



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

Annual Report 2007



covering activities in 2006

Cover: Young boy harvesting opium in Afghanistan,
where opium production surged to record levels in 2006.
Photo: Alessandro Scotti

Editor: Preeta Bannerjee
Associate Editor: Richard Murphy
Pictures: Melitta Borovansky-König
Layout and design: Nancy Cao

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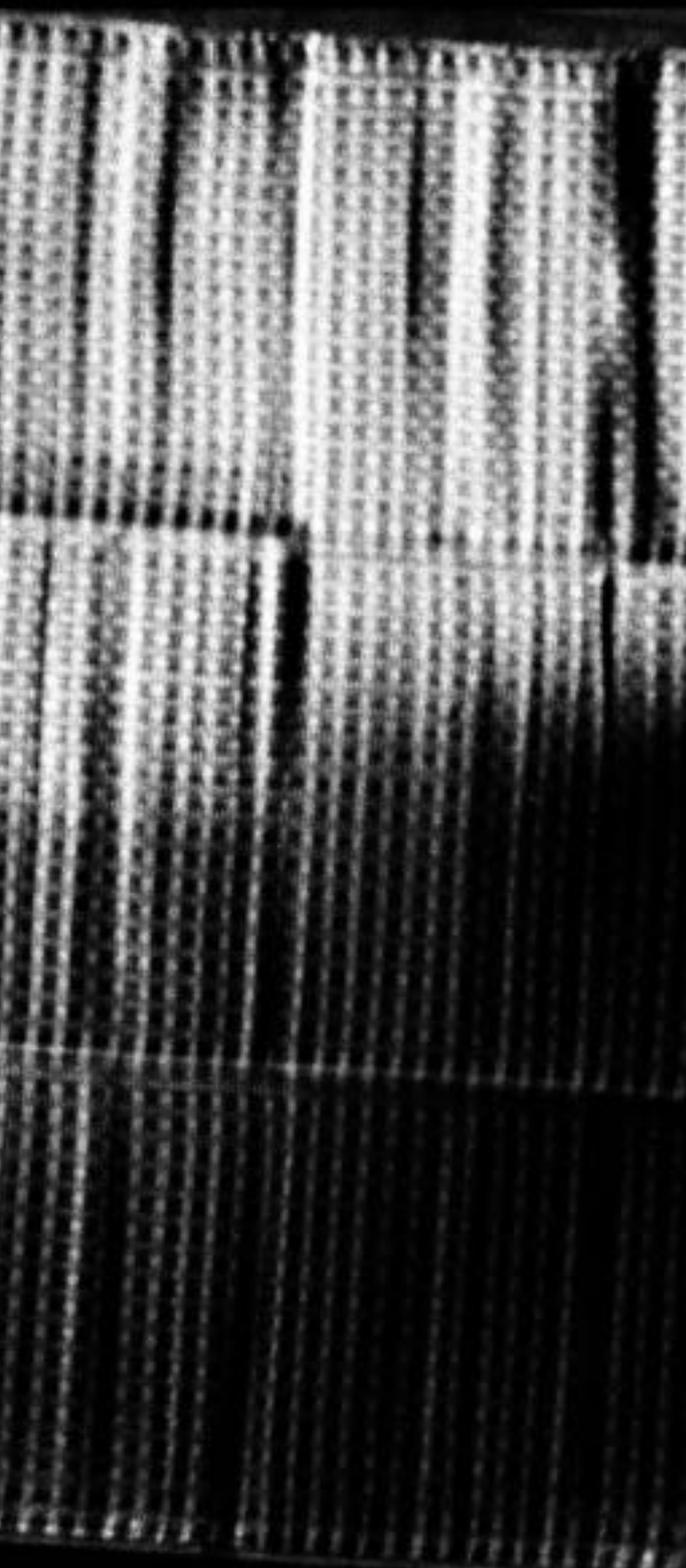
Annual Report 2007

**Making the world safer
from crime, drugs and terrorism**

covering activities in 2006



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Myanmar, Shan State.
Community-based centres
offer detoxification
therapy to farmers living
in remote areas of the
country
Photo: Alessandro Scotti

Foreword of the Executive Director

The United Nations *Office on Drugs and Crime* is a small office with big mandates.

To deal with this challenge, the Office must be focused, fast, and innovative. For maximum impact, UNODC positions itself as a pivotal wedge to leverage global attention and resources into initiatives that can control drugs and prevent crime and terrorism. As custodian of key international instruments on drugs and crime, it reminds States of their commitments and helps them with implementation. As an incubator of ideas, a source of evidence-based research and facilitator of contacts, it seeks to promote fresh approaches and better networks to effect change in coping with some of the planet's most sinister challenges.

In 2006, UNODC's announcement of a record opium harvest in Afghanistan grabbed the world headlines and reinforced the Office's reputation for providing the gold standard for drug cultivation data.

But there is more to UNODC's work in Afghanistan than counting poppies. Having brought the problem to world attention, UNODC proposed solutions. Our proposals won broad-based support and triggered concrete initiatives like a *Good Performers Fund* to grant money to Afghan provinces which eliminate poppy, the addition of drug traffickers to a United Nations Security Council "most wanted" list and the creation of regional intelligence-sharing centres in Central Asia and the Gulf.

Afghanistan's opium earthquake sent shock waves well beyond its borders. To reduce the impact, UNODC—thanks to generous donor support—stepped up its technical assistance to Afghanistan's neighbours, which faced an HIV/AIDS epidemic due to an increase in injecting drug use. Mayors and healthcare officials in Western European cities were warned to prepare for an increase in drug overdoses.

UNODC also raised the alarm about growing cocaine use in Europe in 2006. While cocaine demand around the world has levelled off, it has risen dramatically in Europe. To feed this demand, traffickers—unsettled by better law enforcement that resulted in record seizures of the drug—looked for alternative smuggling routes, for example through the Caribbean and West Africa. These regions, already suffering from poverty and high youth unemployment, now face additional burdens due to crime and corruption generated by drug trafficking.

UNODC is drawing attention to the debilitating links between drugs, crime and under-development and trying to help States escape from this vicious circle.

Many young people are already taking desperate measures to free themselves from this trap, fuelling a booming and dangerous industry in people-smuggling from Africa. As custodian of the world's only Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air, the Office has encouraged States to use this unique instrument to stem the flow of young Africans, whose dreams of a passage to Europe are exploited by criminals and all too often end in death in the desert or at sea.

UNODC also pays special attention to the crime of trafficking in persons. In 2006, the Office issued the first ever report showing global patterns in human trafficking. This was an attempt to cast light on a crime that is often in the shadows, yet affects millions of victims world-wide. At the beginning of 2007 UNODC launched a *Global Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Slavery* aimed at producing a turning point in the world-wide movement against these crimes.

The Office also worked to generate momentum against another global problem within its mandate: corruption. UNODC is custodian of the world's only universal anti-corruption instrument, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which entered into force in December 2005. States Parties met for the first time at a Conference to review the Convention's implementation in December 2006 in Jordan. Expectations for the Convention's potential impact are growing among the public, businesses and anti-corruption authorities. International financial institutions now view the Convention as a common blueprint for their campaigns to fight corruption and improve the effectiveness of aid. UNODC is responding to a growing number of requests from States for technical assistance. Perhaps the tide is starting to turn.

There was also increasing demand for UNODC's technical and legal assistance in preventing terrorism. The landmark Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 makes extensive reference to the work of the Office in preventing terrorism and urges States to make more use of that expertise. This is clearly a growth area for UNODC.

While demand for assistance is rising, so too are voluntary contributions from Member States, which account

for nearly 90 per cent of the Office's annual budget. In 2006, donors pledged voluntary contributions for the drugs and crime programmes totalling \$US150.7 million, a rise of more than 25 per cent from last year and a 72 per cent increase since 2003.

Still, the Office aims to remain lean and fit to improve performance and spark innovation. Our efforts were recognised in the number of *UN21* awards and commendations picked up by UNODC in 2006—four out of the twenty prizes that were given out in the entire United Nations system to acknowledge innovation, efficiency and excellence in the delivery of programmes and services. That's an impressive 20 per cent of the prizes for an Office that receives less than one per cent of the total United Nations budget.

In short, while 2006 brought some setbacks in terms of drug control and demonstrated the extent of continuing challenges in addressing threats like the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, forces for good in

the world are increasingly working together to counter the threats posed by drugs, crime and terrorism. Governments, NGOs and the private sector realize that these threats and challenges which defy borders require multilateral solutions. More and more, they turn to UNODC for help.

As this 2007 report demonstrates, at headquarters and through its field offices around the world, UNODC is working hard to live up to Member States' growing expectations. We live in a dangerous world, but together we have a better chance of confronting the evils of drugs, crime and terrorism.



Antonio Maria Costa
Executive Director

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
EU	European Union
EC	European Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCO	World Customs Union
WFP	World Food Programme
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States of America

Highlights





of 2006

Pakistan, North West Frontier Province. The city of Peshawar is flooded with heroin from neighbouring Afghanistan. In the muddy streets of a tribal area, drug abusers meet to smoke heroin
Photo: Alessandro Scotti

Highlights of 2006

A chequered year for drug control

2006 was a mixed year for international drug control. The good news was the remarkable success of the Golden Triangle countries, particularly Laos, in slashing illicit opium production to near-negligible levels.

But those gains were eclipsed by the bad news from Afghanistan, the year's big story. Afghan opium production, which accounts for 92 per cent of total world supply, surged 49 per cent to a record 6,100 tonnes. UNODC warned Western countries to prepare for a possible increase in drug overdoses as a result of the increased purity of heroin.

Rising cocaine consumption in Europe was another cause for concern.

Afghanistan

Opium cultivation soared to record highs, especially in the troubled south of the country. Drugs, crime and corruption were not only buoying the narco-economy but also fuelling insurgency across Western Asia, reported UNODC in its 2006 *Afghanistan Opium Survey*.

With 165,000 hectares under opium cultivation in 2006, up almost 60 per cent from 2005, the harvest outstripped global consumption by 30 per cent. Poppy cultivation in Helmand province alone rose by 162 per

cent compared with 2005 and only six of the country's 34 provinces were opium-free in 2006.

In November, a joint report by UNODC and the World Bank entitled *Afghanistan's Drug Industry: Structure, Functioning, Dynamics, and Implications for Counter-Narcotics Policy* concluded that efforts to combat opium production in Afghanistan had been marred by corruption and had failed to prevent the consolidation of the drugs trade in the hands of a powerful few with strong political connections.

The Golden Triangle

Opium poppy cultivation in the once-notorious Golden Triangle—Laos, Myanmar and Thailand—fell 29 per cent in 2006, bringing the total decline since 1998 to 85 per cent, according to UNODC's *Opium Poppy Cultivation in the Golden Triangle* survey.

Cultivation dropped to 24,160 hectares in 2006 from 34,720 in 2005, a dramatic reduction compared with the 157,900 hectares cultivated in 1998. The Golden Triangle thus produced only about 5 per cent of the world's opium, down from 33 per cent in 1998.

Laos became virtually opium-free in 2006. The world's third largest opium producer until the mid-1990s, it had slashed output by 93 per cent in seven years. Laos was probably no longer a supplier of illegal opium to the world market.

Cocaine threatens Europe

UNODC warned that Governments in Western Europe—especially Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom (UK)—should face up to alarming levels of cocaine consumption among their educated professionals. Stable or even falling demand for cocaine worldwide was being undercut by the upward trend in Europe.

The level of cocaine use in Spain, which stood at 3 per cent of the population aged 15 to 64, surpassed that in the United States (US) for the first time. The UK was not far behind, with 2.4 per cent of the population trying cocaine, four times as many as a decade earlier. In Spain, 42 per cent of people entering treatment for drug



Making opium paste, Afghanistan



Wa region, Myanmar, UNODC project to train former opium growers in traditional Lahu bag-weaving techniques

abuse were addicted to cocaine, six times as many as in 2002. UNODC said that Europe could not afford to focus exclusively on cutting off the supply of cocaine from the Andean region whilst ignoring domestic consumption, as the cocaine trade was fuelled by demand from the world's 13 million users.

UNODC and counter-terrorism

In September, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the first time that all 192 Member States of the Organization had agreed to a common global approach to fighting terrorism.

The Strategy made extensive reference to the work of UNODC, reinforcing its counter-terrorism mandates and recognizing its role in key areas such as international criminal justice and international cooperation in criminal matters. It also encouraged UNODC to enhance its technical assistance to Member States and urged them to make use of that assistance.

UNODC will aim to integrate counter-terrorism aspects in other relevant substantive areas of its work, including money-laundering, transnational organized crime, corruption and criminal justice reform.

Focus on intelligence-sharing

UNODC took several important initiatives in 2006 to support cross-border counter-narcotics and anti-organized crime efforts.

In February, the five Central Asian countries, Russia and Azerbaijan agreed to set up a regional intelligence centre in Almaty, Kazakhstan to fight illicit drug trafficking. Around one fifth of Afghanistan's 2006 opium crop had been smuggled through the five Central Asian republics.

The new Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), supported by UNODC, will be staffed by law-enforcement officials from the countries in the region. It will compile and analyse intelligence on drug trafficking and coordinate regional law-enforcement operations against criminals.

UNODC's regional drug-control portfolio in Central Asia is one of its largest, totalling some \$US 40 million annually, and it continues to expand.

In April, UNODC agreed to work closely with the six-country Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) in fighting drug trafficking, terrorism and trans-border



Cannabis field in Afghanistan. Photo: Alessandro Scotti

crime. The CSTO consists of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan.

Under a Protocol signed by UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa and the Secretary-General of the CSTO, Nikolay Bordyuzha, the two organizations will develop joint projects against drugs and crime and share information about their activities.

Under an agreement with the NATO-Russia Council in July, UNODC will support the training of anti-narcotics law-enforcement officers in Central Asia and Afghanistan.

UNODC, the executing agency for the \$US 927,000 project, will assist experts from NATO countries and Russia in developing training programmes and providing logistical support. They will deploy mobile training teams in Afghanistan and its five Central Asian neighbours, supplementing training in permanent facilities provided by Russia and Turkey.

In September, the Government of Qatar pledged \$US 10 million to set up a high-tech criminal intelligence centre in Doha to help Gulf States combat drug trafficking. UNODC will provide technical help for the centre, which

is due to become operational by mid-2007. It will help law-enforcement authorities in the region to share operational intelligence and boost their ability to arrest drug traffickers.

Container Control Programme extended

More than 220 million sea containers move around the globe every year, transporting 90 per cent of the world's cargo virtually uninspected.

To reduce the risk of organized crime syndicates and terrorists using containers for criminal purposes, UNODC designed a Container Control Programme to help Governments control the movement of sea freight. The programme began in Ecuador and Senegal in 2005 and new pilot projects were added in Ghana and Pakistan in 2006.

In March, the Joint Port Control project pulled off a stunning success in Guayaquil, Ecuador, when customs and police seized more than 5.5 tons of cocaine, a haul worth over \$US 556 million in North America or Europe. The consignment had arrived from the Colombian port of Buenaventura in December 2005 in a container carrying bed sheets.

Major UNODC reports

UNODC's flagship publication, the *World Drug Report*, published in June, concluded that drug control was working and the world's drug problem was being contained.

However, UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa urged Governments to address three key problems: soaring heroin production in Afghanistan, growing demand for cocaine in Europe and increasing global consumption of cannabis.

The 2006 Report contained a special focus on cannabis, the world's most abused illicit drug, which it cautioned was more potent than it had been a few decades ago. Its harmful characteristics were no longer very different from those of other plant-based drugs such as cocaine and heroin.

In December, UNODC published a report entitled *Violence, Crime and Illegal Arms Trafficking in Colombia*, which said the country needed to do more to crack down on organized crime and arms trafficking and called for stiffer penalties for carrying or dealing in illegal arms.

Although Colombia has one of the highest homicide rates in the world, the report challenged the perception that it was plagued by indiscriminate violence. Rather, the use of firearms was highly controlled and regulated by criminal gangs, rebel factions and the Government.

The report showed that although the flow of illegal weapons into Colombia was limited, weapons were constantly being recycled. It was therefore important to control the circulation of weapons.

A new UNODC report in April, entitled *Trafficking In Persons: Global Patterns*, showed that virtually no country in the world was unaffected by the crime of human trafficking for sexual exploitation or forced labour.

The report, which identified 127 countries of origin, 98 transit countries and 137 destination countries, showed that global efforts to combat trafficking were being hampered by a lack of accurate data, reflecting the unwillingness of some countries to acknowledge that the problem affected them.

The absence of reliable global data, such as those which UNODC compiles every year on the illegal drugs trade, makes it more difficult for Governments and international organizations to fight trafficking effectively.

States meet to review Convention against Corruption

UNODC is custodian of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which came into force in December 2005.

Representatives from the 80 countries that had ratified the Convention met at a high-level conference in Jordan in December to review its first year of operation and discuss the way ahead.

They agreed to develop mechanisms to confiscate and return stolen assets to their countries of origin and to monitor implementation of the Convention.

Practical tools for law enforcement

UNODC produced technical assistance tools for police, law-enforcement officers and crime experts.

A *Counter-Kidnap Manual*, produced with the help of the Government of Colombia and experts from 16 countries, was developed to give police officers and policy-makers concrete guidelines on how to respond effectively to kidnappings. More than 10,000 people are kidnapped around the world every year.

The Manual identified different types of kidnapping, including for extortion or political purposes, and advised Governments on how to formulate effective legislation and preventive measures. It also provided guidance for senior police investigators on sensitive subjects such as negotiation, surveillance and intervention options.

A *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons* included a checklist to help identify trafficking victims and provided guidance on interviewing victims and victim protection. The Toolkit addressed the need to bring national legislation into compliance with international standards and strengthen international cooperation in criminal justice, including the extradition of criminals and confiscation of the proceeds of crime.



UNODC and the Qatar National Olympic Committee launched the Global Sport Fund in May at an event featuring professional athletes and schoolchildren. UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa (centre) attended the launch

Finally, a *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit* was designed to help reform national criminal justice systems and bring them into line with international standards. Written by a team of experts from the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), it covered areas such as policing, access to justice, prison and alternatives to incarceration, juvenile justice and the treatment of victims and witnesses.

UNODC Global Partnership Forum

In October, UNODC hosted in Vienna its first Global Partnership Forum for the private sector, international foundations and philanthropists to explore ways in which these partners could unite to tackle the global problems of drug abuse, human trafficking and the spread of HIV/AIDS. The event included participants from the Chemical Dependency Centre (UK), the Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (Germany), the Federation of Industries of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), the MTV Europe Foundation and the Novartis Foundation (Switzerland).

New Global Sport Fund targets young people

UNODC, in partnership with the Qatar National Olympic Committee, launched the Global Sport Fund, a programme using sport to prevent drug use and criminal behaviour among vulnerable young people. The Fund

will provide grants contributed by Qatar for activities promoting a healthy lifestyle.

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa appointed Qatar's Nasser Saleh Al-Attiyah, world champion rally driver and Olympic skeet shooter, as the first Global Sport Fund Ambassador.

Goodwill Ambassadors take their message across the world

With the help of the sporting and arts worlds to amplify its messages, UNODC harnessed "star power" to raise awareness of global problems.

In her address to the 15th Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, British actress Julia Ormond, UNODC Goodwill Ambassador on Anti-Trafficking, called on all countries to ratify the Palermo Protocols outlawing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

She visited Ghana, where she met children forced by fishermen to dive in life-threatening conditions to untangle nets, Cambodia and Thailand. Testifying before the US House of Representatives Subcommittee on Africa, Ms Ormond highlighted the need for effective international action on trafficking.

Italian photographer Alessandro Scotti continued to document the global drugs trade in his capacity as UNODC Goodwill Ambassador, with visits to Afghanistan, Iran, Laos and Pakistan. He presented some of his powerful photographs, which will be published in book form, to delegations from Member States at the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

UNODC Goodwill Ambassador and Olympic champion gymnast, Igor Cassina, visited Tirana, Albania to participate in events marking the International Day against Illicit Trafficking and Drug Abuse on 26 June.

UNODC operations

UNODC reported a significant increase in its drugs and crime programmes, reflecting a growth in worldwide demand for its specialist services. UNODC managed a portfolio of 279 ongoing projects in 2006. Counter-narcotics enforcement accounted for 26.2 per cent of the

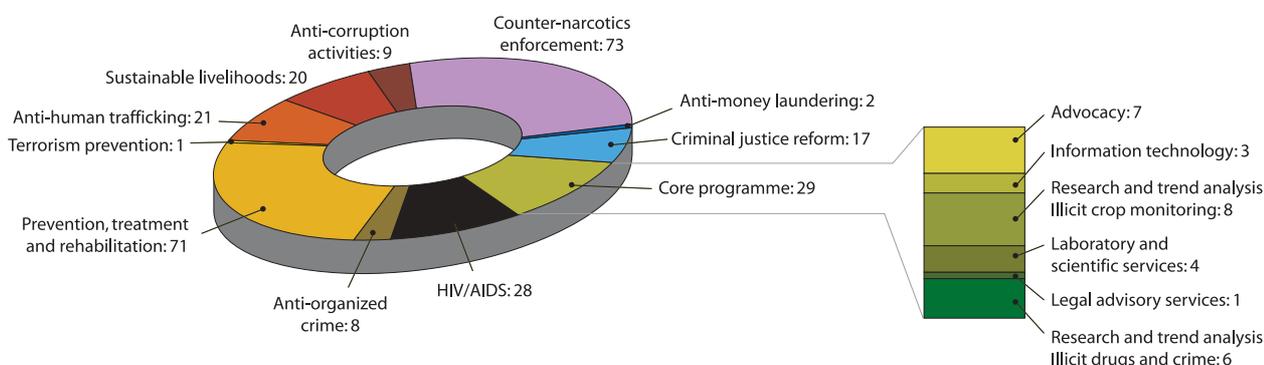
total, while prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in the field of drug abuse made up another 25.4 per cent. Sustainable livelihood projects, aimed at giving farmers in drug-producing countries legitimate alternatives to growing illicit crops, accounted for 7.2 per cent.

Total operational expenditure on drugs and crime technical assistance programmes implemented by UNODC's 21 field offices and by head-office specialists in 2006 rose 32 per cent to \$US 91.7 million. This reflected an

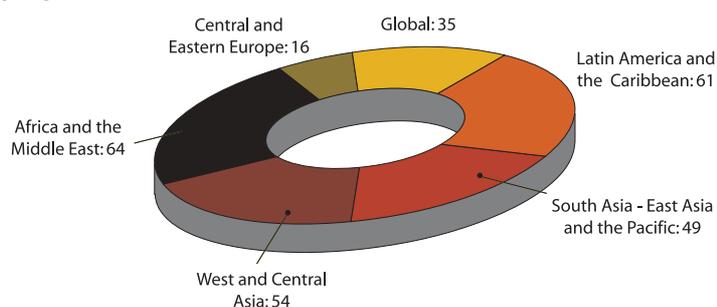
increase of 12 per cent to \$US 69.1 million in the drugs programme and a dramatic rise of 186 per cent to \$US 22.6 million in the crime programme.

While demand for assistance is rising, so too are voluntary contributions from Member States, which account for nearly 90 per cent of UNODC's annual budget. In 2006 donors pledged voluntary contributions for the drugs and crime programmes totalling \$US 150.7 million, an increase of more than 25 per cent over the previous year.

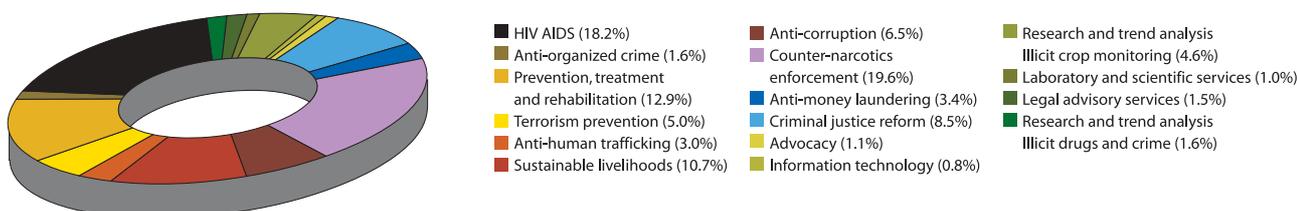
Breakdown of 2006 ongoing projects by theme



Breakdown of 2006 ongoing projects by region



Breakdown of 2006 expenditures by thematic area (total: US\$ 91,696,045)





Feature on
human trafficking



Escaping forced labour at home in Myanmar, these workers look to commercial fishing in a neighbouring country as a way to a better life. They are prey to unscrupulous traffickers

Photo: Kay Chernush for the U.S. State Department

Feature on human trafficking

Human trafficking is a crime against humanity. Virtually every country in the world is affected by trafficking for sexual exploitation or forced labour. Reliable global data are limited but the number of victims is believed to be reaching epidemic proportions. The international response is, at best, uneven. Reported victims are mainly women and children.

The challenges for all countries, rich and poor, are to target the criminals who exploit desperate people and to protect trafficking victims.

UNODC offers practical help to all countries, not only by helping to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies but also assisting with resources to implement them. Countries receive

specialized assistance, including the development of local capacity and expertise, as well as practical tools to encourage cross-border cooperation in investigations and prosecutions.

The adoption in 2000 by the United Nations General Assembly of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children* marked a significant milestone in international efforts to stop the trade in people.

As custodian of the Protocol, UNODC addresses human trafficking issues through its Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings. By the end of 2006, 117 States had signed the Protocol and 111 countries had ratified it.

A leader of a community vigilance group and her daughter on India's border with Nepal



But translating the Protocol into reality remains problematic. Very few criminals are convicted and most victims are probably never identified or assisted.

The following is an overview of UNODC's work in the human trafficking field, with real-life stories to illustrate the complexity of the issues.

Prevention

Boi Ngoc is a young woman living in a remote farming village in South-East Asia. She has a child, but lives in a hostile family environment, with little means of securing any income. Desperate to support her child independently, she contacts a woman recommended by a relative, who says she can arrange a job as a waitress in a neighbouring country.

Burim is a young Eastern European boy staying in an asylum seekers' camp in a foreign country. He and his brother have been separated from their family for several years. As asylum seekers they have no right to work in their host country but need money for clothing and other essential items. Their status and prospects are likely to remain uncertain for many years. A man approaches Burim and offers him and his brother the chance to start a new life.

People like Boi Ngoc and Burim are seeking better lives and are therefore vulnerable to manipulation by traffickers. UNODC's research shows that victims are often duped by a recruiter who is a relative, a supposed friend or seems like someone they can trust. Traffickers and victims often share the same nationality. In some parts of the world, female traffickers are selected to recruit women.

UNODC helps to make people like Boi Ngoc and Burim aware of the risks by making video and radio spots (public service announcements), which are broadcast in numerous languages throughout the world. It also runs campaigns with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), distributing written information and contacting actual and potential victims.

In December, UNODC Colombia received a *UN21 Commendation* for its anti-human trafficking activities,

which included helping Colombian television to produce a prime-time television soap opera about human trafficking. Aired nightly to millions of viewers, the series exposed common traffickers' ruses, such as Internet scams, and explained where victims could seek help.

Vulnerable communities

Community-led activities are an important prevention tool. The porous border between India and Nepal, for example, is an area of heavy cross-border human trafficking. In 2006, UNODC supported NGO initiatives, such as the Community Vigilance project led by local leaders and women's groups, which has mobilized thousands of villagers to detect and prevent trafficking.

In 2006, UNODC provided funding for NGOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to run trafficking prevention campaigns among asylum-seekers, a particularly vulnerable group. Counselling was provided to young people like Burim to make them aware of the risks and where they can seek help.

Conflict zones

Sometimes the threat of trafficking can emerge very suddenly. In mid-2006, during the armed conflict in Lebanon, UNODC became aware that traffickers were targeting some of the 300,000 domestic workers from Ethiopia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka who were left behind when their foreign employers were evacuated. Having abruptly lost their livelihoods and official resident status, the workers quickly became vulnerable. As embassies struggled to assist their nationals, trafficking gangs offered alternative options. UNODC set up an emergency information campaign within days: it produced 12,000 pages of information in various languages, including the number of a telephone hotline run by the NGO Caritas Migrant for assistance and support. The materials were distributed in shelters, embassies, churches, shops and markets.

Research

UNODC's prevention work includes raising awareness among policy-makers, law-enforcement bodies and civil society. In April, UNODC published the report *Trafficking In Persons: Global Patterns* that identified 127 countries of origin, 98 transit countries and 137 destination countries. The sensitive nature of the issue



Many of the children who sell fruit in the streets of Nigeria are trafficking victims

and the lack of systematic action on trafficking worldwide make information collection a challenge, reflecting the unwillingness of some countries to acknowledge that the problem affects them. The absence of reliable global data, in turn, makes it more difficult for Governments and international organizations to fight trafficking effectively. The UNODC report was a first attempt to get a clearer picture of the problem. It highlighted the complex nature of trafficking, such as women committing trafficking offences against other women, and identified national and regional characteristics of offenders, victims and exploitation. The report listed States on a scale from “very low” to “very high” as countries of origin, transit and destination.

Protection

Police and criminal justice staff need standard working procedures to guarantee the physical safety of victims, protect their privacy and make it safe for them to testify against their abusers. These issues are part of UNODC’s human trafficking training for police, prosecutors and judges. Guidelines on witness protection are in the pipeline for 2007.

Tools

In October, UNODC launched a *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons* to provide practical help to

Alexandru, a 24-year-old Eastern European, went to a Western European country for seasonal work but was paid almost nothing and lived in a shack with no electricity or running water. After Alexandru complained, his boss beat him up and left him in a critical condition. When he was found, police placed him in custody as an illegal immigrant. They said he refused to cooperate by refusing to sign the papers required, though with both arms in a cast, he was physically unable to. Alexandru was immediately deported.

Juana, a South American woman, was trafficked to North America and sexually exploited. With a poor family to support, she initially consented. Arrested and deported as an illegal alien, she received no assistance from her Government, NGOs or the local community. But her family’s predicament did not improve and soon afterwards Juana agreed to be re-trafficked in the hope of earning much-needed money.

Governments, policy-makers, police, NGOs and others to enable them to tackle human trafficking more effectively.

The *Toolkit* includes checklists to help identify trafficking victims as well as guidance on interviewing victims and victim protection. Other tools help police to undertake cross-border investigations and advise Government officials on how to ensure the safe repatriation of victims. These and many other current “best practices” are available for immediate use and adaptation worldwide.

Identification

In many countries there is a lack of awareness of the fact that someone like Alexandru could be a victim and not an offender. Trafficking victims also commonly blame themselves for what has happened to them, which can stop them from seeking help. Without identification and recognition as victims of crime, they can unjustly suffer prosecution because of their irregular status.

Victim identification checklists and techniques, such as those outlined in UNODC’s *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons*, are crucial for rescuing individuals and making sure they are not re-victimized.

Referral

A “rescuer” must know how to refer victims to experts, whether in official bodies or NGOs, for appropriate support. In 2003, UNODC helped to set up one of the first victim referral mechanisms in the Czech Republic, which led to a national strategy for combating trafficking in persons in that country. UNODC has helped to introduce such systems in the Philippines and in Poland. In late 2006, work started on similar services in Moldova and the Slovak Republic. The purpose of such systems is to ensure that a trafficking victim, like Alexandru, is identified as such, that support is available to them and that those who come into contact with the victim act in an appropriate way.

Partnerships

Under a major global programme, largely completed in 2006, UNODC funded support projects for victims of trafficking run by 19 NGOs in India, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Pakistan, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda and

Ukraine. The programme offered emotional and practical support, including health care, legal aid, psychological assistance and referrals. More than 280 victims have been repatriated from India to Nepal alone.

Reintegration

Victims need assistance that extends beyond the end of their exploitation and any criminal prosecution. Vocational training can reduce the risk of their being sucked into exploitative situations again. In 2006, companies in the Philippines joined the fight against re-victimization by participating in the Corporate Apprenticeship programme, a joint initiative between UNODC and the Department for Social Welfare and Development. Under the scheme, trafficking victims are accepted as apprentices for six months to a year and given on-the-job training in factories, the hospitality trade and other businesses.

Prosecution

In late 2005, a police officer in a major European city noticed a young boy begging at the entrance of a large shop. The police officer tried unsuccessfully to communicate with the boy. All he would say was, “I’m a tourist, and I’m waiting for my father”. The police officer decided to take the boy to a police station. There, the boy produced a bad copy of a foreign passport. With the help of a translator, a trained police interviewer established that the boy, named Krasimir, was living in the city with a “friend” and that his family was still in his home country. Based on this information, specialist investigators were tipped off. Three more boys were found and the “friend” was arrested. Interviews took place before an investigative judge and a defence lawyer so that the boys did not have to go to court. The interviews revealed that the boys had been forced into begging by the adult “friend.” Two months later, the case went to court and the trafficker was sent to prison.

Much of UNODC’s work centres on strengthening national criminal justice systems. UNODC’s goal is to see a greater number of convictions achieved globally. This means not only that human trafficking must be a criminal offence in the country where an act of traf-

ficking is detected, but also that the law must be enforced.

As in the case of Krasimir, successful convictions depend on the police and others making the right decisions. This can only happen if they have the knowledge and capacity to respond to human trafficking. Things can also go wrong: in some countries, for example, prosecutions are brought but the police fail to protect the identity of witnesses or prevent intimidation of victims and court officials by defendants. In other cases, traffickers get a lighter sentence because of their youth.

To try to prevent this happening, UNODC helps countries to develop effective law enforcement and criminal justice institutions.

UNODC has helped to develop legislation in many countries. Many human trafficking laws are limited in

Participant in the first national conference on human trafficking, 11-15 December, Laos



their application to the sexual exploitation of women and girls. That means they provide no assistance to people like Krasimir or, for example, to women trafficked to work in domestic servitude or sweatshops. Without specialized human trafficking laws, victims are subjected to greater uncertainties while traffickers benefit from reduced risks and penalties.

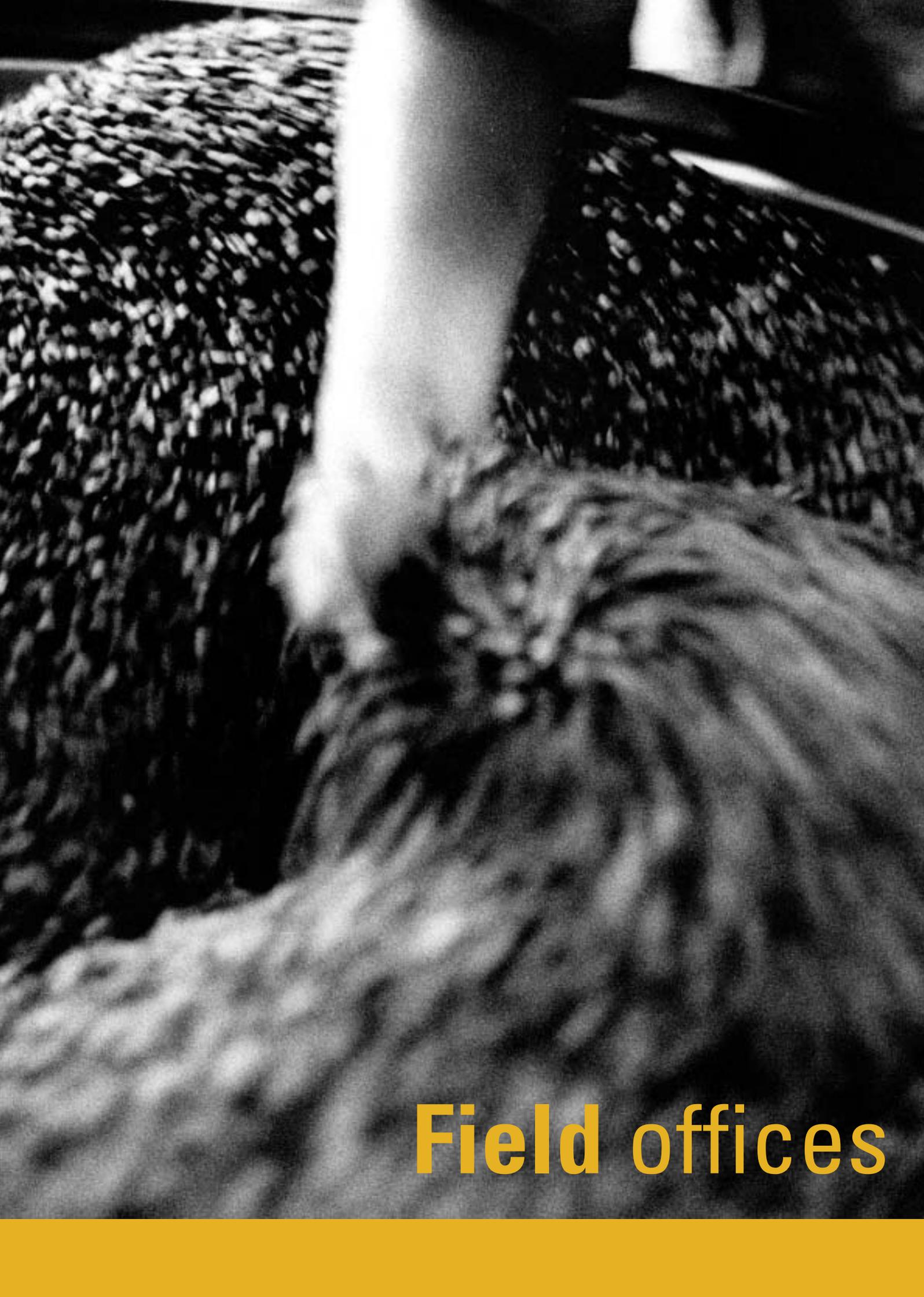
In 2006, UNODC offered Armenia, Lebanon and South Africa assistance in drafting anti-human trafficking legislation. Criminal justice officials from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo and Ukraine received specialized training. UNODC assisted NATO in training its senior officials to combat trafficking in persons. Three computer-based training modules to combat human trafficking were finalized in Thailand. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) publication, *Training Manual on Trafficking in Persons*, containing an action plan for West and Central African countries, was launched in 2006.

UNODC also trained police, border guards, prosecutors, judges and NGO staff in many countries, including Burkina Faso, Finland, Ghana, Laos, Moldova, Nigeria, South Africa, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

Viet Nam has one of the highest conviction rates for traffickers in the world, thanks in large part to training by UNODC. More than 110 people have been convicted of human trafficking offences. Following a UNODC cross-border cooperation workshop, the police in China and Viet Nam rescued dozens of female victims trafficked for forced marriages. More than 50 trafficking rings were disrupted by late 2006.

United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children

- Provides the first internationally agreed definition of trafficking in persons;
- Requires countries to criminalize trafficking in persons;
- Provides a framework for assisting and protecting victims;
- Requires cooperation within and between countries.



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Colombia. Roasting coffee
The coffee business offers
a good alternative to
growing coca in the region
of Southern Cauca.
Former coca farmers are
now producing, roasting
and selling coffee for
domestic and international
markets
Photo: Alessandro Scotti

Africa and the Middle East



Egypt

The UNODC Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa covers 19 countries, including those on the Arabian Peninsula, the Palestinian territories and Israel, an area with a total population of 194 million.

Countering illicit trafficking and organized crime

As a facilitator of dialogue between the Palestinian and Israeli drug-control authorities, UNODC launched a project with the Palestinian Authority to improve its drug-control and law-enforcement capacities. This followed a meeting in 2005 between the Palestinian Anti-Narcotics General Administration and the Israeli Anti-Drug Authority, which agreed to strengthen cooperation and coordination on drug control and related crime. UNODC will continue to mobilize support for institution-building and the training of Palestinian personnel.

A training centre was established in the Palestinian Anti-Narcotics General Administration Headquarters in Gaza. Supervisors also went to Egypt and Jordan for extensive training in drug law enforcement and border control. Course graduates will supervise and train other staff of the anti-narcotics body and border-control personnel.

In Libya, UNODC's project to upgrade the skills of the drug law enforcement authorities and to install equipment helped the authorities to detect illicit drugs, including in the postal service.

UNODC reacted promptly to the conflict in Lebanon in July and August, supporting a campaign to make displaced foreign domestic workers from Ethiopia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka aware of the risk of human trafficking. Working closely with the Lebanese Government and Caritas Migrant, a local NGO that operates a help-line for victims of trafficking, UNODC prepared information materials for shelters, embassies, churches, shops and markets. Beneficiaries and national authorities responded positively to the initiative.

Action against drug abuse and related HIV/AIDS

New regional drug information systems made it possible to carry out rapid assessments on drug-abuse trends. Run by UNODC's Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse, these networks give access to national sources of drug information, including health and mortality statistics, police files and surveys. Following the successful example of the Jordanian Drug Information System (JorDIS) launched in 2005, the Egyptian Secretariat for Mental Health began developing a Treatment Demand Information System. Both systems will serve as models for replication in other Middle Eastern and North African countries.

The Fourth Regional Working Group on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS, organized by UNODC and other United Nations agencies, took place in Cairo from 5 to 8 November. The workshop focused on building a comprehensive regional approach to the problems of drug



Many street children sniff glue to relieve pain and adjust to life in the streets

use and HIV/AIDS. In Egypt, the National Strategy for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Street Children, prepared by UNODC and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, helped bring improved services for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse among street children. Some 45 trainers from the Ministries of Social Affairs, Health, the Interior and Youth and seven NGO representatives received training based on the street children manual prepared by UNODC in 2005. UNODC refurbished two reception centres for girls in the Imbaba and Al Marg districts, which have particularly high numbers of street children.

Under UNODC's school programme in Egypt, 750 students were trained to teach fellow students about healthy lifestyles, HIV/AIDS and drug-abuse prevention. The trainees went on to provide 12,000 fellow students with preventive information on drug use and HIV/AIDS.

Some 250,000 scouts were trained by peer educators on the prevention of drug use and related HIV/AIDS in Egypt, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and the West Bank.

In the Palestinian Territories, UNODC pilot-tested a comprehensive training package on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention, early detection and counselling services for 60 professionals from health centres (including refugee camps), social services, drug-control authorities and NGOs.

UNODC helped to organize a Regional Media Training Workshop from 28 May to 1 June at which journalists from national and satellite television channels throughout the Arab world received training on issues related to street children, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. The workshop led to a number of in-depth television programmes, as well as newspaper and magazine articles.

Direct technical assistance was also provided to help countries of the Middle East and North Africa strengthen the legal regime against terrorism. UNODC organized a conference of the ministries of justice of 27 French-speaking African countries in Sharm-El Sheikh, Egypt, to help enhance counter-terrorism cooperation with regional organizations.

Promoting the rule of law and reforming criminal justice systems

Since July 2005, a juvenile justice programme implemented by UNODC has been in place in Jordan. Some 260 officials from the judiciary, police, social services and legal professions were trained in 2006. UNODC helped to draft a new juvenile law with the Jordanian Government, leading to better conditions for juveniles in detention. A coordination mechanism was established with other national and international organizations.

In Egypt, a database system on juvenile cases was established in Alexandria, Cairo and Giza to help the Ministry of Justice gain a better understanding of criminal behaviour of children in conflict with the law and of gaps in the justice system. More than 250 people, including magistrates, social workers, police officers and prison personnel, received training. Representatives of the Ministries of Justice and Social Solidarity became trainers after receiving instruction from UNODC and the NGO Penal Reform International.

In Iraq, UNODC launched a series of activities and partnerships to help the Iraqi authorities draft a comprehensive strategy for reform of the judiciary, law-enforcement agencies and the prison system.

Kenya



Performance during the World AIDS Day commemoration in a women's prison in Kenya

The UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa, which covers 13 countries, focuses on drug abuse, HIV/AIDS prevention and organized crime, a rising security challenge for the region. The Office helps countries to tackle money-laundering and strengthen their legal framework to combat terrorism.

Fighting illicit drugs

The region serves not only as a transit point for illicit narcotics from South-East Asia, but also for cocaine from South America. In March, UNODC was part of an operation to destroy a record 1.1 tonne consignment of cocaine seized in December 2004. The cocaine, with a street value of about \$US 100 million in Europe or North America, was incinerated by order of the High Court in Nairobi. The Government of Kenya led the operation in cooperation with experts from the US and the UK, while UNODC advised on the safe disposal of the cocaine.

UNODC also helped Kenya to draft regulations on the seizure, analysis and disposal of narcotic drugs.

Action against HIV/AIDS

UNODC continued work to curb injecting drug use and related HIV/AIDS among vulnerable populations in

Kenya. To improve the access of drug users to treatment and voluntary counselling and testing services for HIV, UNODC supported two drop-in centres. A youth network in Kenya received help to establish a resource centre on drugs and HIV/AIDS and to provide counselling to young people, including those on probation. Over 8,300 people were referred for voluntary counselling and testing, 1,300 joined the drug-treatment programme and nearly 200 enrolled in HIV care programmes.

UNODC organized two workshops in Mombasa, Kenya on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in line with UNODC's Programme of Action for Africa 2006-2010. Experts focused on strategies for prisoners and vulnerable populations. Drug-control agencies and HIV/AIDS commissions from Arab and French-speaking countries agreed to establish working groups on drug-abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention to help make these issues national priorities.

UNODC participated in the East African Prison Games and produced promotional material with the slogan "Race against Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS" featuring the world marathon champion, Catherine Ndereba, who works for the Kenya Prison Services and serves as a role model for young people.

To underline the Kenyan Government's appreciation for UNODC's technical aid, Minister of Health, Charity Ngilu, visited the project site in Mombasa in May and heard testimonies from recovering HIV-positive drug addicts.

UNODC also helped the Kenya Prison Service develop a policy document on HIV/AIDS and supported the Government in developing its National Drug Control Strategy 2007-2011.

Money-laundering

UNODC provided anti-money laundering training to officials in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The Office pilot-tested computer-based training in May for over 50 investigators from the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission.

A workshop to assist money-laundering investigators, organized with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) subregional bureau for Eastern Africa, took place in December.

Action against terrorism

UNODC prepared a technical assistance project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), entitled Strengthening Counter-Terrorism Capacities for a Safer Kenya. A joint mission between UNDP, UNODC and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate took place in May and a workshop on Kenya's draft counter-terrorism legislation was held with national authorities.

Urban crime prevention

UNODC, the UN-HABITAT Safer Cities Programme and the Kenya Ministry of Local Government organized a

National Consultation Workshop in June. UNODC and UN-HABITAT will work to develop a joint technical assistance project on urban crime prevention and access to justice in selected East African cities.

Anti-human trafficking project

A UNODC technical assistance project was finalized to create a regional action plan to combat human trafficking in 11 East African countries. UNODC and Interpol will execute the project, endorsed by the Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization.

UNODC partner wins United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award

Murad Abdulkarim Saad (standing second from left), an outstanding Kenyan campaigner in the field of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention, received the 2006 United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award in December. His work with vulnerable populations, such as drug users, sex workers and trafficked women, has enabled thousands of people in Kenya's Coastal Province to have access to treatment and preventive services.

Mr. Saad made the Province's authorities aware of the dangers of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, and of related issues such as drug trafficking, organized crime and insecurity. His campaigns have targeted faith-based organizations, especially the Islamic clergy, whose support he has won. He has also developed excellent relations with community radio stations.

To deal with the rapid increase in the number of heroin addicts, Mr. Saad opened the Reachout Rehabilitation Centre in 2003, which offers modern facilities for the treatment of drug addicts. In collaboration with UNODC, he has been involved

in creating risk-reduction strategies, voluntary counselling and testing and support for HIV/AIDS health care.



Nigeria

UNODC focused in 2006 on providing technical assistance to the Nigerian Government's criminal justice reform programme. Much of its work centred on strengthening national anti-corruption efforts, especially against financial crime. UNODC also supported drug control and national initiatives to tackle human trafficking.

Reform of the justice system

In March, President Olusegun Obasanjo inaugurated the Presidential Commission on the Reform of the Administration of Justice, which included a representative of UNODC Nigeria.

Some of the Commission's key recommendations for reform included the development of Fast-Track Courts, more efficient coordination of the justice system, a national crime-prevention strategy and a legislative framework for the protection of the rights of victims of crime. Two studies were undertaken on the police and prison system, and recommendations on strengthening the rule of law and access to justice in Nigeria were presented to President Obasanjo in November. UNODC will support the Government in its efforts to implement those recommendations.

At the request of the Federal Government, UNODC undertook an assessment of the country's prison system in order to design a technical assistance programme for prison reform. Following the assessment, which exposed major shortcomings in the prison services, UNODC proposed to coordinate national and international support for reform under a programme that includes the training of staff and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of inmates. UNODC also helped to raise funds for prison reform.

National Drug-Control Master Plan

UNODC supported the development of a Drug-Control Master Plan for 2007-2011 by the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), approved by the Government in December. UNODC experts contributed to the planning by focusing on data collection and research, advice on drug-demand reduction, treatment and drug-law enforcement.

Prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS

UNODC established a project to build partnerships for drug-abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention in Nigeria.

Ahmadu Bello University, Delta State University and the University of Abuja began carrying out prevention activities and the Technical Advisory Committee of the University of Abuja was inaugurated in May. Made up of the NDLEA, the National Action Committee against AIDS, academics and NGOs, the Committee will provide input into Government decision-making.

Under the project, 600 students were trained as peer educators and 12 HIV/AIDS drug-free clubs were established on university campuses.

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Observances of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June included activities ranging from a seminar by the Federal Government in collaboration with UNODC, NGO activities across Nigeria and a "Walk against Drugs" to a Children's Parliament on Drugs.

About 600 children from 14 schools in the Federal Capital Territory, as well as national youth service corps members and university students, took part in these events.

Enhancing the capacity of the Economic and Financial Crime Commission

UNODC launched a programme in March to support Nigeria's foremost corruption-fighting agency, the Economic and Financial Crime Commission. The \$US 32 million project funded by the European Union (EU) will enhance good governance and financial accountability while helping to reduce fraud, waste and corruption.

UNODC also began to develop specialized legal and anti-money laundering software. The *goAML* programme will help Nigeria's Financial Intelligence Unit manage its investigations of financial and economic crimes and comply with the requirements of the Financial Sector Assessment Programme of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Under the same project, in April and November, the National Working Group on Judicial Integrity met the chief judges and registrars of 10 Nigerian states that were receiving assistance.



Abuja, March against Corruption, 9 December

Observance of the International Day against Corruption

The International Day against Corruption was celebrated on 8 and 9 December in Abuja and other parts of the country. Activities to mark the occasion included a symposium on the war against corruption in Nigeria. Representatives of Government anti-crime and anti-drugs agencies, the Ministry of Justice, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons, the Prisons and Immigration Services and business leaders participated in the event. On 9 December, 5,000 people took part in simultaneous "Marches against Corruption" in Abuja, Kano, Lagos and Port Harcourt.

Countering illicit trafficking and organized crime

Law-enforcement officers from the subregion continued to benefit from the UNODC project to upgrade the NDLEA in Jos.

Senegal

The Regional Office of UNODC for West and Central Africa, based in Dakar, Senegal, covers 22 countries—15 in West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo) and seven in Central Africa (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe).

Criminal networks exploit weak governance in this conflict-ridden region. UNODC provides advice and technical assistance to countries in their efforts to boost secu-

In 2006, regional training curricula were developed and the UNODC computer-based training package for West Africa was installed and adapted for local use. The project also helped to foster collaboration between English- and French-speaking West African drug law-enforcement agencies.

UNODC and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons finalized the National Action Plan and established a National Task Force on human trafficking.

UNODC Nigeria, in close cooperation with the UNODC Regional Office in Senegal, provided support to Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo to help establish a mechanism to prevent human trafficking in West Africa. In November, a "train-the-trainers" workshop took place to enable Nigeria's criminal justice personnel to learn about investigating and prosecuting international cases of human trafficking.

During 2006, UNODC supported ECOWAS in the implementation of its Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons.

In July, UNODC and ECOWAS organized a training seminar in Abuja on international legal instruments against terrorism for participants from 14 ECOWAS Member States.

ity, guarantee the rule of law, administer justice, help victims of crime and reduce the impact of illicit drugs.

The Cape Verde Integrated Crime and Narcotics Programme (CAVE INTECRIN) was developed by UNODC in 2005 to reduce the risk of Cape Verde being used for trafficking operations. The project is built around four goals: border and territorial control; good financial management (anti-money laundering and corruption); drug-demand reduction; and anti-terrorism legislation. The country's five law-enforcement agencies fighting drugs and organized crime collaborated more closely in



International Day against Corruption: Senegalese NBA star, Rolando Blackman, took part in UNODC's Basketball Clinic

2006 under a crucial law-enforcement reform led by the Government.

UNODC concluded the first *International Crime Victims Survey 2006* to gain more knowledge of crime in the country, gauge how citizens perceived the threat and help to build strategies to tackle trans-border crime.

The Office assisted the Government of Cape Verde in developing and implementing an anti-corruption strategy. A Financial Intelligence Unit was set up to combat money-laundering. UNODC and the national Anti-Corruption Working Group published a manual entitled *Towards an Anti-Corruption Strategy for Cape Verde: Basic Instruments to Fight Corruption*.

UNODC also helped strengthen the Anti-Narcotics Coordination Commission by developing treatment and rehabilitation services and designing drug-demand prevention strategies.

Container Control Programme

As part of UNODC's Global Container Control Programme, already functioning in Ecuador, officers from the police, gendarmerie and customs began operations in the port of Dakar, Senegal. The team, trained with UNODC assistance in data collection, analysis,

inspection and searches, will monitor containers to try to prevent them being used for smuggling by criminals and terrorists. UNODC also set up an e-learning and mentorship programme to help the container teams upgrade their skills. UNODC planned to extend the project to the port of Tema, in Accra, Ghana early in 2007.

Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS

School surveys on drug use were conducted in Burkino Faso, Senegal and Togo.

UNODC established two new treatment centres in Togo and Benin, spearheading regional efforts to establish high-quality treatment and rehabilitation in West Africa.

In many West African countries, prison populations are vulnerable to drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. UNODC designed programmes for HIV/AIDS prevention and care, including information, voluntary counselling and testing and training of prison personnel. The programmes are due to be implemented in 2007. UNODC also collected data on drug abuse and related HIV/AIDS among prisoners in Cape Verde and Sierra Leone.

UNODC undertook awareness-raising projects in West Africa, including the production of a leaflet for use in schools on the prevention of cannabis consumption. UNODC organized a concert for schoolchildren, parents and teachers, during which two Dakar-based choirs performed songs on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention. Coumba Gawlo Seck, a famous Senegalese musician and UNODC Senegal Goodwill Ambassador, started the "School Tour," a series of activities to warn secondary school students in Dakar about the dangers of drug abuse.

Cape Verde "Basketball Clinic"

To mark the International Day against Corruption on 9 December, UNODC, the University of Delaware (USA) and the Government of Cape Verde organized a "Basketball Clinic," opened by Jose Manuel Andrade, Cape Verde's Minister of Justice. NBA players Rolando Blackman and Amadou Gallo Fall and Senegalese Basketball Champion Fatou Kiné Ndiaye led the "competition against corruption" bringing together some 150 youngsters from secondary schools and the national Basketball Federation.



Fishermen in the Senegalese port of Noadhibou who were identified by a smuggling 'coordinator' as potential clandestine migrants to the Canary Islands.

Trafficking in persons

UNODC cooperated with ECOWAS to establish an Anti-Trafficking in Persons Unit in Abuja, Nigeria and assisted Member States in the implementation of the ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons.

The Regional Office also helped Niger's National Law Reform Commission to draft an anti-human trafficking law in line with the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol on human trafficking. Similar work took place in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea (Conakry), Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Counter-terrorism

In May, UNODC, with support from the Government of Spain, organized the Madrid Ministerial Round Table of West and Central African Countries on a Counter-Terrorism Legal Framework, bringing together 26 countries.

The Ministers agreed to step up cooperation against terrorism and identified areas where UNODC could offer technical expertise, particularly in the training of criminal justice officials and the harmonization of national laws with international standards.

Smuggling of migrants

In 2006, migrant smuggling from Sub-Saharan Africa to Europe emerged as a grave humanitarian problem. UNODC collected information on smuggling trends and the involvement of organized crime gangs. The analysis was published in UNODC's report *Organized Crime and Irregular Migration from Africa to Europe* in July. Based on those findings, UNODC developed an integrated anti-migrant smuggling programme called IMPACT (Irregular Migration Prevention and Control) scheduled to start by mid-2007. It was presented by UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa at the Euro-African Ministerial Conference on Partnership for Migration and Development, held in Rabat in July.

Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

The UNODC Regional Office began work with Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania, two of the world's poorest countries, on boosting national security and justice.

UNODC carried out an assessment of Guinea-Bissau's prison system and the capacity of the Government to halt the growing use of its territory as a transit point for international cocaine trafficking.

At the request of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, UNODC led a programme to support security sector reform, help consolidate peace and protect the country from illicit trafficking and organized crime. The pro-

gramme will strengthen border operations by providing equipment, training for law-enforcement agencies dealing with intelligence and support for international cooperation. Reform of the prison system was due to follow, with UNODC helping Guinea-Bissau to adopt a human-rights based legal system.

Mauritania's porous borders leave it vulnerable to organized crime. At the request of the Government, UNODC carried out assessments of its border-control operations and ability to fight corruption and money-laundering. UNODC will offer Mauritania's law-enforcement agencies and judiciary investigative and prosecutorial expertise against financial and economic crimes, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

South Africa

The UNODC Regional Office for Southern Africa covers 11 countries: Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

UNODC launched several initiatives to foster regional cooperation to fight drug trafficking, cross-border crime and money-laundering.

UNODC-supported drug prevention project



Strengthening court systems

UNODC and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in South Africa completed an assessment and devised an action plan to enhance the integrity and capacity of the courts.

In Mozambique, UNODC helped the Government to draft a National Action Plan to strengthen the integrity of the justice system through a joint project with UNDP and the EU.

National drug awareness and schools education programme in South Africa

Under a programme launched in 2005, UNODC helped the South African Government to draw up guidelines on substance abuse prevention in schools and higher education. Master Trainer courses in drug-abuse prevention supported by UNODC assisted 350 professionals who in turn reached around 300,000 youngsters.

Africa Seaports Project

The Africa Seaports project, which helps specialized anti-drugs units seize drug shipments passing through the ports of East and Southern Africa, had benefited 12 ports by the end of 2006. The project ended in November with the establishment of a Joint Port Drugs Unit at Cape Town harbour in South Africa and training of personnel. A new project focusing on container control in South Africa was under preparation.

Drug prevention and HIV/AIDS in prisons

A UNODC project using peer educators to raise awareness on drugs and HIV/AIDS reached 3,000 juvenile offenders in South Africa in 2006. With donor pledges secured for additional funding, the project looked set to reach a further 4,000 prisoners in four more prisons. UNODC will support other countries in Southern Africa in developing HIV/AIDS monitoring systems in prisons.

UNODC helped to ensure that the issue of HIV/AIDS prevention in prisons was included in South Africa's National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan.

Drug prevention in Malawi

The pilot drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention project in Malawi, begun in 2005, progressed well in 2006. Staff and equipment were made available to coordinate projects and support the work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Drug Control.

A drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention media campaign was developed, with radio and television broadcasts scheduled for mid-2007. UNODC prepared questionnaires to help design training materials on drugs for teachers and peer educators.

Countering human trafficking

UNODC continued its two regional anti-human trafficking projects in collaboration with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization. Countries received technical assistance and training to help them ratify and implement the

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. In addition, technical assistance was provided to police and prosecutors. In June, senior police officers and prosecutors from 11 SADC countries underwent a pilot training course on recognizing, investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases.

UNODC's project to curb child trafficking in the Western Cape province of South Africa was finalized. The results will take the form of a resource manual on child trafficking in the province.

Combating violence against women and children

In South Africa, UNODC and the Department of Social Development continued a victim support programme to help prevent gender-based violence. UNODC delivered legal, health and social services to victims and promoted knowledge of violence against women. More than 8,300 women and children received counselling and other support and 500 schoolchildren were given specialized courses, including in assertiveness training.

Survey of violence against women in Mozambique

UNODC published the first comprehensive analysis of male violence against women in Mozambique. It showed that at least half of Mozambican women had been subjected to physical or sexual violence, mainly by their partners. Nevertheless, only 10 per cent of the victims reported the violence to the police.

UNODC contributed to developing questionnaires and analysing data on over 2,000 women. Recommending education and awareness-raising to stem violence, the report was the result of a successful partnership between national institutions, United Nations agencies and civil society.

Anti-corruption initiative in Swaziland

With the active involvement of UNODC, a National Anti-Corruption Strategy was agreed in Swaziland, which will be followed by a national action plan.



Europe and West/Central Asia

Afghanistan

Afghanistan's opium harvest reached an all-time high in 2006, with total cultivation increasing by 59 per cent and production up 49 per cent, according to UNODC's *2006 Afghanistan Annual Opium Survey*.

The main increases were seen in the troubled southern provinces. With 165,000 hectares under opium cultivation in 2006, the harvest of around 6,100 tonnes of opium represented a staggering 92 per cent of total world supply and exceeded total global consumption by 30 per cent. Poppy cultivation in Helmand province alone rose by 162 per cent compared with 2005. Only six of the country's 34 provinces were opium-free.

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa made several visits to Afghanistan in 2006. He urged the Afghan authorities to crack down on rampant corruption at all levels of Government and to arrest traffickers. He also appealed to major drug-consuming countries to do more to curb demand for illicit drugs.

In partnership with the World Bank, UNODC issued a report in December entitled *Afghanistan's Drug Industry: Structure, Functioning, Dynamics, and Implications for Counter-Narcotics Policy*. It analysed the \$US 3 billion annual narcotics trade, which accounts for one third of total economic activity in the country and involves 13 per cent of the population. The report concluded that efforts to combat opium production had been weakened by high-level corruption.

In November, the Good Performers Fund, a programme supported by the US and the UK, was set up to reward Afghan provinces that had eliminated opium poppy with development grants. UNODC will certify whether provinces are opium-free and as a result whether they qualify for grants. UNODC also encouraged the creation of a central opium-free region in Afghanistan to achieve a drastic reduction of opium poppy cultivation by 2010. UNODC developed a timetable for the plan, which it proposed to monitor.

Through its Country Office in Kabul and five provincial offices, UNODC helped the Afghan Government to boost its counter-narcotics capacity and improve its legislative framework and judicial system. In particular, it provided support in the areas of drug law enforcement, alternative livelihoods, drug-demand reduction, criminal justice reform, drug-data collection and the monitoring of drugs and crime.

Strengthening provincial institutions

UNODC helped the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics (MCN) to establish five provincial offices, an important new area of work. These offices will handle all areas of counter-narcotics at the local level.

UNODC piloted projects to develop alternative livelihoods for opium farmers in five provinces. It established networks of experts working for the MCN, provided them with training and advised them on policy



UNODC has piloted projects to develop alternative livelihoods for opium farmers in five provinces. Former opium grower selling nuts and pomegranates

development. The Office also helped the new provincial offices to update a database on alternative livelihood projects in Afghanistan.

Counter-narcotics law enforcement and border control

UNODC trained the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) in drug law enforcement in eight provincial offices, including Kabul, and set up a Forensic Science Laboratory at the CNPA headquarters in Kabul. It also established a precursor chemical unit to help stem the flow into Afghanistan of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin.

To strengthen security on the Afghan-Iranian border, UNODC provided equipment and established a network of communications among control centres in Herat province and at 10 border posts. Similar assistance was planned for another 25 border posts in Farah and Nimroz provinces.

Increased enforcement activities resulted in a ten-fold rise in the number of laboratories being destroyed (262 in 2006 compared with 26 in 2005), while the number of drug-related arrests more than doubled to 900.

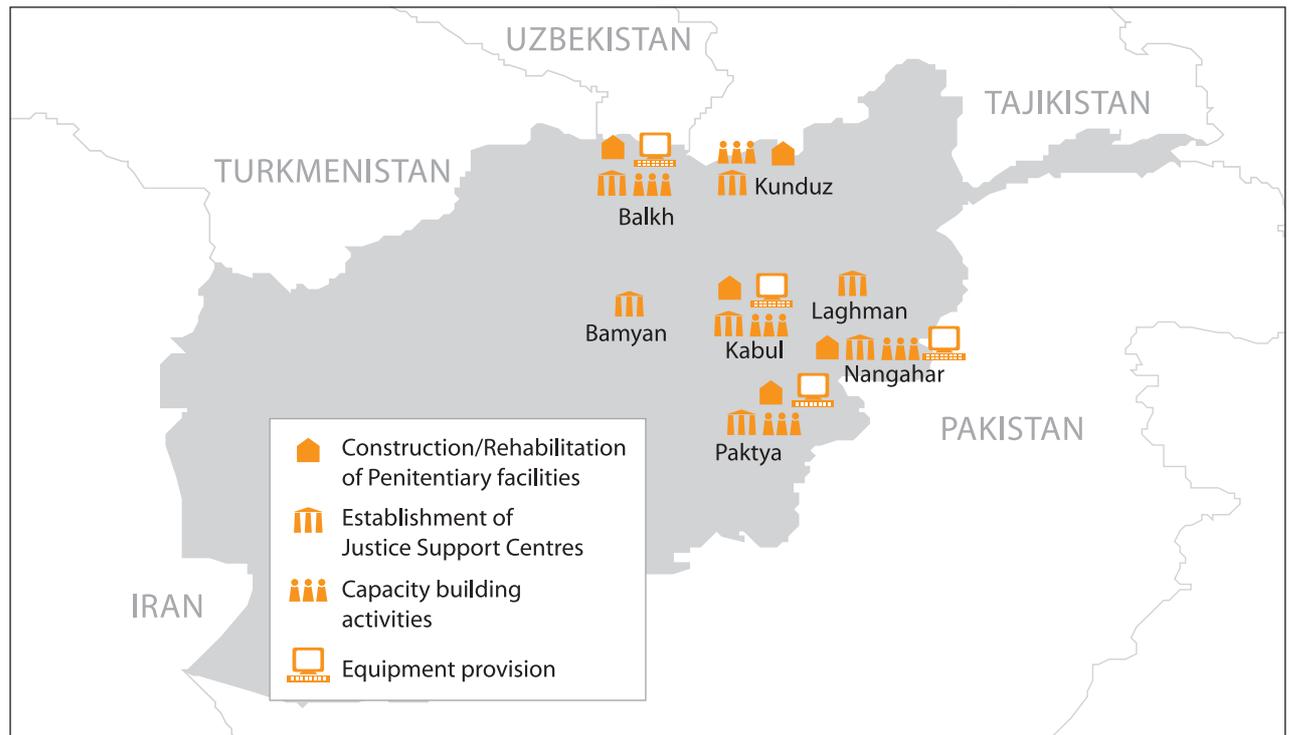
Criminal justice

UNODC trained 100 officers of the Counter-Narcotics Criminal Justice Task Force, established in 2005 to speed up the process of bringing drug traffickers to trial, in investigation techniques and drug-seizure and intelligence operations.

The Office built Justice Support Centres in five provinces. It will establish legal libraries in each Centre, assist the Ministry of Justice in producing legislative documents and train the judiciary on rule of law issues.

In 2006, UNODC, in partnership with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, led working groups

UNODC Criminal Justice Programme in Afghanistan — institution and capacity-building



on criminal justice reform and anti-corruption efforts within the framework of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy. UNODC also helped to create a Government regulatory body to supervise the import and export of drugs.

As part of its work in support of reform of the Afghan criminal justice system and prison administration, UNODC worked on the construction of a juvenile detention centre for girls and a prison for women in Kabul. UNODC concentrated on the needs of women and children, and helped ensure that they would have access to rehabilitation after release.

UNODC also paid special attention to the development of juvenile justice in Afghanistan, focusing on improving data on children in conflict with the law. As a member of the Child Protection Action Network, UNODC supported the development of an awareness campaign on the newly adopted Juvenile Code, which raised the age of criminal responsibility from seven to 12 years, and trained personnel dealing with juvenile offenders.

Reducing drug abuse

In 2006, UNODC published the first survey on drug use in Afghanistan, which showed that the country had

around 920,000 drug users—1.4 per cent of the total adult population. Based on those findings, UNODC developed a country-wide action plan to support Government efforts to reduce demand.

UNODC provided detoxification treatment for over 1,500 drug abusers through six Drug Demand Reduction Action Teams based in Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat, Kandahar, Balkh and Badakhshan.

The growing number of illicit drug users among displaced people and former refugees was destabilizing society. In response, UNODC, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education worked with partner agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to reduce drug demand among these groups. UNODC also trained staff to promote drug reduction in Afghan refugee camps in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan.

UNODC raised awareness on reducing drug demand among the police in Kabul's central prison. It established a clinical laboratory enabling the Government's only Drug Dependency Treatment Centre to conduct blood tests to detect narcotics, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS. This was the first facility to provide such services for drug addicts undergoing treatment.

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran bore the brunt of soaring opium production in neighbouring Afghanistan and saw worrying numbers of people succumb to drug addiction. Afghan opium was trafficked into Iran for both domestic use and onward passage to European and Gulf markets.

UNODC strengthened its programmes in Iran in 2006. Its portfolio, totalling \$US 21.3 million over three years, focused on countering drug trafficking, preventing and treating drug abuse and HIV/AIDS and promoting the rule of law through crime prevention and anti-corruption measures. Thanks to the contribution of UNODC, the Government's policy shifted from pure drug-supply reduction to a more balanced approach, including demand reduction, building the capacities of NGOs and judicial reform.

UNODC worked to promote international cooperation in the areas of drug control and crime prevention. It implemented a number of joint initiatives in supply reduction, rule of law and demand reduction in collaboration with the "Mini Dublin Group" of 23 countries, the Presidency of the EU and national authorities.

New Iranian drug-control policy

UNODC contributed significantly to the adoption by the Government of new General Policies in Fighting against Narcotics.

UNODC continued to assist the Government by promoting regional and international cooperation and drug control, including the establishment of an e-mail network of drug liaison officers and police experts based in the region and beyond.

Equipment provided to the Iranian Anti-Narcotics Police Force on the borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan was given maintenance checks, which enabled the authorities to tighten controls on the trafficking of opium and heroin.

Reducing drug abuse and HIV/AIDS

In 2006, UNODC focused on advocacy and fund-raising to address drug-demand reduction. It made possible the first visit in March of international delegations (from 21 European countries, Canada, Mexico and the World Bank) to the Rajaei Shahr Prison in Tehran. UNODC, the World Bank and UNAIDS worked with the

Drug Control Headquarters to organize consultations on HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users in Tehran. UNODC strengthened coordination with organizations including UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS in the area of drug-abuse treatment.

In May, UNODC organized a workshop for 30 local officials and NGOs on HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users, in collaboration with the NGO Hayat-e Shargh and UNAIDS. In coordination with the United Nations Joint AIDS Team Group, UNODC conducted training for journalists on drug and HIV/AIDS control.

Rule of law and legal assistance

As part of its efforts to promote international cooperation on crime prevention, UNODC organized a visit by the Deputy Head of the Italian Anti-Mafia Bureau, Dr. Giovanni Melillo, which resulted in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau and the Judiciary of Iran. UNODC and the Iranian Judiciary explored the possibility of establishing an anti-organized crime structure under a project funded by Italy and the UK.

Under a UNODC project funded by the European Commission (EC) and the Government of the Netherlands, the Iranian Judiciary received assistance with its reform plans for the justice and prison systems.

UNODC Executive Director's visit to Iran

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa went to Iran in November to review the anti-trafficking efforts of the Iranian authorities. The Executive Director visited the Central Command of the Anti-Narcotics Police and police garrisons in the Sistan-Baluchestan and South Khorasan provinces bordering Afghanistan and Pakistan.

He signed agreements with the authorities for two projects: the first, under which UNODC and the Drug Control Headquarters will strengthen integrated border control, and the second, to assist the Judiciary in improving its legislative and judicial capacities to tackle organized crime and money-laundering and to promote international mutual legal assistance. UNODC and the Iranian Government agreed to increase cooperation between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

Assessment mission to Afghanistan-Iran-Pakistan border areas

Despite Government efforts to control narcotics trafficking across Iran's borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan, the authorities struggled to shut down new trafficking routes. In November, UNODC and Iranian

counterparts organized an assessment mission for the international donor community to the border areas of Sistan, Baluchestan and South Khorasan provinces, which were seriously affected by international drug trafficking. The visit enabled the donors to learn first-hand about Iran's efforts to stop drug trafficking at its borders and the types of support it needed.

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa visiting the border points between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan with UNODC staff and Iranian anti-narcotics police



Pakistan

UNODC Pakistan works at both the national policy and grass-roots levels to help prevent drug abuse and drug-related HIV/AIDS, and to support the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users. UNODC also supports action against drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption.

Strengthening policy

UNODC assisted Pakistan in the preparation of its Second National Drug Control Masterplan for 2007-

2011. A Steering Committee comprising Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force and UNODC supervised completion of the plan for submission to the Federal Cabinet in early 2007. UNODC contributed substantive inputs on law enforcement, drug-demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Action against drug abuse and HIV/AIDS

Pakistan could be on the verge of a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic driven by a combination of injecting drug use

and commercial sex. A major epidemic was detected among injecting drug users in Karachi, 26 per cent of whom were found to be HIV-infected in 2004 (source: Ministry of Health, Pakistan, 2005).

UNODC, in conjunction with Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force, carried out a national drug-abuse assessment study on drug-abuse levels and trends, including behaviour likely to increase transmission of HIV/AIDS. The results of the assessment, to be published in early 2007, will help shape policy and determine where to allocate resources.

In October, UNODC helped Pakistan's National AIDS Programme to establish a National Task Force to address the link between injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS, as well as HIV/AIDS in prisons. UNODC also developed training in motivational counselling skills for outreach workers dealing with injecting drug users.

Pilot activities on drug-abuse treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention services for street children and women were launched in July. The projects will help reintegrate street children into their families, teach them to read and provide vocational training and micro-credit enabling them to earn a living. To strengthen the capacities of public institutions and NGOs to provide

high-quality drug treatment to women, UNODC designed a project for the counselling and treatment of women with substance-abuse problems. The project includes a twice-weekly radio programme in Urdu to advise women on drug abuse and treatment options, with a telephone hot-line to counselling and referral services. It will also provide home-based drug treatment.

Other initiatives in the pipeline included a project to train prison staff and NGOs on drug-abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention in prisons; a pilot substitution therapy programme for the management of opium dependence; and a project to increase awareness of the risks of drug abuse among injecting drug users, prisoners and other high-risk groups.

Crime prevention and law enforcement

Although Pakistan was declared poppy-free in 2000, there is a real risk that cultivation could resume, displaced from neighbouring Afghanistan as a result of law-enforcement efforts there. The trafficking of opiates to Europe via Pakistan rose between 1990 and 2005 as Afghan production of opium and heroin increased. UNODC monitored residual poppy cultivation closely in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan.

Street children in Pakistan



Pakistan also faced the challenges of organized crime, including trafficking of weapons and human beings and the smuggling of migrants. UNODC provided training on fighting organized crime for Government agencies and NGOs and promoted more effective collaboration between agencies in the country and the region.

UNODC continued to strengthen the intelligence collection and analysis capacities of four Pakistani law-enforcement agencies—the Anti-Narcotics Force, Frontier Corps Baluchistan, Frontier Corps of North West Frontier Province and the Federal Investigation Agency. So far, over 300 law-enforcement officers have benefited from training provided by specialist international trainers (either in Pakistan or at the Turkish Academy on Drugs and Organized Crime) or by fellow-nationals previously trained under the programme. UNODC provided equipment to improve national intelligence collection, communications and surveillance.

UNODC provided a two-week regional advanced drug law enforcement and intelligence management course in Islamabad, together with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for officers from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The British High Commission in Islamabad sponsored another course on investigation techniques.

Plans went ahead to introduce Urdu-language computer-based training for the law-enforcement agencies of Pakistan based on a UNODC training programme already in use in 26 countries. The programme will provide 180 hours of computer-based instruction in dedicated training centres in Pakistan, addressing subjects including risk management for senior officers, human rights observance, interdiction techniques for airports, seaports and land border crossings, measures to counter money-laundering, searching vehicles, aircraft, shipping containers, baggage and persons, and drug identification and testing. The project will provide an effective, flexible and low-cost means of improving the quality of training in law-enforcement agencies.

Three mentoring visits in 2006 assisted former trainees in making full use of know-how acquired during the 2005 project training. Another project in the pipeline will help Pakistan improve security on its borders with Afghanistan and Iran by training law-enforcement agencies and promoting cooperation between the three countries. That project will complement a recently agreed UNODC integrated border-control project for Iran.

In 2006, UNODC also worked on helping the Federal Investigating Agency to address the problems of cyber-crime and theft of intellectual property.

Russian Federation

Russia is a primary destination country for trafficked Afghan opium. As President of the G8 group of leading industrial countries in 2006, the Russian Government, together with UNODC, organized the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan in Moscow in June to highlight the importance of international cooperation in countering the threat of Afghan opium. Ministers recognized that the Afghan opium problem required action on both the demand and supply fronts and adopted a number of concrete recommendations.

Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS

In April, Russian President Vladimir Putin said HIV/AIDS posed a grave national threat and called on

the Government and civil society to work harder to halt its spread. About 340,000 drug addicts are registered by the Health Ministry but the real figure is thought to be as high as 1.8 million.

UNODC is active in confronting the dual drug and HIV/AIDS epidemics in Russia. As a UNAIDS co-sponsoring organization, it is at the heart of efforts to support national prevention, treatment and care strategies. UNODC focuses primarily on two of the most vulnerable groups—injecting drug users and prisoners.

UNODC developed academic and practical partnerships with experts from around the world. In partnership with St. Petersburg State Medical University of Pavlov and the US National Institutes of Health, UNODC organized

a two-day international seminar in November for healthcare specialists on evidence-based drug-treatment methods. Experts presented a comprehensive model of drug treatment, including abstinence-oriented treatment methods, cognitive behavioural interventions, as well as rehabilitation and treatment of HIV-positive drug users.

UNODC organized a series of seminars on medication-assisted therapy for regional officers of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation (FDCS) to help keep them abreast of the latest developments in treatment and rehabilitation. About 200 officers attended the seminars given by leading researchers in Moscow, Volgograd, Kurgan and Irkutsk.

In December, UNODC conducted a study visit to London for high-ranking FDCS officers to familiarize them with British drug-treatment services. Officers also learned how police and other law-enforcement agencies could support public health initiatives in their daily work.

By mid-2006, the total number of children born to HIV-infected mothers in Russia had exceeded 30,000. Up to 70 per cent of them were less than three years of age. As many as one fifth of children born to HIV-infected mothers were abandoned and mainstream schools and orphanages often rejected them due to their mothers' HIV status.

UNODC joined UNICEF in developing a project for abandoned children in state care in Cheliabinsk, one of the most HIV-affected regions of Russia. The aim is to help reintegrate them into pre- and primary schools, as well as children's homes. The initiative, supported by generous contributions from the private sector, was due to be launched in early 2007.

Pilot drug-referral scheme

The number of drug-using and HIV-infected detainees in Russian prisons continued to rise. UNODC, with support from the police, the FDCS and treatment services, provided expertise for the establishment of a pilot drug-referral scheme in the city of Voronezh, which will help to ensure that detainees are sent for appropriate treatment.

UNODC created the Eastern European Youth Network of NGOs active in drug-abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention in Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. In 2006, UNODC



Youth event "Drugs are not child's play" in St. Petersburg, organized by the Eastern European Youth Network

conducted training on the prevention of addictive substances for 30 network members from youth NGOs from the four countries. A special web page www.eegy.com was created.

Workplace substance-abuse prevention

Since President Putin launched a major project in 2005 to improve health care, Russian businesses have become more involved in social partnership projects. Poor health and premature death arising from chronic substance abuse are widespread. Private firms are keen to find a solution to problems such as a loss of productivity and absenteeism, which are estimated to cost the equivalent of about 1.4 per cent of GDP every year.

UNODC Russia teamed up with UNODC Brazil to present its workplace substance-abuse prevention programmes to leading national and multinational firms in Russia.

Fighting corruption

To implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which Russia ratified on 17 February, the Russian Government organized workshops in October for 50 judges on strengthening judicial integrity and accountability. The workshops were held under the auspices of the State Duma (parliament) with the support

of UNODC and the OSCE. More than 80 senior prosecutors attended a separate workshop on strengthening prosecutorial integrity. The workshops dealt with the independence and responsibility of the court and prosecution systems, the evaluation of efficiency, the introduction of a transparent system of selecting and appointing judges and the application of ethical principles of conduct for judges and prosecutors.

Uzbekistan

UNODC counter-trafficking projects led to tighter border controls in Central Asia, the main corridor for Afghan heroin smuggled into Europe. The region also faced the challenge of a rapid rise in heroin use by its own people, which could spark a major HIV/AIDS epidemic.

UNODC develops programmes for regional cooperation on border control and counter-trafficking, as well as improving legislative and judicial systems. It encourages countries to ratify and implement international treaties and enhances their ability to combat organized crime and terrorism. The Office gathers and analyses data on trends affecting the region.

UNODC's Regional Office for Central Asia serves Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan through its office in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) and project offices in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Almaty (Kazakhstan) and Ashgabat (Turkmenistan). The Regional Office managed a portfolio of 20 projects in 2006.

Counter-trafficking

UNODC strengthened partnerships with the region's Governments to help them counter drugs and arms trafficking. The new Kyrgyz Drug Control Agency (DCA), set up with UNODC assistance, seized over 700 kg of drugs during the first half of 2006.

In July, the Kyrgyz DCA opened a southern branch in Osh with UNODC support, significantly boosting its ability to combat drug trafficking with a modern forensic laboratory and detention facilities meeting international standards.

Officers from the Drug Control Agencies in both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan made important drug-related arrests—including among members of the police, customs and national security services. Besides improving law enforcement, UNODC helped to strengthen professionalism and integrity in both agencies. Significantly, the Kyrgyz Government extended lie-detector tests already in use in the Drug Control Agency to the civil service in a bid to tackle corruption.

The newly established Mobile Rapid Intervention Teams, which had received training and equipment from UNODC, improved security along the Tajik-Afghan border and conducted successful counter-narcotics operations. Promising new projects included the establishment of border liaison offices on the Tajik-Uzbek frontier.

Traffickers are not the only challenge. To help disrupt shipments into Afghanistan of chemical precursors used to turn opium into heroin, UNODC piloted "Operation Transshipment" at 20 strategic border checkpoints in five Central Asian countries. This exercise combined the training of law-enforcement officers with mentoring and real-life operations to seize precursors.

The Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), a significant regional project supported by UNODC, was approved by the seven participating States in February. Located in Almaty, Kazakhstan, it will mobilize international law-enforcement cooperation against drug trafficking and improve the communication, analysis and exchange of intelligence, as well as the planning and execution of joint exercises. Operations were due to commence in mid-2007.

In July, UNODC and the NATO-Russia Council agreed to cooperate in training law-enforcement officers in Central Asia and Afghanistan to fight the narcotics trade. Under the agreement, mobile training teams from NATO countries and Russia will visit Afghanistan and its five Central Asian neighbours, and provide specialist training to local counter-narcotics forces that will supplement training in permanent facilities provided by the Governments of Russia and Turkey. UNODC will act as executing agency for the \$US 927,000 project launched by Foreign Ministers of the NATO-Russia Council in December 2005. Some 90 Afghan and Central Asian drug-control personnel at centres in Russia, Tajikistan and Turkey have already received training.

Afghanistan expressed interest in joining CARICC and its membership will be considered when the Centre becomes operational. This would complement the pioneering joint initiative by UNODC and the NATO-Russia Council.

UNODC continued to provide computer-based training throughout the region to law-enforcement personnel and this paid dividends in the form of increased drug seizures.

A UNODC team made an assessment of Central Asia's borders with Afghanistan and met senior officials in key agencies as well as border officers. The mission yielded valuable information on the potential for curbing drug trafficking and other illicit flows across borders.

Legal assistance

In 2006, Kyrgyzstan introduced anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing laws with UNODC assistance, while Kazakhstan passed legislation bringing it into compliance with United Nations drug control conventions. In Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, UNODC facilitated the establishment of Financial Intelligence Units to trace and freeze the proceeds of crime. It also pro-

Drug seizures in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan



moted extradition and mutual legal assistance practices among the countries of the region and their neighbours. The United Nations Democracy Fund approved a UNODC project to assist the National Anti-Corruption Commission of Kyrgyzstan.

Human trafficking is a serious problem in Central Asia, involving large numbers of male labourers, as well as young women and children, many of whom are sexually abused. UNODC designed a new national project in Uzbekistan to promote tougher national legislation in line with international conventions, establish a human trafficking database and train law-enforcement personnel.

Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention

Central Asia is witnessing an explosion in injecting drug use, sex work and migration, factors conducive to the spread of HIV/AIDS. In 2006, the Office assisted NGOs in carrying out education and information cam-

paigns highlighting the dangers of drug use. Over 50 young journalists from the region were trained in HIV/AIDS and drug awareness so as to stimulate better-informed reporting on sensitive issues.

UNODC and the Uzbek Ministry of Education conducted workshops for 1,200 schoolchildren and 200 teachers to promote healthy, drug-free lifestyle choices.

In recognition of UNODC's expertise in this field, the World Bank commissioned the Regional Office to conduct a study of drug-use patterns and HIV infection in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which will be completed by mid-2007.

UNODC supported Governments in their efforts to develop prevention and care programmes for people at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS through unsafe injecting practices and unprotected sex. UNODC assisted countries in compiling internationally comparable statistics on drug users, commercial sex workers and prisoners.



Bolivia

UNODC assists the Government of Bolivia, the world's third largest coca-producing country, in combating illegal drugs. UNODC's surveys of coca crop, using advanced satellite surveillance techniques, help the Government to eradicate illicit coca production.

UNODC supports grass-roots development projects, pursues public and private partnerships and involves civil society in public education schemes. It has supported Bolivia's efforts to diversify crop production in the two main coca-growing areas inhabited mainly by indigenous peoples, the Cochabamba Tropics and the Yungas de La Paz.

Forest management and agro-forestry

In the Cochabamba tropics, UNODC and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have jointly developed forest management and agro-forestry systems (farming based on planting crops and trees that help to preserve the soils and watersheds) enabling farmers to earn decent incomes from wood and agricultural products.

A new project got underway in early 2006, and in just one year more than 1,000 farming families were trained to develop new forest management systems by planting 1,000 hectares of annatto (a natural colouring agent), cocoa, coffee, camu-camu (a tropical fruit) and rubber.



Alternative Development. Bolivian women growing flowers instead of coca crops



Harvesting 'camu camu' plants



An exhibition of organic honey and other products

These goods were produced in an environmentally friendly way, which was both fair to growers and commercially viable. Organically produced crops fetched higher prices in export markets. A total of 3,800 hectares were managed under community-run schemes. The UNODC-FAO project drew upon the expertise of various local institutions, including municipalities, the National Forest System, the National Parks System and universities, to help build up regional licit businesses.

Vocational training and support for small businesses

Since 2001, UNODC has been working with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to provide vocational training for young people and help them set up businesses. They have acquired skills in dress-making, confectionery, bakery, carpentry, beekeeping, gastronomy and producing indigenous foods and dairy products, and received training in computer use and business start-ups.

To date, UNODC and ILO have trained 22,200 people, of whom over 700 found stable employment. In 2006 alone, more than 2,400 young people from the Tropics of Cochabamba—more than half of whom were women—received vocational training. More than 200 received help to establish small businesses. Importantly, these schemes have helped women to become more self-reliant.

Almost 1,000 indigenous people were trained to meet local community needs, for example, setting up a village pharmacy. This UNODC project, the only one of this kind worldwide, was due to be replicated in the Yungas.

Annual coca survey

The UNODC survey *Coca Cultivation in the Andean Region 2006* showed that the surface area of coca cultivation in Bolivia was 25,400 hectares, including 12,000 hectares of traditional coca crops in the Yungas permitted by the Government. The survey also examined other data, such as yield and prices as well as sales points and the volume of coca leaf sold for traditional consumption. The survey gave a picture of the environmental impact of coca cultivation, such as deforestation caused by slash-and-burn clearing of land for coca cultivation and the illegal encroachment of coca crops on national parks.

The survey also included a national map of legal coca-growing areas. This work provided valuable information to the Government, for example, delineating coca areas allowed for traditional use and so-called expansion areas.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), one of the main funding partners in alternative development in Bolivia, approved a grant for UNODC to continue a survey of Yungas de La Paz and the Cochabamba Tropics. A coca yield study was undertaken in 2006 to determine the number of metric tonnes of coca harvested in one year per hectare of cultivation. Taking measures from 102 sample points, the study, scheduled for completion in early 2007, will give a comprehensive outlook on trends in coca crop cultivation.

Drug-abuse prevention

A nationwide prevention project in schools came to an end in 2006 after six years. A total of 4,900 teachers in 1,000 schools were trained in drug-abuse prevention methods and some 592,000 students received instruction.

Several local government entities asked UNODC to adapt the material on preventive education for use in their own municipalities. UNODC started to work with the municipality of La Paz.

Organized transnational crime and corruption

Bolivia, which ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2005, followed up by ratifying the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons in May 2006. UNODC worked with the Bolivian authorities to produce a report entitled *Assessment of Organized Crime and Corruption in Bolivia*. The study focused on the characteristics of organized crime, the methods that criminals employed and the discrepancies between domestic legislation and international instruments, which hampered the performance of local law-enforcement institutions.

The assessment revealed gaps in national legislation as well as a lack of comprehensive public policies in these areas. The Government began work on an anti-corruption strategy, set up a committee on trafficking in human beings and prepared a draft law on weapons.

Brazil

The partnership between the Government of Brazil and UNODC evolved into new areas of activity, especially campaigns against corruption. UNODC teamed up with NGOs to address urban crime, drug trafficking and abuse, as well as drug-related HIV/AIDS transmission. Work on those issues extended to Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, known as the South Cone countries.

As a sign of the importance it attaches to UNODC's work, the Brazilian Government pledged \$US 36 million to the UNODC/Brazil cost-sharing programme for the period 2007-2009, the largest single national or international donor pledge made to UNODC during the past decade. The Governments of Norway and Sweden also supported the UNODC programme in Brazil with funds for major new projects.

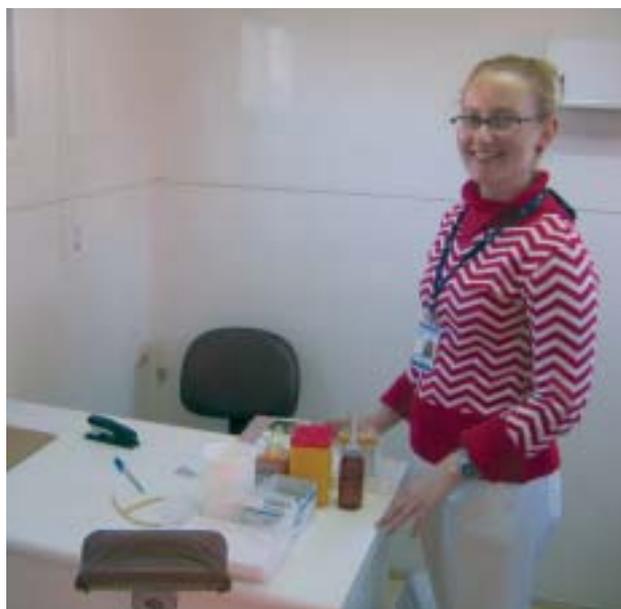
In 2006, UNODC developed new fund-raising partnerships with the private sector. The Brazilian mining company Fundação Vale do Rio Doce donated money for UNODC to sponsor a national award to elementary and high schools for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse. The award was a joint initiative of UNODC, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS and the Brazilian Government. The Belgian and Swedish Governments also granted funding to UNODC for a project in the Public Prosecutors' Office aimed at preventing violence in the Federal District and Brasilia.

Joint work with other United Nations agencies in Brazil remained an important part of UNODC's portfolio in 2006, especially in the fields of urban crime and violence prevention, arms-trafficking control and anti-corruption.

Successful awareness-raising activities continued. With support from UNODC, TV Globo, the largest media network in Brazil, introduced topics such as human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, drug trafficking and corruption in its *telenovelas* (soap operas).

Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention

Injecting drug use continued to fuel HIV/AIDS infection. UNODC's 12-year partnership with the Brazilian Government has improved efforts to provide injecting drug users with information and help to reduce their risk of contracting and spreading HIV/AIDS. The National HIV/AIDS Programme's 2006 report showed



Nurse at an HIV/AIDS prevention course jointly organized by UNODC, UNAIDS and the National Aids Programme

that the incidence of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users had fallen 71 per cent between 1996 and 2005.

In 2006, UNODC began new activities to help prevent violence and crime among people exposed to HIV/AIDS and drug use. UNODC, UNAIDS and the National Aids Programme organized training in the regions of São Paulo, Salvador and Porto Alegre targeting professionals who work with victims of substance abuse and violence, street children and prostitutes. A training guide was under preparation to improve the services provided by governmental institutions, NGOs, the health and social sectors and the police.

Anti-corruption measures

UNODC campaigns mobilized the private and public sectors to raise awareness on the importance of purchasing legal products rather than smuggled goods. UNODC also worked to improve supervision of public spending by specialized NGOs and other institutions.

The Government's General Comptroller's Office, which has benefited from UNODC technical assistance, increased its contribution to UNODC. UNODC arranged the visit of a specialist to help prepare a national corruption survey, due to be implemented in 2007, and did the groundwork for a project to provide expertise in

modern auditing techniques and training for Brazilian auditors.

UNODC joined an innovative anti-corruption pact with over 400 signatory companies. Brazil's first *Pact for Transparency against Corruption in the Private Sector* was a joint initiative between UNODC, the Ethos Institute of Corporate Social Responsibility, UNDP and others under the umbrella of the United Nations Global Compact, the world's largest voluntary corporate citizenship initiative. A major task will be to verify the private sector's compliance with the Compact's anti-corruption principles.

Urban crime prevention

Homicide is the third leading cause of death among men in Brazil and the leading cause among males aged 15-39 years. UNODC has led the United Nations Thematic Group on the prevention of urban violence and crime since its creation in 2005. The Group invited representatives of United Nations agencies and academic experts to compile best practices from Brazil and abroad. Specialists from the Health and Justice Departments, public prosecution service, universities and the United Nations system worked to forge public policies dealing with violence prevention.

Regional cooperation

UNODC and UNDP worked to support the ratification by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay of the

Firearms Protocol of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The successful Brazilian Workplace Drug Prevention programme was expanded to South Cone countries. It was also implemented by companies in Argentina and the University of Valparaiso, Chile, and offered to UNODC Russia.

The South Cone Governments increased cooperation to reduce drug supply and firearms trafficking with support from UNODC programmes. As projects neared completion, Government agencies and the Federal Police took over responsibility for their management. Success stories included the Six Border Operation, designed to curb the trafficking of chemical precursors to drug-producing countries.

In the state of Rio Grande do Sul in the south of Brazil, the Research and Training Centre on HIV/AIDS has developed an effective computer-based training programme for health professionals. The Centre is linked to the Brazilian HIV/AIDS Programme and the University of California AIDS Centre. UNODC supported the training programme for research into the prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. Distance learning has allowed experts to acquire a low-cost and high-standard qualification, especially useful for people working in remote areas.

Colombia

In 2006, UNODC supported projects to help farmers give up coca cultivation and earn money legally in Colombia, the world's largest producer of cocaine and the third largest producer of heroin. UNODC also raised awareness of the dangers of drug abuse among young people.

UNODC launched a major report on illicit firearms trafficking and violent crime in Colombia. UNODC Colombia's anti-human trafficking programme received

the *UN21 Commendation* presented to the best United Nations projects in 2006.

Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme

UNODC helped the Colombian Government to evaluate the impact of its coca eradication campaigns. The Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme showed that the area of land being used for cocaine cultivation had risen 8 per cent in 2005, from 80,000 hectares to 86,000. This was

Colombian musician César López who invented the “Escopetarra”—part rifle, part guitar—in 2003 as part of a UNODC campaign against violence

the first annual increase after four successive years of decline, but it was still well down on the record of 163,000 hectares reported in 2000.

Using satellite imaging, UNODC monitored and evaluated alternative development programmes, the largest of which—the Colombian President’s Forest Warden Programme—resettles families living in conflict zones. As Forest Wardens, families receive incentives to give up coca production, switch to licit crops and protect the environment.

UNODC’s data showed that 80 per cent of the area under the Forest Warden Project was free of illicit crops in 2006. Families were profitably selling alternative products and reinvesting in activities such as bee-keeping and growing organic coffee and cocoa. They also conserved 2 million hectares of woodland and replanted a further 136 million hectares.

In 2006, UNODC made it possible for 200 beneficiary families to participate in a national workshop to share their experiences. With UNODC assistance, a periodical entitled *El Bosque* was published, which explains the challenges involved in becoming a Forest Warden.

UNODC opened the *Café Tienda de La Paz* in September in the UNODC office in Bogotá. The Café promotes alternative development by selling coffee from all five regions of Colombia—Andean, Amazon, Caribbean, Orinoco and Pacific—grown to replace coca crops.

Preventing crime and violence

In November, UNODC and the Colombian Ministry of Defence ran a training course on investigation techniques for the control of firearms, munitions and explosives for 60 officials from the Department for Security, Ministry of Defence, the Military University and the Home Office. It covered issues such as legislation and international cooperation to regulate firearms.

In December, UNODC published a report entitled *Violence, Crime and Illegal Arms Trafficking in Colombia*, which stated that the country needed to do more to crack down on organized crime and arms trafficking and called for stiffer penalties for carrying or dealing in illegal arms.



Although Colombia has one of the highest homicide rates in the world, the report challenged the perception that it was plagued by indiscriminate violence. Rather, the use of firearms was highly controlled and regulated by criminal gangs, rebel factions and the Government.

The report showed that although the flow of illegal weapons into Colombia was limited, weapons were constantly recycled. It was therefore important to control the circulation of weapons. The report found that law enforcement authorities lacked the operational capacity to intercept illicit arms trafficking and preventive intelligence was deficient.

UNODC campaign urges: “Turn guns into guitars”

UNODC launched a campaign entitled “Generation No Violence” with Cesar Lopez, a musician and peace

activist who was appointed UNODC Colombia's Goodwill Ambassador in June. Inspired by the biblical command to beat swords into ploughshares, Lopez turned 25 Kalashnikov rifles into guitars or "escopetarras"—part rifle (escopeta) and part guitar (guitarra)—to donate to international celebrities willing to condemn gun violence.

An escopetarra was put on display at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York as part of the permanent disarmament exhibition. UNODC and Cesar Lopez presented an escopetarra to Spanish/French musician Manu Chao and planned to approach other international stars in 2007.

Anti-human trafficking projects

UNODC helped to strengthen Colombia's ability to investigate and try traffickers through the establishment

of national legislation and public policy. It held a workshop for 14 different national authorities, which culminated in the drafting of a national policy document on dealing with traffickers and granting compensation to victims.

UNODC and the British Embassy in Bogotá also prepared an instruction manual aimed at guaranteeing the rights of child victims of human trafficking and exploitation. Those recommendations were due to be incorporated into Colombia's penal procedure code in 2007.

UNODC created highly successful awareness-raising campaigns such as: "We are going to prostitute you" (Te vamos a prostituir) launched in partnership with the advertising agency Leo Burnett. Colombian magazines such as *Semana*, *Credencial* and *Soho*, as well as daily newspapers, published campaign material depicting the tragedy of human trafficking.

UNODC and Leo Burnett advertising agency created a campaign against human trafficking in Colombia with this design



UNODC worked with the Colombian television networks RCN and Caracol to produce prime-time soap operas aired nightly to millions of viewers, including “Forbidden Games”, which showed how Internet scams lure victims for bogus modelling and other job opportunities and explained where victims could turn for help.

UNODC Colombia also worked with RCN and the Ministry of Communications to produce the “Safe Internet Programme,” a series of campaigns to alert possible victims to the dangers posed by traffickers on the Internet.

Mexico

The UNODC Regional Office for Mexico and Central America covers Mexico, the Caribbean, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

UNODC provides technical assistance to help countries fight corruption, organized crime and youth gangs, drug abuse and trafficking.

Corruption

The Mexican Confederation of Employers gave financial support to a joint UNODC/Mexican Government programme to fight crime, corruption and drugs at the state level. Agreement was reached in 2006 to extend the project from the state of Nuevo Leon, where it started in 2005, to Querétaro, Michoacán and other priority states. UNODC’s Mexican partners pledged \$US 20 million to expand the project.

The project’s main achievements included the establishment of a “crime observatory” in Nuevo León, which set up a database of assessments and recommendations to help combat corruption, drugs and crime. The recommendations were due to be implemented in 2007. A seminar on investigation techniques was organized for police in December.

Diversion of chemical precursors

Trafficking in precursor chemicals, which can be used to manufacture cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs, from Mexico to Central America has become a serious threat.

To prevent the diversion of precursors from the legitimate pharmaceutical industry, UNODC offers technical

assistance through the National Drug Control System, which it has implemented throughout Latin America. The System authorizes the import and export of controlled substances, compiles statistics and enables information exchange at the national and international levels. A similar system was under development throughout Central America as part of a joint UNODC project with the Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk of the Mexican Ministry of Health and the Central American Drugs Commission. It will enhance regional cooperation and national compliance with the United Nations drug conventions.

In 2006, UNODC began conducting a regional evaluation of the precursor controls and issued recommendations.

Drug abuse

Central America faces formidable challenges in drug-demand reduction, including a shortage of rehabilitation services and trained personnel.

UNODC is working to establish a regional network for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts. Liaison centres have been established in six countries to coordinate this work. UNODC helped to draw up minimum treatment standards and develop a regional strategy to train the staff running the centres. They in turn will train other national personnel and help to address shortcomings in existing treatment services. The first workshop of the Regional Training Strategy took place in Puerto Rico. In 2006, Belize joined the network. UNODC worked with the Central Caribbean University of Puerto Rico to develop a tool for research into drug prevention and treatment.

Youth crime

Violence by youth gangs, known as “maras”, was at the top of the political agenda throughout Central America, especially in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

To help stop vulnerable young people from being sucked into crime, UNODC promoted a schools project for drug-abuse prevention and rehabilitation. In 2006, the schools prevention programme reached elementary schools in Costa Rica. An assessment of the project showed that it had exerted a positive influence on very young children by reinforcing self-esteem, social interaction and healthy lifestyles. Other Central American countries showed interest in adopting this programme.

In Honduras, UNODC offers young people at risk and former drug abusers an opportunity to stay away from criminal gangs and drugs, and provides vocational training to help them find jobs. Students also receive scholarships, work clothes and school supplies. In 2006, 80 young people

completed the programme, receiving National Training Institute certificates, and another 40 enrolled. Over 30 course graduates found jobs thanks to the Social and Labour Integration Office.



Computer workshop for street children undergoing drug treatment at the Liaison Centre in Guatemala

A former gang member's story

As a child, I grew up in a marginal area of Tegucigalpa (Honduras). My dad abandoned my mother, my two younger siblings and me when I was 12. In the second grade of junior high school I joined a “mara”. Members of the gang gave me money and introduced me to the mara “business”: assaults in buses, marijuana and alcohol consumption, muggings and so on. In 2005, I heard about the UNODC youth reintegration project. I realized that my mother could no longer afford my siblings’ school costs. In August 2005, I decided to enrol in the cookery course. In the beginning, I had many problems: I even robbed some of my classmates and nearly got expelled. I was allowed to stay in the group

provided I got help from COMPARTIR (Honduran NGO) tutors. I agreed. I started to take group and individual therapy sessions. My teacher at the National Training Institute was a great help: she gave me advice and helped me to get along again with my classmates. Almost a year later, I participated in a practical professional programme at a hotel in Tegucigalpa and worked as an assistant chef. I got the highest final grade of my group. Now I am certified and I work at a hotel where the Social and Labour Integration Office got me a job. I feel happy. This project has helped me so much; I don't drink or use drugs and I can help to support my siblings. I am back at high school, which I hope to finish and then enrol in a graduate programme.

Anonymous

Peru

Drug abuse and related crime continued to climb in Peru, the world's second largest producer of coca leaves and cocaine. Working with central and local government authorities, NGOs and international donors, UNODC develops statistics and information on coca cultivation, drug-abuse prevalence and related drugs and crime issues. In 2006, UNODC piloted a project to prevent drug-related urban crime and backed teachers' training schemes to address drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

Alternatives to coca cultivation

Much of UNODC's work was devoted to helping coca farmers find alternative sources of income. In 2006, UNODC helped former coca growers to increase the yield, quality and export value of their coffee, cocoa and palm heart harvests. Other sustainable livelihoods promoted by UNODC in 2006 included tree-planting and protecting ecosystems in indigenous communities, raising livestock, harvesting rubber and developing the palm oil industry.

More than 6,000 farmers' families in Peru received support from UNODC. The top 12 UNODC-supported enter-

prises saw steady increases in sales and exports. In 2006, their combined sales totalled almost \$US 48 million, a 20 per cent increase over 2005. Europe accounted for 60 per cent of exports, while North America bought about 38 per cent of total output. The rest went to Asia, Australasia and Latin America.

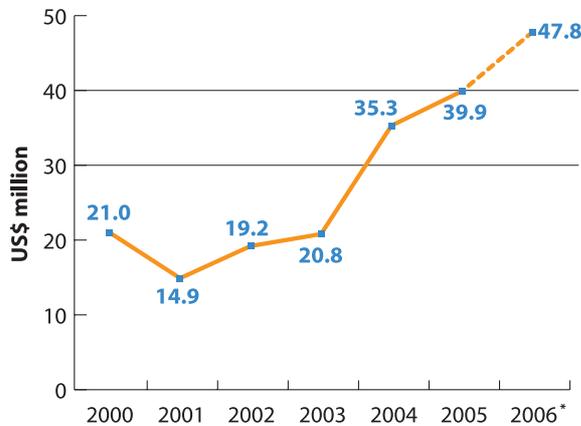
As coca cultivation ruins soil quality, alternative livelihood activities were designed with environmental conservation in mind. In the second half of 2006, work started with indigenous communities in the biodiversity-rich jungle areas of San Martin in central Peru to explore the feasibility of developing a project under the Kyoto Protocol "clean development mechanisms."

In 2006, UNODC continued supporting the NGO *Sport and Life*, which offers cultural, sporting and artistic activities to disadvantaged youngsters in Peru's capital, Lima. During the 2006 World Cup, community street football events were organized across the country to highlight the role of sports in drug-abuse prevention. Using local stars as role models, UNODC trained 50 football coaches. It also supported the Peruvian team's participation in the Street Football World Championship

The son of an ex-coca grower proudly showing the first cocoa pods harvested in Inambari Valley, Tambopata



Sustainable livelihood enterprises in Peru: Combined sales performance 2000-2006



* Estimate

that took place in Berlin in July as part of a programme to promote drug education and healthy lifestyles in poor neighbourhoods.

In Ayacucho province, a hub of drug trafficking, UNODC helped train 500 women to develop drug-awareness and prevention campaigns. The Quechua-speaking women received training and manuals in the local language and organized games and musical activities in villages to help spread the anti-drug message to children and teenagers. Two community centres were set up and equipped with audiovisual equipment and computers to help women leaders.

A third of Peru's population is under the age of 15. In 2006, UNODC and the Organization of American States (OAS) released the first comparative study on drug use among secondary school students in nine countries in South America, including Peru. The study highlighted the regions in Peru where young people faced a higher risk of substance abuse. UNODC worked closely with Peru's Ministry of Education to help vulnerable young people, training more than 400 teachers to provide guidance in communities where drug abuse was increasing. The teachers received materials on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention and went on to train other teachers in a peer programme connecting more than 3,500 educators across the country.

Fighting street crime

UNODC continued to forge partnerships to fight crime. In 2006, a UNODC pilot project to curb street-level drug pushing and crime brought together 14 of Lima's municipalities. The project encouraged communities and local law-enforcement agencies to share information more effectively and helped authorities to improve their crime-fighting skills.

UNODC support helped police officers gain expertise in using sophisticated crime-fighting tools, including Geo-Reference Information Systems (GIS), to pinpoint problem neighbourhoods in Lima. Police and municipal authorities feed information into the system on locations favoured by youth gangs, along with other data on schools and even small-scale drug-production facilities. Citizens were encouraged to come forward with information on drug dealing. The system won a ringing endorsement from the mayor of Independencia municipality, who said it had made a real difference to tackling crime there.

A similar approach will be used in the country's southern region of Tacna, close to the border with Chile and a busy transit point for drug traffickers. In a recent countrywide survey, Tacna showed the highest incidence of drug use among students after Lima. Regional authorities were adopting the GIS technology and UNODC will help develop the system.

UNODC continued helping Peru's judges to speed up the investigation of criminal cases and boost their efficiency by using specialized software and mentoring services to analyse and track data. With a better understanding of complex crime cases, judges convicted more consistently and issued more orders for the seizure and confiscation of illicit assets. UNODC helped the Government to draft a new anti-human trafficking law consistent with international protocols, particularly those dealing with women and children. The draft law submitted to the Peruvian Congress in December was approved within a few weeks. It included measures to facilitate the prosecution of traffickers, provide assistance to victims and encourage programmes to prevent human trafficking.

Peru

Teachers offer first line of support to students under pressure

Rosanna Yactayo Castro has been teaching for 18 years. She works in a secondary school in Lima's port area, Callao. Her district is one of the areas recently identified as a high-risk zone for drug abuse among young people. Yactayo was one of more than 400 teachers across Peru who received training through a UNODC-supported initiative to get students talking about healthy lifestyles and conflict-resolution.

"Students have always felt comfortable approaching me with problems at home or with friends," said Yactayo. "Now, with this training, I feel better equipped to introduce these discussions in the classroom in a proactive way as opposed to waiting for someone to have a crisis."

Yactayo says her students feel stress because of drugs and gangs in the community, family conflicts and unemployed parents. She uses role-playing, art, music and group discussions as a way to talk about problems or introduce new ways of dealing with uncomfortable situations. She remains an optimist about the future of her students: "Today's young people are much more aware of what's going on around them. They're also tuned in to new forms of communications, such as the Internet. We need to capitalize on this to reach out to them."

In a classroom upstairs, another teacher, Elizabeth Gamboa Dios, is doing just this. Gamboa received the same training. Her classroom is filled with computers and the students are hooked up to "Huascarán Project" (www.evs.huascarán.edu.pe),

a website constructed by Peru's Ministry of Education as an electronic meeting and learning place for students. Developed with support from UNODC, the website provides teachers with modules for classroom discussion and suggestions for interactive games focusing on healthy lifestyles and drug awareness. Two of Gamboa's students recently took their homework assignment very seriously and wrote a rap song called "Piensa" (Think), warning students of the consequences of experimenting with drugs.



Elizabeth Gamboa and her pupils
Photo: Christine Skladany

Fidela, Felix and the chocolate factory

Rural entrepreneurs in Peru's Apurimac River Valley who used to cultivate coca are now growing cocoa beans for Swiss chocolate maker, Pronatec. The cocoa bean harvests of Fidela del Villar Baca and Felix Martinez Escribas were among the approximately 300 tonnes of cocoa beans sold in 2006. Since 2002, the company has purchased organically certified Peruvian cocoa from the Cooperativa Agraria Cafetalera del Valle Rio Apurimac (CACVRA).



Felix Martinez
Photo: Christine Skladany

The cooperative, made up of 3,000 farmers, demonstrates that it makes good economic sense for farmers to work together to produce cocoa and coffee for export markets. Israel Pisetsky, general manager of CACVRA, says cooperatives are helping the region to rebuild its economy after Shining Path guerillas and drug traffickers infiltrated the area in the 1980s and 1990s.

"Our cooperative is promoting the ideals of working together to bring investment and democracy to our region. Our members see how working together can translate into better health and education opportunities for their children," says Pisetsky.

Both del Villar and Martinez are former coca growers. They now agree that producing cocoa and coffee is much better for their long-term viability as business people and as breadwinners. Del Villar, a mother of five children, says she is proud to be producing cocoa for export: "I remember in the 1980s when we were afraid to do anything. We had no choice but to grow coca leaves because that's all we could sell. It was very difficult for us. The future can only be better."

Having recently learned about the business side of farming, Martinez, a former leader of a regional coca-growers' union, says he appreciates the support he has received from UNODC.

UNODC encourages farmers in coca-growing areas to adhere to fair-trade standards as such products fetch a higher market price.



South-East Asia and the Pacific

India

The UNODC Regional Office for South Asia in New Delhi, India, covers six countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

South Asia is vulnerable to Afghan opium production given the region's proximity to the source. India is also one of the largest producers of licit pharmaceuticals, which are sometimes diverted due to gaps in the control system. India is now the country with the largest num-

ber of people living with HIV/AIDS. Injecting drug use is fuelling the epidemic throughout the region and more women are contracting HIV.

South Asia is also home to vast numbers of victims of human trafficking exploited for sexual slavery or forced labour. As a result the numbers of under-age girls contracting HIV/AIDS have risen.

UNODC assists countries in their struggle against drugs, crime and terrorism. At the policy level, the UNODC Regional Office has been supporting the Governments of South Asia to establish a framework of laws and regulations. In 2006, with UNODC help, Bhutan acceded to all United Nations drug conventions and Nepal ratified the 1971 United Nations Drug Control Convention, becoming the last country in South Asia to sign up to all drug control conventions.

Dealing a blow to human traffickers

A report by the National Human Rights Commission of India in 2004 found that over 80 per cent of police officers largely ignored human trafficking and 40 per cent did not know what the term meant. To address that lack of awareness, stop the criminalization of victims and help put traffickers behind bars, UNODC worked with central and state governments and anti-trafficking NGOs in 2006 to provide training for law-enforcement officers in five of the worst-hit states in India. Within a few months, over 2,000 police officers and almost 350

"I am Mr. S.S. (name withheld), a Deputy Superintendent of Police working in the field in Andhra Pradesh. I have put in 28 years of service in various capacities, starting my career as a Sub-Inspector of Police. I feel ashamed that all these years I have been violating the rights of (trafficked) women by branding them as prostitutes, despite the fact that they are victims of trafficking. Today (after the UNODC training-empowerment programme), I realize I have done wrong all these years and feel guilty about it. From now on, I will make sure that such violations do not take place. Victims of trafficking will be treated as victims and receive appropriate treatment. They will never again be treated as criminals."

Testimony of a senior police officer in Andhra Pradesh following UNODC training (November 2006)

prosecutors had received training. There was soon evidence that law-enforcement authorities were shifting their focus from arresting the victims (as prostitutes) towards apprehending the perpetrators.

Supporting the victims of human trafficking

UNODC, from its base in India, runs a global project to build NGO support structures for victims of violent crime, including trafficking. In 2006, 10 rescue/shelter homes were set up or supported, more than 900 victims of violent crime and trafficking received direct assistance and over 500 police officers underwent training as a part of this initiative. UNODC also supported the setting up by NGOs and communities of three hotlines for people in distress, especially on India's border with Nepal. UNODC gathered data on the relationship between child marriages and trafficking and on conviction rates for trafficking-related offences. It supported the development of an information kit on safe migration and a training manual and handbook for law-enforcement officers. The project also helped NGOs in India to take up high-profile cases in the high courts to ensure that the victims were treated justly after rescue.

National drug-awareness campaign in India

In 2006, UNODC helped the central government of India and several state governments to heighten awareness of drug abuse with a broad prevention programme, providing young people with accurate information and life-skills training (decision-making and negotiation skills). The approach consisted of a national drug-awareness campaign, a peer-led awareness programme and a schools programme.

The "I Decide" campaign kicked off in 12 states in India, which had not witnessed a nationwide drug-abuse prevention campaign for over a decade. Launched on 26 June, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, by Meira Kumar, Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, the campaign makes young people aware of high-risk behaviour, gets them to talk about drugs and encourages them to resist.

Starting in north-east India, an ambitious community awareness programme got underway. Some 2,000 peer trainers reached out to 40,000 community volunteers with information on drug-related HIV/AIDS, and they in turn reached out to 800,000 young people.



"I decide" drug-awareness campaign posters

The schools programme aimed to alert pupils aged 11 to 18 years to the perils of drug abuse and help them make informed choices. The UNODC project will reach 250 schools directly.

Preventing the spread of drug abuse and HIV

The UNODC Regional Office's report *Drug Use in the North-Eastern States of India* gave an assessment of problem drug use in eight states grappling with particularly high incidences of HIV/AIDS and made appropriate recommendations.

In 2006, UNODC promoted a comprehensive package of services for drug users, especially injecting drug users and their sex partners. An important aspect of this work was the inclusion of a significant number of women both as service providers and target populations. UNODC analysed data provided by some 14,000 drug users and their sex partners to design strategies based on those findings.

In the latter half of 2006, the programme extended to over 60 operations across South Asia, but particularly in India. The comprehensive programme will thus reach around 10,000 drug users. Drop-in centres to advise people who are HIV-positive were established at 26 sites in India, oral substitution treatment using buprenorphine was expanded and low-cost community detoxification camps were started up.

Drugs and HIV in prisons

There are approximately 450,000 inmates in South Asian prisons, where drug use is rife and HIV/AIDS is spreading.

UNODC supported 11 prison projects throughout South Asia, developing on-site education programmes for prison staff, NGOs and inmates on the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

UNODC began developing a “South Asia protocol for prison interventions” to address drugs- and HIV-awareness and prevention, vocational training, access to services and the reintegration of former prisoners into society. At the request of the Governments of India, Nepal and Sri Lanka, UNODC was set to expand its prisons projects in 2007.

Public-private partnership to tackle cyber-crime in India

As police clamped down on cyber-crime (and especially online offences against children) in other parts of Asia, paedophiles were increasingly looking towards India. In October, UNODC initiated a public-private partnership

to tackle this problem by holding an advanced forensic training programme in New Delhi on cyber-crime and computer-facilitated crimes against children. A workshop, jointly organized by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Microsoft and UNODC, targeted law-enforcement personnel from across India with training given by instructors from Microsoft Hong Kong and the US.

Precursor control

South Asia may be the weak link in the chain of international initiatives to contain heroin production in and around Afghanistan. In 2006, UNODC launched a new initiative to strengthen the control of chemical precursors used to convert opium into heroin and manufacture amphetamine-type stimulants. Under the project, specialized law-enforcement units will be trained to work with the chemical industry to monitor trade patterns and track suspect shipments.

Working with incarcerated women, India



Laos



ATS abusers undergoing treatment at the Somsanga treatment centre

Towards an opium-free future

Laos, once the third largest illicit opium producer in the world, reached a landmark in 2006, becoming virtually opium-free. Vigorous government eradication efforts have reduced the area under opium cultivation by 93 per cent since 1998.

The 2006 UNODC survey *Opium Poppy Cultivation in the Golden Triangle* showed that Laos was no longer exporting opium, but it warned that the progress could unravel unless poor farmers were given secure alternatives sources of income.

UNODC worked with the Laos Government to devise a new national strategy—"The Balanced Approach to Sustaining Opium Elimination in the Lao PDR (2006-2009)"—focusing on alternative development, drug-demand reduction, civic awareness and law enforcement.

Drug-demand reduction

UNODC and the Government continued to support treatment and rehabilitation programmes for opium addicts in all 10 northern provinces. During 2005-2006, over 8,250 addicts received treatment and the relapse

rate was relatively low. UNODC also helped the Government to monitor and collect data on addiction. Laos faces a growing problem of trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). Workshops to mobilize communities against drug abuse, especially ATS, were carried out in 16 of the country's 17 provinces. UNODC also helped to develop and distribute thousands of compact discs on ATS prevention, promoted media coverage on drug prevention and carried out national prevention campaigns against drugs.

UNODC's socio-economic impact surveys showed that half of former opium-producing communities needed urgent assistance. UNODC helped develop an Action Plan targeting 1,000 priority villages.

Prime Minister Bouasone Bouphavanh announced measures to address drug control during the national campaign against drugs in October. At a meeting to harmonize drug-control efforts, many development partners, including the EC, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Food Programme (WFP), pledged funds to bring development to these villages.

UNODC carried out a rapid assessment survey in mid-2006, which showed an increase in injecting drug use

and related HIV/AIDS among young people in the country's capital, Vientiane.

In November, UNODC conducted a workshop with the Government of Laos, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS to identify responses to the ATS epidemic, injecting drug use and the heightened risk of HIV/AIDS infection in Laos.

UNODC assisted the Government in developing a comprehensive new drug law and a national drug law-enforcement strategy. It also provided training for legal and law-enforcement agencies.

UNODC held a National Workshop for government officials on the ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism. By the end of

2006, Laos had ratified seven of the 13 universal legal instruments, with the remainder due to be presented for approval by the National Assembly in 2007. UNODC also supported Government efforts to raise awareness of corruption.

Human trafficking

Laos faces a serious human trafficking problem as both a source and transit country. In October, UNODC launched a project to strengthen the capacity of legal and law-enforcement institutions to combat human trafficking. It will also assist the Government in implementing the Protocol relating to human trafficking of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.



Opening of the new 55-kilometre track which was constructed under the North Phongsaly alternative development project. It used to take up to two days to travel from Boun Nuea district to the remote village of Yao Fang. Now it takes just under two hours by car. Opened in April 2006, the road has brought new social services and trade and development opportunities for the thousands of villagers living in districts that used to be among the largest opium poppy-cultivating areas.

Myanmar

Myanmar, the world's second largest opium producer, continued to see opium cultivation decline in 2006. UNODC ran community support projects, introduced drug-demand reduction initiatives and helped to provide treatment and rehabilitation for the country's opium addicts.

UNODC's 2006 Golden Triangle Opium Survey showed an overall decrease in opium poppy cultivation of 29 per cent in Myanmar, Laos and Thailand compared with 2005. In Myanmar, cultivation fell 34 per cent to 21,500 hectares, representing a dramatic 83 per cent drop from the 130,300 hectares under cultivation in 1998. Wa Special Region 2, which used to account for the bulk of Myanmar's opium poppy cultivation, was declared opium-free. This resulted from an opium ban imposed by the local authorities in June 2005 as part of a five-year Government plan to make Myanmar opium-free by 2014.

Rapid opium eradication has hit some impoverished rural communities hard. UNODC has led initiatives to provide farmers with alternative livelihoods. The Kokang and Wa Initiative is a broad UNODC-led partnership designed to meet the humanitarian needs of thousands of former opium farmers and their families. UNODC provided comprehensive assistance to help them obtain food, basic services and education. In 2006, UNODC completed major irrigation schemes, such as the Nam Du canal in Ho Tao Township, which will irrigate 80 hectares of land, including areas that could previously be used only during the rainy season. The projects will contribute to helping farmers develop their land.

UNODC monitored progress in the Wa and surveyed districts needing assistance. A survey conducted in early 2006 on the impact of project work in Mong Pawk district between 1999 and 2005 showed major achievements, including 785 hectares of newly developed irrigated rice paddy fields and a 21 per cent increase in the number of households cultivating lowland paddy. Up to 42 per cent of households were using an improved lowland rice seed variety compared to virtually none in 1999, while 60 per cent had adopted at least one new crop.

An off-season opium survey was conducted by Myanmar's drug-control agency and UNODC in southern Shan state. Preliminary results showed that farmers

were switching to monsoon season planting, which could work against the Government's eradication efforts (eradication traditionally takes place during the normal cultivation season). Off-season poppy cultivation was reported in three townships. The rapid survey confirmed that there was no evidence of cultivation in the most notorious areas.

UNODC's Drug Demand Reduction programme in the Wa provided treatment and detoxification programmes for drug addicts in five townships in Mong Pawk and Wein Kao districts. Between 2004 and July 2006, it treated more than a thousand addicts and provided counselling sessions for families.



Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme staff surveying opium poppy fields

Ai Sum's story

My name is Ai Sum. I am 26 years old. I got addicted to opium four years ago. It all started when my opium-addicted friends told me about the "heavenly pleasure" they felt when they smoked opium. So I started smoking too. Smoking opium gave me a satisfaction as if all my dreams would come true. I thought it was the most pleasurable thing in the world. Within a week, I became an addict and could not stop using it, even as I began experiencing withdrawal symptoms—agonizing pain, nausea and vomiting. Production from my rice farm plummeted as I became less able to perform my daily tasks. I was in despair and did not know how to balance the need to spend cash to buy opium and the shortage of funds. I was very excited when I heard that UNODC's Drug Demand Reduction programme was going to be established in my township in 2006. I began receiving treatment at the centre, and after detoxification, I learned carpentry under the "Food for Training" programme. Now I am starting a new life, growing maize and soybeans for income and fixing up my house during my spare time.

*Ai Sum
Yong Moot village*

Villagers in the Wa hills participating in the "Food for work" initiative under which they build irrigation systems and receive rice as compensation



Human trafficking

In 2006, UNODC strengthened links with United Nations agencies and NGOs working on human trafficking. A national seminar on the draft Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law took place in Yangon, which recommended developing a National Plan of Action to include the protection of victims and witnesses and assistance in the return of Myanmar's citizens identified as trafficked victims abroad.

Building on the success of the UNODC-supported Border Liaison Offices created to increase cooperation on drug control between regional law-enforcement agencies, the UNODC regional centre in Bangkok, UNODC Myanmar and the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Mekong subregion led an initiative to provide anti-human trafficking training to border officials.

HIV/AIDS and drug-demand reduction

UNODC is the lead agency in the area of HIV/AIDS and drug use in Myanmar. Following UNODC's recommendation, the new National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS recognized injecting drug use as a primary means of transmission of the virus, requiring specific and immediate responses.

UNODC led initiatives on injecting drug use in prisons, among uniformed services and other "at risk" populations. Cooperation with the Department of Health and the National AIDS Programme was strengthened. UNODC and the Myanmar drug-control agency undertook a study to determine the role of the law-enforcement sector in the national response to HIV/AIDS.

In August, the community-based Drug Demand Reduction Project in Lashio collected data on drug orphans and found 290 orphaned children in the province, 33 of whom had lost both parents. Community associations and the Project Implementation Teams took care of them by providing food and school books and teaching them how to read and write.

Gyaw Saing Maing lives with her grandmother and two older siblings. Her mother is serving a 15-year prison sentence for selling drugs, and her father died when she was a baby. While her grandmother owns a small shop, the income is not enough to support the education of the three children. However, thanks to the community's assistance, Gyaw Saing Maing, who is now 4 years old, has recently joined her brother and sister at school.

Two new centres opened in Theinni and Tachilek to provide comprehensive drug services, including treatment and detoxification, counselling and support, health care, education and training. An increase in the number of young people attending the centres led to an expansion in activities and an increase in the number of staff trained at field sites. In northern Shan State, outreach activities and youth centres expanded to include over half the target population.

The HIV/AIDS Prevention project for the police force in Myanmar provided training at one police academy, three police training schools and two anti-narcotics task forces. Training was also given to the Army Medical Corps.

Thailand

The UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, based in Thailand, covers 34 countries and territories. Transnational organized crime, as well as drugs and human trafficking, are major problems throughout the region. Much of UNODC's work in 2006 centred on responding to growing abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and the trade in the chemical precursors used to make drugs.

UNODC Thailand's Computer-Based Training Academy won a *UN21 Award* for the best United Nations projects of 2006, after the Regional Centre pioneered an interactive law-enforcement training programme.

Precursor control and laboratory drug profiling

By promoting the use of standardized laboratory data as a primary reference source, UNODC helped countries to strengthen precursor controls and upgrade their capacity to profile drugs.

UNODC developed a DVD training programme and handbook in 10 languages on restricting precursors and on clandestine drug laboratories.

Safrole, a liquid extracted from plants, is a precursor for the clandestine manufacture of synthetic drugs. UNODC made possible the first survey on safrole-rich oils for Project Prism, an international operation on ATS precursors initiated by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). The survey found that safrole from the region was being traded internationally in large quantities. The results of the survey will help countries to develop mechanisms to prevent the diversion of the oil for the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Tackling the ATS threat

Based on three years of data, UNODC published *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) and other Drugs of Abuse in East Asia and the Pacific 2005*.

UNODC developed training for policy-makers on preventing ATS abuse among young people in order to assist with the drafting of appropriate legislation. Training was given to journalists to improve reporting on drug abuse.

UNODC focused on developing strategies to prevent young people from using ATS, including producing publications and deploying national project teams to carry out awareness-raising and education activities. A Laotian music video on drug-abuse prevention, produced with assistance from UNODC, included songs that won a local songwriting contest. CDs of the songs were to be distributed to schools and videoke clubs in 2007 and aired for one year on 17 stations of the Lao National Radio network.

Community-based alternative development

Governments in Afghanistan, Laos and Myanmar stepped up their efforts to provide former poppy farmers with alternative livelihoods. The Regional Office

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June). Promoting public awareness on the dangers of drug abuse



helped to establish bilateral agreements between Thailand and other countries on sharing their experiences in alternative development.

UNODC organized a seminar on illicit crop monitoring in the Greater Mekong subregion to share expertise on surveying techniques, satellite imagery, land use practices, and soil and climatic data. It also conducted a study on the coping strategies of former opium poppy farmers in Laos and Myanmar and recommended ways to prevent the farmers from relapsing.

Addressing the challenges of HIV/AIDS

Injecting drug use is the main cause of HIV transmission in the region but access to treatment is severely limited. The Regional Centre intensified its focus on HIV/AIDS and injecting drug use, including in prisons. Projects included the training of personnel and assessments of areas with high rates of HIV infection among injecting drug users.

Strengthening the international legal regime against terrorism

UNODC worked to promote the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments relating to terrorism.

Direct technical assistance was given to Fiji, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand.

Support for victims of human trafficking

Through its anti-human trafficking project in the Philippines, UNODC helped to provide medical and psychological care for nearly 100 victims and support for victims/witnesses who were assisting with the prosecution of offenders. UNODC also arranged vocational training to help them become reintegrated into the community. UNODC participated in an International Organization for Migration (IOM) project to train Cambodian provincial court officials in dealing with human trafficking.

Computer-based training

Computer-based training developed by UNODC to counter drug trafficking and related cross-border crime was provided through 94 training centres.

In 2006, six new centres were established in five countries—Fiji, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. Work started on the production of a computer-based human trafficking law-enforcement training programme.

Viet Nam

In 2006, UNODC Viet Nam focused on drug law enforcement, fighting human trafficking, money-laundering and corruption, drug abuse and HIV-prevention, and drug treatment and rehabilitation.

UNODC forged close links with local and international partners and NGOs, and the Governments of Laos, Cambodia and China.

Fighting illicit drug trafficking

Illicit trafficking of heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) plagues Viet Nam's border provinces. A UNODC project to help strengthen the drug law-enforcement agencies entered its final year. The Drug Interdiction Task Force Units established under the project

recorded many successes, including the fourth largest seizure of heroin (over 40 kg) made on land in Viet Nam. That consignment was intercepted in Lang Son province on its way from Laos to China.

UNODC provided training for more than 500 officers from the police, border guards, customs and drug-testing laboratories in cooperation with the US Drug Enforcement Administration and Australian Federal Police. It covered basic investigation skills, including intelligence collection and sharing, surveillance and methods of concealment, and deepened their understanding of the three United Nations drug control conventions. At its final evaluation by an independent external evaluator in October, the project was recommended as a model for other countries to follow.

UNODC and its partners prepared a follow-up project to help Vietnamese law-enforcement agencies to improve drug intelligence collection and sharing.

Combating human trafficking

UNODC trained officers from the justice system, border guards and police in investigating and prosecuting traffickers of human beings.

Meetings took place between Viet Nam and China, and Viet Nam and Cambodia, to increase cross-border law-enforcement cooperation. These resulted in agreements to conduct joint cross-border anti-human trafficking campaigns and develop bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance.

An expert group of law-enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges from different parts of the world was established to produce materials for advanced training. Viet Nam will be the first country to launch the new UNODC anti-human trafficking manual and curricula in advanced training scheduled in 2007.

To pave the way for Viet Nam's ratification of the United Nations Protocol on Smuggling of Migrants and help bring Vietnamese law into compliance with its provisions, UNODC assisted the Ministry of Justice in

undertaking an assessment of national legislation on migrant smuggling. This study supplemented reports of studies conducted in 2004 and 2005 on the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. These three legal assessments will serve as the basis for Viet Nam's future legislation in these areas.

Drug treatment and rehabilitation

UNODC and the Committee for Ethnic Minorities concluded a two-year project to develop prevention and treatment programmes for ethnic minority drug users in the highland provinces of Lao Cai, Dien Bien and Son La. The project focused on building up community-based and culturally appropriate demand reduction solutions, including support for local treatment facilities, vocational and educational training, micro-credit loans and micro-grants. The programme, whose beneficiaries showed an extremely low relapse rate of 17 per cent, provided treatment to over 500 drug users and made available over 100 loans and grants.

In August, UNODC organized an International Forum on Development, Drugs and HIV in the Highlands of Viet Nam to address drug-demand reduction among the ethnic minorities in the mountainous north of the country. A survey took place to monitor drug use and high-risk

Training session for residents in a drug-treatment centre



behaviour among over 600 respondents from 13 communes.

Action against HIV/AIDS

UNODC started working with the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to improve and develop HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services for drug abusers and to collect data for the design of a monitoring system. To develop training materials for effective drug treatment, UNODC assessed training needs in China (Shanghai) and Laos and in the provinces of Lao Cai, Hai Duong, Hai Phong, Phu Tho, Da Nang, An Giang and Tay Ninh in Viet Nam. "Training of Trainers" workshops were launched at the project sites.

Injecting drug users accounted for 53 per cent of newly detected cases of HIV infection in Viet Nam. Training on HIV/AIDS prevention started in August and is due to be extended to 22 drug-treatment centres countrywide. By mid-2007, over 1,000 people were due to receive training based on the "Inside Out" education package developed by the WHO with UNODC.

Drug prevention targeted at young people

UNODC helped to train newspaper and broadcast journalists on drugs issues, produced TV spots and distributed promotional materials to hundreds of children on 26 June, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

UNODC organized training to help 250 people learn counselling skills and ways to engage with young people. It also produced 1,500 booklets for families entitled *How to Help Our Children Stay Away from Drug Abuse*.



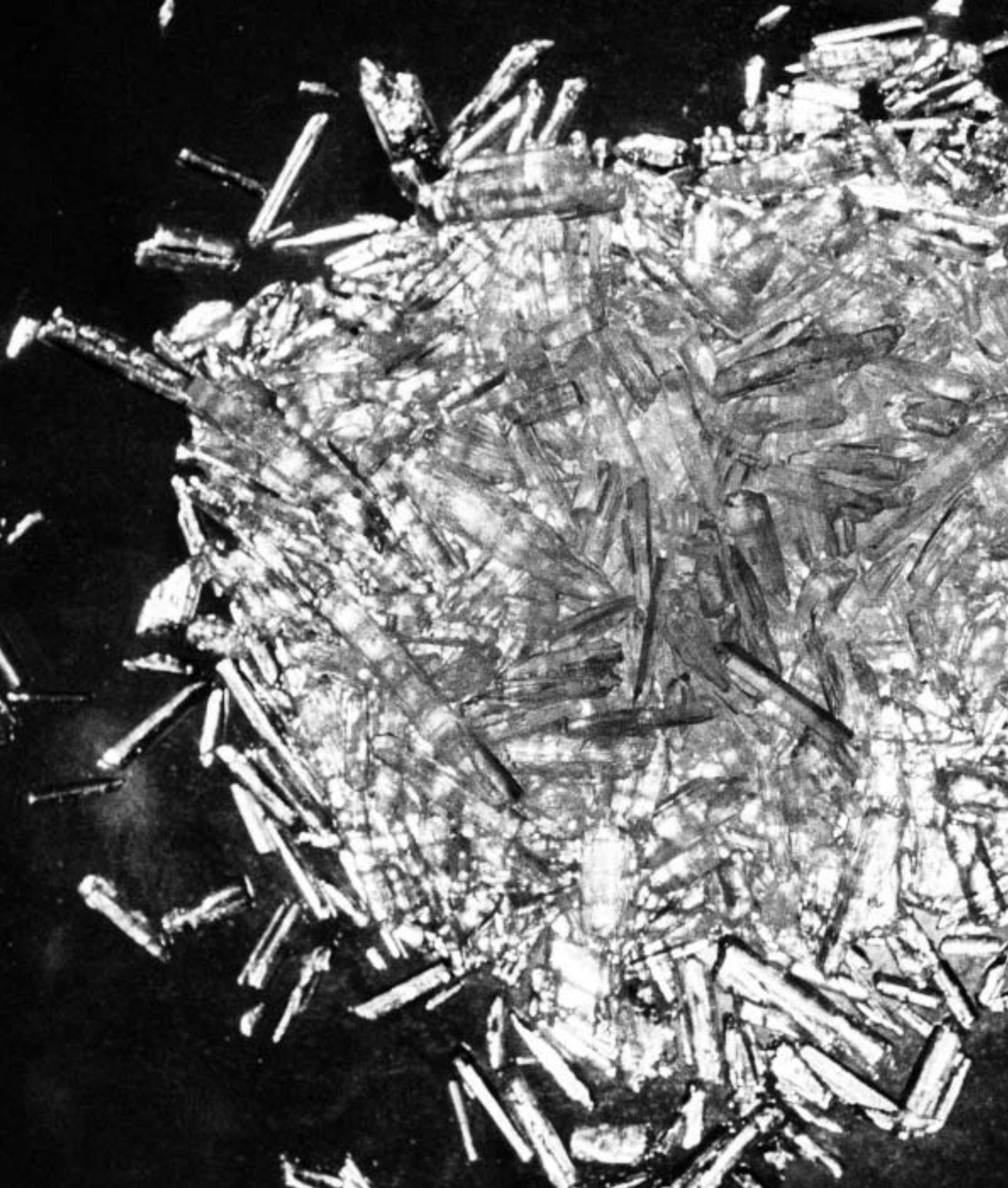
Parents' guidebook on drug prevention

A total of 25 former trainees developed local drug-prevention activities. Community-based activities were expanded to five more urban sites, making a total of 10 project sites in 2006. New drug-prevention clubs were established to promote cultural activities and vocational training, such as music lessons, computer literacy and apprenticeships for mechanics. More than 200 former drug users and young people at high risk were expected to complete job training in early 2007.

Money-laundering

Vietnamese police officers, prosecutors and judges benefited from financial investigation training courses organized by UNODC in cooperation with the World Bank. The training addressed money-laundering and legislation related to financial crimes. It also dealt with domestic and international cooperation, searching skills, asset tracing and freezing, seizure and confiscation.

Officials from the State Bank of Viet Nam and other Government financial institutions also received basic training to tackle money-laundering. The State Bank of Vietnam continued work on the establishment of an Anti-Money Laundering Information Centre.



Headquarters **activities**



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Vientiane, Laos. Samples of crystal methamphetamine, also known as "Ice", are tested in the Drug Testing Laboratory of the Ministry of Health. The samples were seized from traffickers

Photo: Alessandro Scotti

Research and analysis

Policy and trend analysis is one of three main priorities for UNODC, which continued to work closely with Governments to improve drugs and crime data collection, research and analysis.

The *World Drug Report 2006*, UNODC's flagship publication, presented an analysis of trends in world drug markets. The Report highlighted progress made in 2005, but drew attention to three areas of concern: heroin supply in Afghanistan, rising cocaine demand in Europe and cannabis demand globally. A special chapter on cannabis showed that an estimated 162 million people use the drug, equivalent to 4 per cent of the global population aged between 15-64 years. While the problem posed by cannabis continued to grow, many facts about the supply of and demand for this drug remain obscure.

In 2006, 92 per cent of the world's opium was produced in Afghanistan, where cultivation increased by 59 per cent and production was up 49 per cent. Falling opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle—Laos, Myanmar and Thailand—was a little-noticed success story in 2006. Myanmar recorded a decrease of 29 per cent in areas under poppy cultivation. This reduction brought the total decline in the region since 1998 to 85 per cent, according to the 2006 *Opium Poppy Cultivation in the Golden Triangle* survey.

After the impressive decline in coca cultivation in Colombia in the first half of the decade, the area under

cultivation increased by 8 per cent in 2005. However, due to simultaneous decreases in Bolivia and Peru, the total area under coca cultivation in the Andes in 2005 remained at about the same level as in 2004. A special chapter of the *Coca Cultivation in the Andean Region* report discussed the environmental effects of illicit drug cultivation and processing. While deforestation and water and soil pollution were identified as problems, the study found that very little reliable data were available to measure the extent of the problem accurately.

The dearth of data continued to hamper the effective monitoring of international crime trends. By November 2006, only 72 of the 192 United Nations Member States had responded to the *9th United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems*. This highlighted the need to strengthen further the international reporting system for crime statistics.

UNODC's "Data for Africa" project supported national and regional initiatives, such as surveys in Cape Verde and a review of the data collection for Nigeria's National Master Plan on Drugs. UNODC also produced a study on *Organized Crime and Irregular Migrations from Africa to Europe*. Although the true extent of the profits made in smuggling human beings is not fully known, the report included estimates of the size of the market, and highlighted the countries most affected and the routes used by smugglers.

Coca Cultivation in the Andean Region, June 2006



Convention support and legal advice

UNODC is the custodian of international legal instruments in the areas of drugs, transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism. The Office is also the guardian of a considerable body of internationally recognized principles in crime prevention and criminal justice, encompassing such issues as juvenile justice, the treatment of offenders, international cooperation, good governance, victim protection and violence against women. UNODC also helps countries to reform their criminal justice systems.

United Nations crime conventions

UNODC works to attain universal ratification of the five United Nations crime conventions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations—the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and its three Protocols on human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention). The inaugural session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Merida Convention was held in Jordan in December 2006.

UNODC's Convention support includes the provision of legislative drafting assistance, the development of a series of *Legislative Guides* for the implementation of the United Nations crime conventions and the provision of advice on international cooperation in criminal matters.

Legal assistance

UNODC gave legal advice and legislative assistance in 2006 to a number of countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe. Activities included assistance in upgrading national drug control laws, drafting new legislation on international judicial cooperation, special investigative techniques, pre-trial destruction of narcotic drugs and advice on reforms of judicial systems.

The Office provided justice system training in countries in Eastern Europe, North Africa, South and Central America and Western and South-Eastern Asia. Judges and prosecutors participated in mock trials and went on study tours.



Signing international conventions

UNODC developed a new software tool in 2006 to help legal professionals write effective mutual legal assistance requests and went to work on a similar tool for extradition requests.

An on-line legal library of the legislation adopted by countries to implement the international drug control conventions is maintained by UNODC. The Office also maintains a comprehensive directory of national authorities empowered to transmit or execute requests for extradition or mutual legal assistance.

UNODC updated the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*, first published in 1992, and was developing new legal tools such as the model legislative provisions related to the *Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime*.

Transnational organized crime

UNODC's Transnational Organized Crime programme provides technical assistance to help countries implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols. This includes providing recommendations for new or strengthened laws, improving the institutional and operational capacities of law-enforcement and judicial bodies, international cooperation and legal assistance between countries and data collection.

UNODC provided advisers and mentors to work with Governments. In South America, the regional legal adviser conducted assessments in Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Training on special investigative techniques was given in Honduras.

In August, UNODC and Interpol provided training to intelligence analysts from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua on specialized software and a network of analysts was set up.

In Peru, UNODC helped to draft legislation on special investigative techniques, witness protection and human trafficking. In Ecuador, equipment was provided to assist law-enforcement agencies. UNODC also provided West African police, prosecutors and judges with mentors and training.

Increased UNODC outreach to NGOs resulted in greater NGO participation in intergovernmental meetings in 2006. The Third Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime attracted 50 per cent more NGO participants than during the previous session. UNODC launched a new database containing information on over 1,500 NGOs working in drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice.

Counter-kidnapping

With financial support from the Government of Colombia and contributions from experts from 16 countries, UNODC developed a *Counter-Kidnapping Manual* to give police officers and policy-makers concrete guidelines on how to respond to kidnappings effectively.

It identifies different types of kidnapping—including for extortion or political purposes—and advises Governments on devising effective legislation, preventive measures and contingency plans. It comes with a

separate checklist providing practical guidance to senior police investigators, covering subjects such as negotiation, surveillance and intervention options.

In March, a training course based on the Manual was piloted in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, for senior police officers from the Caribbean. Training also took place in Asuncion, Paraguay, in August for participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela.

Combating trafficking in firearms

Trends in illicit trafficking indicate a link between the illegal firearms trade and other crimes such as drug and human trafficking and terrorism.

UNODC is developing guidelines to assist Member States with implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition. A first expert group meeting in Vienna in November focused on the marking, tracing and identification of firearms, as well as on establishing effective systems for their export, import and transit licensing. Further workshops were planned for 2007.

Witness protection

UNODC began drafting international guidelines on witness protection programmes in a series of expert workshops. The guidelines were due to be completed by mid-2007.

In July, an expert meeting was held in Chile to finalize a draft model law on witness protection for Latin American countries. The first Latin American regional conference of the International Association of Prosecutors discussed witness protection, with support and expertise from UNODC.

Trafficking in human organs

Trafficking in human organs, fuelled by growing demand for transplants, is a lucrative business for organized criminal groups.

The removal of human organs is included in the definition of exploitation in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol of the Convention against Transnational



Members of a new Container Control Programme unit, set up with UNODC assistance, stand to attention in the port of Dakar, Senegal

Organized Crime. A UNODC study, entitled *Preventing, Combating and Punishing Trafficking in Human Organs*, was presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session in Vienna in 2006. The study showed that the extent of the problem of trafficking in human organs remains unclear.

Global Container Control Programme

The UNODC Container Control Programme, which started in 2005, helps police and customs authorities in developing countries to identify and inspect containers, which might contain illicit goods or materials.

The programme was piloted in Ecuador and Senegal, where Joint Port Control Units were established, with training provided by UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO). In Ecuador in March, the Guayaquil Joint Port Control Unit intercepted a consignment of cocaine with a street value of around \$US 556 million.

The container project was due to be extended to the Ecuadorean port of Manta in early 2007, with Ghana and Pakistan next in line.

Counter-narcotics and law enforcement

UNODC works with police, prosecutors and judges to help countries respond more effectively to illicit drug trafficking, providing technical assistance and the services of regional law-enforcement advisers. In 2006, training manuals, covering specialist topics such as criminal intelligence, undercover operations and surveillance, were distributed through UNODC field offices worldwide.

Paris Pact

Under the Paris Pact initiative to limit the trafficking of Afghan opiates through Western and Central Asia and Europe, two Expert Round Table meetings were conducted in 2006 on cross-border cooperation and intelligence exchanges between Afghanistan and its neigh-

bours. The meetings also improved counter-narcotics cooperation between the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Paris Pact partners.

In Moscow in June, the Government of the Russian Federation, in cooperation with UNODC, organized the second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan. The Conference adopted the *Moscow Declaration*, which highlighted the importance of international support for Afghanistan in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy.

Regional intelligence-sharing

Five Central Asian States—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan—as well as Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation agreed in February to set up a regional intelligence centre to help fight drug trafficking. The Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), supported by UNODC, will be based in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Gulf States agreed to set up a similar body—the Gulf Centre for Criminal Intelligence—in Qatar, also with UNODC technical support.

Modelled on Europol, the intelligence centre of the EU, both Centres were due to be operational by mid-2007, helping to improve information exchange among national police services and leading to more drug seizures and arrests of drug smugglers.

Computer-based training

Computer-based training is an important part of the technical assistance provided by UNODC in the counter-narcotics field. Over 150 hours of law-enforcement training is now offered in various languages. In 2006 there were 63 individual syllabus modules and more were under development. The syllabus covers issues including profiling, targeting, risk assessment and searching at land borders, sea and airports, precursor chemicals, human trafficking and money-laundering. Already available in 15 countries, the training was set to expand across the Balkans, Brazil, the Pacific Islands and West Africa.

Drug seizures in Central Asia. Photo: Stefano Zardini



Combating money-laundering

In 2006, UNODC provided legal and policy assistance to over 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific through field-based experts operating under the mentor programme. New mentors began work in Eastern and Southern Africa, the Middle East, North Africa and Latin America, sharing their expertise with their local counterparts.

An information database known as the Anti-Money Laundering International Database (AMLID) Second Round of Legal Analysis was launched, reflecting the legal analysis of countries' efforts to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

In September, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which encourages UNODC to do more to help Member States comply fully with international norms to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

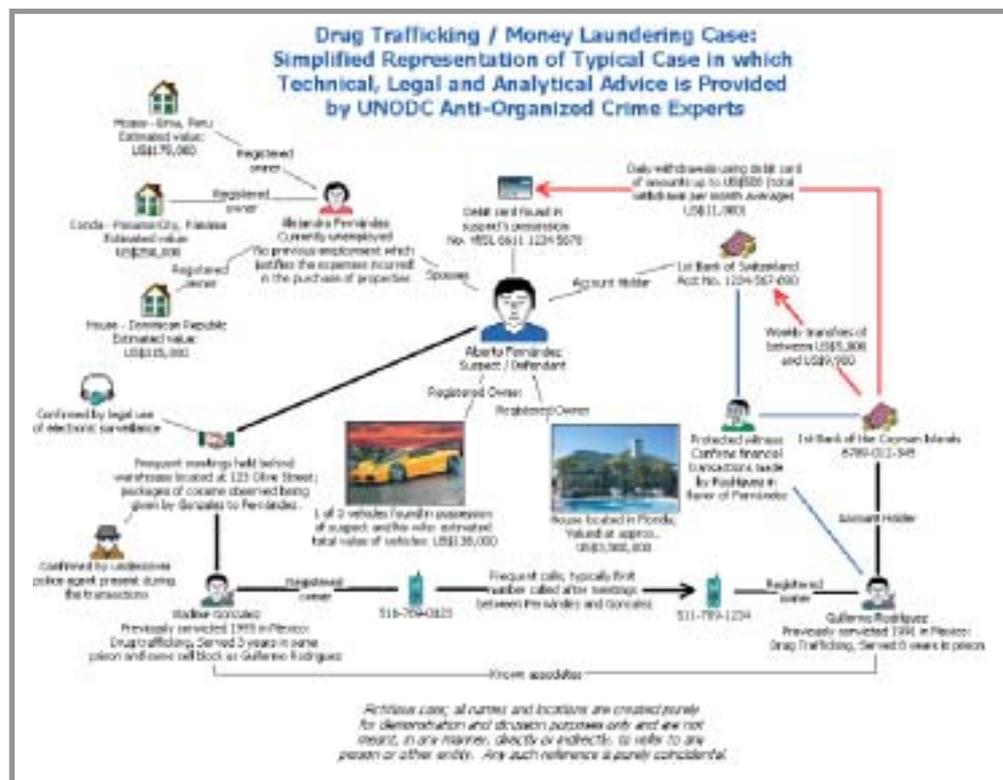
In 2006, UNODC began to participate in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate country assessment visits. Money-laundering and terrorism financing experts assessed countries' compliance with Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2001, which seeks

to offer a comprehensive response to the problem of combating terrorism.

The Financial Action Task Force for South America became the tenth partner organization of the International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN), a one-stop research source administered by UNODC. UNODC continued to upload the monthly *Central Asia Newsletter*, a joint UNODC/World Bank electronic publication in English and Russian on IMoLIN, for e-mail distribution to over 500 recipients. As the most comprehensive online repository of legislation and analysis, IMoLIN is relied on by Government and law-enforcement officials.

UNODC strengthened its computer-based training programme by translating the training modules into Amharic, Arabic and Russian. Training classrooms were established in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In a joint initiative with the OSCE, UNODC conducted a workshop on money-laundering and terrorism financing for prosecutors from Eastern and Southern Europe.



Sample case of money-laundering produced with software developed by UNODC to facilitate investigation and prosecution of complex cases

Fighting corruption



Image taken from the UNODC campaign leaflet for the International Day against Corruption, 9 December 2006

UNODC's Global Programme against Corruption, launched in 1999, provides Member States with technical assistance to improve the judicial and other institutions needed in the fight against corruption. UNODC also supports the formulation and dissemination of best practices, policies and tools to prevent and control corruption.

To date, the programme has trained government representatives, individual experts, NGOs and private sector entities from over 100 countries. It has provided specialized training to more than 1,000 national officials,

in particular judges, prosecutors and investigators in charge of anti-corruption work.

Altogether, 14 countries have benefited from long-term technical assistance projects. UNODC has also advised countries through regional and subregional workshops on a wide range of issues related to strengthening their legal and institutional capacities.

Through public service announcements, posters, flyers, radio and TV shows, particularly for the International Day against Corruption observed on 9 December each

year, UNODC reaches millions of citizens globally, raising awareness and encouraging them to take an active stand against corruption.

Criminal action

UNODC provided advice and technical assistance to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission of Nigeria, the country's leading anti-corruption agency. The Commission conducted several top-level investigations, resulting in the prosecution of State Governors, parliamentarians and the Inspector General of Police, as well as the recovery of assets worth more than \$US 5 billion.

Prevention

From 2001 to 2006, UNODC assisted the judiciaries of Indonesia, Nigeria and South Africa in strengthening their judicial institutions. UNODC's comprehensive assessments of the state of corruption in the judiciary helped to put policies and action plans into practice. These helped to enhance the integrity of judicial officers, increase the transparency of the judicial process and bring corrupt officials to account. In Nigeria, for example, a considerable number of judges and magistrates were removed.

Judicial integrity group

UNODC continued to support the work of the group of Chief Justices and senior judges. A key outcome of this work was the development of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, a comprehensive set of professional ethics for judges, which were endorsed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 2006 and recommended to Member States for domestic adaptation.

Partnership and cooperation

UNODC and the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services form the secretariat for the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination (IGAC), which brings together more than 30 multilateral and bilateral organizations active in anti-corruption

policy development, internal oversight and advocacy. IGAC has improved cooperation and enabled more effective use of limited resources to implement the Convention against Corruption.

Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The first session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption took place in Jordan in December. UNODC held three side-events bringing together representatives of civil society and the private sector, anti-corruption authorities and parliamentarians to discuss their expectations from Governments and to examine their own roles in the effective implementation of the Convention. A coalition of Civil Society Friends of the United Nations Convention against Corruption consisting of some 45 organizations from over 30 countries was also established.

Technical assistance tools

Work began to develop technical assistance tools, including:

- *Technical guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption*, aimed at supporting policy-makers and legal practitioners.
- *Handbook on Preventive Anti-Corruption Measures for Small and Medium Enterprises* with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The handbook provides small businesses, which often cannot afford large-scale anti-corruption and corporate ethics programmes, with simple and easy-to-implement tools to reduce the risk of them becoming involved in corrupt practices.
- *Commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct*, and a guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity. The commentary will provide judicial disciplinary and oversight bodies with guidance to interpret and enforce the Bangalore Principles, while the guide gives an overview of good practices necessary to strengthen judicial independence, integrity, accountability and capacity.

Criminal justice reform



Overcrowded prison in the Caribbean

UNODC works to help improve the lives of some of the most vulnerable people around the world: those who come into contact with the criminal justice system, including women and children.

In many countries a large proportion of adults and children who commit offences or who are arrested and prosecuted for alleged offences come from the poorest neighbourhoods and/or belong to minorities. Many children and young people were themselves victims before becoming offenders.

A key UNODC priority is to prevent child and youth involvement in activities that might lead to crime. UNODC does this by promoting national crime prevention strategies and supporting NGO networks. UNODC also supports countries in setting up criminal justice systems that are fair, efficient and accountable and which enforce respect for the human rights of offenders and victims.

The main challenges in this area are over-reliance on detention, including pre-trial detention, coupled with very poor prison conditions in many countries; the lack of criminal justice strategies taking into account victims of crime and the need to reintegrate offenders into society; the inappropriate handling by many criminal justice systems of women and children who have been subjected to abuse (in particular sexual abuse), and the lack of oversight mechanisms in criminal justice systems around the world.

In 2006, UNODC gave practical assistance to criminal justice officials, policy-makers, international organizations and NGOs and produced special tools.

Criminal justice reform and rule of law

The *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit*, launched in 2006, was designed to help practitioners reform their own criminal justice systems and bring them into line with international standards. It also enables advisers from the United Nations and other bodies to conduct assessments of the justice systems in individual countries and identify areas for technical assistance. Written by a team of criminal justice experts from UNODC and the OSCE, the Toolkit covers policing, access to justice, prison and alternatives to incarceration, as well as other issues such as juvenile justice and the treatment of victims and witnesses. Divided into 16 modules, it provides detailed and comprehensive guidance for practitioners and will be updated with regular feedback from users.

Children in the criminal justice system

In order to improve the treatment of children by the criminal justice system, UNODC, UNICEF and the NGO International Bureau for Children's Rights produced a child-friendly version of the *United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime*. This document is available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

To assist Governments in designing policies relating to children in conflict with the law that conform to international standards, UNICEF and UNODC produced a *Manual on the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators*.

Alternatives to imprisonment

UNODC has encouraged criminal justice policy-makers to go beyond the use of imprisonment by producing separate handbooks on *Restorative Justice Programmes and Alternatives to Imprisonment*. In Malawi, UNODC worked with the NGO Penal Reform International to train paralegals (non-lawyers) to provide initial legal

assistance to prisoners in a number of post-conflict countries, starting in Liberia.

Violence against women

Millions of women worldwide are affected by violence. The first officials that most victims come into contact with after violent incidents are the police. However, in many countries the police are ill-prepared to give support and investigate such offences and in some cases women are re-victimized through their contact with the police. UNODC began work on a handbook for law enforcement officials on effective responses to violence against women.

Countering terrorism

On 8 September 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This was a landmark event, as it was the first time that all 192 Member States had agreed on a common approach to fighting terrorism. The Strategy recognized the role of UNODC in such key areas as international criminal justice and international cooperation in criminal matters, and it encouraged UNODC to enhance its technical assistance to Member States.

As a result, UNODC reinforced its technical assistance in the legal aspects of counter-terrorism by facilitating the ratification and implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism. During 2006, it provided 54 countries with assistance and conducted 11 regional workshops involving more than 82 countries, training approximately 1,700 criminal justice officials. UNODC also worked to assist cooperation between criminal justice agencies at the regional level, promoted the use of good legal and criminal justice practices in counter-terrorism and expanded its counter-terrorism legal research and legal training.

UNODC's counter-terrorism activities in 2006 contributed to an increasing number of ratifications of

international legal instruments. By the end of December, 85 countries had ratified the first 12 international conventions and protocols relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, compared with 75 in 2005, and 26 in 2003.

UNODC has developed a number of technical assistance tools. One of these, the Office's counter-terrorism legislative database, includes the full text of the international conventions and protocols relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, along with information on the status of ratifications. The database also contains more than 500 laws from more than 130 countries.

UNODC's technical assistance work complements the functions of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council and its Executive Directorate. In 2006, UNODC participated in country assessment visits of the Executive Directorate to nine countries. UNODC also participates in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

Preventing drug abuse

UNODC continued to focus on drug abuse, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation with the aim of reducing drug demand significantly by 2008.

In 2006, the Global Youth Network for prevention of drug abuse among young people continued to expand and reached more than 500 youth groups around the world with information, resources and training through regional networks. UNODC supported some 125 organizations with grants for comprehensive drug-abuse prevention activities. These activities reached approximately 40,000 young people.

UNODC's global drug-abuse prevention work in 2006 focused on the prevention of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) abuse. More people use this group of drugs, which includes amphetamines, methamphetamines and ecstasy, than cocaine and opiates (such as opium and heroin) combined. Methamphetamines, in particular, can cause severe psychological problems and addiction. Together with researchers, prevention workers and young people, UNODC identified the most effective ways to prevent ATS abuse and used these best practices to train NGOs and policy-makers in East Asia, South Asia and Southern Africa.

UNODC works with local partners. An example is the Kapatiran Kaularan People Coalition (KKPC) in the Philippines. KKPC has been working in a poor suburb of Manila for more than 15 years and brings together 25 local organizations working to prevent the abuse of methamphetamines and solvents among young people. KKPC undertakes public awareness-raising activities such as marches through communities; organizing competitions, concerts and producing posters; T-shirts and leaflets; as well as promoting sports for young people.

Another project of KKPC is the "back to school" programme, which aims to encourage a dialogue between parents and teachers and organizes tutorials in mathematics, science and languages to help children to go back to school. Other services include family therapy, counselling sessions and recreational activities for the whole family.

UNODC developed guidelines and training materials to help partner organizations evaluate the success of their prevention programmes.

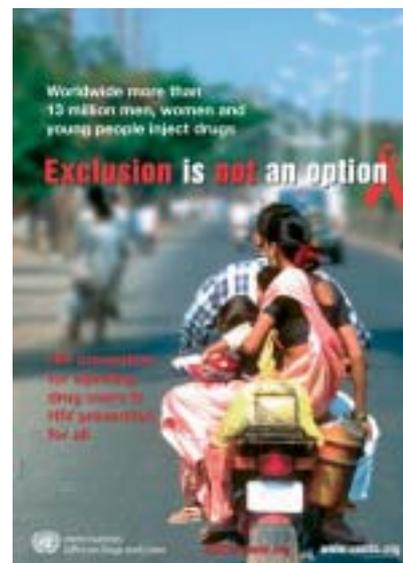
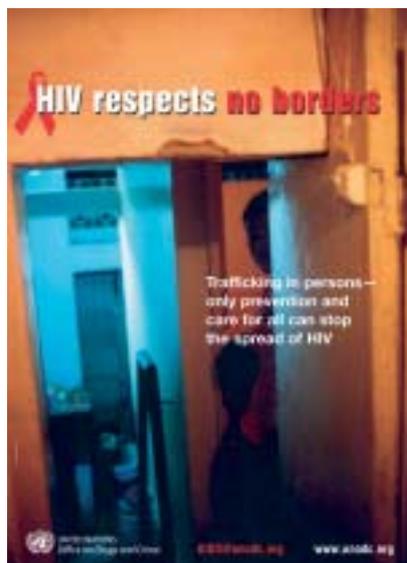
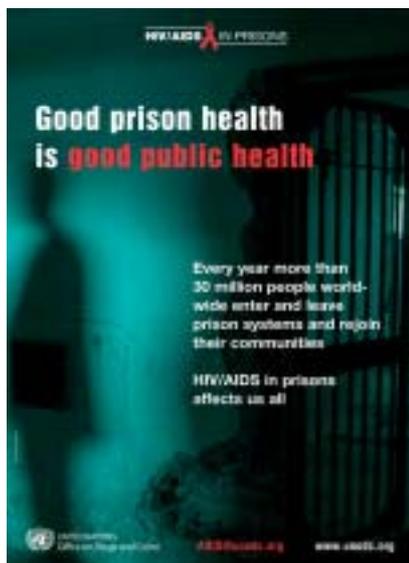
"Treatnet", the UNODC-initiated International Network of Drug Dependence Treatment and Rehabilitation Resource Centres launched at the end of 2005, got underway. Treatnet helps to improve the provision of drug-treatment and rehabilitation services, including support for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. The network comprises 20 drug-dependence treatment and rehabilitation resource centres in 19 countries as well as a number of associated training providers. Together, the centres reach 80,000 clients annually.

In 2006, Treatnet had two main goals: identifying and sharing good practices for drug-dependence treatment and rehabilitation, and helping its members to deliver better services. It focused on treatment in prisons, HIV/AIDS prevention and care of people with drug problems, along with their social reintegration and rehabilitation.

A team led by the University of California at Los Angeles developed a comprehensive training package and trained personnel at each Treatnet centre. Starting in 2007, these trainers will use their new skills to help nurses, doctors, counsellors and social workers.

UNODC's Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse continued work in Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa to improve knowledge of the drug-abuse situation. The Programme has so far helped 62 countries to develop the reporting of comparable data on drug-abuse situations and trends. New regional initiatives were launched in West and Central Africa and in the Russian Federation.

HIV/AIDS



UNODC posters for the World AIDS Conference held in Toronto, Canada

A co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNODC is the lead agency for HIV/AIDS prevention and care among injecting drug users and in prisons. It is also responsible for developing a United Nations response to HIV/AIDS associated with human trafficking in countries of origin and destination.

To improve data on injecting drug use, UNODC undertook rapid assessments in nine key countries. It also held consultations on methamphetamine use and HIV/AIDS.

In 2006, UNODC provided technical assistance on HIV prevention and care for injecting drug users and prisoners in partnership with Governments and civil society groups from 25 countries, especially in Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

Effective policies to prevent HIV in prisons and other correctional institutions are often hampered because

countries do not acknowledge the factors that contribute to its spread. An essential step is to create awareness among policy-makers.

As custodian of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, UNODC assists countries in implementing international standards for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in prisons.

Special attention is given to the needs of at-risk inmates, including juveniles, women, foreigners and prisoners from ethnic and other minorities.

In 2006, UNODC, with UNAIDS and the World Health Organization, developed a global strategy and a toolkit to help countries develop effective policies and establish national HIV/AIDS programmes in prisons.

At the World AIDS Conference in Toronto in August, UNODC organized a meeting on HIV/AIDS in prisons for over 100 key policy-makers.

Scientific support for drug-control activities

UNODC continued to provide scientific expertise and technical support to Governments to ensure that national laboratories and other scientific institutions can reliably provide the forensic expert services required under national legislation and international drug-control treaties. This included working with the EU's Central Asian Drug Action Programme to strengthen forensic laboratory capacities in five Central Asian countries, and improving inter-agency and international sharing of drug-related data.

In South and South-East Asia, UNODC focused for the first time specifically on laboratories and their clients (law-enforcement, regulatory and health authorities) to encourage the use of laboratory results and promote scientific support as an integral part of national drug-control frameworks. Among the outcomes of regional collaboration was an agreement to establish an interactive regional system for information exchange and knowledge-sharing among forensic laboratories and their clients, as well as collaborative research into the analysis of ephedrine, a precursor chemical for methamphetamine (an amphetamine-type stimulant), as well as safrole, isosafrole and safrole-rich oils used to make ecstasy-type substances.

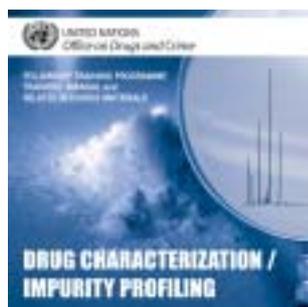
UNODC scientific services in 2006 included the provision of laboratory reference materials, such as hundreds of reference samples, scientific books and articles, man-

Identifying cocaine using a UNODC field testing kit



uals on laboratory analytical methods and drug and precursor identification kits. These kits were distributed to more than 60 countries, including countries in Africa.

The International Collaborative Exercises are a central element in UNODC's laboratory quality assurance support to Governments, which aims to help drug-testing laboratories worldwide to assess their performance and take corrective actions, if necessary. UNODC distributes drug samples to participating laboratories, which then test and identify drugs using standard procedures. Results from all laboratories are analysed and compared. In 2006, more than 50 laboratories worldwide participated in these exercises, enabling them to pinpoint and rectify weaknesses in their test procedures.



UNODC also created a range of new publications to meet increasing demand for up-to-date analytical methods, scientific support, procedural approaches and guidelines for drug and precursor identification and analysis. These included

a manual on the analysis of amphetamine-type stimulants and, in the field of drug characterization and impurity profiling, a *Fellowship Training Programme and Trainers' Guide*. The *Multilingual Dictionary on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*, an authoritative source of multilingual information and terminology on all controlled substances, was updated for use by national and international drug-control authorities.

In order to assist national drug-testing laboratories, UNODC, on behalf of the INCB, prepared guidelines for the import and export of drug and precursor samples used for reference purposes. The guidelines are aimed at laboratories as well as national authorities that issue the import/export authorizations required for the control of drugs and precursors.

A special edition of the *Bulletin on Narcotics* was devoted to "Science in Drug Control: the role of laboratory and scientific expertise" to raise awareness of the considerable value of scientific contributions to drug control.

Key financial data





Myanmar, Shan State.
Opium farmers who sell
raw opium paste in rural
markets are paid in obso-
lete Indian rupee coins.
Farmers use these coins to
buy food within the same
market
Photo: Alessandro Scotti

Key financial data

UNODC Budget

UNODC's consolidated budget is \$US 283 million for the 2006-2007 biennium—less than 1 per cent of the total United Nations budget.

Only 12 per cent of the budget—\$US 33 million—comes from the United Nations regular budget. The other 88 per cent—\$US 250 million in the current biennium—comes from voluntary contributions.

In 2006, voluntary contributions pledged to the drugs and crime programmes rose 25 per cent to \$US 150.7 million.

The distribution of funding was as follows:

- Earmarked or special purpose funding
—\$US 136.4 million (90.5 per cent)
- Unearmarked or general purpose funding
—\$US 14.3 million (9.5 per cent)
- Drugs programme—\$US 120.2 million
- Crime fund—\$US 30.5 million

Special purpose funding has risen rapidly over the past two years and is used to finance legal and legislative assistance, research and analysis, as well as technical assistance.

General purpose funding to meet the costs of UNODC's core functions and infrastructure declined steadily. In 2006, through increased cost-savings and efficiency measures, UNODC reduced its operating expenditures to \$US 15.0 million from \$US 17.9 million the previous year.

Donor Trends

UNODC significantly intensified its cooperation with major donors and a new group of emerging and national donors.

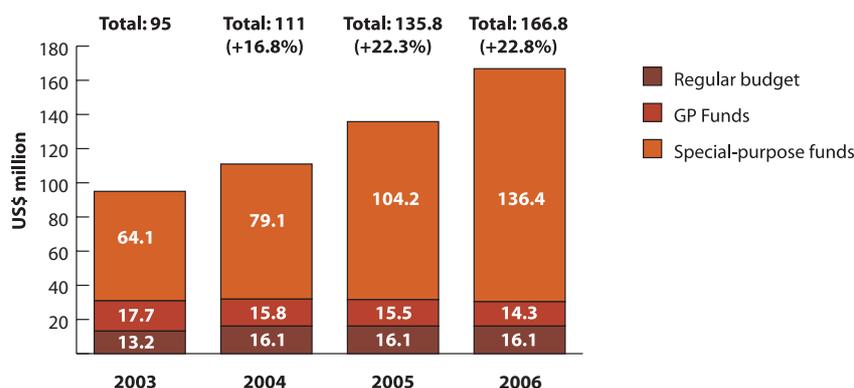
The Office also achieved a further diversification of its resource base. The major donor group—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EC, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and US—provided about 63 per cent of all voluntary contributions, down from 83 per cent in 2005.

The emerging and national donor group gave about 32 per cent, up from 11 per cent in 2005.

Increased pledges were received from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, UK, UNAIDS, UNDP and UNFPA, the Drosos Foundation (Switzerland), the NATO-Russia Council and the World Bank.

Key institutional support for general purpose funding came from Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden and the US. Together, they contributed 84 per cent of the unearmarked funding. Brazil, Colombia and Mexico shared costs significantly for local support budgets.

Funding trend



Donor support

PLEDGES FOR 2006 (DRUGS AND CRIME) IN US\$

as of 23 January 2007

MAJOR DONORS				
Donor		Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
1	Australia	5,054,671	385,077	5,439,748
2	Austria	804,447	102,610	907,057
3	Belgium	249,378	-	249,378
4	Canada	2,253,216	526,402	2,779,618
5	Denmark	953,030	851,876	1,804,906
6	European Commission	15,843,519	-	15,843,519
7	Finland	2,829,463	288,521	3,117,984
8	France	1,875,787	845,128	2,720,915
9	Germany	1,571,105	765,306	2,336,411
10	Ireland	951,157	514,139	1,465,296
11	Italy	3,777,784	2,564,103	6,341,887
12	Japan	1,365,070	877,200	2,242,270
13	Luxembourg	521,841	131,579	653,420
14	Netherlands	5,342,409	-	5,342,409
15	Norway	2,004,223	1,765,630	3,769,853
16	Spain	1,139,987	213,740	1,353,727
17	Sweden	10,959,126	2,268,306	13,227,432
18	Switzerland	540,688	41,271	581,959
19	Turkey	400,000	150,000	550,000
20	UK	10,856,569	-	10,856,569
21	USA	11,145,536	1,000,000	12,145,536
Sub-total Major donors		80,439,006	13,290,888	93,729,894

EMERGING and NATIONAL DONORS				
Donor		Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
22	Algeria	-	10,000	10,000
23	Bangladesh	-	1,000	1,000
24	Belarus	20,000	-	20,000
25	Brazil	36,767,671	-	36,767,671
26	Cameroon	-	1,957	1,957
27	Colombia	6,198,810	-	6,198,810
28	China	10,000	40,000	50,000
29	Czech Republic	141,891	94,594	236,485
30	Greece	-	20,000	20,000
31	Hong Kong	-	13,921	13,921
32	Hungary	48,368	-	48,368
33	India	200,000	200,000	400,000
34	Israel	-	12,000	12,000
35	Kuwait	-	5,000	5,000

EMERGING and NATIONAL DONORS

Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
36 Laos	-	5,000	5,000
37 Liechtenstein	350,000	-	350,000
38 Madagascar	-	2,000	2,000
39 Malaysia	-	20,000	20,000
40 Malta	-	280	280
41 Mexico	1,487,333	100,000	1,587,333
42 Monaco	60,000	10,000	70,000
43 Morocco	-	12,000	12,000
44 Nigeria	23,550	100,000	123,550
45 New Zealand	140,845	66,219	207,064
46 Panama	-	2,900	2,900
47 Poland	148,500	-	148,500
48 Portugal	-	25,000	25,000
49 Qatar	807,875	-	807,875
50 Rep.of Korea	-	93,000	93,000
51 Russia	400,000	100,000	500,000
52 South Africa	-	4,022	4,022
53 Saudi Arabia	-	50,000	50,000
54 Singapore	-	5,000	5,000
55 Sri Lanka	-	5,000	5,000
56 Slovenia	-	5,000	5,000
57 Thailand	10,000	20,000	30,000
58 Tunisia	-	2,722	2,722
59 United Arab Emirates	478,000	-	478,000
Sub-total Emerging and national donors	47,292,843	1,026,615	48,319,458

UN AGENCIES and INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

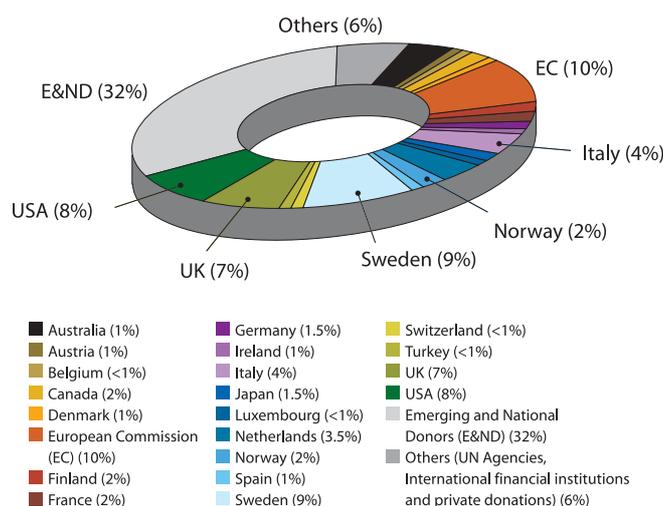
Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
60 Human Security Fund	1,171,225	-	1,171,225
61 UNAIDS	4,356,951	-	4,356,951
62 UNDP	1,145,807	-	1,145,807
63 UNFPA	157,700	-	157,700
64 UNICEF	30,000	-	30,000
65 UNFIP	289,150	-	289,150
66 OSCE	57,704	-	57,704
67 NATO Russian Council	539,392	-	539,392
68 IOM	41,182	-	41,182
Sub-total UN Agencies and Inter-Governmental Organizations	7,789,111	0	7,789,111

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
69 World Bank Group	200,000	-	200,000
Sub-total IFI	2,000,000	0	2,000,000

PRIVATE DONATIONS and OTHERS				
Donor		Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
70	Coparmex, Nuevo Leon	12,000	-	12,000
71	DAPC-Japan	146,438	-	146,438
72	DROSOS Foundation	369,218	-	369,218
73	Other private	120,056	3	120,059
Sub-total private donations		647,712	3	647,715
Sub-total Other:		55,929,666	1,026,618	56,956,284
TOTAL ALL DONORS		136,368,672	14,317,506	150,686,178

**Distribution of 2006 Pledges
(US\$ 150,7 million)**



Partnership development

To extend partnerships with international organizations and financial institutions, UNODC held consultations with the EC, ADB, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), OPEC Fund for International Development and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). In addition, UNODC explored possible cooperation with the private sector.

In 2006, the EC was the largest contributor to the UNODC technical assistance programme.

A senior officials meeting took place in Vienna with the EC, with special emphasis on the situation in

Afghanistan and Central Asia, the Programme of Action for Africa, terrorism financing and crime and stability in south-eastern Europe.

UNODC signed a Letter of Intent with the ADB, with an agreed initial focus on sharing the costs of field-based projects for anti-money laundering activities and computer-based training in South-East Asia.

Cooperation with the World Bank continued in the areas of anti-money laundering, anti-corruption and HIV/AIDS in Central Asia, the counter-narcotics strategy and alternative development in Afghanistan, and joint research on drugs, crime and development in the Caribbean.

The IADB expressed a particular interest in cooperating in the areas of anti-corruption and urban crime.

The OPEC Fund for International Development signed a co-financing agreement for a joint HIV/AIDS project in Central Asia, while IFAD indicated an interest in co-financing an alternative development project in Afghanistan.

In a new initiative, UNODC organized a Global Partnership Forum to explore ways in which foundations, the private sector and philanthropists could come together to tackle the global problems of drug abuse, human trafficking and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Collaboration with the Japan Drug Abuse Prevention Centre (DAPC) continued in 2006. The Centre helped UNODC to award 26 grants to NGOs in support of grass-roots activities for drug-abuse prevention.

Cooperation with United Nations agencies continued. The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security approved \$US 2.4 million for a joint UNIDO-UNODC project on alternative development in Laos, combining drug-control and prevention activities with the promotion of small rural businesses.