



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# Sahel Programme 2013-2017

*Strengthening the Sahel against Crime and Terrorism*



**Progress  
Report  
January  
2016**

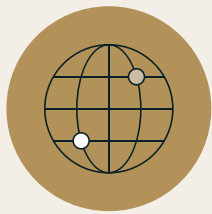




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This report has been written in the memory of Damien Rey. Damien was the Regional Programme Advisor, Peace and Stability, for the Government of Denmark, based in Bamako, Mali. Previously, Damien served as the Terrorism Prevention Programme Officer in ROSEN from 2009 to 2013, and played a lead role in delivering UNODC's specialized counter-terrorism assistance to the Sahel and other West and Central African countries. Damien passed away in a tragic accident in his native France in July 2015.



# UNODC Sahel Programme

## Context

This report provides information on the results achieved and activities implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the context of its Contribution to the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) from the start of its implementation in January 2014 to November 2015.

The objective of the contribution of UNODC to UNISS (short: Sahel Programme) is to strengthen the capacity of governments in the Sahel region to combat drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption and to enhance the accessibility, efficiency and accountability of criminal justice systems.

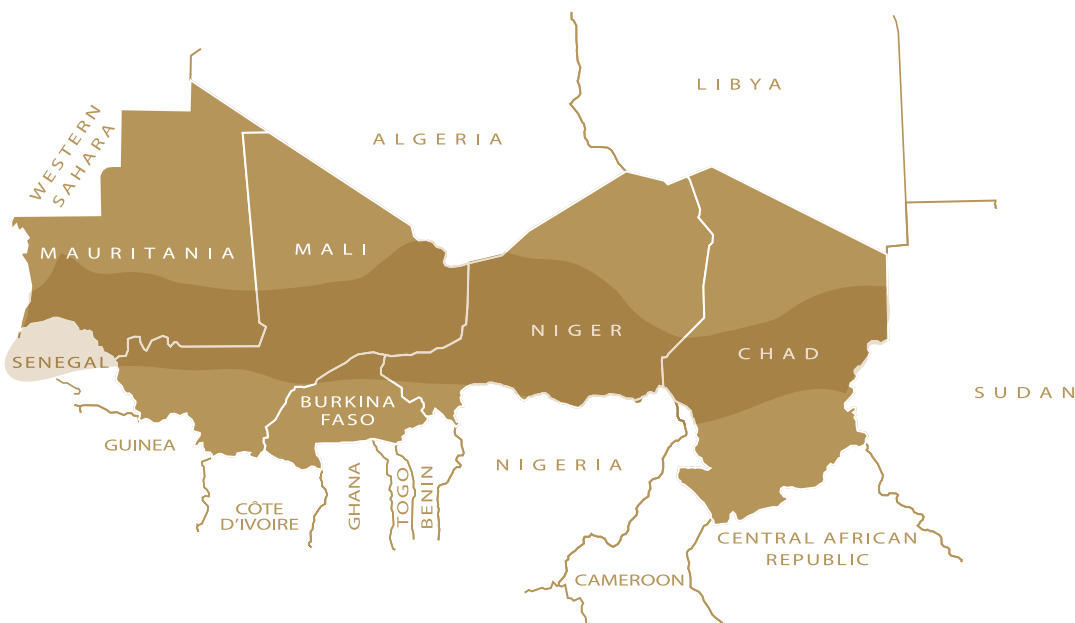
UNODC has unique expertise in helping Member States of the United Nations address organized crime and related illicit trafficking and terrorism through legislative, criminal justice and law enforcement advisory services, technical assistance, as well as promoting regional and international cooperation.

**“Enhancing the accessibility, efficiency and accountability of criminal justice systems to combat drug trafficking, terrorism, illicit trafficking, organized crime and corruption”**

## The Sahel

The Sahel region refers to Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. In its programme implementation, UNODC makes linkages with other countries in the region, such as Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo, as relevant and necessary.

To ensure a comprehensive and sustainable approach to the challenges affecting the region, the neighbouring countries in the Maghreb region (Algeria, Libya and Morocco) also participate in the Sahel Programme.



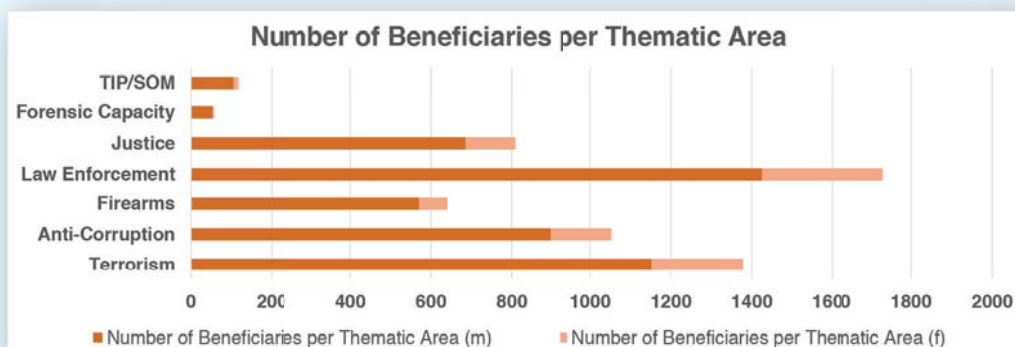
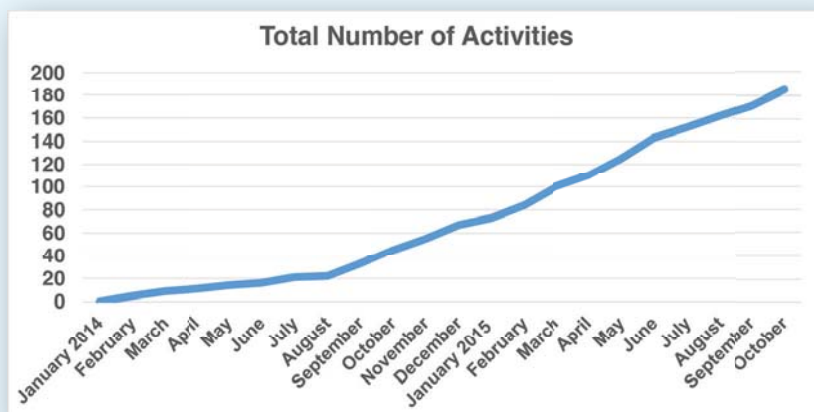
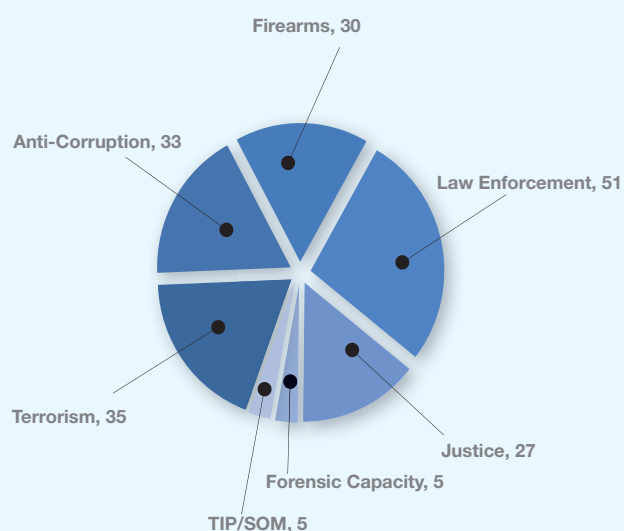
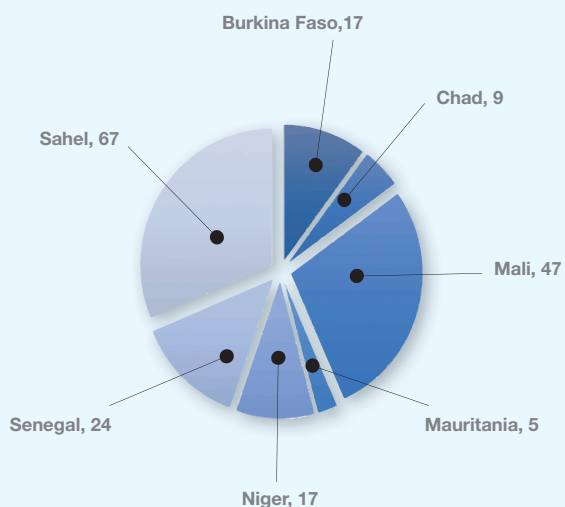


# Implementation

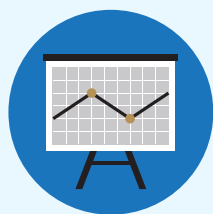
From its launch in January 2014 until November 2015, the Sahel Programme implemented 186 activities strengthening Member States' capacities in the areas of border control, terrorism prevention, criminal justice reform, the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and anti-corruption.

**186**  
ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

**5,700 +**  
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES







# Results

UNODC has worked closely with authorities of Sahel countries to achieve the following results, described in more detail in the following pages:

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## Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

### Niger passes legislation on smuggling of migrants



**The Parliament of Niger unanimously passed a legislation on the smuggling of migrants in May 2015. This followed UNODC support provided to the Nigerien government, encouraging the adoption of the law and ensuring its alignment with international norms. Niger is the first country in the Sahel to adopt such legislation.**

Following the adoption of the law, the Minister of Justice of Niger and government spokesman, Marou Amadou, thanked members of parliament for approving the law and emphasized the need for the country to protect its borders as “transnational organized crime spreads terror in the country.” The new law seeks to protect vulnerable migrants from human rights violations.

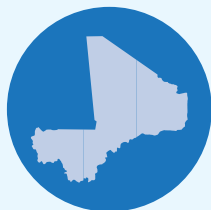
By October 2015, more than 3,000 migrants have died in the Mediterranean Sea while trying to reach Europe. According to the authorities in Niger, at least 100,000 migrants transit through their country each year in a bid to reach the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. The adoption of this law sets a precedent for the region, sending

a strong message to the criminal groups involved in these activities, and encouraging neighbouring countries to adopt similar legislation.

Along similar lines, UNODC provided Chad with legal drafting expertise, allowing legislators in the country to design a law against human trafficking. The law has since been presented to relevant authorities, and is currently poised for adoption.

Whether human beings are trafficked against their will for the purpose of exploitation (human trafficking) or are facilitated to cross borders through irregular means for financial profit (migrant smuggling), criminal groups profit from these illegal activities, weakening Sahel States’ ability to exert control over their territories and citizens.

To counter this trend, UNODC enhances the capacity of Governments and civil society to identify and combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants by targeting the criminal networks and by protecting and assisting victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.



## Drug law enforcement

### Mali seizes more drugs and initiates more court cases

**In partnership with the UN peacekeeping mission in Mali, MINUSMA, UNODC delivered a training programme to build capacity of frontline law enforcement officers. As a result, Malian authorities made more drug seizures, initiated 41 court cases related to drug trafficking and increased their understanding of criminal networks.**

Following a specialized training delivered in April 2015, the Malian Police anti-drug squad (Brigade des Stupéfiants) seized a total of 400 kg of cannabis, 436 doses of crack cocaine, 274 doses of “Off” (a drug containing a mixture of heroin and other substances), and 230 diazepam capsules.



“The training brought about a net increase in the operations of the anti-drugs squad...For instance, the squad dismantled a drug trafficking network that operated in a neighbourhood previously beyond the reach of law enforcement agencies (‘Missira’) in August 2015. This operation led to the trial of 10 of its members shortly after, and also led to the arrest of one of Bamako’s main drug dealers in late September,” reported the squad’s Chief Superintendent Mohammed Ali Awaissoun.

According to Captain Salif Keïta, the Head of the Division of Operations of the Office Central des Stupéfiants – Mali’s centralized drug control



institution – a subsequent UNODC training that took place in May 2015 strengthened coordination and cooperation between various law enforcement agencies charged with tackling drug trafficking. Information is now shared, allowing Customs, Police and Gendarmerie officials to use their respective mandates to create synergies and provide timely, effective responses to international drug trafficking.

#### **“UNODC and MINUSMA have trained more than 660 law enforcement officers in Mali”**

The April 2015 training course was conducted in the framework of a Quick Impact Project established by Dmitry Titov (DPKO), following his joint visit with UNODC Executive Director, Yury Fedotov and UNODC Regional Representative for West and Central Africa, Pierre Lapaque to Mali. The May 2015 training was part of UNODC’s ongoing activities in Mali.

UNODC collaborates with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), its Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and the United Nations Police (UNPOL) to strengthen the capacities of Malian Police forces, the Gendarmerie and the National Guard on terrorism, drug trafficking and gender-based violence, among others. Since February 2015, UNODC and MINUSMA have trained more than 660 law enforcement officers in Mali.





## Judicial cooperation

# Prosecutors increase exchange of information

**Authorities in Niger dismantled a baby trafficking ring involving four countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria), leading to the indictment of 30 individuals in 2015. This followed requests for mutual legal assistance (MLA) which were made through UNODC's Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime (WACAP).**

Mr. Mai Moussa Bachir, the President of the Niamey Tribunal of First Instance and WACAP focal point in the country said: "Many thought that Niger could not make legal inquiries in Nigeria, but WACAP allowed us to overcome the obstacles." MLA requests submitted through WACAP channels allowed the Director of the Judiciary Police and the INTERPOL representative in Niger to carry out two missions in Nigeria and Benin, and obtain the necessary information to move the case forward.

Also in 2014, WACAP members reported an increase in the number of international cooperation requests that they received and sent out. Focal points sought to process requests for mutual legal assistance or extradition using WACAP as a channel to facilitate contact and communication between central authorities in the treatment of certain cases.

For example, the Republic of Guinea successfully sent a rogatory commission to Burkina Faso; Mali's MLA requests to Niger and Nigeria were successful and vice versa, as were the requests from Cote d'Ivoire to Burkina Faso and from Nigeria to Burkina Faso. Cooperation between Mauritania and Senegal has also resumed after a November 2013 deadlock.



Through WACAP, UNODC strengthens the capacity of central authorities and prosecutors to combat all forms of organized crime and impunity. The WACAP platform allows requests for extradition to be processed at a faster and more efficient rate.





In addition to the case described above, Governments have reported the following number of instances of mutual legal assistance between countries in the region that were facilitated by UNODC to date:

#### BURKINA FASO

1  
MLA REQUEST

#### MALI

4  
CASES OF EXTRADITION

4  
MLA REQUESTS

#### NIGER

1  
CASES OF EXTRADITION

11  
MLA REQUESTS

#### SENEGAL

9  
CASES OF EXTRADITION

69  
MLA REQUESTS

## Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform for Sahel countries

As a key element of effective criminal justice responses to terrorism, the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) seeks to promote international cooperation in criminal matters. Various initiatives have been taken in this regard to strengthen capacities of national practitioners to make use of international cooperation mechanisms, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance.

UNODC has been providing support for setting up and ensuring the effective functioning of regional cooperation networks. In June 2010, the Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform for Sahel countries (Sahel Platform) was created with the support of UNODC. The members of the Platform are Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, while Chad is an observer. One of the main objectives of the Sahel Platform is to facilitate the transmission and execution of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests among its Member States. The national focal points and alternate focal points are vital in ensuring the efficiency and expanding the reach of the Platform. They meet frequently to evaluate its functioning, support capacity building efforts, and undertake networking.



## Trafficking of firearms

### Burkina Faso and Mali mark over 1,100 firearms

**More than 1,100 firearms were marked in Burkina Faso and Mali during 2015. This followed the provision by UNODC of equipment, training and related registration software to mark state-owned firearms.**



In Burkina Faso more than 800 firearms from the Police have been marked and registered, while in Mali, more than 300 firearms from Rangers (Eaux et Forêts) have gone through the process.

In 2016, UNODC will provide further technical support to continue and improve marking and registration in the two countries as well as in Niger and Senegal.

UNODC will also work with these countries to collect civilian-owned firearms, refurbish transit

stockpiling sites for seized firearms, and destroy confiscated weapons.

These practical measures complement the support that UNODC has provided to countries in the region to update national legislation on arms control, particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. UNODC has supported the elaboration of a legal gap analysis between current laws and international legal instruments on firearms control.



## Terrorism prevention

### Chad improves information exchange to fight terrorism

**In the wake of terrorist attacks in Chad in 2015, and following technical assistance provided by UNODC to enhance cooperation within its criminal justice system, Chad established an anti-terrorist coordination cell regrouping law enforcement agencies and magistrates to facilitate the exchange of tactical information through the use of a secured database.**



Chad also collaborated with Nigerien and Cameroonian police to share information on the whereabouts of terrorist leaders. As noted by a member of the coordination cell, “Police forces from Cameroon and Niger were able to question a member of Boko Haram in N’Djamena, who was arrested based on information provided by Cameroon.”

UNODC supports national efforts to strengthen and develop legislative frameworks, policies and strategies against terrorism and its financing in line with international conventions, protocols and human rights standards. UNODC also works

with national authorities to build and strengthen the capacity of criminal justice system entities to implement their mandates effectively and to undertake effective cross-border judicial cooperation in this regard.

Undermining security and development efforts in the region, terrorism is often related to other forms of criminal activity. Addressing the links between terrorism and transnational organized crime is an important aspect of UNODC’s integrated approach to support Sahel countries.





## Anti-Corruption

### Burkina Faso adopts two anti-corruption laws

**The National Transitional Council of Burkina Faso adopted two anti-corruption laws in 2015: one on the prevention and repression of corruption (March 2015) and one organic law (November 2015) on Burkina Faso's anti-corruption authority, the High Authority for State Control and Anti-Corruption (ASCE-LC). UNODC worked closely with the government and civil society to develop these laws and to ensure their compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).**

Under the new anti-corruption legislation, government members, including the President, lawmakers, and any official responsible for managing state funds, must declare their assets as well as any gifts or donations received while in office. The anti-corruption law also criminalizes all offences, as listed in the UNCAC. Mr. Bruno Kere from the REN-LAC, an NGO based in Ouagadougou, stated that the anti-corruption law represented “a great step forward in the fight against corruption.”

The new High Authority for State Control and Anti-Corruption has been constitutionalised and will have a higher degree of independence from the executive, stronger investigative powers and financial autonomy. Once operationalized, “the new authority will be more efficient in combatting corruption” said Prof. Luc Marius Ibriga, the State Controller-General, head of the ASCE.

The adoption of this new legislative framework resulted from a partnership between UNODC and Burkinabe authorities, where UNODC familiarized stakeholders with the UNCAC requirements and



provided its expertise in legislative drafting.

In October 2014, UNODC discussed gaps in the current legal framework vis-à-vis the UNCAC, during a workshop organized by REN-LAC and UNODC in Ouagadougou. In March 2015, UNODC supported a peer-evaluation of the ASCE, the anti-corruption authority, undertaken by the Senegalese and Nigerien authorities. Finally, in July and August 2015, UNODC supported two legislative drafting workshops for over 60 national stakeholders.

Aside from the legislative drafting support, UNODC also provided training on complaints handling and investigative techniques for the anti-corruption authorities in Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal.

As the custodian of the UNCAC, UNODC possesses an established expertise in preventive measures, law enforcement, international cooperation and asset recovery. It also promotes principles like transparency and public participation in the fight against corruption

“The emergence of an increasing number of strong, independent and thoroughly engaged anti-corruption institutions throughout the region is linked to UNODC's actions...UNODC's continued support is required to strengthen these institutions and create a culture of intolerance towards corruption.” Prof. Luc Marius Ibriga, the State Controller-General, head of the ASCE.



## Access to justice

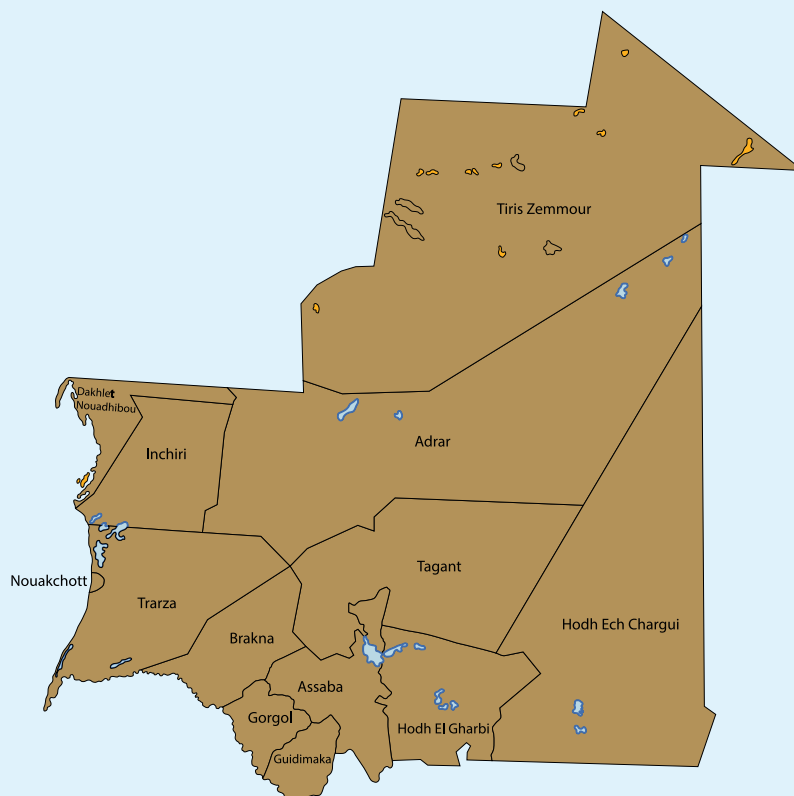
### Mauritania improves access to legal aid

**In September 2015, Mauritania adopted a new and improved law on legal aid allowing better access to justice for its citizens. UNODC provided support to the Mauritanian authorities during the development of this legislation, ensuring that the law aligns with UN standards and norms for legal aid.**



Mauritanians with limited financial resources can now apply for legal aid. Legal aid is fundamental in making legal systems fairer and ensuring the right to equality before the law and to a fair trial. In this way, legal aid helps improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system. Access to legal aid also prevents accused persons from staying lengthy periods in pre-trial detention and prisoners from being forgotten in overcrowded facilities.

UNODC develops legal aid tools to assist States in the implementation of the UN standards and norms. They include a variety of handbooks, training curriculums, model laws and workshops which provide guidance to United Nations agencies, governments and individuals at each stage of criminal justice reform.





## Regional cooperation



### The G5 Sahel launches its Security Cooperation Platform

The G5 Heads of State adopted the legal framework of their Security Cooperation Platform in November 2015. UNODC had a leading role in supporting the G5 Member States in the developing the related documentation. The Platform facilitates regional cooperation between law enforcement agencies on issues related to terrorism and transnational organized crime.



Legal drafting expertise was provided by UNODC through a number of missions and workshops, along with repeated interaction with the G5 Sahel. Such efforts ensured that the legal frameworks of the Security Cooperation Platform align with international best practices in law enforcement cooperation.

During the Summit of Heads of State in November 2015, where the Security Cooperation Platform legal framework was adopted, Sahel

governments also announced the creation of a Regional Military Academy for the G5 Sahel, along with a joint force tasked with fighting the armed groups present in the region.

UNODC forged a close partnership with the G5 Sahel since the institution's creation. Established to meet the security challenges affecting the Sahel, the G5 Sahel has since been recognized as a key partner in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime in the region.





## Anti-money laundering and asset recovery

### First conviction for money laundering in Niger

**Niger registered the country's first ever conviction for money laundering, setting a precedent for countries in the region. The Court confiscated an equivalent of USD 670.000 in May 2015, following a court order issued in Niamey.**

The move shows that law enforcement and judicial authorities have adopted an asset-oriented approach to profit-generating crime, increasing compliance with international standards on anti-money laundering. This case followed the establishment of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West Africa (ARIN-WA) that UNODC facilitates.

In the same vein, Senegal set up an asset disclosure system for public officials, with UNODC advice. At a Conference in Dakar in May 2014, organized by UNODC and partners, participants

agreed to the adoption of the “Dakar Declaration on Asset Disclosure”. It outlines 13 guidelines for wealth declaration by public officials as required by Article 8 of UNCAC. This was the first norm-setting exercise in the field of asset disclosure in the Sahel and neighbouring West African countries.

These activities strengthened the capacity of criminal justice systems to identify, recover and manage stolen assets in the Sahel region.





## Training capacity

### Training academies adopt curricula on international cooperation

Law enforcement and judicial training academies in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger have adopted training curricula in 2015, incorporating UNODC expertise, and aligning them with international human rights provisions. The curricula integrate UNODC modules and techniques used to fight against terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, as well as other forms of transnational organized crime.

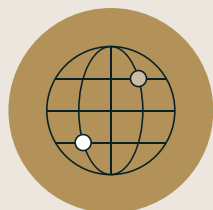


The curricula contain more than 100 hours of instruction on organized crime and international cooperation on criminal matters for the National Schools of Judicial Training in Chad and Mali. Prepared by UNODC experts, the 10 modules on terrorism, illicit trafficking, money-laundering, extradition, international cooperation and cyber-crime are now part of the national training cycles.

Also in 2015, the police and gendarmerie training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger adopted training modules on trafficking in persons and

smuggling of migrants as part of their national curricula. UNODC developed these modules and tailored them to national laws and circumstances.

Subsequently, in September 2015, UNODC organized two train-the-trainer sessions targeting instructors of training institutes in Mali and Niger, focusing specifically on the rules governing investigations specific to these types of crime, as well as on victim protection.



## Integrity and accountability

### UNODC and partners set up regional centre for investigative journalism

**UNODC helped establishing the Norbert Zongo Cell for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (CENOZO). CENOZO is headquartered in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and promotes investigative journalism in West Africa on topics such as corruption, organized crime, bad governance, and violations of human rights.**

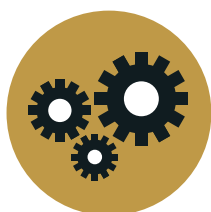


The Centre was formally created by 22 journalists at the Norbert Zongo National Press Center in July 2015, implementing a recommendation of the “Saly Declaration”. This Declaration was adopted by journalists from 14 different countries in West and Central Africa, Latin America and Europe at a UNODC meeting on investigative journalism in Senegal in November 2014.

UNODC supports investigative journalism in the Sahel as an effective preventive measure through Article 13 of the UN Convention against Corruption

(UNCAC). This article calls for governments to respect, promote and protect the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption, to take appropriate measures to promote the active participation of individuals and private entities in the prevention of and the fight against corruption, and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption.





## Border control

### Airport task forces in Mali and Niger seize drugs



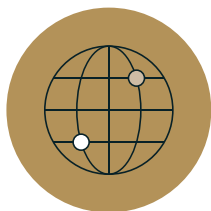
**Since its establishment in late 2014, the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force (JAITF) at Bamako's International Airport has made several drug seizures, totalling 14 kg of cocaine and 16 kg of methamphetamine.**

UNODC and its partners worked closely with the Malian Government to establish the JAITF. Seizures were possible following the exchange of real time operational information between the JAITF in Togo and the one in Mali. Passengers were identified based on profiling methods, which are part of the training provided by UNODC and its partners.

UNODC possesses unique expertise in the control of air borders at international airports, namely via its Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), funded by the European Union and co-funded by Norway and Japan. Uniting the efforts of the World Customs Organisation (WCO), INTERPOL and UNODC, AIRCOP builds interdiction capacities at selected international airports through joint operations and real time exchange of information between law enforcement agencies to promote an intelligence-led approach for intercepting drugs. AIRCOP establishes and trains JAITFs composed of law enforcement officials from Police, Customs, Immigration, Gendarmerie and airport authorities.

**"AIRCOP allowed to set up a single specialized entity grouping all forces to fight against illicit trafficking of all kinds. Today, drug trafficking in the Bamako-Senou airport diminished thanks to the increased coordination provided by the platform." -Captain Alhader Yoro Maïga, Senior Air Operations Officer at the Bamako JAITF**

Since its launch in June 2015, the JAITF in Niamey, Niger, conducted two arrests for drug trafficking following UNODC training. One of the suspects had been traveling from Latin America through Eastern Africa and was caught with 70 capsules of cocaine totalling over 1 kg. JAITF officials working in Niamey said that their unit had been "strengthened by the training provided by UNODC on profiling and behavioural analysis of suspicious passengers." Specifically, the members of the Nigerien JAITF added that "thanks to the training provided by UNODC, we were able to track down the suspect."



## Programming at the UN

**The UNODC Sahel Programme is firmly embedded in the UN overarching frameworks and principles for programme implementation and the delivery of technical assistance. Highlighted here are the Sustainable Development Goals, Delivering as One, and human rights and gender mainstreaming.**

### The Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have replaced the Millennium Development Goals as the key targets for international development. Within this framework, the Secretary-General has emphasized the need to build peaceful societies, with both effective justice systems and strong, inclusive institutions.

The 16th SDG points to the need to reduce corruption and bribery, promote rule of law at national and international levels and ultimately strengthen the capacities of developing countries in matters of global governance.

UNODC has acquired extensive knowledge and experience in assisting countries in West and

Central Africa in addressing these challenges. UNODC promotes regional cooperation and develops strong collaborative ties with national authorities as the guardian of the UN Convention against Transnational Crime (UNTOC) and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

UNODC's overall approach is to support the strengthening of regional capacities, while enhancing the accessibility of criminal justice systems to combat trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption, contributing to the SDG of building inclusive institutions that ultimately foster more peaceful societies.

**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."**



### Delivering as One

As a co-convener of, and contributor to, the security pillar and participating in the governance pillar of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS), UNODC implements and coordinates its activities with other UN agencies. Established in 2005 by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the “Delivering as One” approach ensures increased joint implementation of all UN activities. Providing timely and effective communications to promote the visibility, coherence and efficiency of UN actions throughout the Sahel will remain a priority for UNODC.

#### Human rights mainstreaming

UNODC has a responsibility to promote the respect of human rights as it delivers technical assistance to Member States. From the treatment of suspects accused of terrorist acts, to the provision of fair, timely and transparent trials for committers of misdemeanours, or even the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users and addicts, the domains in which fundamental human rights are subject to violation are numerous.

Training courses delivered in the context of the Sahel Programme integrate modules and resources stipulating the appropriate procedures to ensure compliance with international human rights provisions. In addition to integrating human rights aspects in capacity-building assistance delivered, UNODC staff use the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN Support to Non-UN Security Forces Guidance Note on the promotion and protection of human rights. This policy has been designed to ensure that technical assistance activities delivered to non-UN security forces respect the human rights of recipient populations and groups at all times.

UNODC also provides legal assistance to governments to establish legal and institutional frameworks aligned with human rights and international conventions (in particular the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the international legal instruments against terrorism). In the Sahel region, significant progress has been achieved on several topics such as migrant smuggling as well as access to legal aid (see previous sections).

#### Gender mainstreaming

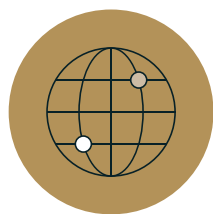
UNODC has undertaken a series of initiatives to mainstream gender-related considerations in the activities of the Sahel Programme. Guidelines are available for experts implementing activities, which stress the importance of understanding local gender contexts, and promoting fair and sustainable gender practices. These range from the avoidance of gender-neutral terms, to requesting participating authorities to ensure greater female participation in UNODC activities. UNODC incorporates gender into feedback questionnaires and participants’ lists to be able to disaggregate monitoring data by gender.

UNODC has further delivered training initiatives raising awareness about gender equality among law enforcement and judicial authorities in the region, while close monitoring, reporting, and repeated interaction with beneficiaries ensure that advances in gender perceptions and equality in participating authorities are kept in sight.



“The historic adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals...underscores a long-standing truth: there will be no peace without development, no development without peace, and neither without respect for human rights.” (Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, General Assembly, 12 October 2015).





# The way forward

## Continuing implementation

**The link between different forms of crimes — in particular transnational organized crime and terrorism and its financing — is well recognized. Continuing an integrated, multidisciplinary approach to capacity building for law enforcement and justice officials of countries in the Sahel region is more essential than ever.**

Informed by UNODC's initial comprehensive baseline assessment, as well as taking into account the recommendations of consultations with its stakeholders, UNODC aims to continue implementing its Sahel Programme to realize the following outcomes, building on the progress achieved to date:

- **Outcome 1:** National legislations are up to date and regional and international cooperation mechanisms are used as enabling factors for combating drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption
- **Outcome 2:** Sahel borders are better secured with increased interdiction rates
- **Outcome 3:** Accountable criminal justice officials are able to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate criminal cases in a more effective, fair and efficient manner
- **Outcome 4:** Capacity to use scientific evidence in support of judicial investigations and proceedings is strengthened
- **Outcome 5:** Targeted support to improve the access and treatment of people in contact with the judicial system and strengthened prison management in line with human rights standards and norms

These outcomes contribute to achieving the overall objective of the Sahel Programme, which is to support the strengthening of capacities in the region and enhance the accessibility, efficiency and accountability of criminal justice systems to combat drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption effectively.

## New priorities and partnerships

Building on the experience gained through the implementation of the activities described in this report and in response to the requests from Governments as well as the UN at large, UNODC aims to focus also on the following additional priority areas within the framework of the Programme:

- Enhancing operational capacity and information exchange between members of the G5 Sahel, a recently established security and development organization. Its members are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Mali and Niger;
- Strengthening capacity in the region to prevent violent extremism and address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTF);
- Promoting and implementing deradicalization policies in prisons;
- Protecting children affected by terrorism.



These strategic initiatives are aligned with the Security Council's priority areas, as stipulated in the recent presidential statement on the Sahel (S/PRST/2015/24). This document calls upon Member States and the international community to support and engage with the G5 Sahel in the areas of security cooperation, the threat of FTF, as well as the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism, among others.



### Establishing security cooperation within the G5 Sahel

Intelligence-led law enforcement is recognized as the most efficient methodology for investigation and disruption of drug-sponsored terrorism, and other major organized crimes. Following various UNODC assessment missions in the region and consultations with the G5 Sahel, it was highlighted that there is a lack of an effective regional mechanism in the Sahel for the collection, storage, analysis and use of information.

UNODC's strategy aims at enhancing law enforcement regional cooperation in the field of combating organized crime and terrorism through the G5 Sahel, to establish and strengthen national and regional information and coordination centres. The main objective of the activities proposed by UNODC is to strengthen the forensic and operational capacity of the G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform.

### Preventing violent extremism and combating foreign terrorist fighters

While not a new occurrence, the number of active foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) today appears unprecedented. The report of the UN Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team mentions an estimated 25,000 FTFs and notes that this trend is increasing. FTFs pose an immediate threat to countries of destination by providing support to terrorist groups and fuelling conflicts. FTFs also represent a high risk for countries of origin or third countries through potential terrorist attacks.

In response, UNODC organized two Sahel sub-regional workshops in Dakar, Senegal, in June and October 2015 to examine the legal and operational frameworks for addressing the FTFs phenomenon. The activities proposed by UNODC as a follow-up focus on criminal justice and border control responses. The support envisioned also aims at strengthening the areas of land border management, exchange of intelligence and managing violent extremist offenders.

### Preventing radicalization in prisons

There is an increasing concern that prisons, if left unchecked, may serve as incubators for terrorism and violent extremism. More specifically, it is argued that violent extremist offenders can network in prisons, radicalize other prisoners, gain access to a large pool of potential recruits, and coordinate extremist violent crimes outside prison.

Future activities proposed by UNODC aim to continue supporting efforts by the Government of Niger and other countries in the Sahel to prevent radicalization in prisons and to promote social reintegration, including through awareness-raising, legal advice, and capacity-building.

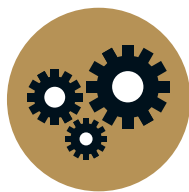
## Protecting children affected by terrorism

Reports indicate that there are thousands of children abducted, recruited, used or otherwise involved with al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram, and other terrorist groups in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. UNODC consultations with authorities indicate that there is a pressing need to assist governments in strengthening their criminal justice systems, specifically their legal, policy and operational frameworks in relation to children allegedly involved with terrorist groups as alleged offenders, victims and/or witnesses of crime, in accordance with international law.

In response, UNODC organized a workshop on the treatment of children allegedly involved with Boko Haram in Dakar in October 2015,



targeting military, law enforcement, criminal justice and child protection officials across the region, as well as international experts. The participants called upon the UN to provide technical assistance regarding the treatment of children allegedly associated with armed extremist groups. UNODC is uniquely positioned to provide technical assistance on the matter and aims to develop this area of expertise further.



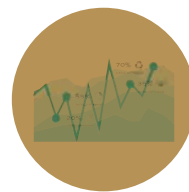
### Strategy

The UNODC Sahel Programme works closely with Governments from Sahel countries at political and technical levels. In January 2015, the respective Governments approved the extension of the Sahel Programme until December 2017 (previously 2016), and further integration of Algeria, Libya and Morocco into activities and initiatives in the region.

Activity implementation is coordinated with other UN agencies participating in the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy, notably with the UN Office for West Africa, the Department for Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme.

Coordination at the strategic level takes place with the offices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOWA, and the SRSG and Head of the Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation au Mali (MINUSMA).

UNODC participates in the Steering Committee of the Sahel Coordination Mechanism set up to oversee the activities of all UN agencies involved in the implementation of the UN's Integrated Strategy. UNODC is a co-convenor, with UNOWA, of the Task Force on Security, one of the three main pillars of the Strategy.



### Donors

The activities of UNODC in the Sahel region have been supported by the Governments of:

**Austria**  
**Canada**  
**Denmark**

**France**  
**Germany**  
**Japan**  
**Luxembourg**

**Norway**  
**Spain**  
**United States**



### Management

The Sahel Programme is implemented by UNODC's substantive sections, mainly based at Headquarters in Vienna, Austria, and at the Regional Office for West and Central Africa in Dakar, Senegal. These include teams working on justice, firearms control, anti-corruption, terrorism prevention, container control, and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

**Programme budget requirement:**  
**USD 59 million**

**Funding received:**  
**USD 17.9 million**



## Mauritania

**Population\*:** 3,969,625 (2014)

**Area:** 1,030,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Main result:** In September 2015, Mauritania adopted a new and improved law on legal aid allowing better access to justice for its citizens, following UNODC assistance.

**Number of activities:** 5

**Number of direct beneficiaries:** 126 (including 20 women)

## Mali

**Population\*:** 17,086,022 (2014)

**Area:** 1,240,192 km<sup>2</sup>

**Main results:** Following training sessions delivered by UNODC and MINUSMA since April 2015, Malian authorities made more drug seizures, initiated 41 court cases related to drug trafficking and increased their understanding of criminal networks. Law enforcement and judicial training academies have also updated their curricula with UNODC modules and techniques to fight more efficiently against transnational organized crime.

**Number of activities:** 47

**Number of direct beneficiaries:** 1,920 (including 299 women)

## Burkina Faso

**Population\*:** 17,589,198 (2014)

**Area:** 274,200 km<sup>2</sup>

**Main results:** The National Transitional Council of Burkina Faso adopted two anti-corruption laws in 2015: one law on the prevention and repression of corruption in Burkina Faso (March 2015) and one organic law on the High Authority for State Control and Anti-Corruption (ASCE-LC), Burkina Faso's anti-corruption authority (November 2015), following UNODC assistance.

**Number of activities:** 17

**Number of direct beneficiaries:** 382 (including 37 women)

\*According to World Bank statistics

# The Sahel: An overview

## Niger

**Population\*:** 19,113,728 (2014)

**Area:** 1,267,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Main results:** In May 2015, the Niamey Court confiscated the equivalent of USD 670,000 for money laundering, representing the country's first ever conviction for this crime. UNODC has also established a Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforce in Niamey in June 2015, which has seized over 1 kg of cocaine, leading to two arrests.

**Number of activities:** 17

**Number of direct beneficiaries:** 335 (including 34 women)

## The Region

The Sahel region, often cited as the poorest in the world, is an arid zone with porous borders conditioned by its climate. Nestled between the Sahara desert in the north and savannah in the south, it covers an area of 5,400 km long from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea and stretches itself across Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad.

These five countries total 67 million inhabitants, with two thirds under the age of 24. As a whole, the region is subject to a combination of destabilizing shocks, both internal and external, with a high propagation potential for the rest of the world.

In recent years, the Sahel has become one of the most important poles of transnational organized crime, mostly hit by corruption, money-laundering and trafficking of all kinds. Money-laundering is especially known in the region from investments in real estate and money transfers abroad.

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling represent major challenges in the Sahel region. Human rights violations, development impediments and the weakening of governmental capacity are some of the consequences resulting from criminal activities

Prison overcrowding rates in the Sahel are among the highest in the world, exceeding 230% according to UNODC estimates. Detention conditions in Sahel states raise a number of security and human rights concerns, and are a grave concern often leading to the radicalization of prisoners.

The threat of radicalization for common criminals is real, while the risk of recurrences of terrorist acts is considerable, unless adequate reintegration and radicalization prevention measures are made available to institutions.

Criminal networks have stepped up their trans-border operations in the Sahel and expanded their illicit business activities throughout the region. Improving national and cross-border coordination between law enforcement agencies is essential to ensure an integrated approach in the fight against illicit trafficking and organized crime.

In collaboration with Governments in the region, UNODC achieved numerous results. For example:

- Through its judicial cooperation platforms (WACAP and the Sahel Platform), UNODC has facilitated some 85 mutual legal assistance requests, along with 14 cases of extradition.
- Law enforcement and judicial training academies in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger have adopted new training curricula, integrating UNODC modules and techniques used to fight against terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, among others.
- UNODC helped establishing the Norbert Zongo Cell for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (CENOZO) to strengthen the fight against corruption, organized crime, bad governance, and violations of human rights.

**Number of regional activities:** 67

**Number of direct beneficiaries:** 2,385 (including 428 women)

## Chad

**Population\*:** 13,587,053 (2014)

**Area:** 1,284,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Main results:** Chad established an anti-terrorist coordination cell regrouping law enforcement agencies and magistrates to facilitate the sharing of tactical information through the use of a secure database, as a result of UNODC assistance. Law enforcement and judicial training academies have also updated their curricula with UNODC modules and techniques to fight more efficiently against transnational organized crime.

**Number of activities:** 9

**Number of direct beneficiaries:** 156 (including 17 women)

DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC  
OF CONGO



## List of activities

### Outcome 1

National legislation is up to date and regional and international cooperation mechanisms are used as enabling factors for combating drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption

Progress against indicators: **85%**



#### Indicator 1:

NUMBER OF UNCAC SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORTS AVAILABLE:

3 out of 4

#### Indicator 2:

NUMBER OF MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS ISSUED, RECEIVED AND/OR EXECUTED BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:

16 out of 20

#### Indicator 3:

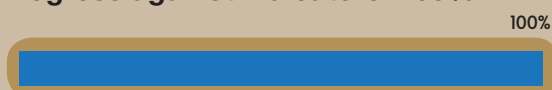
NUMBER OF DRAFT LAWS IN LINE WITH UNCAC, UNTOC AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AGAINST TERRORISM, CONSIDERED BY NATIONAL LEGISLATURES FOR EVENTUAL ADOPTION:

4 out of 4

### Output 1.1

Legislation is in line with international conventions and protocols

Progress against indicators: **205%**



#### Indicator 1:

NUMBER OF NATIONAL/REGIONAL WORKSHOPS RELATED TO THE RATIFICATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL

27 out of 20

#### Indicator 2:

NUMBER OF INSTANCES WHERE UNODC SUPPORTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFT LEGISLATION

22 out of 8

#### Two workshops on legislation on international cooperation in Burkina Faso and Mali (August 2015)

Two national drafting workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters were held in August 2015, one in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and the other in Bamako, Mali. The workshops, which gathered some 40 participants, aimed to draft a proposed law on international cooperation in criminal matters, adapted to the criminal reality and legislative context of Burkina Faso and Mali, and in line with its international commitments such as UNTOC and UNCAC. At the end of their discussions on the proposed draft document, the workshop participants and experts formulated key recommendations for the possible adoption of the law. (Donor: Austria)

#### Workshops on legislation on the anti-corruption institution of Burkina Faso (July and August 2015)

Two workshops were held in July and August 2015 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to validate the updated law governing its main anti-corruption institution. 60 people from the government, private sector and civil society, as well as representatives from sister anti-corruption institutions in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger and Senegal, attended the workshops organized by the ASCE with UNODC support. The main



objective of these workshops was to reorganize the ASCE through an updated law promoting more independence and greater effectiveness in the fight against corruption. (Donor: Norway)

### **Two work sessions on the review of civil aviation legislation of Nigeria (June and August 2015)**

UNODC organized two legislative work sessions on civil aviation in Nigeria that resulted in incorporating modifications to the draft civil aviation laws of Nigeria, as well as new amendments ensuring alignment with international provisions and standards. A total of 33 participants (12 women) from various aviation authorities and agencies took part in the workshops. These sessions followed a UNODC workshop conducted in September 2014. (Donor: Japan)

### **Workshop to support the corruption self-assessment in Mali (July 2015)**

In July 2015, Mali undertook its self-assessment process to determine if its laws are in line with UNCAC. Several Malian public institutions were represented: the Ministries of Justice and Finance, as well as the Supreme Court, Court of Auditors, and the Office of the Auditor General. Journalists and NGO representatives also contributed to the workshop. The outcome of the workshop allowed for the identification of legal shortcomings regarding corruption in the Malian legislation, which will significantly facilitate legal reforms in line with UNCAC. (Donor: Norway)

### **Establishment of a Centre for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (July 2015)**

In July 2015, UNODC, in partnership with the Norbert Zongo National Press Centre, brought together 18 journalists from West and Central Africa to establish the Norbert Zongo Cell for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (CENOZO). CENOZO, which will be headquartered in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, aims to promote investigative journalism in West Africa on topics such as corruption, organized crime, bad governance, and violations of human rights. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Support to regional cooperation of anti-corruption institutions (June 2015)**

With technical and financial support from UNODC, an extraordinary General Assembly of the Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA) took place in Bamako, Mali, in June 2015. The meeting aimed to amend the NACIWA Constitution and explore the linkages between drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption in the Sahel region. The General Assembly brought together heads and representatives of anti-corruption institutions and representatives from the African Development Bank, as well as civil society organizations. At the end of the meeting, NACIWA members adopted a revised constitution and committed to strengthen West African anti-corruption institutions, in the interest notably of promoting economic and social development. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Work session on the review of civil aviation legislation of Nigeria (June 2015)**

UNODC organized a legislative work session on civil aviation in Nigeria that resulted in incorporating modifications to the draft civil aviation laws of Nigeria, as well as new amendments ensuring alignment with international provisions and standards. 12 participants (five women) took part in the workshop: Directors of Legal Services and legal advisers from the Federal Ministry of Aviation, the Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority, the Federal Aviation Authority, the Nigerian Meteorological Agency, the Nigeria Airspace Management Agency, and the Accident Investigation and Prevention Bureau. This session followed a UNODC workshop conducted in September 2014. (Donor: Japan)

### **Awareness-raising activity on illicit trafficking and drug consumption patterns in gold mining and road transportation industries in Mali (June 2015)**

A series of events were organized on 26 June to draw attention to the illicit trafficking and drug consumption patterns in gold mining and road transportation industries in Mali. Workers in both categories have a high degree of exposure to drugs due to their stressful and physically demanding working conditions. As such, the International Day against Drugs saw the Minister of Security and Civil Protection in Mali coordinate a number of activities, with support from UNODC, ranging from awareness campaigns to public debates and sports events. The events reached over 700 people. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Sub-regional meeting on anti-corruption in West Africa (May 2015)**

Jointly organized by UNODC and the UNCAC Coalition, a global umbrella group of civil society organizations (CSOs), the meeting brought together some 60 participants from 23 African countries. The meeting allowed CSOs and governmental focal points to meet - in some cases for the first time - and discuss how to best tackle corruption in their respective countries. The workshop also served as a platform to exchange best practices regarding the UNCAC and its review mechanism. (Donor: Austria)

### **Training of investigators of the Nigerien anti-corruption authority (May 2015)**

UNODC collaborated with Niger's official anti-corruption body, the Haute Autorité de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Infractions Assimilées (HALCIA), to provide a legal training workshop to 19 participants including its staff, police officers and various key stakeholders in Niger. The workshop, which followed the assessment mission in March 2015, provided intensive capacity building training, focused on the legal aspects of effective investigation and prevention techniques and practices in line with UNCAC. (Donor: Norway)

### **Workshop supporting UNCAC's self-assessment process in Senegal (April 2015)**

In April 2015, Senegal finalized the preparatory work for the self-assessment of its national anti-corruption legislation in the context of the review mechanism of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) with the support of UNODC and members of civil society. Participants examined the provisions on preventive measures, criminalization, law enforcement, international cooperation and asset recovery

provided in Chapters II, III, IV and V of the Convention. (Donor: Norway)

### **Support to the Norbert Zongo Press Centre in Burkina Faso (March 2015)**

UNODC conducted an assessment with the Manager and the President of the Steering Committee of the Norbert Zongo National Press Centre in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a Norbert Zongo Cell for Investigative Journalism in West Africa (CENOZO) at the Centre. CENOZO aims to promote investigative journalism in West Africa on topics such as corruption, organized crime, bad governance and violations of human rights. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Support to the anti-corruption authority in Burkina Faso (March 2015)**

In March 2015, UNODC organized together with the Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA), an assessment mission of the Burkinabe Autorité supérieure de contrôle d'Etat (ASCE) in Ouagadougou. The objective was to highlight the strengths but also the weaknesses of the ASCE and to make proposals to bring it more in line with international provisions contained in the UNCAC. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Development of procedures for the Nigerien anti-corruption authority (March 2015)**

In March 2015, UNODC experts undertook an assessment mission in Niamey, Niger, to make a diagnosis of the operations and training needs of Niger's official anti-corruption body, the Haute Autorité de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Infractions Assimilées (HALCIA). The mission served to identify gaps, make suggestions and recommendations and develop procedure manuals with templates, reference materials, and support documentation to improve investigative and preventive capacity of the body. (Donor: Norway)

### **Conference of anti-corruption authorities in West Africa (February 2015)**

In February 2015, 13 national anti-corruption authorities from West African countries gathered in Niamey, Niger, for a regional conference on anti-corruption in West Africa. Organized by UNODC in partnership with the HALCIA, this Conference encouraged international cooperation in corruption cases and brought together heads of anti-corruption authorities, as well as heads of investigation, from the region for the first time since 2012. The meeting developed a strategic document (2015-2017) for the Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities in West Africa (NACIWA), which was adopted one month later in Abuja, Nigeria. Participants also adopted conclusions calling for the strengthening of national legal frameworks against corruption in conformity with UNCAC. (Donor: Norway)

### **Comprehensive assessment report on security challenges in the Sahel (January 2015)**

UNODC prepared an assessment report containing an overview of the security challenges of the Sahel region, and chapters on the law enforcement and criminal justice capacities of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and

Niger. This document, which uses both quantitative and qualitative measurements, is based on UNODC internal information, open source information as well as interviews with justice practitioners across the sub-region. It identifies the challenges related to transnational organized crime in the Sahel region with a view to inform the implementation of UNODC's Contribution to the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Review of draft legislation on legal aid in Mauritania (January 2015)**

UNODC experts provided support to the Mauritanian authorities with developing legislation on legal aid ensuring that their laws align with the UN standards and norms. Subsequently in September 2015, Mauritania adopted the improved law on legal aid allowing better access to justice for its citizens. (Donor: Austria)

### **Review of draft legislation in Mauritania (December 2014)**

Late 2014, UNODC launched a collaborative exercise with the Government of Mauritania on the review of draft legislation related to anti-corruption, firearms trafficking, and organization and regulations of the judiciary. The review of the draft anti-corruption law was completed in December 2014 and was well received by the Ministry of Justice of Mauritania. Further to previous field missions in Mauritania in the area of terrorism prevention and anti-money laundering/counter financing of terrorism, UNODC also provided substantive inputs to the draft review of the anti-terrorism law. (Donor: Austria)

### **Workshop on anti-corruption legislation in Niger (December 2014)**

Anti-corruption officials and national stakeholders in Niger achieved consensus on draft anti-corruption legislation, which is aligned with UNCAC. The consensus was achieved at a workshop organized by the HALCIA and UNODC held in Niamey, Niger, in December 2014, which followed a series of preparatory missions. It was attended by representatives of HALCIA, the Ministry of Justice, the Parliamentary Network for the fight against corruption, supervisory bodies and civil society in Niger. The workshop further aimed at familiarizing participants with the UNCAC and the Jakarta Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies, analysing the current gaps in the legal framework for the fight against corruption. 30 participants (25 men and 5 women) took part. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Anti-corruption day in Senegal (December 2014)**

Awareness on anti-corruption was raised among students, professors, members of civil society and government representatives in Dakar, Senegal, on Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2014. In a regional forum organized by the Centre for Studies and Research - Action on Governance (CERAG) and UNODC, in partnership with the National Office for Combating Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC) and the Faculty of law and Political Science at the UCAD, participants discussed sanctioning acts of corruption in Africa. (Donor: Norway)

### Workshop on investigative journalism against corruption (November 2014)

Journalists in the Sahel region increased their capacity to investigate corruption and expose corrupt practices. At a UNODC workshop, held in November 2014 in Saly, Senegal, 60 journalists were trained on investigative techniques and on how to ensure the security of their person and their informants. They also shared tips on how to make their communications more secure and how to access valuable information for their investigations. As a result of the workshop, journalists decided to establish a centre for investigative journalism for West Africa. (Donor: Denmark)

### Review of legislation on the organization of law enforcement agencies in Mali (October 2014)

Following an assessment of the organization of Malian security services, UNODC concluded that there was an overlap of jurisdiction between these services, particularly in the areas of the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. Consequently, UNODC has prepared draft laws for the creation of two directorates: the first on the fight against terrorism and the second on the fight against transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking. This reform aligns with objective of the Security Council's resolution 2272 (June 2015) to support peace agreements in Mali. (Donor: Japan)

### Workshop for the justice sector on anti-corruption in Burkina Faso (October 2014)

Organized in partnership with Burkina Faso's foremost anti-corruption NGO, Réseau National de Lutte Anti-Corruption (REN-LAC), this workshop brought together the Minister of Justice and 30 national stakeholders from the judiciary, control authorities and civil society to discuss the anti-corruption framework in Burkina Faso. (Donor: Denmark)

### Support to drafting legislation on trafficking in persons in Chad (October 2014)

UNODC provided legislative and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of Chad with drafting a comprehensive law on trafficking in persons in October 2014. The draft law, which is in line with UNTOC and its relevant Protocols, has been submitted to the government for adoption. (Donor: Norway)

### Two workshops on civil aviation legislation in Nigeria (July and September 2014)

Two national workshops to revise and analyse the proposed draft Nigerian civil aviation related laws were conducted in Abuja in July and September 2014 in response to a request from the Government of Nigeria to support and contribute to the review and update of the Civil Aviation Act and related laws. During the workshops, the heads of legal departments of all relevant agencies, who drafted the suggested modifications, had an opportunity to present, analyse, explain and comment on the proposed amendments to the six civil aviation related laws that are being updated in accordance with international obligations and standards. (Donor: Japan)

### Two workshops on legal framework against terrorism in Chad and Senegal (February and May 2014)

A workshop on the adoption of the universal legal framework and relevant national legislation related to counter-terrorism was held in Chad in February 2014. This effort supported the criminal law reform to incorporate international provisions on counterterrorism (the 19 universal instruments against terrorism) in domestic law, ensuring compliance with international obligations. As a result, the draft Penal Code, which was not fully compliant to international standards against terrorism, has been put under revision. 16 participants (13 men and 3 women) took part in the first workshop. A similar national training workshop was held in Senegal in May 2014. Nine participants took part in the second workshop, which was followed by a training of trainers session for 25 national officials. (Donors: Japan and Canada)

### Regional conference on asset disclosure (May 2014)

The publication of a statement («Dakar Declaration on Asset Disclosure») outlining 13 guidelines for wealth declaration by public officials was the first norm-setting exercise in this field in the Sahel and neighbouring West African countries. This was the result of a regional conference on asset disclosure by public officials organized by UNODC and other development partners in Dakar in May 2014. The conference also served to obtain a comprehensive overview of the current legislation and practices in the region and to share technical experience between countries on asset disclosure by public officials. 110 participants (94 men and 16 women) took part in the event. (Donors: various)

## Output 1.2

**Cooperation in criminal matters among Sahel countries (Sahel Judicial Platform) is promoted and strengthened**

**Progress against indicators: 199%**

100%



#### Indicator 1:

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F) PARTICIPATED/TRAINED IN NATIONAL/REGIONAL WORKSHOPS/TRAINING SESSIONS ORGANIZED:

397 out of 100

#### Indicator 2:

NUMBER OF TOOLS FOR EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS DEVELOPED/UPDATED:

0 out of 3



### **Workshop on the G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform (October and November 2015)**

In October 2015, UNODC experts took part in a workshop on the formulation of the legal and institutional framework for cooperation on security and defence between the G5 Sahel States. This event followed a meeting held in Niamey in May 2015 between ministers in charge of security in the region, during which UNODC offered its assistance to the G5 Sahel in order to elaborate the legal framework at the basis of the institutions' creation. Following their pre-validation in October 2015, these texts were formally adopted by the G5 Sahel Heads of State, at a Summit that took place in N'Djamena, Chad, in November 2015. This event marked the official launch of the G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Annual Sahel Judicial Platform coordination meeting (October 2015)**

The annual Sahel Platform meeting took place from in October 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria. Members proposed to establish a technical secretariat based in Dakar with dedicated staff in charge of the centralisation and transmission of information. The Judicial Cooperation Platform for Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) was established to strengthen national capacities on the mandate of and the tools used by the Platform, provide advisory services to national counterparts and facilitate contact with structures and interlocutors in other countries. (Donors: Japan and France)

### **Assessment missions for a G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform (December 2014, August and September 2015)**

UNODC supported the G5 Sahel in establishing a security cooperation platform. Missions that took place in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger served to define the next steps in relation to equipping the Platform in each country, the designation of national focal points and the adoption of rules and regulations of the Platform. The high-level and technical gathering discussed on how UNODC can assist the newly established G5 Sahel and Member States individually. Second, the mission aimed to evaluate the physical location of the authorities that will host the G5 offices in order to determine the suitability of receiving communication equipment. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Meeting on the G5 Sahel Security Platform (May and June 2015)**

In May 2015 at a conference held in Niamey, Niger, the Interior Ministers of the G5 Sahel Member States requested the support of UNODC in establishing a platform to strengthen regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. UNODC prepared two draft texts of regulations for the organization and operation of this platform. Subsequently, in June 2015, the UN Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel (OSES) organized a meeting of several UN agencies including UNODC in Nouakchott, Mauritania. Participating agencies agreed with the G5 Sahel on a work plan regarding the UNISS flagship projects, while UNODC undertook further consultations for establishing a security cooperation platform between the five countries. These texts were adopted at

the Conference of Heads of States of the region held in the month of November 2015 in N'Djamena, Chad. (Donor: Denmark)

### **Two regional workshops for Sahel and Maghreb countries on cross-border cooperation and networking (March 2015)**

A first regional workshop was organized in March 2015, which aimed at strengthening the international cooperation on terrorism challenges by making an analysis of the cross border procedures and cooperation mechanisms, especially mutual legal assistance and extradition requests, mainly in the Sahel and Maghreb regional context. Subsequently, a networking workshop took place in the following days to analyze the interconnectivity between the Sahel Platform and other known regional networks to fight terrorism more effectively. (Donor: Canada)

### **Workshop on human rights in international cooperation related to terrorism (February 2015)**

In February 2015, UNODC conducted a sub-regional training workshop for Sahel countries on human rights in international cooperation in criminal matters, for issues regarding terrorism. The event which took place in Dakar, Senegal, brought together 25 participants (three women) representing national focal points and alternate focal points of the Sahel Judicial Platform, as well as officials from the prosecution, police and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the six participating countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal.) (Donors: Denmark and France)

### **Sub-regional workshop on terrorism cases (December 2014)**

In the context of the Sahel Judicial Platform, UNODC facilitated an open discussion between terrorism specialists of law enforcement agencies and justice authorities from Mali, Mauritania and Senegal to discuss pending cases requiring international cooperation. Also, challenges in the cooperation between the police and the judiciary were addressed, contributing to a better understanding of their respective requirements in proceedings. This was done in particular through a sub-regional workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism cases was held in Dakar, Senegal, in December 2014 with 32 participants. (Donor: Japan)

### **Annual meeting of the Judicial Cooperation Platform for Sahel countries (November 2014)**

UNODC facilitated the exchange of information between judicial authorities of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Opportunity for further cooperation has been created now that Senegal has joined the Platform at its latest annual meeting in Bamako, Mali, in November 2014. A total of 22 participants (21 men and 1 woman) took part. (Donor: France)

### Six national training workshops on the legal frameworks against terrorism to promote the Sahel Judicial Platform (March, April, June and October 2014)

UNODC delivered training workshops in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal on legal frameworks against terrorism, special investigation techniques and international cooperation on criminal matters, focusing special attention on judicial cooperation, especially on appropriate ways to employ international cooperation mechanisms (mutual legal assistance and extradition requests) as the tools facilitating the transmission and execution of those requests. This helped promote the Platform and build synergies between regional sub-groups and national counterparts. (Donors: Japan, Canada, France and U.S.)

### Preparation of the annual meeting of the Sahel Judicial Cooperation Platform (September 2014)

In September 2014, a UNODC delegation met with Malian authorities to prepare the fifth annual meeting of the Sahel Judicial Cooperation Platform in Bamako in November 2014. The delegation also held coordination meetings with other technical assistance providers in the country. (Donors: Canada and Japan)

## Output 1.3

### Sahel countries participate in Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors

Progress against indicators: 75%

100%

Indicator :

NUMBER OF COLLABORATIVE  
EVENTS RELATED TO WACAP  
SUPPORTED

6 out of 8

### Fifth joint WACAP meeting (October 2015)

The joint meeting of the West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime (WACAP) was held in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2015. The topics of the meeting focused on various issues such as mutual legal assistance and extradition. Coordination and collaboration between the Sahel Judicial Platform and ARIN-WA networks and possible consolidation was discussed. (Donor: Austria)

### Fourth WACAP meeting in Ghana (March 2015)

With the objective of consolidating and institutionalizing the West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime (WACAP), a high-level meeting was held in Accra, Ghana, in March 2015. It brought together representatives from the Ministries of Justice of countries in West Africa. The meeting adopted the Ministerial Declaration on strengthening international cooperation against organized crime in West Africa and the signature of the Network's charter. Aiming to align WACAP Member States' legislations with the provisions of the UNTOC, the UNCAC and the various international conventions against terrorism, this declaration represents an important milestone in expanding the network. (Donors: Austria and France)

### Assessment mission on legislative review and training needs in Mali (December 2014)

Upon request from the authorities of Mali, legislative assistance to review and draft new laws on mutual legal assistance and extradition was initiated, while training needs regarding the fight against transnational organized crime were assessed in judicial and law enforcement academies. UNODC commenced work with the relevant authorities and conducted an assessment mission in December 2014 in Mali to strengthen lawmakers and trainers' capacities. (Donor: Austria)

### Training on international cooperation in Burkina Faso and presentation on WACAP (June and July 2014)

A training for officials in Burkina Faso on international cooperation was organized in June 2014 with 37 participants attending. Subsequently, UNODC made a presentation on WACAP on the margins of a meeting of experts on firearms in Burkina Faso in July 2014. (Donor: Austria)

### Third WACAP focal points meeting (May 2014)

The third WACAP focal points plenary meeting was held in Burkina Faso in May 2014 during which the draft Charter and Regulations for the Network were reviewed by the Network and submitted for adoption at the WACAP Ministerial Meeting. (Donor: Austria)



## Outcome 2

Sahel borders are better secured with increased interdiction rates

100%

Progress against indicators: **35%**

### Indicator 1:

NUMBER OF POTENTIAL  
CASES OF ILLICITLY  
TRAFFICKED GOODS  
IDENTIFIED AT ENTRY AND  
EXIT POINTS SUPPORTED:

7 out of 20

## Output 2.1

Detection and interdiction capacity  
at land borders is enhanced and in-  
country outreach of law enforcement  
agencies is increased

Progress against indicators: 19%

100%

### Indicator 1 :

NUMBER OF SELECTED  
BORDER POSTS EQUIPPED

0 out of 10

### Indicator 2 :

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F)  
TRAINED OR MENTORED

93 out of 250

### Participation in the 11th Fontanot group meeting (February 2015)

In February 2015, UNODC participated in the 11th Fontanot group meeting in London. Chaired by the UK National Crime Agency (NCA), a UNODC expert delivered a presentation on the UNODC Sahel Programme and held consultations with major international partners on how to enhance coordinated delivery of assistance in the Sahel. By sharing successful actions undertaken in the region, this meeting allowed for better coordination with France, the UK and the EU on topics ranging from border control to the implementation of a regional security and communication platform. (Donor: Denmark)

### Assessment and regional workshop on land border control (December 2014 and January 2015)

An assessment of capacity in land border management in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Togo was finalized following a workshop in January 2015, in Dakar, Senegal. Bringing together the leaders of different relevant institutions, the workshop enabled the drafting of recommendations for improving border control, with particular focus on the main entry points of the Sahel region. The workshop brought together 35 representatives of 20 institutions (such as the Police, Immigration, Customs, and law enforcement agencies) from Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Togo. The event took place following UNODC field and assessment missions, which took place in the last quarter of 2014. (Donor: Germany)

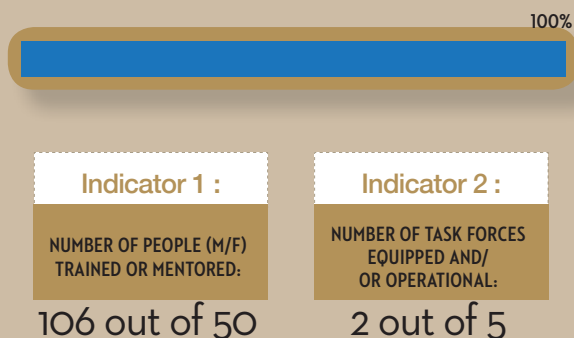
### 19th Meeting for Liaison Officers responsible for West and Central Africa (December 2014)

In December 2014, the 19th Meeting for Liaison Officers posted in, or responsible for, West and Central Africa was held in Dakar, Senegal. The meeting gathered law enforcement officers that are responsible for West and Central Africa and staff from specialized UN agencies and international organizations with law enforcement mandates. With the objective of encourage the free flow of information, sharing and consolidating a common understanding and approaches, the event also aimed to find partnerships and "trust building". (Donors: various)

## Output 2.2

### Detection and interdiction capacity at international airports is strengthened

Progress against indicators: 126%



#### Training workshop for Bamako and Niamey JAITF Staff (October 2015)

UNODC, WCO and INTERPOL jointly organized a training workshop for all heads of Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforces of Aircop beneficiary countries in October in Italy, with experts from the Guardia di Finanza. The workshop aimed to strengthen the capacities of Sahel participants (2 from Mali and 2 from Niger) on intelligence collection and sharing, passenger and cargo profiling, as well as other methods to efficiently intercept illicit trafficking conducted via international airports. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway)

#### Training for Joint Operation FOLOSA (September 2015)

In September 2015, members of Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforces of Bamako and Niamey, as well as members of each country's customs attended a preparatory training session on information-sharing and the exchange of intelligence in preparation for Operation Folosa. This joint UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO operation targeting drug trafficking from Latin America to Europe via Africa has resulted in the seizure of nearly 170 kilogrammes of drugs worth an estimated EUR 10 million, as well as gold coins and stolen credit cards. During the Operation, law enforcement and customs officials conducted heightened controls on departing, transiting and arriving passengers at international airports on known smuggling routes, including via the Middle East. Some 41 people were arrested in possession of drugs including cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine during the operation. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway).

#### On-site mentoring session for Aircop JAITF staff in Niger (May 2015)

UNODC organized an on-site mentoring session of Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force (JAITF) officials in Niamey in May 2015. A total of 12 officials, including two women, received training focused on targeting and profiling

techniques, communication tools, drug routes, forgery detection, cargo control, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as small aviation control. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway)

#### Fourth International Annual Meeting of Aircop Project in Panama (April 2015)

Officials from Mali, Morocco, Niger and Senegal participated in the Aircop international annual meeting in Panama City, Panama, in April 2015. The event was organized by UNODC and aimed at exchanging experiences and good practices in the fight against illicit trafficking via air routes, with the aim of creating a link between Aircop countries in Latin America and West Africa, including the Sahel, and strengthening coordination of actions and sharing of information between Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforces. The event brought together over 60 participants from 35 countries. (Donor: EU)

#### Aircop regional specialized training on documentary fraud in Senegal (March 2015)

UNODC organized a specialized training on documentary fraud control in March 2015, in Dakar, Senegal, in collaboration with the Canada Border Services Agency and French Border Police in the framework of the Aircop Project. With 34 participants, this event brought together officials from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean for the first time since the programme's inception. Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforces also receive highly specialized training in targeting methods, questioning and behavioural analysis, inspection of luggage and parcels, air cargo and mail. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway and Japan)

#### Inauguration of the Aircop JAITF of Bamako airport (February 2015)

UNODC and the Government of Mali officially inaugurated the Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforce of Bamako Senou International Airport in early February 2015 in the framework of the Aircop Project. The newly established Task Force aims to counter narcotic activities in the country by improving the detection, interdiction and investigative capacities of the airport. Since its establishment, the JAITF have made several drug seizures totalling 14 kg of cocaine and 16 kg of methamphetamine, leading to the arrest of 11 traffickers. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway and Japan)

#### On-site mentoring sessions for Aircop JAITF staff in Bamako (February 2015)

UNODC organized an on-site specialized mentoring session of Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforce officials in Bamako in February 2015 in the framework of the Aircop Project. 19 officials received mentoring focused on cargo control, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as postal mail. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway and Japan)

#### On-site mentoring session for Aircop JAITF staff in Senegal (February 2015)

UNODC organized an on-site mentoring session of Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforce officials in Dakar in February 2015 in the framework of the Aircop Project. A total of 14 officials, including one woman, received mentoring focused on targeting and profiling techniques, communication tools,



drug routes, forgery detection, cargo control, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as small aviation control. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway)

### Support the establishment of JAITS in Niamey airport (December 2014)

UNODC and its partners worked closely with the Nigerien Government to establish the new Task Force, which began its operations at the international airport in December 2014. From the onset, the Nigerien authorities have been proactive in the ongoing support for the creation and daily operations of the Niamey Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforce. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway and Japan)

### Two workshops for establishing Task Forces in Mali and Niger (November 2014)

UNODC organized two specialized training workshops for Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforce officials in Bamako and Niamey in November 2014 in preparation for the establishment of the Aircop Joint Airport Interdiction Taskforce team in both countries. 23 officials, including two women, received basic training focused on targeting and profiling techniques, communication tools, drug routes, forgery detection, cargo control, and other elements related to illicit trafficking, such as small aviation control. (Donors: EU, co-funded by Norway)

the use of handheld drug identification devices. They were introduced to elements such as the emergence of new psychoactive substances. The training also provided participants the opportunity to share their experiences and discuss collaboration opportunities in the region. (Donors: various)

### Training on container profiling in Mali (September 2015)

UNODC organized a workshop on targeting techniques used in the fight against illicit traffic of goods via containers in Bamako, Mali in September 2015. The training brought together 28 participants from the Direction Générale Des Douanes (Customs), the Gendarmerie Nationale and the Police Nationale of Mali. (Donor: Denmark)

### Regional training on wildlife crime in Dakar (August and September 2015)

UNODC organized a workshop in Accra, Ghana, in August 2015 and in Dakar, Senegal, in September 2015. The objective of this workshop was to provide training for 22 participants from national law enforcement agencies to fight wildlife crime through the control of maritime containers. This workshop was led by trainers and experts from UNODC, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the CITES Management Authority. (Donors: Japan and others)

### Preparation for the establishment of a JPCU in Mali (June 2015)

In June 2015, UNODC organized a meeting with Malian partners on implementation of a Joint Port Control Unit in a dry port of Bamako, Mali and visited the future site of the unit. The meeting allowed the Malian counterparts to have a better understanding on how container control works and what the requirements are for implementation in Mali as a landlocked country. (Donor: Denmark)

### Study visit to Le Havre Port, France (June 2015)

UNODC organized a training session and conducted a study visit tour to the Port of Le Havre, France in June 2015. The head of the Joint Port Control Unit of Senegal and a customs officer from the JPCU of Togo learned about the anti-rip-off operations process, tracking containers, control of transshipment containers, and methods of targeting of containers. (Donor: Japan)

### Study visit to the Joint Port Control Unit in Asuncion, Paraguay (March 2015)

In March 2015, two officers from Senegal Joint Port Control Unit travelled to a global training event in Paraguay. The mission allowed West African teams to meet the JPCU of Paraguay, with the objective of facilitating the communication between them and coordinate joint actions regarding potential drug seizures intended for Africa from Latin America. Paraguay is a transit country for containers from Brazil or Uruguay to Europe often transiting West Africa. (Donor: Japan)

### Two exchange visits for sharing best practices in Ghana (September 2014 and February 2015)

## Output 2.3

**Drug trafficking and illicit trafficking are reduced in the Sahel by improved control of containers in key ports**

**Progress against indicators: 164%**



**Indicator 1 :**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F)  
TRAINED OR MENTORED

164 out of 50

**Indicator 2 :**

NUMBER OF JPCUS  
ESTABLISHED AND  
OPERATIONAL

0 out of 2

### Training on drugs and precursors chemicals (October 2015)

A training held in October 2015 brought together 45 law enforcement officers from 13 countries in the region. Participants learned and practiced the basic drug and precursor identification methods in the field, as well as

Two exchange visit missions took place in Ghana in September 2014 and February 2015 where officers from the Dakar Joint Port Control Unit attended and met with the container control team in Tema, Ghana. The missions allowed them to learn other working methods related to container control and represented a new experience among all for the new head of the Dakar unit. (Donor: Japan)

### **Mentorship programme at JPCU of Dakar port (March, July, November and December 2014)**

In March, July, November and December 2014, UNODC provided mentorship support on basic targeting and controls, such as risk profiling and physical inspection. These sessions highlighted the importance of establishing good working relations with shipping lines to ensure timely sharing of ships manifests, which are a requirement for the Joint Port Control Units to do their profiling work. Since this mentoring, the Unit's team head has had meetings with all the shipping lines and the JPCU now receives significantly more manifests than they used to, enabling them to profile a far higher proportion of containers arriving in Dakar Port than previously. (Donor: Japan)

### **Regional training workshop on seizures at ports (October 2014)**

UNODC in partnership with WCO delivered basic training on seizures in October 2014. Following UNODC interventions, the Joint Port Control Unit head and the Director-General of Senegal Customs have agreed to block containers using the clearance system of Customs. This will prevent direct interaction between the Unit and importers or

exporters, reducing opportunities for corruption. UNODC also supported the drafting of an agreement between the Ministries of Defence, Finance and Interior of Senegal to give a clearer role, mandate and budget to the JPCU in the port of Dakar. (Donor: Japan)

### **Operational support to JPCU of Dakar port (August 2014)**

In August 2014, UNODC supported an intelligence-based operation undertaken by the Dakar Joint Port Control Unit, targeting a reefer vessel carrying fish. UNODC assisted the team leader in negotiating with the representatives of the vessel and the cargo, and liaised with INTERPOL to explore the possibility that the cargo was illegally fished, thereby facilitating the JPCU's search for the suspected illicit merchandise. (Donor: Japan)

### **Field visit of JPCU official in Dakar to Togo (February 2014)**

An exchange mission was undertaken and three officials of the Joint Port Control Unit in Dakar, Senegal, visited their counterparts in Lomé, Togo, in February 2014. As a result of the visit, the JPCU in Dakar improved the organization of its work, which included establishing clearer definitions of team members' responsibilities and instating daily team meetings to finalize the list of high risk containers to be inspected. As a follow-up to this visit, UNODC facilitated the sharing of best practices between the units on relationships with shipping lines, how to ensure that all manifests have been received and develop a consolidated list of targeted containers. (Donor: Japan)

## **Outcome 3**

**Accountable criminal justice officials investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes in a more effective and efficient manner**

Progress against indicators: **53%** 100%

#### **Indicator 1:**

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES  
PANNING OR IMPLEMENTING  
NEW OR IMPROVED  
OVERSIGHT POLICIES:

4 out of 5

#### **Indicator 2:**

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES  
IMPROVING THEIR TRAINING  
CURRICULA FOR CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE OFFICIALS WITH  
UNODC SUPPORT:

4 out of 5

#### **Indicator 3:**

NUMBER OF JUDICIAL  
CASES THAT DEMONSTRATE  
IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS  
AND EFFICIENCY WITH  
STANDARDS AND MODELS  
DEVELOPED BY UNODC:

0 out of 5

## Output 3.1

**Internal and external oversight of law enforcement is strengthened**

**Progress against indicators: 39%**



### Indicator 1 :

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F)  
PARTICIPATED IN WORKSHOPS/  
TRAINING COURSES RELATED  
TO OVERSIGHT AND  
ACCOUNTABILITY:

157 out of 200

### Indicator 2 :

NUMBER OF ETHICS COURSES  
DEVELOPED FOR LAW  
ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE AUTHORITIES

0 out of 2

### Training at NACIWA Anti-Corruption Academy in Nigeria (October 2015)

The first training the Anti-Corruption Academy of the Network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa was held in October 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria. Anti-corruption experts and practitioners drawn from Nigeria, West Africa and other parts of the world facilitated the initiative. A total of some 50 participants attended the training coming from 12 NACIWA member countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. (Donor: Austria)

### Regional seminar on integrity in the police in the Sahel (October 2015)

UNODC organized a meeting in Niamey, Niger, in October 2015, bringing together Deputy Director Generals of the national police, judicial police officers and directors of national police schools as well as heads and representatives of national institutions contributing to the fight against corruption from five Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Senegal). Specialized judges in economic and financial crime, and representatives of civil society were also present to discuss the issues of corruption and the police. (Donor: Austria)

### Training for national anti-corruption authorities on codes of conduct and internal investigation procedures (October 2015)

UNODC collaborated with Senegal's official anti-corruption body, the Office National de Lutte contre la Fraude et la Corruption (OFNAC), to provide a training workshops to its staff, police officers and various key stakeholders in Senegal. The workshop, which took place in October 2015, aimed at improving internal operating procedures related to complaint filing and information treatment. (Donor: Austria)

### Training on anti-corruption in Burkina Faso (July 2015)

Investigators and auditors at the Autorité Supérieure de Contrôle de l'Etat (ASCE) received training on complaints procedures, prevention and investigative techniques to combat corruption in Burkina Faso. Two international experts recruited by UNODC provided the training. These experts trained the ASCE staff on how to improve their working methods. The training took place at the end of July 2015 (Donor: Austria)

### Training on anti-corruption in Niger (May 2015)

UNODC collaborated with Niger's official anti-corruption body, the Haute Autorité de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Infractions Assimilées (HALCIA), to provide a training workshop to its staff, police officers and various key stakeholders in Niger. The workshop, which took place in May 2015, aimed at improving internal operating procedures related to complaint filing and information treatment. (Donor: Austria)

### Integrity training for judicial officers in Mali (March 2015)

In partnership with DPKO, UNODC provided expert training for 40 participants on independence and integrity in the judicial system in Mali. The event, which took place in Bamako in March 2015, was co-organized with the Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF), Germany, and the Ecole de maintien de la paix Alioune Blondin Beye de Bamako. (Donor: Austria)

### Regional seminar on whistle-blower protection (March 2015)

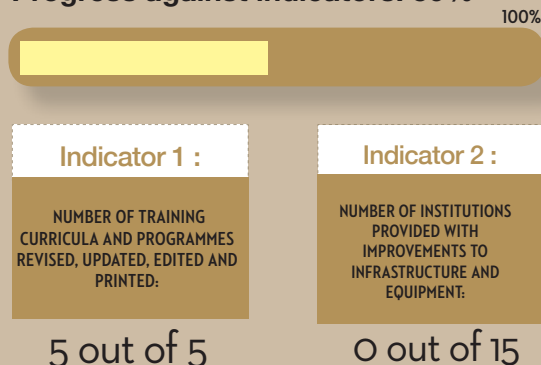
In the margins of a meeting of the Network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa, taking place in Abuja, Nigeria, in March 2015, ECOWAS organized a roundtable on whistle-blower protection. UNODC presented lessons learned and key issues to be considered in developing norms on whistle-blowing and provisions incorporated in the UNCAC, which encourages States parties to provide protection for whistle-blowers against unjustified treatment. In that light, many countries have requested technical assistance to develop appropriate legal frameworks. (Donor: Austria)



## Output 3.3

**Training institutions are given support to improve their infrastructure and curricula**

**Progress against indicators: 50%**



### Two training of trainer workshops on TIP & SOM in Niger and in Mali (September and October 2015)

UNODC organized two one-week training-of-trainer workshops for national instructors from police and gendarmerie training institutes in Niger and in Mali. The workshops aimed to enhance the knowledge and skills of the instructors on detecting and investigating cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, in line with the new syllabus approved in May 2015 by the heads of the training institutes. Both trainings reached a total of 20 instructors. (Donor: Austria)

### Training for student justice officials on the new syllabus by national trainers (July 2015)

In July 2015, two UNODC experts supervised the continuous training cycle of Mali's National School of Judicial Training. The training was delivered by the 10 instructors that received the training of trainers from UNODC experts earlier that month, and strengthened the capacity of 48 student magistrates, transferring the expertise contained in the UNODC 10 modules that were validated and adopted by the National School of Judicial Training of Mali in April 2015. This exercise represented an important step to ensure ownership of UNODC initiatives and expertise by partner governments. (Donor: Austria)

### Training of trainers new syllabus on responses to organized crime in Mali (July 2015)

UNODC organized in Bamako, in July 2015 a training of trainers session for 10 instructors of the National School of Judicial Training in Mali. Prepared by UNODC experts, ten modules on issues such as terrorism, illicit trafficking, money-laundering, extradition, international cooperation and cybercrime are now part of the continuous training cycles, which these trainers have undertaken to replicate. This

training session follows the integration of UNODC modules, which were validated and adopted during a national workshop held in May 2015. (Donor: Austria)

### Meeting to introduce anti-corruption modules in African universities (June 2015)

UNODC gathered, in June 2015, some 30 university teachers from 13 West and Central African countries in Doha, Qatar. During the three-day workshop, participants explored various ways of integrating the anti-corruption agenda into the curricula of African universities. Participants at the workshop laid the foundations of a multidisciplinary template class on anti-corruption, centered on the UNCAC and its applications. (Donors: various)

### Training of trainers of magistrates school on new syllabus in Chad (June 2015)

UNODC organized in June 2015 a training of the trainers session for 15 instructors of the National School of Judicial Training in N'Djamena, Chad. Prepared by UNODC experts, ten modules on issues such as terrorism, illicit trafficking, money-laundering, extradition, international cooperation and cybercrime are now part of the continuous training cycles, which these selected trainers have undertaken to replicate. This training session follows the integration of UNODC modules, which were validated and adopted during a national workshop held in April 2015 (Donor: Austria)

### Regional workshop for the development of modules on TIP and SOM (May 2015)

UNODC delivered a workshop for police and gendarmerie training institutes of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger between in May 2015. Directors and instructors from each of the six participating institutes met with UNODC representatives, to design a syllabus on human trafficking and migrant smuggling to be adapted to the national training curricula of the institutes. In addition, the workshop enabled participants to share capacity-building practices. (Donor: Austria)

### Development of syllabus on organized crime in Mali (May 2015)

UNODC organized in Bamako, in May 2015 a national workshop for discussion and adoption of a training syllabus on organized crime and international cooperation on criminal matters for the National School of Judicial Training in Mali. Prepared by UNODC experts, ten modules on terrorism, illicit trafficking, money-laundering, extradition, international cooperation and cybercrime are now part of the continuous training cycles. The validation of the syllabus follows an assessment mission in December 2014. (Donor: Austria)

### Development of syllabus on organized crime in Chad (April 2015)

In April 2015, UNODC organized a national workshop for discussion and adoption of a training syllabus on organized crime and international cooperation on criminal matters for the National Judicial Training School in Chad. The workshop brought together teachers of the National Judicial Training School, the University of N'djamena, magistrates, judges and prosecutors. Prepared by UNODC experts, ten modules on terrorism, illicit trafficking, money-laundering, extradition,



international cooperation and cybercrime will now be part of the continuous training cycles. The validation of the syllabus follows an assessment mission in February 2015. (Donor: Austria)

### Networking of law enforcement training institutions “LE TrainNet” (April 2015)

In partnership with INTERPOL and WCO, UNODC supported five participants from the Sahel to participate in a meeting on networking of the Law Enforcement Training Institutions “LE TrainNet”, Baku, Azerbaijan, in April 2015. The event allowed for the training in the areas related to new emerging crimes, cooperation mechanism and the dissemination of new UNODC technical tools and publications. (Donor: Denmark)

### Assessment of Mali magistrates school to integrate in its curriculum a syllabus on organized crime and international cooperation (December 2014)

UNODC conducted an assessment mission to Mali in December 2014 in order to make contact with Malian authorities to assess the needs of this country in terms of legislation and training in the areas of the fight against organized crime and criminal judicial cooperation. The mission discussed with the National Judicial Training Institute about training needs in the specific areas of cross-border organized crime and international judicial cooperation. (Donor: Austria)

## Output 3.4

**Training on investigation and prosecution techniques for different types of serious crimes including terrorism and anti-money laundering is provided**

**Progress against indicators: 158%**



#### Indicator 1 :

NUMBER OF TOOLS DEVELOPED RELATED TO INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTION TECHNIQUES

0 out of 20

#### Indicator 2 :

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F) WHO PARTICIPATED IN SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS:

1,581 out of 500

### Forensics training workshops for law enforcement in Mali (April, May, July and September 2015)

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized four two-week long forensic training workshops for the Police and the Gendarmerie in Mali in April, May, July and September 2015. A total of 137 officials participated in the training. (Donor: Japan)

### Management skills training for Gendarmerie in Mali (March, April and September 2015)

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized three one-week management skills training workshops for a total of 35 participants of the Malian Gendarmerie in March, April and September 2015. (Donor: Japan)

### Regional workshops on foreign terrorist fighters (June and September 2015)

To explore how international legal and operational frameworks can be used in the fight against foreign terrorist fighters while aligning with human rights norms, UNODC organized two workshops in Dakar, Senegal, in June and in September 2015. The workshop in June brought together representatives from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal to establish a preliminary assessment of the situation. The second meeting allowed for the identification of gaps in the current national legal systems of participating states in respect of international conventions on the fight against terrorism, and more particularly with regard to the UN Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) dealing with the criminalization of foreign terrorist fighters. (Donor: Japan)

### Basic computer skills training for Police, Gendarmerie in Mali (March, April, May and August 2015)

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized four two-week long training sessions on basic computer skills for the Gendarmerie and the Police in March, April, May and August 2015. The events brought together a total of 99 participants. (Donor: Japan)

### Training workshop on financial investigations (July 2015)

In June 2015, UNODC organized a workshop in Bamako, Mali, on financial investigations and law enforcement related to money laundering. This event allowed to highlight the efforts of countries in the search for technical expertise against financial crimes to some 30 participants. (Donor: Denmark)

### Terrorism and TOC training for Judicial Police in Mali (March and June 2015)

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized two training workshops on issues related to terrorism and transnational organized crime for the Gendarmerie and the Police in March and June 2015. The events brought together a total of 63 participants and addressed the core needs of its trainees by informing them of the consequences of drug trafficking in

the Sahel region and its connection to other criminal acts like terrorism and its financing. (Donor: Japan)

### **Arms trafficking and terrorism training for the Anti-crime Squad in Mali (February, April and June 2015)**

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized three training workshops for the Malian Anti-crime Squad in February, April and June 2015. The events brought together a total of 89 participants and took place in Bamako. Mali's Anti-Crime Brigade was presented information on the linkages between illicit firearm trafficking, money-laundering and terrorism, as well as various strategies to curb the volume of firearm trafficking. At the end of the workshop, participants recommended involving the population in the spreading of information, increasing the capacity for information sharing, gathering inputs from prison officials, and building reliable databases to trace firearms. (Donor: Japan)

### **Training on terrorism cases and human rights in Niger (June 2015)**

A workshop was co-organized in June 2015 in Niamey by UNODC, the Danish Institute of Human Rights (DIHR) and the Niger National Police School within the context of the UNODC-DIHR Strategic Partnership on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa. As a result of the workshop, participants increased their knowledge and shared understanding of the situation on the ground in different regions of Niger concerning the presence of threats posed by Boko Haram and other terrorist groups. They also strengthened their understanding of legal frameworks and human rights aspects of the detention of terrorism suspects, including those captured in large numbers in the context of an armed conflict. (Donors: Denmark and Spain)

### **Workshop on investigating terrorism cases in Burkina Faso (June 2015)**

In June 2015, UNODC organized a workshop aimed at supporting Burkina Faso's criminal justice system, by providing training to magistrates and judicial police officers to conduct effective investigations and prosecutions of terrorism-related cases. The workshop also served to identify obstacles to inter-agency cooperation (Judicial authorities and police/gendarme officers) and measures to overcome them. A total of 25 participants (including 1 woman) attended, from Ouagadougou and other regions (Bobo-Dioulasso, Dori, Ouahigouya, Djibo and Nadiagou). (Donor: Spain)

### **Drug trafficking training for Anti-Drug Squad in Mali (April and May 2015)**

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized two training sessions for the Malian Anti-drug Squad in April 2015. The two events brought together a total of 50 participants and took place in Bamako. As a result, Malian authorities made more drug seizures, initiated 41 court cases related to drug trafficking and increased their understanding of criminal networks. Following the specialized training, the Malian Police's anti-drug squad (Brigade des Stupéfiants) seized a total of 400 kg of cannabis, 436 doses of crack cocaine, 274 doses of "Off" (a drug containing a mixture of heroin and

other substances), and over a ton of counterfeit medicines, which included tramadol and diazepam. (Donor: Japan)

### **Basic police skills training for Gendarmerie, National Guard in Mali (February and April 2015)**

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized two basic police skills training sessions for the Gendarmerie and the National Guard in February and April 2015. The event brought together a total of 45 participants and took place in Bamako. (Donor: Japan)

### **Gender-based violence training for Police, Gendarmerie in Mali (March 2015)**

MINUSMA, UNPOL and UNODC organized a training on gender-based violence for the Gendarmerie and the Police in March 2015. Reaching over 50 officers from several Malian regions, the activity raised awareness among a number of long-serving and newly recruited officers on issues such as gender equality (both within and outside the workplace), gender-based violence (including rape, and prostitution during conflicts), and the involvement of child soldiers. (Donor: Japan)

### **Training on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling in Mali (February 2015)**

As a result of a collaboration between MINUSMA and UNPOL, UNODC organized a training for the Gendarmerie and the Police which enabled participants to understand the elements of the two offenses, to familiarize themselves with international conventions that provide a framework for States in the fight against these crimes and their referral to support and care structures. The event brought together 48 participants and took place in Bamako. (Donor: Japan)

### **Workshop on counter-financing of terrorism (October 2014)**

UNODC organized a workshop on counter-financing of terrorism strategies for the benefit of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in October 2014. The workshop was hosted by the Niger FIU in Niamey and witnessed the participation of its counterparts from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco and Senegal, among others. In addition to operational experiences, participants discussed investigation techniques, enhanced domestic coordination and international cooperation, as well as other issues of strategic importance in the context of terrorism financing such as asset freezing under UNSCR requirements, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and vulnerabilities resulting from non-profit organisations. (Donors: various)

### **Assessment missions in Mali and Chad to evaluate the needs of counter-terrorism technical assistance (February and April 2014)**

Two assessment missions were undertaken by UNODC in February and April 2014 on security situation and terrorist threat in Chad and Mali, as well as on the needs of counter-terrorism technical assistance, in order to plan and design proper training curricula for criminal justice and law enforcement officials. The missions provided an opportunity

to discuss UNODC planned activities in both countries along with potential challenges in the implementation of the Sahel Programme. (Donor: Japan)

**Training on legal framework against terrorism in Burkina Faso (February 2014) and dissemination of UNODC publications across the Sahel (throughout 2014)**

A national training workshop on the legal framework against terrorism was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in February 2014. A total of 19 staff of the Ministry of Justice, judicial authorities, Ministry of Interior and the National Gendarmerie participated. Technical investigations and mechanisms for international cooperation in criminal matters (mutual legal assistance and extradition) were covered. Training capacity in terrorism prevention has been established in Burkina Faso and Niger, following a series of UNODC training courses and the dissemination of UNODC publications on terrorism prevention across all Sahel countries. (Donors: France and Japan)

**Workshop on terrorism-related cases in Niger (May 2015)**

UNODC organized a national training workshop on investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases in May 2015. The activity was delivered to 30 Nigerien officials, and comprised of many officials residing outside the capital Niamey. Organized in partnership with INTERPOL and supported by the Government of Spain, the workshop sought to strengthen magistrates, judicial police officers' investigation, and prosecution capacity of terrorism-related cases. (Donor: Spain)

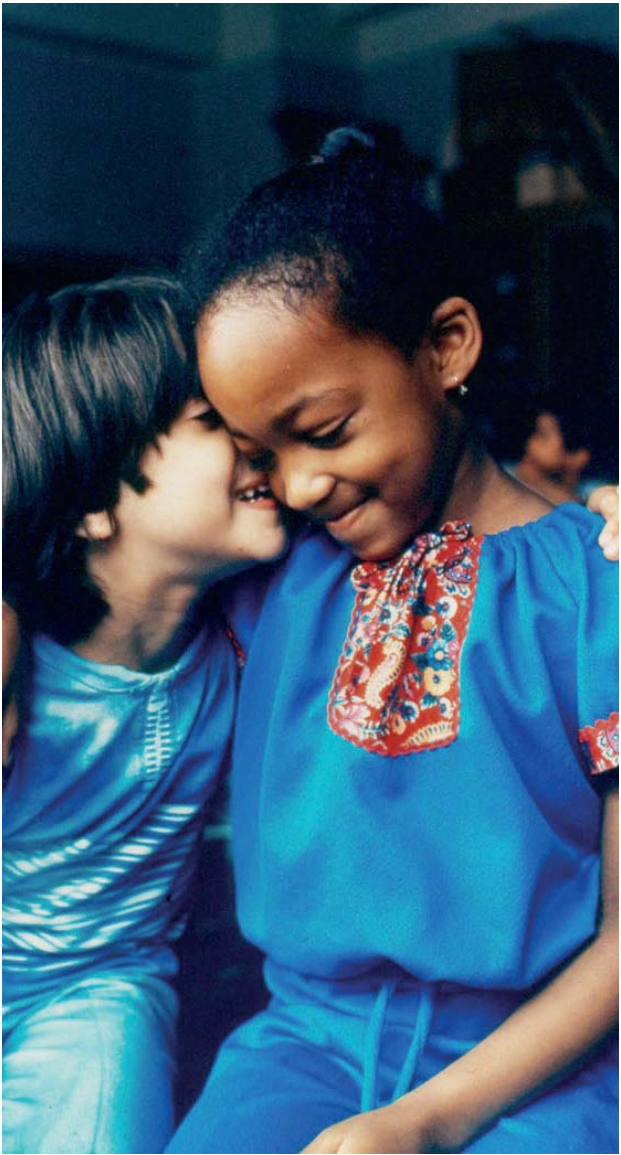
**Workshop on cooperation in terrorist-related cases in Senegal (May 2015)**

A national workshop organized by UNODC in Saly, Senegal, in May 2015 allowed for 24 participants from the judicial system in Senegal to learn about appropriate ways and means to improve cooperation between investigators and magistrates in terrorism-related cases. (Donor: France)



**Two training workshops on international cooperation for officials in Niger and Mali (May 2015)**

A national training organized in Niamey, Niger in May 2015 and another in Bamako, Mali, aimed at creating awareness and build the capacity for a total of 75 magistrates and law enforcement on the legal instruments against organized crime and their provisions on international cooperation in criminal matters. These events allowed participants to become familiar with existing international legal instruments and UN conventions, as well as to understand the importance of mutual legal assistance in the context of organized crime. (Donor: Austria)





## Output 3.7

**The material and financial aspects of adjudications become part of the regular judicial treatment of criminal cases through strengthened asset identification, seizure, confiscation and management**

**Progress against indicators: 16%**



### Annual Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West Africa (ARIN-WA) meeting (October 2015)

The joint ARIN-WA coordination meeting took place in October 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria. Members discussed best practices in asset recovery and asset management. It underlined how countries must put in place a legal and institutional framework as well as an institution in charge of the management of these assets. Participants also discussed the evolution of the legislative system in the fight against terrorism. Coordination and collaboration between the Sahel Judicial Platform and ARIN-WA networks and possible consolidation was discussed. (Donor: Denmark)

### Training workshop on asset recovery in Burkina Faso (June 2015)

In June 2015, UNODC's Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism organized a workshop in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on the issue of recovery of illicit assets. This event allowed 26 participants to reflect on the establishment of a national agency that would be specifically responsible for the management and recovery of illicit assets. (Donors: Japan, France and U.S.)

### Endorsement of the ARIN-WA network (May 2015)

A Ministerial Committee meeting of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), was held in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire in May 2015. The Ministerial Committee formally endorsed the initiative to establish the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West Africa (ARIN-WA). The meeting consisted of the ministers responsible for finance, justice and the interior of all ECOWAS Member States, who also endorsed the proposed Operational Guide of the Network, expressing political support for this networking initiative. (Donor: various)

### Meeting on seizure, confiscation and management of proceeds of crime (November 2014)

UNODC facilitated the establishment of ARIN-WA, which was formally approved at a regional workshop in Accra, Ghana, in November 2014. This event was also an opportunity for participants to work on case examples and practical exercises in groups and to share best practices in identifying, seizing, confiscating and managing proceeds of crimes. Following this exercise, Niger registered the country's first ever conviction for money laundering, setting a precedent for countries in the region. The Court confiscated an equivalent of over USD 600,000, which will be executed on real estate owned by the convicted person. (Donor: various)





## Outcome 4

Capacity to use scientific evidence in support of judicial investigation and proceedings is strengthened

Progress against indicators: *pending execution of survey*

### Indicator 1

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES NOTING THAT IMPROVED CAPACITY IS BEING USED FOR GENERATING SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE IN JUDICIAL INVESTIGATIONS, INCLUDING MARKED FIREARMS

Target : 25

## Output 4.1

Drug and chemicals analysis capacities are improved

Progress against indicators: 24%



### Indicator 1 :

NUMBER OF FACILITIES WITH DRUG AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS CAPACITY SUPPORTED

1 out of 5

### Indicator 2 :

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F) PARTICIPATED IN TRAINING COURSES AND/OR COLLABORATIVE EVENTS:

27 out of 100

### Promotion of regional cooperation among laboratories in the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb (October 2015)

In October 2015, front line law enforcement officers combating illicit drug trafficking in West Africa have been trained and equipped to identify illicit drugs and their precursors using UNODC field test kits. The event, held in Accra, Ghana, brought together 45 law enforcement officers from 13 countries across the region. (Donors: Japan, US, EU)

### Assessment of capacity for drug analysis in Burkina Faso (January 2015)

In January 2015, UNODC experts visited governmental laboratories in Burkina Faso specializing in chemical analysis of seized drugs. UNODC experts held meetings with police officials including the head of judicial police, the Gendarmerie nationale, representatives from police laboratories, as well as the Director of the National Health Laboratory. An assessment of the Burkinabé drug analysis infrastructure and capacities was finalized at the end of the mission and recommendations were issued by UNODC experts to government officials. (Donor: Denmark)

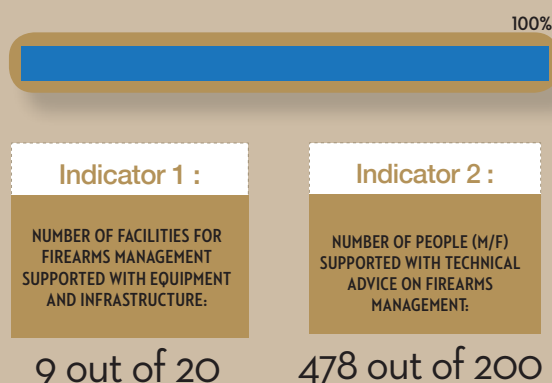
### Two assessment missions of capacity for drug analysis in Mali and Senegal (January 2015)

In January 2015, UNODC, UNPOL and MINUSMA experts visited governmental laboratories in Mali specializing in chemical analysis of illicit seized drugs. Joint meetings were held with the head of Mali's prison services, Gendarmerie nationale and officials representing the Central Narcotics Office (Office Central des Stupéfiants). Partners involved in these activities include the US Department of Justice's ICITAP, the EU Delegation in Mali and the French Embassy. Subsequently, a similar exercise was conducted in Senegal. An assessment of both countries' drug analysis infrastructure and capacities was drafted and recommendations were issued to government officials. (Donor: Denmark)

## Output 4.4

**Capacities are enhanced to apply firearms control measures to reduce proliferation, and to prevent their illicit trafficking**

**Progress against indicators: 142%**



### Regional meeting on synergies between relevant legal instruments on firearms (September 2015)

This meeting held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, was attended by delegates from 10 countries of the greater Sahel and institutions from UN system and other relevant partners. The event was an opportunity to share the findings of a comparative study conducted by UNODC through its Global Firearms Programme on the synergies and the complementarities between the Arms Trade Treaty, Firearms Protocol and other relevant legal instruments on arms control. The meeting participants to identify synergies between the various instruments and the necessity to take them all into account in their processes of updating national legislation. (Donors: Japan and UNSCAR)

### Regional expert meeting on enhanced firearms control and stockpile management in Sahel region (September 2015)

UNODC experts attended an expert group meeting in Addis Ababa in September 2015. The objective of the meeting was to generate a set of recommendations on how to improve the coordination of small arms projects in the greater Sahel region and how to make the best use of available resources in a sustainable manner that strengthens existing institutions and institutional mechanisms. (Donor: Japan)

### Working session with the Mauritanian national drafting committee on firearms law (July 2015)

A technical session was organized in Nouakchott in July 2015. UNODC provided legal expertise and technical assistance in the matters of harmonization and legislative development on firearms. Discussions were also held with the Ministry of Interior and the Police on the establishment of a NatCom in Mauritania. (Donors: Japan and EU)

### Regional seminar on firearms protocol and other legal instruments (July 2015)

UNODC in collaboration with UNREC presented a study in Abuja, Nigeria, comparing various legal instruments like the Arms Trade Treaty, the UN Programme of Action, the International Tracing Instrument, the Firearms protocol to the UNTOC and the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Technical panels focused on preventive measures, reporting, tracing, international and regional cooperation. A meeting with Sahel countries was held to develop further synergies in the region. (Donors: Japan and EU)

### Cross-regional meeting in Vienna (March 2015)

In March 2015, UNODC organized a cross-regional meeting to address the problematic of firearms trafficking, their illicit manufacturing and the links to transnational organized crime. 32 governmental experts from 19 countries from the Sahel and South America participated in this meeting which provided an opportunity to further analyze the commonalities and disparities in firearms trafficking trends between the two regions. (Donors: Japan and UNSCAR)

### Assessment mission on stockpiling of firearms in Niger (February 2015)

In January and February 2015, UNODC organized a joint mission to discuss on the modalities to implement a collection and destruction campaign, and assess the stockpiling and managing of firearms storage at the police stations and brigades of gendarmerie at Niamey. At the end of the assessment, UNODC issued recommendations aimed at improving the storage facilities and outlined the refurbishment process needed to increase security. (Donor: Japan)

### Workshop on the role of the civil society in the control of firearms trafficking (February 2015)

A training workshop on the role of civil society in the control of illicit trafficking and exchanging of information between West African and Latin American civil society expert took place in February 2015 in Lomé, Togo. Participants highlighted the need to call for the expertise from Latin American colleagues to enhance the capacities of West African organizations which are new in topics related to firearms and related offences. (Donor: EU)

### Assessment on stockpiling of firearms in Senegal (January 2015)

In Senegal, UNODC supports the refurbishment of a common storage facility for all the law enforcement agencies (justice, police, customs, gendarmerie, etc.). During an assessment in January 2015, it was decided with the national authorities, that the site will receive firearms seized and confiscated by law enforcement agencies. (Donor: Japan)

### **Provision of firearms marking machines and related training workshops (September to December 2014)**

Capacity in firearms control has been established in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal following the provision of firearms marking machines in late 2014. The provision of marking machines was accompanied by training workshops as well as of the provision of software for record keeping and data management of firearms. UNODC provided a total of eight marking machines to Burkina Faso (2), Mali (1), Niger (2) and Senegal (3). The training workshops were organized in close collaboration with the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC). Some 96 law enforcement experts were trained in four countries coming from military forces, police, gendarmerie and custom, among others. (Donor: Japan)

### **Meeting to enhance South-South cooperation on training and exchange of best practices in firearms marking (November 2014)**

A meeting was organized in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire on in November 2014 to enhance the collaboration between UNODC and the NatCom of Cote d'Ivoire particularly in the framework of the process of building the capacities of the national law enforcement agencies to ensure a better data management and tracing of firearms. The NatCom of Côte d'Ivoire will conduct training sessions organized by UNODC related to marking and record keeping of firearms to Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal and this collaboration will be pursued for Chad and Mauritania. (Donors: Japan and EU)

### **Legislative review, gap analysis and establishment of country profile in view of the legislative harmonization on firearms in Chad and Niger (October-November 2014)**

UNODC prepared a legislative review and gap analysis containing an overview of Chad and Niger's laws in regards to firearms and its alignment with international and regional instruments. A more in-depth comparative analysis was produced which will facilitate legislative assistance in both countries. (Donor: Japan)

### **Registration and collection campaign in Senegal (October 2014)**

The registration and collection campaign was launched in Senegal by the Ministry of Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior in Dakar, Senegal, in October 2014. Both Niger and Senegal have validated their road maps and work plans related to the implementation of the campaign and the timeline has been agreed upon. (Donor: Japan)

### **Workshop on legislative review of firearms control in Senegal (September-October 2014)**

A validation workshop of the draft law on the system of arms and ammunition and the decree of application was held in September 2014 in Mbour, Senegal. Officials of the Government of Senegal have finalized and validated a technical draft of firearms legislation and officially deposited it with the authorities for adoption. The draft legislation is in line with the firearms protocol of UNTOC, but also with the

ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other related Materials and the Arms Trade Treaty. The technical validation of the draft law follows a lengthy review process managed by UNODC with all involved stakeholders and the text was subsequently presented to the Senegalese authorities in a ceremony in October 2014. A total of 22 participants took part in the event (Donor: Japan)

### **Establishment of regional network on firearms information exchange (July 2014)**

A regional seminar for exchange of good practices in investigation and prosecution of firearms and organized crime cases took place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in July 2014. This meeting was attended by 18 experts from Sahel countries and neighbouring countries in West Africa. Criminal justice practitioners and members of National Commissions from Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo presented and discussed national cases and identified a number of good practices and challenges. (Donors: Japan and EU)

### **Assessment missions in Sahel countries (March, July 2014 and June 2015)**

Four assessment missions were undertaken in Sahel countries to assess the possibility to implement activities in the field of collection, destruction, marking and record-keeping of firearms; legislative support for harmonization of the national legislation with the UN Firearms Protocol and other relevant regional and international instruments, as well as refurbishment of police storage rooms for seized firearms. (Donor: Japan)

### **Regional conference on firearms control in the Sahel (February 2014)**

A regional seminar on strengthening the legislative and operational response against the illicit trafficking of firearms took place in Dakar, Senegal in February 2014. The seminar allowed for both operational and strategical exchanges between representatives of National Commissions on small arms, experts and professionals of the criminal justice system from 12 countries in the region. At the end of the workshop, a proposal was developed to establish a central firearms unit at the national level for processing all seized firearms. It was decided to establish a regional network of firearms experts, composed of representatives from the police, justice and customs services. (Donor: Japan)



## Outcome 5

Improve the access and treatment of people in contact with the judicial system and strengthened prison management in line with human rights standards and norms

Progress against indicators: **13%**  100%

### Indicator 1

NUMBER OF REFORM INITIATIVE AND PILOT SCHEMES OPERATIONALIZED IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM:

2 out of 25

## Output 5.1

Access to justice is improved

Progress against indicators: 34%

100%

### Indicator 1 :

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F) SUPPORTED IN IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE THROUGH WORKSHOPS, TRAINING AND/ OR PRINTED MATERIALS:

172 out of 250

### Indicator 2 :

NUMBER OF COURTS PROVIDED WITH EQUIPMENT:

0 out of 5

### Workshop on legal aid in Mauritania and Mali (October and August 2015)

Two national validation meetings on draft legal aid strategies prepared by UNODC were held in Mali in August 2015 and Mauritania in October 2015. The objective of the meetings was to present to national stakeholders the guiding principles, objectives, content and ways of implementation of the national strategy. Participants were able to review and assert their comments of the strategy. The development of national legal aid strategies for the Sahel countries is an implementation of the recommendations of the first regional

meeting on legal aid in the Sahel held in September 2014. (Donor: Austria)

### Regional workshop on legal aid (September 2014)

In September 2014, officials from countries in the Sahel region, as well as from Algeria and Morocco, agreed on next steps to improve access to legal aid in their criminal justice systems at a regional workshop organized by UNODC in Bamako, Mali. Participants identified key gaps and priorities for their countries. Importantly, workshop participants agreed that they should work towards recognizing and utilizing paralegals in their legal systems as a way to extend legal advice and information to victims, accused and sentenced persons. (Donor: Austria)





## Output 5.3

**Increased victim and witness protection is ensured**

**Progress against indicators: 39%**



### Indicator 1 :

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F)  
SUPPORTED THROUGH  
WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING  
ON VICTIMS AND WITNESS  
PROTECTION:

176 out of 350

### Indicator 2 :

NUMBER OF PROCEDURES  
AND REFERRAL MECHANISMS  
REVIEWED

5 out of 18

### Sub-regional workshop on children allegedly involved with Boko Haram (October 2015)

The workshop targeted military, law enforcement, criminal justice and child protection officials from Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. Experts from UNICEF, OHCHR, the Office of the S-G's Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict, the African Union and the International Criminal Court also participated. In their conclusions, participants stressed that every possible effort should be made to prevent children from becoming associated with Boko Haram; that children associated with Boko Haram should be primarily considered and treated as victims; agreed that any measures to defeat Boko Haram must comply with the rights of children associated with armed groups, justice for children and juvenile justice; and called upon the United Nations to provide technical assistance at the regional and national level, tailored to the specific needs of each country, regarding the treatment of children allegedly associated with Boko Haram. (Donor: Denmark)

### Two training workshops on victim and witness protection in Mali and in Burkina Faso (August 2015)

UNODC carried out two national training workshops to improve the treatment that victims and witnesses receive by the criminal justice system. The two separate training workshops took place in Bamako, Mali and Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in August 2015, and allowed a total of 66 participants to identify the measures they can implement when dealing with victims and witnesses. These training were an implementation of one of the recommendations of the first regional meeting of the Sahel countries on the protection of victims and witnesses organized in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in December 2014. (Donor: Austria)

### Regional workshop on model law for the protection of victims and witnesses (June 2015)

UNODC organized in Niamey, Niger in June 2015 a regional meeting to begin the drafting process of a model law on the protection of victims and witnesses for the region. 15 law-drafting experts, appointed by the Ministry of Justice from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Niger and Tunisia, discussed in detail their national legislation and assessed which were the gaps in their national legal systems. Participants established an outline for the model law and proceeded to give drafting instructions on its content. This regional meeting was a follow-up to the first regional meeting of Sahel countries on the protection of victims and witnesses organized in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in December 2014. (Donor: Austria)

### Regional meeting on victim and witness protection in the Sahel (December 2014)

In December 2014, government officials and legal professionals from countries in the Maghreb and the Sahel met in Nouakchott, Mauritania, to define their needs to develop comprehensive victim and witness protection legislation and programmes in the region. An action plan was adopted after the legal and practical challenges in protecting and assisting victims and witnesses of crime were discussed. The meeting brought together 39 participants from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Senegal, representing the police, judiciary, civil society and UN organizations. (Donor: Austria)

## Output 5.4

**Prison reform, as well as harmonized policies on de-radicalization and rehabilitation of imprisoned and detained terrorists is initiated in selected countries**

**Progress against indicators: 38%**



### Indicator 1 :

NUMBER OF PRISON REFORM  
INITIATIVES SUPPORTED:

3 out of 18

### Indicator 2 :

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (M/F)  
SUPPORTED IN PRISON REFORM  
THROUGH TRAINING AND  
WORKSHOPS:

120 out of 200

### National follow-up workshop on prison reform in Chad (June 2015)

UNODC, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Corrections Chad, organized a capacity-building workshop for 40 prisons managers and 10 prosecutors from all regions of Chad. The workshop allowed strengthening the capacity of prison staff and prosecutors on international instruments,

in particular the “Bangkok Rules” and the international conventions of human rights. The meeting also allowed for the sharing and exchange of experience between actors in charge of prisons in Chad. (Donor: Denmark)

### Workshop on a prison reform pilot programme in Niger (April 2015)

The workshop brought together representatives from Nigerien ministries and members of civil society. During this interdisciplinary workshop, held in April 2015 in Niamey, participants discussed security concerns in prisons which was particularly relevant, as a recent increase in the number of alleged Boko Haram members arrested had created unprecedented security problems for the prison administration of Niger. The second part of the workshop was devoted to the discussion of the draft social

reintegration plan prepared by the Ministry of Justice and to a general debate on the needs for the establishment of a comprehensive social reintegration programme in Niger. (Donor: Denmark)

### Regional workshop on prison reform (November 2014)

Regional priorities for prison reform were established at a workshop organized by UNODC in Niamey, Niger, in November 2014. Penitentiary officials from Sahel countries agreed on short and medium-term interventions to improve prisoners’ treatment and strengthen penitentiary administrations’ capacity to respond to the region’s security challenges. The action plan covers prison administration, groups with special needs, social reintegration, safety and security, and overcrowding policies. (Donor: Denmark)





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