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**Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe**

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

**Current situation with respect to regional and
subregional cooperation****Current situation with respect to regional and subregional
cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe****I. Introduction**

1. The present report summarizes the activities of UNODC with respect to regional and sub-regional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe during the period under review (from the second quarter of 2015, 2016 and first half of 2017). It also presents recent developments concerning relevant initiatives in these regions.

2. The UNODC work in these regions is in line with the UNODC Strategic Framework (2017-2018) as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16 “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” and also goals 3, 5, 10, 11, 17 of the agenda.¹ It is also in line with the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on the world drug problem of 2016.²

3. In South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, recent developments such as the active integration processes in the region, advances in technology, transport and travel and the on-going emergence of new psychoactive substances can, as a side effect, pose new challenges and facilitate cross-border crime, requiring new approaches. A robust response is needed to counter the serious challenges posed by the links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Current UNODC approaches are interdisciplinary and dynamic and aim to provide consistency in the objectives, policy approaches and management arrangements across UNODC. Emphasis is placed on integrated, multi-component programmes that are fully aligned with Governments’ priorities, on more effective and transparent cooperation and

* Available only in English, French, Russian and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.

** UNODC/HONEURO/12/1.

¹ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/sustainable-development-goals/sdgs-index.html>.

² See A/RES/S-30/1.



planning, involving other United Nations entities, and on leading the effective mainstreaming of UNODC mandate areas within the United Nations system.

II. South-Eastern Europe

A. Introduction

4. The new UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2016-2019) was launched at the 7th special meeting of the Programme Steering Committee in Vienna in November 2016. The meeting was attended by the Steering Committee Members, Ambassadors and senior special representatives of the countries of the region — Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, as well as Croatia as a partner country. Observers to the Steering Committee are the donor countries supporting the work of UNODC in the region, the European Union and partner organizations, including the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC), the Centre for Security Cooperation in South Eastern Europe (RACVIAC), the Secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe (PCC SEE), the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), as well as the United Nations Resident Coordinators from the region. In his remarks, the UNODC Executive Director pointed out that UNODC was building the new Regional Programme on the experience and lessons learned of the previous programmes and that thanks to this work, UNODC had further improved the Programme's efficiency, effectiveness, delivery and impact.

5. The Regional Programme, with an indicative budget of US\$ 21 million is composed of three Sub-Programmes: (i) Countering Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime; (ii) Strengthening Criminal Justice, Integrity and Legal Cooperation; and (iii) Enhancing substance use prevention, drug use disorders treatment, and reintegration and care, while research and analysis is a cross-cutting component of the Programme. The objectives of the Regional Programme are to promote regional and inter-regional cooperation in line with the United Nations conventions and treaties as well as with the EU accession requirements which are important for the region, in particular in areas falling under chapters 23 (on justice), 24 (on organized crime and trafficking) and 28 (public health) of the EU acquis. The Regional Programme has received a very positive assessment by the Independent In-Depth Evaluation completed in May 2015 which pointed out that it “contributes to a more effective regional operational environment”, including through “improved staff skills and infrastructure for border police and customs facilities, increased drugs seizures, increased cooperation between judiciary, improved awareness, expertise and professional skills in drug-treatment and prevention”.

6. The latest meeting of the Steering Committee of the UNODC Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe took place in Vienna, Austria in November 2016 and approved the results of work in 2016 and endorsed the workplan for 2017.

Anti-money-laundering and counter financing of terrorism

7. A new UNODC report “Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route”³ was launched in parallel to the launch of the new Regional Programme in November 2016 in Vienna, Austria. This first of its kind report showed that the total value of illicit heroin and opium trafficked from Afghanistan to Western Europe through the Balkans amounts to some US\$ 28 billion annually. Sixty-five per cent of this total (US\$ 18 billion) is generated in Western and Central Europe. The four largest European markets for heroin — France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, and Italy — account for

³ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/IFF_report_2015_final_web.pdf.

nearly half of the gross profits, as the major heroin benefits are made by traffickers on the retail markets. The report shows that the total value generated by Afghan heroin and opium trafficked in Europe and through the Balkan route exceeds by a third the entire GDP of Afghanistan itself, which, in 2014, amounted to some US\$ 21 billion. Other findings indicate that the negative economic impact of heroin and opium are actually greater in Europe and the Balkan route countries than in Afghanistan itself.

8. The report also shows the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey as the two countries which interject the greater percentage of heroin and opium destined for Europe. Iran (Islamic Republic of) seizes about 30 per cent of the 155 tons of heroin and opium entering its territory every year, while Turkey seizes 17 per cent. All other countries in Europe interject an average of 6 per cent of heroin in their territory. Data show that the impact of illicit profits in the national licit economy across countries is significant, with heroin and opium traffickers gaining between 0.2 to 2 per cent of their country's GDP. For some countries this share exceeds the public expenditures dedicated to drug policies — if all drugs, and not only heroin and opium, are considered. The large amounts of money generated through this illicit activity can distort the licit national economies in the region.

9. In response to the report's finding, UNODC has posted as of January 2016 a new UNODC Regional Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Advisor in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, covering all jurisdictions in the region. This appointment is in line with the UNODC vision of establishing/strengthening its centres of expertise in the region: in Sarajevo — on AML/CFT, in Tirana — on law enforcement matters, in Belgrade — on drug demand reduction. The national and international partners underscored the importance of the challenges associated with Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and welcomed the UNODC initiative to address them in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. In the course of 2016, the Advisor developed a UNODC AML/CFT workplan to strengthen relevant capacities in South-Eastern Europe with a view to ensure that these capacities will become self-sustaining in the future. This will involve structural relationships and enhanced information-sharing, and will be coordinated with all relevant actors.

10. The UNODC approach has become part of the new EU Western Balkan Integrative Internal Security Governance Initiative (IISG). IISG has the main objective of assisting the region in tackling serious and organized crime impacting the region and Europe as a whole. IISG aims to assist law enforcement services to eliminate to the highest extent possible the main motivating factor to organized crime groups operating in/through the region — their illegally gained finances. The programme works to improve the capacities of prosecutors, police, judiciary as well as financial investigation units, enabling the seizure of illegal financial profits through successful cross-border investigations. The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and UNODC will provide training on financial investigations. The programme will be tailored to account for different country laws, jurisprudence and enforcement programme designs by UNODC, CEPOL, GIZ, CILC (Centre for International Legal Cooperation) in The Hague, EU Member States and Western Balkans Security Structures, NI-CO (Northern Ireland Co-operation Overseas) and PCC SEE with the aid of local expertise. UNODC will lead the evaluation of the relevance of the actions proposed (e.g. advisers, networks and training packages), their contribution to advancing the accession of the countries to the EU, and the short-term and medium-term institutional impact of the delivery of the services provided by partners.

11. As part of other recent regional AML/CFT efforts, UNODC and the Federal Financial Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation (International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring) held an Advanced training "Analytical methods and special techniques of financial investigations in the field of combating money-laundering and financing of terrorism" for representatives of

national AML/CFT systems of South-Eastern European countries in April 2017 in Moscow, Russian Federation.

12. In December 2016, UNODC and OSCE trained in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 34 officers from law enforcement, AML and bank supervision agencies from South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia on investigating ML with bitcoins, combating banking fraud and disrupting illicit financial flows. Following that event, also in December 2016, UNODC took part in the Council of Europe Regional workshop on Money Laundering Risks related to New Technologies in Bucharest, Romania. UNODC and the Council of Europe discussed possibilities for cooperation, in particular in the field of financial investigations, virtual currencies and trainings.

13. UNODC conducted two Regional Expert Group Meetings on smuggling of migrants in South-Eastern Europe (in Belgrade, Serbia, in November 2016 and in Budva, Montenegro in April 2017) on joint criminal investigations and prosecutions and disruption of illicit financial flows deriving from the smuggling of migrants. The events were supported by France and focused on the *modus operandi* of smuggling of migrants through the so-called Eastern Mediterranean route.

14. In September 2016 in Budva, Montenegro, UNODC held a Regional Criminal Asset Identification Conference supported by the Government of Turkey, whereby practitioners were able to interact with global experts in order to share information and build a basis for potential joint investigations. The training methods and working relationships fostered through the conference can assist countries in South-Eastern Europe to build a sustainable and effective network of experts who tackle the challenge organized crime presents to the region.

15. UNODC and the OSCE Mission in Serbia held in June 2016 in Belgrade, Serbia, a workshop on Countering the Financing of Terrorism (FT) for representatives of the financial intelligence units, law enforcement agencies and prosecutor's offices of South-Eastern Europe. Participants exchanged experiences in detecting suspicious FT transactions, best practices in disseminating financial intelligence, current developments in FT and their implications for the region.

B. Organized crime and illicit drug trafficking

Drug control and illicit trafficking

16. In February 2017, an International Conference on Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and related Organized Crime took place in Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran, with the participation of senior officials from Europe and West/Central Asia. The event took place as part of the UNODC promoted coordination mechanism "One UNODC Concerted Approach for Europe, West and Central Asia", which is supported by other integrated initiatives, including the Triangular Initiative (bringing together Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan to share information and good practices on law enforcement, and to conduct joint operations against the traffickers founded on the intelligence of a Tehran-based Joint Planning Cell); the Networking the Networks initiative to build bridges between law enforcement bodies along the major opiate trafficking routes; and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC).

17. UNODC presented the latest trends, the international response and its Early Warning Advisory at a regional round table on "Law Enforcement Cooperation in Combating New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in Eastern Europe, Joint Investigations and Advantages of a Common Data Collection System" in November 2016 in Bucharest, Romania — the fourth OSCE meeting on the subject, and the second in the reporting period (the first one took place in July 2015, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina).

18. The UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) continues to be implemented in the South-Eastern Europe. Within the framework of the CCP, a

regional training on risk management was conducted in August 2016 in Durres, Albania, in cooperation with the US Export Control and Related Border Security for law enforcement officials from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro.

19. A regional workshop on gender was organized with support of Switzerland in June 2016 in Podgorica, Montenegro, to raise awareness among the female officers of the Joint Port Control Units (JPCUs) and other stakeholders on gender equality and related matters. The Global CCP Women's Network initiative was launched in August 2015 in Vienna, Austria. In July 2015, a study visit for officials from Albania and Montenegro was organized to the Port of Valencia in Spain. The port was selected because of its location as the first and last port of call for regular shipping lines operating in the Western Mediterranean and has regular inter-regional connections with over 1,000 ports globally.

20. During the reporting period, the above JPCUs made the following seizures: in Albania, 46,750 of counterfeited euro, over 1.1 tons of cannabis herb, 1 stolen car, over 67 kg of cannabis resin, 140 kg of marijuana, 2 tons of marijuana, over 1.1 kg of cocaine, 37.6 kg of heroin, counterfeited goods worth 25,000 euro; in Montenegro, 33 kg of cocaine and counterfeited goods for a not indicated value; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, over 13,700 cigarettes, 1297 kg of tobacco, 5 motor vehicles, 16 vehicle engines, counterfeited goods and cannabis seeds in non-specified quantities and 302 pieces of undeclared garments.

21. In September 2015, UNODC organized a study visit to Serbia, Montenegro and Albania for official from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan with the aim of sharing best practices in the organization of the work of cross-border cooperation liaison offices and the border control situation centres at checkpoints. Information was also shared on interagency and cross-border cooperation to fight smuggling and illicit drug trafficking; as well as the inclusion in the work of law enforcement agencies (especially at checkpoints) of technological novelties, radio communication networks and trained dogs.

22. UNODC also participated in a high-level conference on enhancing the mechanisms to address the increasing spread of illicit drugs among young people, organized under the Serbian Chairmanship of the OSCE in September 2015 in Vienna, Austria.

Organized crime

23. In December 2016, UNODC took part in the 6th regional meeting of National Commissions on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) of the members of the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) in Budva, Montenegro.

24. In May 2016, a new UNODC research initiative "Measuring and assessing organized crime in the Western Balkans: supporting evidence based policy making" was launched in Vienna, Austria. Key results to be produced by the project include a statistical framework, a regional data repository, qualitative data collection and analysis, capacity-building and a final regional report. The First Advisory Committee of the project met in December 2016 in Vienna.

25. The Regional Serious and Organized Threat Assessment (SOCTA) for Serbia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro were launched in November 2016 in Belgrade, Serbia. Both the national and the regional SOCTAs are an important step towards the intelligence-led policing and fight against organized crime on the strategic level and addresses the EU's pre-accession requirements.

26. UNODC took part in the Advanced Training Course "Building a Cyber Resilient Society in South-Eastern Europe" organized by RACVIAC in October 2016 in Zagreb, Croatia, attended by some 50 participants and aimed to provide military and civilian personnel from RACVIAC countries with skills and experience required for describing and evaluating the risks and threats of cyber space, improving cyber defence measures and providing advice to decision makers.

27. George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies hosted in September 2016 in Tirana, Albania, a regional seminar on combating transnational organized crime to help Albanian and other regional policymakers better understand the challenges of organized crime at national and regional level and identify cooperative approaches to address them.

28. UNODC participated in the OSCE-led Regional Conference on managing complex data in organized crime and corruption cases in May 2016 in Belgrade, Serbia, to discuss cooperation in multilateral investigations into corruption and organized crime.

29. Ministers and representatives of the Parties to the PCC SEE met at the 15th meeting of the Committee of Ministers in May 2016 in Vienna, Austria, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Convention and take stock of achievements and set future priorities. UNODC also participated in the 15th meeting of the PCC SEE Expert Working Group in October 2015 in Skopje, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

30. UNODC and the Turkish International Academy Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) held a Regional Criminal Intelligence Analysis course for law enforcement officers from South-Eastern Europe in October 2015 in Podgorica, Montenegro, with specific emphasis on analysing criminal activities, producing intelligence assessments on activities, finances and associations of criminal groups, movement of commodities, and developing trends.

31. UNODC and the International Training Centre of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary have jointly organized three training courses for judges, investigators, prosecutors and forensic experts from South-Eastern Europe on establishing Joint Investigation Teams in the course of 2015 in Budapest, Hungary.

Corruption

32. The Regional Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD) workshop was organized by UNODC in November 2016 in Tirana, Albania, to provide an opportunity for over 30 academics from the region to exchange good practices and discuss challenges related to anti-corruption research and education, recommend ways to enhance their capacity to deliver high-quality anti-corruption education in their respective institutions, and consider approaches to strengthen the SEE Regional ACAD Network. The workshop is part of the support of the Rule of Law and Corruption Centre (ROLACC) in Doha with additional support provided by Washington and Lee University School of Law, the University of Tirana School of Law, and the United States of America Embassy in Albania.

33. In May 2016, UNODC joined a Workshop on corruption reporting and whistle-blower protection at the RACVIAC Headquarters in Zagreb, Croatia — a follow-up activity to the International Conference on “Effectiveness of Corruption Prevention Measures” held in May 2015.

34. In December 2015, UNODC in cooperation with the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI) launched a new “Southeast Europe Regional Programme on Strengthening the Capacity of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Civil Society to Combat Corruption and Contribute to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) Review Process”. The three-year initiative funded by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), is bringing together all relevant stakeholders including representatives of authorities from the public sector and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as well as members of the Southeast European Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI) network and the UNCAC Coalition. A multi-stakeholder workshop on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and its Implementation IRM took place within the project in September 2016 in Vienna, Austria. The second event will be held in Sarajevo on September 2017, and the third one will take place in Tirana in 2018. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has provided funding to cover the

involvement of private sector actors in the upcoming Sarajevo and Tirana workshops. The capacity of good governance CSOs is meant to be strengthened. Goals of the initiative are to promote a better governance and investment climate in the Western Balkans, to work collaboratively with the private sector on anti-corruption and governance issues, and to enhance the role of private sector development organizations in promoting sound corporate governance.

35. UNODC attended a Regional Conference on Development and Strengthening of the Anti-Corruption System in the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and presented the UNCAC, specifically its Chapter II “Preventive Measures” and the IRM, in July 2015, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Terrorism

36. UNODC is implementing an EU-funded initiative on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) in the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) and South-Eastern Europe. Within its framework, a conference “Evaluation of implementation by national parliaments of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Terrorism and FTFs” was organized by UNODC and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) in consultation with the United Nations Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The conference was hosted by the Italian Senate in March 2017 in Rome, Italy.

37. In February 2017, under the same project, a regional workshop for South-Eastern Europe on strengthening international and regional cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, with a focus on FTFs, took place in Vienna, Austria.

38. As part of the cooperation with PAM, the UNODC Executive Director visited Tirana, Albania, in February 2016, on the occasion of its 10th Assembly which focused on terrorism-related topics, the migration crisis and free movement. In October 2015, in Bucharest, Romania, UNODC and PAM organized a Regional workshop on challenges posed by a preventative criminal justice response to terrorism and FTF.

39. In November 2016, UNODC took part in a conference organized by the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) in Tirana, Albania, as part of the EU Western Balkans Counter-Terrorism Initiative (WBCTI) aimed at the cooperation of relevant networks in the Area of Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Violent Extremism and creating a platform for exchange of information, views and good practices among all principal stakeholders active in the region.

40. Since early 2016, UNODC is implementing a project funded by the United States Government aimed at developing a training module for the investigation and adjudication of FTF cases for national judicial centres and academies in South-Eastern Europe. In September 2016, UNODC hosted a Regional Expert Group Meeting in Vienna, Austria, to agree on the Training Module Development.

41. In May 2016, UNODC provided an RCC regional workshop for law enforcement experts and state attorneys/prosecutors from South-Eastern Europe on legal and practical challenges in countering violent extremism leading to terrorism and dealing with current and former FTFs with advice on degrading foreign terrorist fighter threat.

42. In October 2015, UNODC participated in the Regional conference “FTFs — Challenges for South-Eastern Europe” in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, co-organized by the country’s Ministry of Security, the RACVIAC and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina for over 150 regional and international experts.

Human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

43. UNODC, OSCE and IOM organized in August 2016 in Podgorica, Montenegro, a workshop aimed at strengthening cross-border cooperation in

addressing irregular migration-related crimes in the Western Balkans for policymakers and law enforcement officials from relevant bodies in the region and representatives of international and regional organizations. Concrete recommendations were devised for enhancing cross-border cooperation in the region, involving criminal justice and migration practitioners as well as other relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector.

44. Marking the launch of the EU's programme "Regional Support to Protection-Sensitive Migration Management in the Western Balkans and Turkey", a kick-off event took place in March 2016 in Belgrade, Serbia, with over 50 international and local actors from the region, the EU institutions, programme partners, as well as other international partners, including UNODC.

45. UNODC and Italy organized a Seminar for Judges and Prosecutors to address the smuggling of migrants challenges in February 2016 in Lojane, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, focusing on prosecuting and adjudicating landmark cases of migrant smuggling in Italy and including a tailored programme based on the relevant modules from the UNODC In-Depth Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants.

46. UNODC also convened the second national workshop under the project "Enhancing national and regional criminal justice response in trafficking in children in the Western Balkans" in January 2016 in Bjelasnica, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The workshop, conducted with the support of France, served as a follow-up to the multidisciplinary Action Plan developed by UNODC and the Governments of the region in March 2015 with regard to selected national and trans-national trafficking in persons cases aiming to facilitate international cooperation in this area.

47. A Regional Workshop on Strengthening Cross-border Cooperation in Addressing Irregular Migration-related Crimes in the Western Balkans was organized by UNODC, OSCE and IOM in November 2015 in Belgrade, Serbia. The event's aim was to explore the strategic outlook for further development of the cooperation between criminal justice actors and other relevant public and private parties in the Western Balkans. The results were compiled in a set of findings which are now serving as guidance for relevant authorities.

48. UNODC joined the 15th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference "People at Risk: Combating Human Trafficking Along Migration Routes" organized by the OSCE in July 2015 under the Serbian Chairmanship of the OSCE. The Alliance against Trafficking in Persons was launched by the OSCE in 2004 as an informal platform for advocacy and cooperation among international interlocutors from the OSCE region to prevent and combat human trafficking.

C. Drug prevention and treatment, HIV treatment and care

49. On the occasion of the 59th and 60th sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), UNODC and the countries of South-Eastern Europe at Ambassador and senior expert levels presented results of the UNODC work on prevention of drug use in CND side-events in March 2016 and March 2017 in Vienna, Austria. In particular, the outcomes of the joint UNODC and Lions Clubs International Foundation "Skills for adolescence" programme were presented. The programme, implemented with the national Governments at state and district levels, reaches out to over 5,000 students in over 80 elementary schools in Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro, showing significant impact on substance use initiation (alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana), and increases skills to refuse and to alter the perception of harm of these substances. The programme is now expanding and has started working, as of 2017, in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

50. Since 2010, UNODC has been assisting the national professionals in South-Eastern Europe to expand the knowledge on comprehensive drug dependence treatment through a series of regional trainings. As a result of the initiative, over the period of five years, more than 1,400 professionals were educated on particular topics, hence strengthening the national health systems in the respective countries. The latest TREATNET training of trainers on management of drug dependence treatment services conducted for the health care professionals from the region took place in November 2016 in Belgrade, Serbia.

51. UNODC participated in a Regional Workshop on Prevention of Drugs Abuse in the Workplace, organized under the Technical Assistance Information Exchange Instrument of the European Commission (TAIEX) in June 2016 in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in cooperation with the country's Ministry of Health for over 60 practitioners from the region representing the health-care institutions as well as national leading institutions in charge of drugs.

52. UNODC delivered a Regional Training Seminar on evaluation of effectiveness of drug use policies in November 2015 in Belgrade, Serbia, where the International Standards on drug use prevention have been disseminated and discussed with policymakers from the region to further provide them with evidence-based information and to increase the understanding of the value and importance of appropriate evaluation methods. The objective of the Seminar was to discuss the evaluation of drug use prevention strategies by raising the knowledge on the necessity of regular evaluation of the effectiveness of drug use interventions and to provide instructions on how and when the evaluation can be conducted.

53. Following the successful implementation of the UNODC Strengthening Family Programme 10-14 (SFP) in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, UNODC has expanded the programme in August 2015 to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the organization of four trainings for 64 facilitators, followed by the direct implementation in 15 elementary schools reaching more than 160 families. In Montenegro, awareness-raising material was produced to portray the value of the evidence-based programming for families involved in the programme and the community at large.

III. Eastern Europe

A. Organized crime and illicit drug trafficking

54. UNODC, Japan and the Russian Federation continue its operational partnership in the provision of specialized training courses to counter narcotics officers from Afghanistan, under the framework of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries. This trilateral initiative entering its 5th year in 2016 has expanded to include training for the five countries in Central Asia, contributing to the strengthening of regional cooperation. An in-depth independent mid-term evaluation on the trilateral project was undertaken and published in December 2016, encouraging the partners in the continuation of the project. In addition, UNODC in partnership with the Russian Federation launched a joint bilateral project in 2016 entitled "UNODC-Russia Partnership on counter narcotics training for Central Asia and Pakistan", supporting further specialized training for law enforcement officers and contributing to regional cooperation.

55. In this context and based on results obtained from the delivery of law enforcement training, which is considered quick-impact technical assistance contributing to the strengthening of capacity-building and to regional cooperation, the Russian Federation tabled a resolution which was adopted at the 60th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs entitled: "Enhancing law enforcement capacity to counter illicit drug trafficking through training". The resolution, inter alia, calls upon Member States to further strengthen the skills of law enforcement through implementation of relevant training programmes; through bilateral, regional and

international cooperation, welcomes the application of modern approaches to the training of law enforcement officers and urges relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing and other support for the training of law enforcement officers in the fight against the world drug problem.⁴

56. Under the framework of the Black Sea Segment of the UNODC-WCO Global Container Control Programme (CCP), the operations continued in the Eastern European region for Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova. The official launch of the operational activities in Ukraine is awaiting the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding between UNODC and Ukraine. In the meantime, some training activities were conducted in Ukraine in 2015 in Odessa port, which contributed to establishing operational links between Customs' officers from Ukraine, Georgia and Azerbaijan. The established link of communication was one of the elements which led to the seizure of 178 kg heroin in 2016.

57. In the area of law enforcement training, UNODC is cooperating with the Belarussian International Training Centre (ITC) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Minsk, in upgrading the curricula of the ITC to international standards and to expand its scope beyond the anti-human trafficking field and include topics related to organized crime and drug control, as well as issues addressing health and social needs of drug users. In this context, a number of joint training sessions were conducted at the ITC at both national and regional levels on topics related to trafficking, including on anti-money-laundering, during 2016 and 2017.

58. The UNODC project aiming at strengthening the capacities of the GUAM Member States (Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan) to cooperate at the national and regional level in combating money-laundering as well as in seizing and confiscating crime proceeds was concluded at the end of 2015. The project resulted, inter alia, in the development of a "Compendium of drug-related statistics concerning GUAM" published on the official site of GUAM Organization.

59. In December 2015, the UNODC Global Programme on Anti-Money Laundering (GPML) launched a project in the Ukraine on criminal intelligence capacity-building in December 2015. This programme is implemented in partnership with OSCE. The programme supports the Odessa University of Internal Affairs to setup a national/regional training centre on financial investigations. In December 2015 the GPML conducted a joint scoping mission with the World Bank to Kyiv and Odessa. Also in December 2015 the programme conducted a Criminal Intelligence Course in the Odessa Institute. GPML initiated the second set of training courses on financial investigations in May 2016. The Odessa University of Internal Affairs in collaboration with the National Police integrated the entire ANACAPA (Analytical Investigation Methods) course into the main curriculum for all training institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In May 2016, GPML delivered two additional workshops for the law enforcement financial investigators on the use of i2 (Analytical Chatting Software) software in Ukraine.

60. In 2016 UNODC launched, in partnership with the European Union, the "Global Action to prevent and address trafficking in person and the smuggling of Migrants", which includes both Belarus and Ukraine from the selected partner countries, allowing UNODC to establish a presence in Minsk in 2017.

B. Drug prevention and treatment, HIV treatment and care

61. In 2016, new segments of UNODC Global Programmes "UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care" were opened for the Ukraine.

62. In Belarus, UNODC has been supporting the national counterparts to enhance the role of law enforcement in the national HIV response. UNODC provided

⁴ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/V17/009/13/PDF/V1700913.pdf?OpenElement>.

technical assistance to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to develop partnerships between law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations. UNODC conducted a set of training for police, drug control and prison staff on occupational health and safety, HIV/TB/Hepatitis risk and vulnerability, policing key populations and protecting human rights, introduction to drugs, harm reduction, and the role of police in public health.

63. In Moldova, UNODC supported the drug dependency service with scaling up services from 2 cities to 7 cities in 2015. The National Clinical Protocol on Drug Dependency and university curricula for students, residents and continuous training to medical doctors were revised to include evidence-based approaches to drug dependence. Capacities of drug dependency specialists, NGOs and medical doctors were built in communities and prisons. An Integrated CSO Centre for people who inject drugs is established in Balti. The Centre also serves as a Resource Centre for Harm Reduction service providers.

64. In Moldova, the dialogue with law enforcement authorities with regards to HIV and injecting drug users was launched. Technical and policy documents for police officers were changed and police officers were trained based on a public health approach. A comprehensive guiding procedure document for police officers was developed and approved by the General Police Inspectorate. Expert assistance is provided to the Ministry of Interior and police in developing referral schemes for officers who need post-exposure prophylaxis to HIV and referral schemes at the local level for people who use drugs.

65. The second round of the Swedish locally fundraised grant to the joint United Nations Moldova project June 2016-June 2018 (UNDP, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNODC), the UNODC HIV programme activities will be focused on the Transnistrian region. The activities include the normative and legal framework revisions and adjustment, advocacy and capacity-building interventions on treatment and harm reduction services for drug dependency specialists, NGOs, police and prison authorities.

66. Since 2011, UNODC has been assisting Ukraine to provide people who inject drugs and people in prison settings with evidence-informed, comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services through advocacy, technical support in developing effective legislation and policies, elaborating comprehensive evidence-based strategies and programmes, capacity-building of national stakeholders including government agencies, civil society and community organizations to ensure optimum coverage of these population groups with HIV services. In June 2016, most of the UNODC activities on HIV/AIDS prevention in the Ukraine were completed under the framework of Global Programme on HIV/AIDS prevention supported by multiple donors.

C. Recent UNODC regional initiatives for Eastern Europe

67. In July 2016, UNODC conducted an interdivisional fact-finding mission to the Ukraine to review the office status and expansion of programme activities in response to the Government's request. In parallel, the objective of the mission was to formulate a Strategic Programme Framework Document for the Eastern European Region to include Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

68. In April 2017, UNODC developed the first draft of the "UNODC Partnership and Programmatic Actions in Eastern Europe", in the context of the UNODC Strategic framework for 2017-2020, which includes Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Once the draft document is endorsed by the partner countries, UNODC is planning to host a joint event at the Vienna International Centre, with the concerned Permanent Missions, to present the document to the member States at large, for information and fundraising purposes.

IV. Paris Pact Initiative

69. As part of the coordination efforts along drug trafficking routes from Afghanistan, the 13th Policy Consultative Group Meeting (PCMG) of the Paris Pact Initiative (PPI) took place in Vienna, Austria, in February 2017. Data collection on developments along major opiate trafficking routes represents an important aspect of the research and liaison officers' work in support of the implementation of the Paris Pact mandate. The 2016 Paris Pact Country Fact Sheets, now closely aligned with the World Drug Report cycle, were prepared in the course of 2016 and published in January 2017, covering a number of Paris Pact partner states including Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, as well as Kosovo under UNSCR 1244.

70. The meeting of the Paris Pact expert working group on integrating drug dependence treatment and care into the public health system (the fourth pillar of the Vienna Declaration) was hosted jointly by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Mission to Serbia and the Government of Serbia. The meeting was held in Belgrade in October 2016 and brought together 64 participants representing 22 countries and three international organizations. The expert meeting focused on substance abuse disorders in a global context, outcomes and implications of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in relation to public health systems, and means of implementing the standards of treatment of drug use disorders, including quality assurance mechanisms for drug treatment services. Other issues discussed included the importance of access to a comprehensive system of drug treatment services, the need for a multi-sectoral approach in drug dependence treatment and care and existing programmes centred on the development of an integrated system of care.

71. The Paris Pact Research and Liaison Officers continued to provide assistance to Member States on the completion of global UNODC surveys as part of the mandated annual data collection systems of UNODC.

72. In November 2016, the Paris Pact Expert Working Group on Law Enforcement Training in Support to Cross-border Cooperation, was held at the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, France. The main recommendations of the meeting were to strengthen mechanisms of sharing information on drugs between Interpol, UNODC, WCO, CARICC, SELEC and other regional bodies; to promote the use of modern approaches to law enforcement training, including e-learning and enhance the sustainability of training delivery.

73. The in-depth independent evaluation of the Paris Pact Initiative has been initiated and will take place in the second half of 2017. It aims at capturing the scope of evolving geographic and thematic partnerships and shifting trends along drug trafficking routes. The evaluation will also assess both the partnership and UNODC global programme dimensions of the Paris Pact.

V. Security Sector Reform

74. On 26 May 2016, UNODC in its capacity as a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Security Sector Reform has, together with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in partnership with the United Nations Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform (SSR), launched the Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Security Sector Reform and Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), during a side-event at the 25th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) under the chairmanship of the Permanent Mission of Slovakia in Vienna.

75. The Guidance Note highlights the negative impact of TOC on security and stability, and presents an approach for the mainstreaming of TOC counter measures

into SSR processes. The Guidance Note contains technical measures to counter TOC, and assist the SSR practitioners in their efforts to strengthen the rule of law and to promote human rights. The key areas of intervention, in which, a comprehensive SSR strategy can produce effective TOC measures comprise: (1) formulation of strategic analytical framework; (2) crime prevention; (3) intelligence; (4) judiciary system reform; (5) police reform; (6) prison reform; (7) countering of corruption and money-laundering; and (8) border management.
