type of activities that resulted in exchange of experience and information among anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders Baseline: No new instances Target: At least two	Relevant national reports and strategies UNCAC country review reports completed	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 5.6.1. Provide support to ensure coherence between Chapter 23 action plans and National Anti-corruption Strategies [Serbia] 5.6.2. Provide support for development and implementation of local self-government strategies addressing corruption and development 5.6.3. Provide support in revising national anti-corruption strategies [Bosnia and Herzegovina]		
Outcome 6: Governments are more effective in preventing and countering terrorism	Indicator: Number and type of activities aimed to support the jurisdictions in the region in their efforts to investigate and prosecute terrorism Baseline: No new activities undertaken Target: At least twelve	Relevant national reports and strategies Training materials and other UNODC documentation	Insufficient resources

		Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained	
Output 6.1: Governments supported in adhering to the international legal instruments against terrorism and incorporating their provisions into their national legislation	Indicator: Number of new instances when provisions of the international legal instruments against terrorism are incorporated into national legislation in the region Baseline: No new instances Target: At least three	Relevant national reports and strategies	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 6.1.1. Promote adherence to the 19 international legal instruments against terrorism among SEE countries, and incorporation of their requirements into national legislation 6.1.2. Support requesting Governments in the drafting and/or review of national anti-terrorism legislation, strategies and action plans, in line with the relevant legal instruments of the EU (in particular the Directive on combating terrorism) and the international legal framework (in particular UN Security Council Resolutions 2178, 2368 and 2396)		
Output 6.2: Institutional capacities of the judiciary, prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute terrorism enhanced	Indicator: Number of law enforcement officers who show an increase of knowledge/skills following training activities Baseline: No new instances Target: At least ten per jurisdiction	Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained Training materials and other UNODC documentation, including E4J materials API/PNR records	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 6.2.1. Develop and implement capacity-building programmes, incl. legislative and policy advice, training, mentoring and the provision of equipment, incl. but not limited to, the following areas:		

Border Management

6.2.2. Provide training to law enforcement agencies (especially border services operating at strategic border crossing points, including airports, sea ports and land border crossings) to detect and intercept potential returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)

6.2.3. Improve the legal framework and technical capacity for screening procedures at air borders, including with regard to access, collection and use of Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) as well as biometric data for risk analysis and targeting in the fight against terrorism, especially FTFs, in collaboration with AIRCOP outlined above

Evidence collection and analysis (in complementarity with the UNODC work on asset recovery outlined above):

6.2.4. Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice actors in collecting, preserving and sharing evidence, including electronic evidence, in counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions

6.2.5. Promote the use of the UNODC/CTED/IAP “Practical Guide on Requesting and Gathering Electronic Evidence”, and the UNODC Manual on “The use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes”

6.2.6. Enhance the capacity of law enforcement and intelligence investigators to conduct online investigations, notably from open-source intelligence (OSINT) and social media, related to propaganda (incl. recruitment, radicalization and incitement to terrorism); financing; planning; training; and execution of terrorism acts

Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) (in complementarity with the UNODC work on asset recovery outlined above)

6.2.7. Support the adoption and implementation of effective legal frameworks for combating terrorist financing and for asset-freezing measures, as required by UNSC Resolutions

6.2.8. Support national authorities in conducting and/or updating their National Terrorist Financing Risk Assessments (TFRA), in particular related to risks linked to the non-profit sector

6.2.9. Increase capacities to identify NPOs misused for terrorism financing and to prevent the misuse of NPOs for terrorism and other crime purposes [Serbia]

6.2.10. Enhance cooperation between FIUs and law enforcement in the area of CFT, and strengthen international and regional cooperation in the CFT area

6.2.11. Enhance capacity of investigators and prosecutors to address trafficking in cultural property and its linkage with financing terrorism

Support to training institutes

6.2.12. Promote use of the updated and translated edition of the UNODC Manual for Judicial Training Institutes on FTF

6.2.13. Disseminate and promote the use by academics and universities of the university module series related to counter-terrorism developed within the UNODC’s Education for Justice (E4J) Initiative

Output 6.3: Prevention of radicalization strengthened	Indicator: Number of activities with the focus on prevention of radicalization Baseline: No new instances Target: At least one per jurisdiction	Relevant national reports and strategies Training materials and other UNODC documentation	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 6.3.1. Support the expansion of public-private partnerships and outreach to communities in preventing terrorism, particularly radicalization leading to terrorism and recruitment 6.3.2. Raise awareness with the help of returnees' stories, including through media [Serbia]		
Output 6.4: Regional and inter-regional anti-terrorism cooperation enhanced	Indicator: Number and type of new regional and inter-regional anti-terrorism initiatives supported, developed and implemented Baseline: No new instances Target: At least three	Reports of regional and inter-regional initiatives Reports of relevant regional and international organizations	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 6.4.1. Support regional cooperation and exchange of information among SEE jurisdictions by enhancing capacities of regional organizations (RACVIAC, SELEC etc.) as well as networks of police and prosecutors 6.4.2. Promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned through peer exchanges, in particular to select countries in Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere, as relevant 6.4.3. Further enhance national, regional and international cooperation and information-sharing, including with EU Member States, origin and transit countries of FTFs, and relevant organizations, in the detection, interception and prosecution of FTFs		

Sub-Programme 3: Drug use prevention and treatment of drug use disorders			
	Indicators	Means of verification	Risks
Outcome 7: National drug use prevention systems strengthened in line with the UNODC-WHO	Indicator: Increase in coverage of prevention interventions Baseline: No new prevention interventions supported by UNODC in the region	National policies UNODC reporting documentation	Insufficient resources

International Standards on drug use prevention	Target: New prevention interventions supported by UNODC in at least three jurisdictions	VNR reports National documents on SDGs	
Output 7.1: Relevant national counterparts and line Ministries at all levels enabled to develop and implement evidence-based interventions and policies in <i>family settings</i>	Indicator: Number of facilitators trained on family skills prevention programmes Baseline: None Target: At least five per jurisdiction Indicator: Number of family-based prevention interventions implemented, and policies supported per jurisdiction Baseline: No new instances Target: At least three per jurisdiction	Certificates of training released/attendance sheet of training meetings Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained National policies	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 7.1.1. Organize regional and local information-sharing and networking events 7.1.2. Ensure the delivery of the output at all levels [Bosnia and Herzegovina] 7.1.3. Support dissemination of evidence-based prevention practices 7.1.4. Develop capacities on the implementation of evidence-based interventions and strategies 7.1.5. Raise awareness and support greater understanding of developmental and risk factors related to drug use 7.1.6. Support development and implementation of adapted drug use prevention interventions that are targeting different groups (such as children/adolescents, females, displaced populations, Roma and others) based on a gender-sensitive approach and with involvement of civil society where appropriate [North Macedonia] 7.1.7. Provide advisory services, along with technical assistance, on national and regional cooperation and knowledge sharing experiences 7.1.8. Support internal coordination between all agents of prevention [North Macedonia, Serbia]		
Output 7.2: Relevant national counterparts and line ministries enabled to develop and implement evidence-based interventions and policies in	Indicator: Number and type of national counterparts who show an increase of knowledge/skills following UNODC's engagement Baseline: No new instances Target: At least ten per jurisdiction	Pre-/post-event assessment documents and later surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained	Insufficient resources

<p><i>school settings and community/workplace [North Macedonia] settings</i></p>	<p>Activities:</p> <p>7.2.1. Organize regional and local information sharing and networking events</p> <p>7.2.2. Support dissemination of social emotional learning programmes and other evidence-based prevention practices</p> <p>7.2.3. Develop capacities on the implementation of evidence-based interventions and strategies</p> <p>7.2.4. Support development and implementation of adapted drug use prevention interventions that are targeting different groups (such as children/adolescents, females, displaced populations, Roma and others) based on a gender-sensitive approach and with involvement of civil society where appropriate [North Macedonia]</p> <p>7.2.5. Support development and implementation of universal, selective and indicative drug use prevention strategies that are in line with country priorities</p> <p>7.2.6. Provide advisory services, along with technical assistance, on national and regional cooperation and knowledge sharing experiences</p> <p>7.2.7. Provide technical support on strengthening national prevention efforts, including the coordination of drug prevention efforts in line with the International Standard on drug use prevention</p> <p>7.2.8. Support internal coordination between all agents of prevention [North Macedonia]</p> <p>7.2.9. Develop the capacities of national professionals on rational prescription of controlled substances [North Macedonia] while ensuring their availability for medical purposes</p>		
<p>Output 7.3: Evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions and policies, including related data collection, research and reporting, supported by relevant counterparts and mainstreamed in strategic documents</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of relevant policy dialogues in the region in the field of drug use prevention with policymakers, practitioners and other counterparts</p> <p>Baseline: No new policy dialogues</p> <p>Target: Practical activities and policy dialogues in place in at least three jurisdictions</p>	<p>Reports from national health and education agencies</p> <p>VNR reports</p> <p>National documents on SDGs</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>

	<p>Activities:</p> <p>7.3.1. Support the capacity development of policymakers related to evidence-based drug use prevention policies and interventions</p> <p>7.3.2. Support research activities and exchange of best practices related to evidence base drug use prevention</p> <p>7.3.3. Support the development of institutional and legal frameworks related to the evaluation of drug use prevention</p> <p>7.3.4. Enable the exchange of the best international practices</p> <p>7.3.5. Enhance capacities to promote scientific results on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the implemented interventions</p> <p>7.3.6. Provide technical support on the development of the evaluation and data collection methodology</p> <p>7.3.7. Provide expert guidance on drug use prevention research and assessment</p> <p>7.3.8. Support provision of data in the context of SDG nationalization process in line with the relevant indicators</p> <p>7.3.9. Support quality assurance processes of drug use prevention strategies and services [Serbia] informing the development of local drug use prevention action plans [Bosnia and Herzegovina]</p> <p>7.3.10. Support further strengthening of the Early Warning System on New Psychoactive Substances by providing technical assistance and relevant evidence-based information</p>
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<p>Outcome 8: Comprehensive and effective approach to treatment of drug use disorders and care accepted and improved in line with the UNODC-WHO International Standards for the treatment of drug use disorders</p>	<p>Indicator: Increase in coverage of treatment interventions</p> <p>Baseline: No new treatment interventions supported in the region</p> <p>Target: New treatment interventions supported in at least three jurisdictions</p>	<p>Reports from national health agencies</p> <p>VNR reports</p> <p>National documents on SDGs</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
<p>Output 8.1: Evidence-based treatment modalities and interventions promoted, developed and utilized to enhance national capacities and assure greater quality of services</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of new policy level decisions in the national governments taking into account the need for comprehensive services for people with drug use disorders</p> <p>Baseline: No new instances</p> <p>Target: Applicable to at least three jurisdictions</p>	<p>Reports from national health agencies</p> <p>VNR reports</p> <p>National documents on SDGs</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>

	<p>Activities:</p> <p>8.1.1. Support the capacity development of policymakers related to essential evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care policies and interventions as well as the reduction of the negative health and social consequences of drug use [Bosnia and Herzegovina]</p> <p>8.1.2. Assist with review and further enhancement of systems for the provision of drug use disorder treatment</p> <p>8.1.3. Facilitate dialogue and closer cooperation between health and social affairs institutions to provide comprehensive services for people with drug use disorders [North Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina]</p> <p>8.1.4. Strengthen capacities of national professionals in line with the international practice to ensure effective service delivery, including treatment for adolescents, and NPS treatment</p> <p>8.1.5. Organize national and regional knowledge-sharing and networking platforms</p> <p>8.1.6. Facilitate dialogue for closer cooperation between the justice and health sectors in the area of treatment of persons with drug use disorders in prison facilities and treatment as an alternative to conviction or punishment [North Macedonia]</p> <p>8.1.7. Support a rapid assessment of treatment of drug use disorders in prison settings in line with international standards and provide evidence-based recommendations for treatment [Montenegro]</p> <p>8.1.8. Develop and support of sustained recovery management services in line with national priorities and action plans</p> <p>8.1.9. Support developing on line/e-base treatment services for screening, counselling and referral of clients with drug use disorders</p> <p>8.1.10. Support integrated strategies to reduce stigma and discrimination concerning drug use disorders and service provision</p>		
<p>Output 8.2: National professionals and policy-makers are supported in developing strategic documents and technical tools to adequately track trends and identify corrective measures</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of instances when UNODC provided advisory services on the implementation of the international standards for the treatment of drug used disorders</p> <p>Baseline: No new instances</p> <p>Target: New instances in at least three jurisdictions</p>	<p>Reports from national health agencies</p> <p>National policies, strategies and technical documents</p> <p>Mapping surveys</p>	<p>Insufficient resources</p>
	<p>Activities:</p> <p>8.2.1. Develop national policies and technical documents tailored to national context, priorities and strategic plans [North Macedonia]</p> <p>8.2.2. Provide support in developing relevant national strategies and accompanied action plans</p> <p>8.2.3. Organize national and regional capacity development activities on monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>8.2.4. Provide advisory services on the implementation of the international Standards for the treatment of drug use disorders and related publications and policies</p> <p>8.2.5. Establish and promote (continuous) treatment facility mapping surveys both locally and regionally [North Macedonia]</p>		

	8.2.6. Develop capacities of various stakeholders on quality assurance tools for drug dependence treatment		
Output 8.3: Evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions and policies, including related data collection, research and reporting, supported by relevant counterparts and mainstreamed in strategic documents	Indicator: Number of relevant policy dialogues in the region in the field of drug use prevention with policymakers, practitioners and other counterparts Baseline: No new policy dialogues Target: Practical activities and policy dialogues in place in at least three jurisdictions	Reports from national health agencies VNR reports National documents on SDGs	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 8.3.1. Provide support in conducting situation assessment, desktop research and data collection in regard of comprehensive analysis of the drug use disorder treatment system 8.3.2. Support drug use disorder treatment related monitoring and evaluation, as well as research 8.3.3. Support research activities and exchange of best practices related to evidence-based treatment of drug use disorders 8.3.4. Enable the exchange of the best international practices 8.3.5. Enhance capacities to promote scientific results on the effectiveness of the implemented treatment services for drug use disorders 8.3.6. Provide expert guidance on drug use disorder treatment research and assessment 8.3.7. Support provision of data in the context of SDG nationalization process in line with the relevant indicators 8.3.8. Support quality assurance processes (e.g., through supporting national certification processes of professionals) of drug use disorder treatment strategies and services [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia]		

Cross-Cutting Pillar (Sub-Programme 4): Strengthening research capacity, policy and monitoring, with respect to human rights and gender perspective, as well as cooperation with civil society, and other emerging thematic areas			
	Indicators	Means of verification	Risks
Outcome 9: Evidence base for countering drugs, crime and related threats in the region strengthened	Indicator: Enhancement of the existing assessment of organized crime in the region and availability of a complementary evidence base to the governments and other counterparts Baseline: No new region-specific research products	National policies UNODC reporting documentation	Insufficient resources

	Target: Four new region-specific research products	VNR reports	
Output 9.1: Organized crime monitoring mechanism in place as phase II of the Measuring and Assessing Organized Crime in the Western Balkans (MACRO) project: Data and information on organized crime used as evidence base to provide analysis on patterns/trends, policy advice, and ground operational activities in order to support developments in the rule of law in the beneficiary jurisdictions	Indicator: Number of jurisdictions independently using systems introduced through the MACRO project Baseline: None Target: Six jurisdictions	Surveys to establish whether activity participants apply the knowledge they gained Online data collection tool (Drupal) Documentation of the national statistical offices and other relevant documentation	Insufficient resources
	Activities: 9.1.1. Launch online data collection tool (Drupal), using MACRO Focal Points in the six jurisdictions with an ongoing inclusion of data and capacity-building activities to monitor illicit financial flows		
Output 9.2: Research on the financial income generated by organized crime and related investment in the legal or illegal economy produced (this research would represent the phase II of the MACRO project)	Indicator: Number of new region-specific research products on the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route (or broader topic of illicit financial flows) Baseline: No new region-specific research products Target: Two new region-specific research products	Research products Various preparatory documentations for those research products	Insufficient resources
	9.2.1. Update the study on the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route / Undertake a research project on illicit financial flows originating in South Eastern Europe		
Output 9.3: Research on the magnitude of the income derived by organized crime organizations from trafficking in cultural property produced, along with indicative activities to increase awareness and support national and regional capacities	Indicator: Number of new region-specific research products on trafficking in cultural property Baseline: No new research products Target: One new research product	Research product Various preparatory documentations for this research product	Insufficient resources
	9.3.1. Produce the first study on the trafficking in cultural property involving the region of South Eastern Europe 9.3.2. Undertake indicative activities to increase awareness and support national and regional capacities		

Output 9.4: Evidence base for anti-corruption policies improved	Indicator: Number of new region-specific research products on anti-corruption Baseline: No new region-specific research products Target: At least one regional new region-specific research product	Research products Various preparatory documentations for those research products	Insufficient resources
	9.4.1. Undertake efforts to produce a new round of corruption surveys 9.4.2. Publish survey results to monitor progress towards achievements of SDG goal 16.5.1 and 16.5.2		
Output 9.5: Data collection and analysis capacities of national statistical commissions enhanced	Indicator: Quality of data submitted through the Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) Baseline: No new instances Target: Demonstrated in the MoV high quality inputs by at least five jurisdictions	ARQ submissions from the region	Insufficient resources Ineffective monitoring of indicators
	Indicator: National data feeding into the Paris Pact mechanisms Baseline: No new instances Target: Demonstrated in the MoV high quality inputs by at least five jurisdictions	Paris Pact data	
9.5.1. Establish regional hubs for capacity building on statistics in partnership with national/regional institutions 9.5.2. Develop standardized training manuals and modules to publish online 9.5.3. Organize targeted regional workshops and trainings 9.5.4. Hold joint workshops for policymakers and data users on how to make data more accessible/usable and on how to use them 9.5.5. Support the establishment of national coordination systems on data on crime and criminal justice			

9.5 Annex 5: UN Standard Legal Context

1. The following Governments having signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on the dates indicated, agree that the SBAA shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present programme document. The Governments confirm, in particular, that Article IX (Privileges and Immunities), Article X (Facilities for the execution of UNDP assistance) of the SBAA shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this programme, Article XI (Suspension or Termination of Assistance) and Article XII (Settlement of Disputes) of the SBAA shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this programme.

- Government of Albania (17 June 1991)
- Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (7 December 1995)
- Government of the Republic of North Macedonia (30 October 1995)
- Government of Montenegro (15 December 2006)
- Government of Serbia (24 March 1988)

2. In case of conflict between the provisions of the present programme document and those contained in the SBAA the terms of the present programme document shall prevail.

Non Liability/Compensation clause

3. UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of the Governments or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Governments in relation to the implementation of the present programme. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death nor for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government as compensation in such event.

4. The Governments shall ensure and confirm that adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to this programme.

Equipment-related clauses

5. The Government will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within the countries/territories participating in the regional Programme.

6. UNODC-funded equipment remains UNODC's property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement.

7. UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present programme for the purposes of implementation of the programme. However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavour to make such decisions in consultation with the party/parties and entity/entities concerned.

8. The entity to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred, is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the present programme, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. The entity also must arrange for, and bear the costs of, adequate insurance coverage for such equipment. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the entity shall maintain a detailed inventory of such equipment.

9. Where UNODC makes equipment available to an executing agency, that agency is responsible for ensuring that UNODC-funded equipment and supplies are used strictly for the purposes of the present programme, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the executing agency is responsible for maintaining a detailed inventory of the same.

Copyright clause

10. UNODC retains copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications etc.) that result from activities carried out under the present programme. Upon written request, at the end of this programme, the Governments shall be granted a free-of-charge user license over such material.

Op-out clause

11. The implementation of UNODC activities under the present programme document is subject to the availability of adequate funding, on a yearly basis. Should required funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to unilaterally terminate its assistance under this document.

Oversight /Audit clause

12. The present programme is subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.

Revisions/Dispute resolution of the programme document

13. The present programme document may be modified by written agreement between the parties concerned.

9.6 Annex 6: National UNSDCFs and their alignment with UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2020-2023)

This Annex summarizes the national United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (or, for older documents, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework) for each country or jurisdiction of the region, highlighting UNSDCF (or UNDAF) priorities, goals or activities that are directly relevant to the UNODC Regional Programme for 2020-2023 and their linkages to the SDGs. This Annex is therefore not a full summary of all dimensions of national UNSDCFs/UNDAFs but focuses on those activities or goals that are linked to the programme areas of this Regional Programme. Sections of particular relevance have been highlighted for ease of reference.

It is worth mentioning that the Regional Programme 2020-2023 will continue close cooperation with the respective UNCTs and the governments in the region throughout the implementation period and into the next cycles of the respective UNSDCFs through a number of actions as explained in section 4.1.1.

Albania: Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development, 2017-2021¹⁵⁷

PRIORITY I: GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW

Outcome 1: State and civil society organisations perform effectively and with accountability for consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards.¹⁵⁸

Links with the National Strategy for Development and (European) Integration (NSDI) priorities and the SDGs - The outcome is expected to support the Government of Albania (GoA) to achieve priority 1) EU membership with reference to public administration reform and 2) Consolidate **good governance, democracy, and the rule of law** of the National Strategy for Development and (European) Integration (NSDI II).¹⁵⁹ The NSDI II places emphasis on well-functioning legal and regulatory frameworks for businesses, social groups and individuals, leading to greater transparency, accountability, and public participation.

New skills, systems, and institutional capacities will focus on:

- A functional and open judicial system with equal access for all;
- Stronger legislative and electoral processes, that are more inclusive of vulnerable groups and women;
- Integrated border management;

¹⁵⁷ Government of Albania and United Nations - Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development - 2017-2021, available at: <https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Albania-UNDAF.pdf>

¹⁵⁸ Government of Albania and United Nations - Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development - 2017-2021, Table: Overview of priorities and outcomes, p. 15, available at: <https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Albania-UNDAF.pdf>

¹⁵⁹ Available at: http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/albania_national_strategy_on_development_and_integration.pdf

- The strengthening of mechanisms to safeguard the state’s human rights commitments;
- A **reformed public administration** and modern, professional civil service;
- A more integrated and concerted approach in the fight against corruption;
- Decentralized government services and empowered local government;
- The provision of quality and comparable statistical information; and
- Better cooperation and partnership between government and civil society.

Strategies of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁶⁰

- Reinforce the work of constitutional and independent oversight mechanisms to improve **identification and reporting of human rights violations** and make stronger links with national policy processes;
- **Strengthen national and local governments units (LGUs) public administration capacity** to support the implementation and monitoring of existing policies and strategies, strengthen the delivery of essential services, improve access to information, and **engage CSOs and the general public in local governance and decision-making processes**;
- Increase access for children in contact with the law (including, victims and witnesses of crime, but also children involved in administrative/family law proceedings) to professional free legal aid; promote measures of **legal protection of children from cyber-crime, violence and abuse**;
- Strengthen national and local capacities to mainstream gender equality considerations into policy making, planning, and budgeting processes;
- Support further development and implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies and bolster asylum systems;
- Effect a stronger, more unified response to organised crime, corruption, irregular migration and trafficking in human beings;
- Strengthen capacity of national institutions and LGUs to improve data quality and collection, reporting, and use, especially for the production and dissemination of internationally comparable demographic, social, economic, and environmental statistics that comply with international and European guidelines and recommendations, including the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPs) and the European Statistics Code of Practice (CoP).

Contribution to SDGs under this outcome of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁶¹
SDG 5 – Targets 5.5 and 5.c; SDG 16 – Targets 16.2 through 16.7

GENDER MAINSTREAMING¹⁶²

The National Strategy on Gender Equality, Gender-based Violence and Domestic Violence (2011-2015) calls for gender-mainstreaming structures within all ministries, departments and agencies as mechanisms to implement and monitor national laws and policies and regional and global

¹⁶⁰ *ibid.*, p.19

¹⁶¹ Government of Albania and United Nations - Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development - 2017-2021, p.16

<https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Albania-UNDAF.pdf>

¹⁶² *ibid.*, p.17

commitments for gender equality and women's empowerment. Budget resources, advisory and technical support are needed to accelerate implementation and monitoring, especially at local levels.

PRIORITY II: SOCIAL COHESION: HEALTH, EDUCATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION, CHILD PROTECTION, AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Outcome 2: All women, men, girls and boys, especially those from marginalized and vulnerable groups, are exercising their entitlements to equitable quality services, in line with human rights; and more effective and efficient investments in human and financial resources are being made at central and local levels to ensure social inclusion and cohesion.¹⁶³

Links with NSDI priorities and the SDGs - The outcome is expected to support the GoA to achieve NSDI II priority 5 to **invest in people and greater social cohesion**. The NSDI II asserts that people are the country's greatest resource and their **security and well-being are a central under-pinning for economic growth and prosperity**. To contribute to this outcome, the expected outputs and initiatives of UN programme support will provide access to good practice global policies and models, expertise and support for the **implementation of international norms and standards, and will promote new skills, and more inclusive systems and ways of working that can help to reach vulnerable groups**. Key elements of the NSDI II targeted for support are:

- Universal, **quality health care system** accessible to all resident Albanians;
- Systems to help measure and support decision-making for the financial sustainability social security system;
- Gender equality and equality of opportunity; and
- Processes and strengthened cooperation and partnership between government and civil society.

UN programme support to Albania in contributing to SDGs under this outcome (relevant to UNODC Regional Programme)

SDG 3 – Targets 3.1 through 3.8

SDG 5 – Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6

SDG 16 – Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.7

Strategies of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁶⁴

- Generate evidence and arguments that support reform of legal, regulatory, and financing frameworks to **strengthen the governance and responsiveness of the health, education and social protection systems**;
- Augment health, education and social protection information systems to bolster the collection dissemination, and use of data and evidence for policy formulation and decision-making;

¹⁶³ Ibid., p.21

¹⁶⁴ Government of Albania and United Nations - Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development - 2017-2021, p.25
<https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Albania-UNDAF.pdf>

- **Strengthen LGUs** to implement social inclusion and social protection policies;
- Support the scaling-up of innovative service delivery models for persons with disabilities, older persons, and victims of violence, abuse and neglect;
- Support stronger institutional responses to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect in relation to children, in line with national and international commitments;
- Assist national stakeholders, both at national and local levels and from government and non-governmental sectors, in scaling the application of effective models of **support to families as primary care givers aiming to prevent incidences of abuse, exploitation, violent treatment or neglect of children**;
- **Enhance monitoring and supervision mechanisms** for LGUs and CSOs providing social services.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: One United Nations Programme and Common Budgetary Framework, 2015-2019¹⁶⁵

PRIORITY AREA I: RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN SECURITY

Outcome 1: By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved¹⁶⁶

Examples of major outputs:¹⁶⁷

- supporting the fight against organised crime through integrated border management and a unified response to cross-border crimes;
- **countering irregular migration and trafficking** and promoting legal migration; **awareness raising activities** on different topics relating to the rule of law and human security.
- building more **effective mechanisms to differentiate between asylum seekers and groups of migrants**, and ensuring that their specific needs are met, in accordance with applicable international law and human rights standards;
- contributing to drafting new legislation against human trafficking in line with the Bosnia and Herzegovina criminal code and ratified international instruments; and introducing new employment and education schemes tailored to the needs of victims of trafficking.

Relevant information:¹⁶⁸

To support the **efforts of the government to tackle corruption**, the UNDAF will help to promote a culture of non-tolerance toward corruption in the public sector, as well as measures to **reduce the vulnerability of government institutions, based on the United Nations Convention against Corruption**. Collaboration will be fostered with other groups in society, including the private sector, on the **investigation and prosecution of money laundering, smuggling and trafficking**. Efforts will be made to ensure that legislation in these areas conforms to

¹⁶⁵ One United Nations Programme and Common Budgetary Framework Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015-2019, available at: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/bosnia_and_herzegovina/docs/News/BiH%20One%20Programme%202015-2019%20-20FINAL%20ENG%20Apr%202015.pdf

¹⁶⁶ One United Nations Programme and Common Budgetary Framework Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015-2019, p.8

¹⁶⁷ Ibid., p.12

¹⁶⁸ Ibid., p.12

international standards. The UNDAF will support the **development of a judicial training curriculum for judges and prosecutors**. Government efforts in **managing migration** will be further supported at all levels.¹⁶⁹

PRIORITY AREA III: SOCIAL INCLUSION: EDUCATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION, CHILD PROTECTION AND HEALTH¹⁷⁰

Outcome 11. By 2019, provision of targeted health and public health planning documents and services, including management of major health risks, and promotion of targeted health seeking behaviours, is enhanced

Examples of major outputs relevant to the UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁷¹

- increasing **access to effective TB treatment services and drugs**, continued support for prevention and care related to HIV/AIDS and focusing on the most-at risk populations.

SDGs: no reference to SDGs in the document.

Montenegro: Integrated UN Programme for Montenegro, 2017-2021¹⁷²

PRIORITY AREA 2.1: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Outcome: By 2021, people-centred, accountable, transparent and effective judiciary, Parliament, public administration and independent institutions ensure security, equal access to justice and quality services to all people¹⁷³

National priorities of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁷⁴

- **Public Administration Reform**, including decentralization
- **Judicial Sector Reform**, including Equitable Access to Justice for Children
- **Strengthening policies and institutions** for human rights promotion and protection
- Accelerated EU accession process, particularly closing Chapters 23 and 24

Main areas of work of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁷⁵

- Support to the development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 (NSSD)¹⁷⁶, to its implementation on a cross-sectoral basis and to its monitoring
- Supporting social innovation and citizens' participation as a standard feature of UN programmes

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., p12

¹⁷⁰ Ibid., 16

¹⁷¹ Ibid., 21

¹⁷² Integrated UN Programme for Montenegro 2017–2021, available at: https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/operact/Technical_Cooperation/Delivering_as_One/UNDAF_country_files/UNDAF_files_2015-2020/Montenegro-UNDAF-2017-2021-Final.pdf

¹⁷³ Integrated UN Programme for Montenegro 2017–2021, p.13

¹⁷⁴ Ibid., p.16

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., p.16

¹⁷⁶ Available at: <http://www.nssd2030.gov.me/animations/MORTuvod-zakljucak/NSSD2030.pdf>

- Supporting **human rights protection, monitoring and promotion** through a multi-pronged approach involving all relevant stakeholders
- Expert advice and **capacity development for Judicial Sector Reform** including Equitable Access to Justice for Children
- Advisory services, capacity development and knowledge sharing for strengthening the role of Parliament and **independent institutions**
- Integration and protection of refugees and building capacity for management of migration
- Implementation of Health 2020 Strategy¹⁷⁷

Contribution to SDGs under this outcome: SDGs **16, 17**

PRIORITY AREA 2.3: SOCIAL INCLUSION

Outcome: By 2021, the population has improved access to quality, equitable, inclusive and mutually reinforcing systems of health, education, protection and decent work¹⁷⁸

National priorities of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁷⁹

- Enhancing opportunities for people of all ages to participate actively in society and to manage and **adapt to changes by investing in skills and training**
- Modernizing the social protection system in line with EU standards and requirements
- Improving social inclusion and social and child protection through the implementation of the reform of the social and child protection system, improving the quality of social services, with an emphasis on services at the local level, as well as **inclusion of members of marginalized groups into the community**, with a focus on the Roma and Egyptian population
- Ensuring access for all to quality education, including children with disabilities and equal opportunity for boys and girls
- Ensuring equal access for all, in particular for disadvantaged and **vulnerable groups, to quality health care**
- Reducing the high rate of mortality due to Non-communicable diseases by addressing the social determinants of NCDs, with **particular focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups**

Main areas of work of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁸⁰

- Reducing gender inequalities and socio-cultural factors that contribute to the exclusion of **socially vulnerable groups** in labour market participation and in **access to basic services in education, health and social protection**
- Strengthening prevention from and response to all forms of violence against children

¹⁷⁷ Available at: http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/montenegro/montenegro.pdf

¹⁷⁸ Ibid., p.16

¹⁷⁹ Ibid., p.27

¹⁸⁰ Integrated UN Programme for Montenegro 2017–2021, p.30

https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/operact/Technical_Cooperation/Delivering_as_One/UNDAF_country_files/UNDAF_files_2015-2020/Montenegro-UNDAF-2017-2021-Final.pdf

- Strengthening the social and child protection system to reduce inequalities and facilitate **social inclusion of vulnerable children, young people and families**
- Strengthening the **strategic, legislative and institutional frameworks** for better targeting of social assistance to the most vulnerable
- Strengthening the system for providing quality professional service, parental support and mechanisms for quality early childhood development for all children
- Establishing an effective and inclusive education system, that ensures quality education for all and promotes lifelong learning
- Strengthening of the **health system, its preparedness, surveillance and response to enhance prevention** and ensure greater access for all to quality care and treatment
- Strengthening legal frameworks and administrative practices to **eradicate statelessness** in Montenegro
- Strengthening capacities of relevant institutions in Montenegro to **meet the needs of migrants** at all stages

Contribution to SDGs under this outcome of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:¹⁸¹
SDGs: 3, 5, 16.

North Macedonia: Partnership for Sustainable Development United Nations Strategy for 2016-2020¹⁸²

PRIORITY AREA II¹⁸³

Partnership Outcome 2 – Good governance: By 2020, national and local institutions are better able to design and deliver high-quality services for all users, in a transparent, cost-effective, non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive manner.¹⁸⁴

Useful information:¹⁸⁵

- Transparent and accountable institutions are a government priority.
- In coordination with the activities planned for social inclusion, the focus will be on **empowering vulnerable groups through improved access to information** on the one hand and **participation in decision-making** and debate with policy-makers on the other.
- Support will also be provided at both national and local levels of government to **improve anti-corruption policies** and encourage the use of “integrity systems” to **promote transparency and accountability and prevent corruption**.
- UNDP, UNFPA and IOM will encourage increased engagement by young people in issues affecting them, and also **help policy makers better address youth concerns**, such as **targeted health services**, cultural services and non-formal education opportunities, inter alia

¹⁸¹ *ibid.*, p.29

¹⁸² Partnership for Sustainable Development United Nations Strategy for 2016-2020, available at: https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/operact/Technical_Cooperation/Delivering_as_One/UNDAF_country_files/UNDAF_files_2015-2020/Macedonia-UNDAF-2016-2020.pdf

¹⁸³ Partnership for Sustainable Development United Nations Strategy for 2016-2020, Results matrix, p. 49

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 26

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.26-27 (75, 76, 77, 78, 79)

through the creation of **youth strategies at national and local level**. UNDP will continue engaging with institutional and non-institutional actors in **activities improving resilience, social cohesion** and inter-ethnic relations, particularly at the local level. All UN agencies will support the **country's alignment with European Union standards and legislation**, including through peer-to-peer exchanges with EU member states, **particularly in the crucial areas of rule of law and home affairs**. IOM will continue to help introduce and implement EU standards for migration.

- UNDP and UN Women will both support **enhanced engagement by CSOs and individuals in decision-making and oversight** over local level policies and budgets. They will also support the government to improve the regulatory framework for **engagement with civil society and to strengthen participatory mechanisms** through which civil society helps ensure **government accountability and transparency**. The UN will continue to engage with CSOs on reporting to treaty bodies, monitoring national policy implementation and the status of human rights in the country.

Contribution to SDG under this outcome: SDG 16.

PRIORITY AREA III

Partnership Outcome 3 – Social inclusion: By 2020, more members of socially excluded and vulnerable groups are empowered to exercise their rights and enjoy a better quality of life and equitable access to basic services.¹⁸⁶

Useful information:¹⁸⁷

- UNHCR and IOM will support national partners in their efforts to ensure that all refugees, asylum seekers, **migrants and stateless people are treated with dignity**. This will include **supporting the reform of the asylum and migration management system**, emphasizing the **protection and services available to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers**, such as unaccompanied minors and **potential victims of human trafficking**. Services for returning migrants will also be developed.
- WHO and UNFPA will work to strengthen equitable access to health services by supporting the **reorientation of healthcare policies to reduce inequities** in line with international standards, including the values and principles of the Health 2020 framework for health and well-being.¹⁸⁸

Contribution to SDGs under this outcome: SDG 3

¹⁸⁶ Partnership for Sustainable Development United Nations Strategy for 2016-2020, Results matrix, p. 51 https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/operact/Technical_Cooperation/Delivering_as_One/UNDAF_country_files/UNDAF_files_2015-2020/Macedonia-UNDAF-2016-2020.pdf

¹⁸⁷ Ibid., p.29 (91, 92)

¹⁸⁸ Available at: http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/199536/Health2020-Short.pdf?ua=1

OUTCOME 3.1: SUPPORT TO REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Priority 3a: Over the course of the program period, refugees and migrants receive protection and humanitarian aid, in full respect of their human rights; host communities receive adequate assistance to build the resilience they need to deliver public services; and by 2020 robust asylum and migration management systems are fully functional.

Useful information:¹⁸⁹

- UNHCR and IOM will continue to work with the border police and other relevant institutions to bolster the country's asylum and migration management system, improve registration and data-management practices, make the system more sensitive to human rights and ensure that tailored assistance is available for vulnerable individuals. With borders closed to irregular migration, UNHCR will focus on ensuring that those who merit international protection are able to seek asylum, while IOM will work to further strengthen institutional capacities in the area of **migration management and migration policy development**.

Serbia: Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020¹⁹⁰

PRIORITY AREA I. GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW¹⁹¹

Outcome 1. By 2020, people in Serbia, especially vulnerable groups, have their human rights protected and have improved access to justice and security

Useful information:

- There is a consensus that the fight against corruption is one of the social priorities. Serbia will establish a clear implementation plan in its fight against corruption that will encompass its legal and institutional framework.¹⁹²
- **Capacities to conduct financial investigations** in parallel with a complex criminal investigation **are still limited**. Serbia has adopted the Financial Crime Investigation Strategy,¹⁹³ which in a comprehensive fashion regulates criminal-law repression in the fight against financial and organized crime and reforms the functioning of the law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices and courts by introducing advanced working methods through a liaison officer and "task force" units, and a new territorial and organization scheme through the establishment of a strengthened prosecutor's office for organized crime and regional centres for prosecutor's offices, courts and law enforcement agencies in the big towns. In these ways, the challenges in the fight against corruption, financial and organized crime are currently being tackled. **It is necessary to adopt a new legal framework, in line with international standards in this area and using best practices, in accordance to which a**

¹⁸⁹ Ibid., p.30 (98)

¹⁹⁰ Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020, available at: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/unct/serbia/docs/Publications/DPF_ENG_30_May_2017_FINAL_SIGNED.pdf

¹⁹¹ Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020, p.11

¹⁹² Ibid., p.11 (38)

¹⁹³ Available at: <https://mpravde.gov.rs/en/vest/8554/financial-investigation-strategy-for-the-period-from-2015-through-2016-proposal-.php>

financial investigation is initiated and is conducted in parallel with criminal investigations. Capacities to conduct financial investigations in parallel with a complex criminal investigation are still limited.¹⁹⁴

- The **lack of statistics about organized crime** and limited access of law enforcement agencies and prosecutor's offices to the relevant data bases **hinder inter-agency cooperation.**¹⁹⁵

Specific efforts in this area relevant to the UNODC Regional Programme will:¹⁹⁶

- **Advance efficacy of the state institutions** in implementing recommendations from UN human rights treaty mechanisms (Treaty bodies, Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Special procedures);
- **Support the work of the independent oversight bodies** and government of the Republic of Serbia in implementation of their recommendations;
- **Improve data quality and collection** (methodologies, systems, standardization and coordination of data collection and reporting, institutional sector and state levels);
- Introduce measures to empower vulnerable groups to **make better use of justice mechanisms** to defend their rights, including the strengthening of **free legal aid and protection** of the best interests of the child in justice proceedings;
- **Strengthen the justice system** to advance protection of child rights, especially when offender is juvenile, or a child is victim/witness of a crime;
- Effect a stronger, more unified response to organized crime, terrorism and corruption;
- Support implementation of laws and policies for prevention and to protect people, especially women and girls and minorities from violence;
- Increase the use of out of court settlements diversion and measures and alternative sanctions for offenders and core measures for reintegration of former offenders in the community;
- Strengthen the migration management and asylum systems.

Outcome 2: By 2020, governance institutions at all levels have enhanced accountability and representation to provide better quality services to people and the economy.¹⁹⁷

Useful information:

- It is necessary to introduce zero tolerance, **enhance the mechanisms for an efficient fight against corruption**, and thereby regain the trust of citizens. In July 2013, the new Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period 2013-2018 was adopted.¹⁹⁸ The Strategy is focused on both a structural approach, tackling issues such as good governance, independent agencies, internal and external audits, and the oversight and protection of whistle-blowers, along with a sectoral approach to tackle corruption in the most sensitive sectors, such as public procurement, town planning and spatial planning, the judiciary, police, education and health.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁴ Ibid., pp.12-13 (41)

¹⁹⁵ Ibid., p.14 (43)

¹⁹⁶ Ibid., p.15 (46)

¹⁹⁷ Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020, p.16, available at: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/unct/serbia/docs/Publications/DPF_ENG_30_May_2017_FINAL_SIGNED.pdf

¹⁹⁸ Available at: http://rai-see.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Serbia-National_Anti-Corruption_Strategy_2013-2018.pdf

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., p.16 (49)

Specific efforts in this area of relevance to the UNODC Regional Programme will:²⁰⁰ Strengthening the capacities of public administration institutions for greater integrity,

- accountability, oversight and transparency;
- Assisting the relevant national institutions in strengthening their capacities to effectively prevent and combat corruption and align the anti-corruption measures with the relevant international agreements and obligations;
- Strengthening capacity of Serbia for the production and dissemination of internationally comparable demographic, social, economic and environmental statistics and indicators for enhanced evidence-based policies and accountability, in the framework of the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Contribution to SDGs under this pillar of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme:²⁰¹ SDGs 5, 16.

PILLAR II. SOCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Outcome 4. By 2020, high quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive, and age appropriate health services that protect patient rights are available and utilized by all

Specific efforts in this area of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme include:²⁰²

- Strengthen health care legislation and regulations in line with international standards and support development and implementation of the National Public Health Strategy²⁰³ aiming at **promotion of health and reduction of health inequities**;
- Define standards, guidelines, and protocols for maternal health services and promote interventions to strengthen parental practices, care and healthy behaviours for children and adolescents;
- Increase **access and quality of health services for the most vulnerable groups**, through strengthening outreach e.g. visiting nurses and mediators, culturally competent practices, integration and cross-sectorial collaboration on the national and local levels;
- Introduce services to help the early detection of children with developmental delays and disabilities as postnatal screening of new-borns for diseases (developmental etc.) and **provide early interventions with a focus on children from vulnerable groups**;
- Develop strategies addressing social norms and individuals' behaviours of children, adolescents and general population.

Outcome 5: By 2020, an efficient education system is established that enables relevant, quality, inclusive and equitable education to all, particularly the most vulnerable, and increases learning and social outcomes

²⁰⁰ Ibid., pp.17-18 (51)

²⁰¹ Ibid., Results matrix, p.54

²⁰² Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020, p.22 (69), available at: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/unct/serbia/docs/Publications/DPF_ENG_30_May_2017_FINAL_SIGNED.pdf

²⁰³ Not available in English, <http://www.gs.gov.rs/english/stampa-eng/strategije-vs.html>

Specific efforts in this area of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme include:²⁰⁴

- Modernize curriculum (including skills, knowledge and competencies) and teaching methods to deliver relevant, inclusive, quality and equitable education;
- Build the capacity of education system for evidence-based policy making;
- Support the strengthening of data base and policy development (in particular the quality and reliability of data on children with disabilities and children from vulnerable/marginalized groups);
- Work to change social norms towards **inclusive education and support capacity building of education system** to design and implement quality, inclusive policy measures;
- Develop different **support mechanisms for inclusive, equitable education of vulnerable groups** at all education levels and ensure that education data comply with the principles for inclusive education.

Contribution to SDGs of relevance to UNODC Regional Programme under this pillar:²⁰⁵ SDGs 3, 5.

Kosovo under UNSCR 1244: United Nations Common Development Plan 2016-2020²⁰⁶

PRIORITY AREA I. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW²⁰⁷

Outcome 1.1: Rule of law system and institutions are accessible to all and perform in a more efficient and effective way

Efforts to contribute to this outcome:

- The first expected change is to support the Rule of Law system and institutions, and particularly the Ministry of Justice, the Kosovo Judicial Institute, the Kosovo Judicial Council and the Prosecutorial Council, to **become more accessible to all and to perform in a more efficient and effective manner**.²⁰⁸
- The UNKT will also focus its joint efforts to support the harmonization of policies and practices, the alignment of strategies, to target the gap in legislation, strengthen coordination mechanisms and to upgrade the legal education for professionals in the area of Rule of Law.
- The UNKT's work will include anti-corruption efforts engaging relevant anti-corruption institutions, CSO platforms and the judiciary to improve the integrity of the systems in place. With the Public Administration Reform initiatives, the authorities' capacities will be supported to improve public sector efficiency and streamline services.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁴ Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020, p.24 (73)

²⁰⁵ Ibid., Results matrix, p.59

²⁰⁶ The United Nations Common Development Plan 2016-2020, available at: <http://www.muon-dev.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/3.4-UNDAF-UNKT-CDP.pdf>

²⁰⁷ The United Nations Common Development Plan 2016-2020, p.26

²⁰⁸ Ibid., p.26

²⁰⁹ Ibid., p.27

Outcome 1.2: Civil society participates more effectively in the design of rule of law reforms and in holding relevant institutions accountable for their implementation

Efforts to contribute to this outcome:

- the UNKT will **partner with the CSOs active in Kosovo** (under UNSCR 1244) at both central and local levels, including women's organizations, to strengthen their capacities to **participate more effectively in the design of Rule of Law reforms** and in holding relevant authorities accountable for their implementation. That is, the second expected change within the priority area of Good Governance and Rule of Law overall aims to **target transparency and accountability**.
- To support the efforts of the authorities to tackle corruption, the UNKT will help to **promote a culture of non-tolerance toward corruption in the public sector**, as well as measures to reduce the vulnerability of central and local institutions, **based on the UN Convention against Corruption**. Collaboration will be fostered with other groups in society, including the private sector, on the **investigation and prosecution of money laundering, smuggling and trafficking**.
- The UNKT will support the development of a judicial training curriculum for judges and prosecutors.²¹⁰

Detailed efforts to contribute to this outcome:²¹¹

- developing new skills and services to **strengthen implementation of legal and human rights mechanisms and frameworks** according to internationally recognized standards;
- introducing measures to **enhance access to justice and protect socially excluded groups** and increasing the use of protection systems by those whose human rights are violated or discriminated against;
- supporting the fight against organised crime through integrated border management and a unified response to cross-border crimes;
- countering irregular migration and trafficking in human beings (THB) and promoting regular migration;
- awareness-raising activities on different topics relating to the Rule of Law and human security.

Outcome 1.3: The authorities of Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244) manage mixed migration flows more effectively and in line with international standards

Efforts to contribute to this outcome:

- The UNKT will work with the Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244) institutions to **develop their capacity to manage migration processes** in line with international standards and best practices, **particularly in the areas of THB, migrant smuggling**, unaccompanied migrant children, labour migrants, IDPs and people in need of international protection, and linking them to wider population polices at central and local levels. Efforts are focused on building

²¹⁰ Ibid., p.27

²¹¹ The United Nations Common Development Plan 2016-2020, p.27, available at: <http://www.muon-dev.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/3.4-UNDAF-UNKT-CDP.pdf>

the prerequisite gender-sensitive data collection and analysis on a regular basis to **develop evidence-based decision making at all levels.**

- The UNKT also aims to support the strengthening of repatriation support schemes for **returning migrants, the border management system and cross-border cooperation** with neighbouring countries to regulate migration flows, reduce irregular migration, **protect vulnerable categories of migrants and align it with EU acquis on border management.**

Contribution to SDGs under this area:²¹² SDGs **5, 16.**

²¹² Ibid., Results matrix, p. 35