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Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Development, security and justice for all: towards a safer world

Report of the Executive Director

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I. Introduction

A. Threats, challenges and change

1. Crime is both a cause and a result of poverty, insecurity and underdevelopment. When armed militia control drug crop cultivation and drug production, crime syndicates trade guns for natural resources and corrupt officials facilitate trafficking in human beings, the result can only be poverty, human suffering and greater instability. Open markets, modern communications and increased mobility of people, capital and services have not only created unprecedented wealth, but have also given criminals an unprecedented opportunity to develop new forms of crime, violence and fraud. However, globalization can also work to the advantage of law enforcement agencies. As the level of security in each country continues to become even more dependent on the level of security in neighbouring States, the collective pressure for reform and cooperation grows.

2. In its report entitled “A more secure world: our shared responsibility” (A/59/565 and Corr.1), the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change identified six major international security threats, including transnational organized crime and terrorism, both of which figure prominently in the mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The High-level Panel mentioned in its report the role of UNODC with respect to the provision of legal and technical assistance in the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and the Protocols thereto (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes II and III and resolution 55/255, annex) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex). In his report entitled “In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all” (A/59/2005), the Secretary-General mentioned the role of UNODC in responding to the threats of terrorism and organized crime and in providing assistance to Member States to strengthen their domestic criminal justice systems within the framework of the rule of law. This places the issues at the heart of the UNODC mandate within the overall paradigm of democracy, development, human rights and security.

3. UNODC is rising to the challenge by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism and by promoting a global alliance against criminality. The Office supports the international community in meeting these threats by facilitating policymaking on drugs, crime and terrorism issues and assisting States in ratifying and implementing the related conventions. By building knowledge and awareness about the world’s drug and crime problems, UNODC suggests strategic directions and mobilizes resources to address those problems. The Office aims to deliver knowledge-based expertise to strengthen Member States’ capacity to prevent and reduce drugs and crime. This is not done alone, but in collaboration with partners among Member States, United Nations agencies and national organizations. Technical assistance is of crucial importance in reaching these goals.¹

4. In the context of the international drug control treaties,² which enjoy almost universal adherence, in 2005 there was a decrease in global drug crop cultivation and drug production. UNODC is best placed to monitor these global trends, as it collects, analyses and publishes information and data on the nature, extent and evolution of global drug problems, as well as information on crime. The Office

maintains comprehensive databases, which include the best available data on drug crop cultivation, drug manufacture, prices and yields, illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse, as well as important data, including data on crime on trafficking in persons. In 2005, UNODC launched an investigation into the value of illicit drug markets and the development of a global illicit drug index, which was presented in *World Drug Report 2005*,³ published in June 2005. Efforts to improve or create new data collection and analysis tools have also targeted topics covered by the new crime conventions, such as corruption and the economics of transnational organized crime.⁴

B. Highlights of 2005

1. 2005 World Summit Outcome

5. The Heads of State and Government gathered at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005, paid particular attention to the mandates of UNODC, especially the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including trafficking in human beings, the world drug problem and the illicit trade in small arms. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), they resolved to strengthen the capacity of UNODC, within its existing mandates, to provide assistance to Member States upon request. For example, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations was condemned as one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. The Summit acknowledged the important role played by the United Nations in combating terrorism, and stressed the vital contribution of regional and bilateral cooperation, in particular at the practical level of law enforcement cooperation and technical exchange. The Summit put the work of UNODC squarely in the centre of the global issues of great concern to the international community.

6. UNODC, in consultation with other relevant United Nations entities, is engaged in providing for rule of law assistance in both its preventive and post-conflict aspects, functions and roles. As a result, UNODC plans to provide support to the proposed peacebuilding support office (a secretariat to the Peacebuilding Commission) in the areas of rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice. Within the framework of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, UNODC is coordinating the United Nations response to actions regarding the curbing of transnational crime.⁵

2. Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

7. A major highlight of the year 2005 was the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005, which was attended by over 2,000 participants, including many ministers of justice and other high-level officials. At the Eleventh Congress, representatives of Member States decided to strengthen strategic alliances to fight transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism and economic and financial crimes. The Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.203/18, chap.I, resolution 1), adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh Congress and endorsed by the

General Assembly in its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, addressed such issues as measures to combat transnational organized crime, international cooperation against terrorism, corruption, economic and financial crimes and standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice. Member States pledged to strengthen international cooperation in order to create an environment conducive to the fight against crime, including by promoting growth and sustainable development and eradicating poverty and unemployment. The Eleventh Congress addressed priority areas of growing concern, such as computer-related crime, protection of witnesses and victims of crime, and trafficking in cultural property and in protected species of flora and fauna.

3. Round Table for Africa

8. The Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, which was hosted by the Government of Nigeria and organized by UNODC, endorsed the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, to tackle crime, insecurity and underdevelopment in Africa. The African Member States represented at the Round Table agreed that the Plan of Action provided the strategic direction and operational orientation to guide government action starting in January 2006. The Round Table emphasized the importance of mainstreaming the rule of law, crime and drugs in the development agenda of each country and that provision of resources, both from African Governments and from development and donor partners, was instrumental in ensuring its success. The holding of the Round Table had been preceded by the publication of a UNODC study⁶ that provided evidence that Africa was caught in a vicious circle: factors associated with underdevelopment were creating a breeding ground for crime, which was in turn undermining development. The study also stressed that the solution to Africa's problems did not lie in increased aid alone: development strategies must involve the promotion of good governance, the rule of law and crime prevention.

4. Entry into force of international instruments against crime

(a) United Nations Convention against Corruption

9. Corruption within society threatens the independence and fairness of the judiciary and administration, in addition to undermining the rule of law – a key prerequisite for economic growth and the eradication of poverty. The United Nations Convention against Corruption⁷ is a comprehensive instrument to deter, punish, control and remedy corruption. Its main pillars are prevention, criminalization, international cooperation and asset recovery. To mark the entry into force of the Convention on 14 December 2005, the Executive Director chaired a panel discussion in New York on combating corruption on 15 December 2005. Furthermore, on the occasion of the second International Anti-Corruption Day, celebrated on 9 December 2005, UNODC, through its field offices, carried out an awareness-raising campaign on the theme “You can stop corruption!”. On 27 and 28 October 2005, UNODC organized a meeting of the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity⁸ in Vienna, providing input to UNODC technical assistance in the area of the judiciary in a number of countries.⁹ The Office also organized the seventh meeting of the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination in Bangkok on 21 and 22 April 2005; participants at the meeting included representatives of agencies involved in anti-corruption activities and

organizations such as the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).¹⁰

(b) Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

10. On 3 July 2005, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex) entered into force. This is the first legally binding instrument on small arms adopted at the international level to promote cooperation among States in preventing the illicit trade in firearms and related components. States ratifying the Protocol have made a commitment to adopt a series of crime control measures and implement in their domestic legislation provisions for criminalizing illegal manufacture of or trafficking in firearms, setting up a regulatory system and marking and tracing firearms. The entry into force of the Protocol meant that it could be considered by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its second session, held in Vienna from 10 to 21 October 2005 (CTOC/COP/2005/8). This enabled the international community to tackle the serious threats posed by illicit firearms by reviewing the implementation of the Protocol, assessing the related difficulties and leading to technical cooperation to overcome them.

II. Sustainable development and poverty eradication

A. Sustainable livelihoods

1. Overview

11. The cultivation of illicit crops is decreasing in a number of key areas, such as Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar, as well as countries in the Andean subregion. This decline in cultivation is welcome, but the rapid progress in illicit crop reduction seen in the past decade could be undone if the problem of poverty among farmers is not addressed. The international community must have the wisdom to fight drugs and poverty simultaneously, to eliminate both the causes and the effects of these twin afflictions. Food security and income generation programmes must remain in place and be strengthened, where appropriate, to support both the farmers' decisions not to plant illicit crops, while enforcement measures to eradicate illicit crops continue.

12. UNODC illicit crop monitoring surveys provide Governments and the donor community with essential data for the planning and design of their alternative livelihoods and drug law enforcement assistance programmes. In 2005, surveys were conducted in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Myanmar and Peru and reports on the surveys were published. In addition, the first stages of new coca surveys were launched in Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and a price monitoring database was developed for Latin America and for all the surveys, methodological guidelines were

developed, for ground segment verification. Significant improvements in the illicit crop survey methodology in the area of remote sensing have been implemented.

13. In mid-December 2005, UNODC hosted an expert group meeting to review the thematic evaluation of alternative development and identify possible options for future programme activities.¹¹

2. Illicit crop monitoring and eradication

14. The influence of Afghan opiates has been observed to extend beyond drug trafficking and drug abuse, to corruption and financing of other criminal activities, including terrorism. In *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2005*, published in November 2005, UNODC showed that opium poppy cultivation had declined by 21 per cent, from 131,000 in 2004 to 104,000 hectares in 2005; moreover, Afghanistan's licit economy had continued to grow significantly (by over 10 per cent). However, opium production had remained almost stable at 4,100 tons, because of favourable growing conditions in the areas under opium poppy cultivation. As with illicit crop cultivation elsewhere in the world, law enforcement and income support are both needed to eliminate drug crops from the fields without triggering humanitarian disasters. UNODC has also established a database on alternative livelihood projects and areas of investment, which has been transferred to the Government of Afghanistan as a coordination tool to support local planning of alternative livelihoods.

15. The UNODC in its survey of coca crops in the Andean subregion,¹² noted an overall stabilization of the downward trend in coca bush cultivation in the subregion since 2000, with some decrease in Colombia and slight increases in both Bolivia and Peru. The situation continues to require vigilance and additional analysis of yields and other parameters. During 2005, UNODC started to conduct its first illicit crop monitoring activities in Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). UNODC also developed and established a price monitoring database for Latin America. UNODC is working to increase the participation of multinational corporations in product development and in marketing products produced under alternative development projects.

16. In Bolivia, more than 178,000 hectares are under forest management and another 9,500 hectares are cultivated to produce agroforestry products, yielding sales estimated at US\$ 1 million annually and creating more than 3,500 jobs. In Colombia, UNODC has expanded its alternative development programme to include Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, where coca bush cultivation has encroached on environmentally fragile and protected areas. UNODC works together with the forest warden family programme of Colombia in the recovery and protection of ecosystems affected by illicit economies.

17. In Peru, UNODC works with over 6,000 families previously dependent on coca bush cultivation. UNODC also continued assisting farmers' organizations in obtaining fair trade or organic certification for their specialty coffee and organic cacao crops and in securing multi-year future export contracts.

18. In Myanmar, the world's second largest producer of opium, opium production fell by more than a quarter in 2005, compared with 2004, and is now 80 per cent lower than in the peak year of 1996. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, once the third largest producer of opium poppy in the world, is close to announcing that

its territory is free of opium poppy; the efforts of the Government, in partnership with UNODC, to eliminate opium poppy cultivation through community-based alternative development and the treatment and rehabilitation of opium addicts have contributed to this achievement.

19. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a socio-economic survey carried out by UNODC showed that women who had once earned their income by cultivating opium poppy, as a group, benefited significantly from the elimination of that crop. Income from crop substitution, raising livestock and other activities that kept them closer to their homes increased.

20. UNODC activities, in partnership with other agencies, have led to improve water and sanitation facilities, schools and adult literacy centres, as well as other social and economic infrastructure. Periodic drug demand reduction initiatives in communities inhabited by former opium poppy growers have resulted in the treatment and rehabilitation of a sizeable number of drug-dependent persons.

21. In 2005, UNODC published the second cannabis plant cultivation survey on Morocco,¹³ revealing a decrease of 10 per cent in the total area under cultivation in 2004 compared with the figure for 2003. Preliminary results for 2005 indicate a further reduction in the area under cultivation due to intensified law enforcement efforts and weather conditions.

B. Promoting public health

1. Drug abuse prevention

22. With regard to drug abuse prevention, UNODC continued the dissemination of good practices through its Global Youth Network against Drug Abuse (comprising more than 500 organizations from over 50 countries working on prevention of substance abuse among young people). Among the most important achievements were the creation of five regional networks to adapt good practices at the global level to situations at the regional level and to disseminate those practices; the organization of three regional training workshops on substance abuse prevention for non-governmental organizations and for media representatives from four Central Asian countries; the regular updating of an e-mail "listserv" and of the website www.unodc.org/youthnet; and the mainstreaming of drug abuse prevention into ongoing HIV prevention programmes at the inter-agency level.

23. The regional forum for Central Asian mass media leaders, a UNODC initiative for the prevention of drug abuse with the help of mass media, civil society and non-governmental organizations brought together 80 prominent journalists in Almaty, on 14 June 2005. Plans are underway to create a UNODC-supported Central Asian mass media centre to deliver professional training to journalists and support the production of media materials on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, an assessment of the drug abuse situation in 28 provinces and in the city of Bam identified a number of drug demand reduction responses to be addressed in future projects. Pilot activities on drug abuse prevention targeting street children were undertaken. Forty journalists were trained in advocating the reduction of illicit drug supply and demand through the use of modern communication methodologies.

2. Treatment and rehabilitation

24. UNODC is implementing a locally sustained evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation plan focusing on four areas: (a) establishing and coordinating an international network of resource centres for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers; (b) synthesizing and disseminating, through the UNODC Drug Abuse Treatment Toolkit series (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treatment_toolkit.html), current knowledge on what works on the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers; (c) building the capacity of treatment professionals at resource centres to act as multipliers in their respective subregions; and (d) helping expand that knowledge by demonstrating, diversifying and upscaling treatment projects. An international network of 20 resource centres, covering priority subregions,¹⁴ have been selected. The plan builds on UNODC treatment and rehabilitation initiatives and networks in Africa, Central America, Central Asia and South-East Asia, as well as in the Russian Federation and its neighbouring countries.

3. Data collection and drug abuse epidemiology

25. In the area of data collection and drug abuse epidemiology, UNODC has continued to provide technical assistance to Member States through the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse. The global database on patterns and trends in drug abuse has been improved to allow more accurate analysis of drug abuse trends. The activities and technical assistance provided via the Global Assessment Programme to Member States have contributed to the collection, analysis and reporting of drug abuse data at the national and regional levels.¹⁵

4. Countering HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings

26. UNODC completed its chairmanship of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations on 30 June 2005 and is the convening agency of the inter-agency working group on HIV/AIDS prevention and care among injecting drug users (IDU) and in prison settings, which meets twice a year. UNODC also supports the United Nations Reference Group on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care among IDU in Developing and Transitional Countries. In 2005, the Office organized several consultative meetings on the subject of HIV/AIDS.¹⁶

27. Within the thematic area of HIV/AIDS related to drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings, UNODC is undertaking projects in cooperation and coordination with the World Health Organization and UNAIDS in Africa and the Middle East and is the chair of the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation. UNODC has also made considerable efforts in Africa to deal with that issue: in Egypt, for example, UNODC reached more than 13,000 youths directly through campaigns and events to raise awareness about drug abuse and HIV infection related to drug abuse; in South Africa, a new initiative entitled “National Drug Awareness and School Education Programme” was launched in schools and other educational facilities in 2005, placing a strong focus on the relationship between drug abuse, risky sexual behaviour and HIV/AIDS infection.

28. In October 2005, the Government of China and UNODC signed a memorandum of intent paving the way for the establishment of a UNODC

programme office in Beijing. China has been in partnership with UNODC for some time on projects designed to counter drug addiction and trafficking, as well as other criminal activities. The new UNODC programme office, which is to open in 2006, will initially focus on dealing with the threat of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse and the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs, in particular the fast expanding trafficking in and abuse of amphetamines, and will promote the control of precursor chemicals, the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

III. The rule of law and good governance: criminal justice reform

29. In 2005, UNODC strengthened its programme for criminal justice reform and worked at linking global initiatives and projects, in particular technical assistance projects already under implementation, to become a centre of expertise in the different areas of criminal justice reform. Its mandates stem from recent Economic and Social Council resolutions.¹⁷ During 2005, the work of the unit focused on three key areas: building the capacity of the UNODC field office network to initiate projects in the areas of criminal justice reform; developing technical tools and manuals; and contributing to the United Nations system expertise on best practices in criminal justice and rule of law technical assistance, including in post-conflict and transitional societies.

30. UNODC carried out needs assessment missions in Afghanistan (organized crime and justice reform), Brazil (juvenile justice), Jordan (juvenile courts), Liberia (penal reform), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (criminal justice reform) and Nigeria (penal reform), as well as in the Palestinian autonomous areas (juvenile justice). Furthermore, a substantive independent evaluation of the two juvenile justice projects implemented in Lebanon since 1999 provided valuable lessons for future project development and implementation worldwide. UNODC is also implementing a global initiative on building non-governmental organizations' support structures for victims of violent crime, including victims of trafficking in persons, with 19 projects being funded in the following nine developing countries and countries with economies in transition: India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda and Ukraine. The individual projects are aimed at providing emotional and practical support, elementary legal aid, short-term counselling and referrals, with activities ranging from establishing shelters for victims to legal training for police and judiciary staff.

31. To assist Member States, UNODC and other agencies are preparing the following tools and manuals:

- "Toolkit on HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in prisons"
- "Handbook of basic principles and promising practices on alternatives to imprisonment", to provide a guide to national policy making and programming
- In collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, a guide for law enforcement officials "Effective law enforcement responses to violence against women"
- "Handbook on restorative justice", a guide for national programming

- A police and prosecution interactive training course and manual for child victims and witnesses of crime, based on the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005
- In cooperation with several other United Nations agencies, UNODC is developing a criminal justice assessment toolkit containing assessment tools and checklists for 15 sectors of the criminal justice system to be used in United Nations assessment missions and to facilitate the design of technical assistance projects.

32. In 2005, UNODC chaired the United Nations Coordination Panel on Technical Advice and Assistance in Juvenile Justice, which is expanding its activities to coordinate technical assistance by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in that area. UNODC continues to contribute to the United Nations Rule of Law Focal Point Network, including through the development and provision of relevant materials such as the assessment tools described in paragraph 31 above. At the invitation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, UNODC conducted an assessment mission in Liberia in order to develop longer-term technical assistance in criminal justice reform in post-conflict societies.

IV. Peace and security

A. United Nations conventions against crime

33. UNODC promotes the adoption and implementation of the three international drug control conventions, as well as related provisions of the international instruments against crime, corruption and terrorism, strengthening criminal justice infrastructure by upgrading essential legislation, providing justice system training, improving judicial cooperation and rendering on-site operational support to prosecution and judicial services. UNODC advises on the drafting, adoption and application of all necessary legislation and strengthens the technical and operational skills of the relevant professionals.

34. In support of the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, all of which have entered in force, work has been undertaken by UNODC on the basis of donor contributions. Specifically:

- Technical services and advice were provided to requesting Member States with regard to those international legal instruments
- Least developed countries were provided with financial assistance to enable them to be represented at the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- Regional seminars on ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, combined with training for prosecutors, have been organized in several countries

B. Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings

35. Trafficking in human beings for the purposes of both sexual and labour exploitation is a major issue currently affecting all regions of the world. People are moved from poor societies to more affluent ones, and organized criminal groups make substantive profits from this movement. Victims of such trafficking are subjected to various forms of slavery, including working in sweatshops, exploitation in the sex industry and domestic servitude. UNODC has focused on trafficking in human beings as a crime, addressing the need to prosecute and convict the traffickers involved and to support and protect the victims. UNODC, through its Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, offers Member States with legislative and advisory services, assisting national authorities in developing comprehensive national strategies. In 2005, UNODC continued technical cooperation projects in Africa, Asia, Central Europe and Latin America. New projects, undertaken in partnership with the relevant Governments, were initiated in several countries including the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia and Viet Nam. UNODC also continued to provide assistance in strengthening victim support services and to support the leverage of non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations.¹⁸

36. Through its global database, UNODC monitors trends in trafficking in human beings. Based on the collected data, UNODC has completed a major analysis of global trends in trafficking in human beings and intends to publish the results in a report in 2006.

C. International action against terrorism

37. UNODC has been a key provider of technical assistance to countries upon request for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, incorporating the provisions of those instruments into national legislation and implementing the new legislation, including for international cooperation. The work of UNODC will include promoting the newly adopted International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 59/290, annex). Technical assistance activities are undertaken in full compliance with the decisions and policy guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and close coordination with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

38. During 2005, three regional workshops were organized with participation from 25 countries and six more regional workshops are planned. Furthermore, 23 countries received direct technical assistance by the end of September 2005. UNODC has contributed to the significant improvement in the status of ratification of the universal instruments against terrorism. The number of States that ratified all of the universal instruments rose from only 2 in mid-2001 to 70 by the end of September 2005. With the help of UNODC, 27 States were added to the list in the past two years alone. Regional and subregional workshops were also conducted.¹⁹ In addition, a study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries was organized jointly with the Ministry of Justice of Portugal. Special efforts are being made to achieve increased field-level presence and input by assigning regional and subregional experts.

D. Countering money-laundering

39. Money-laundering and the financing of terrorism continue to be of growing concern worldwide and UNODC supports States in developing mechanisms for combating those threats. One of the main ways in which UNODC contributes to the fight against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism is through the delivery of technical assistance by its Global Programme against Money-Laundering. In 2005, UNODC provided technical assistance to more than 100 countries and jurisdictions worldwide, including support through the field-based mentoring initiative.²⁰ UNODC has also been focusing on capacity-building in Member States. Among the highlights for 2005, UNODC, in a joint initiative with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), finalized an updated version of a model law on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism for civil law systems. UNODC also developed computer-based training (in English and Spanish) in countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, which has been provided to countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. Prosecutors, judges and investigators gained hands-on experience in the areas of money-laundering prosecution and asset seizure cases by utilizing the mock-trial programme in Latin America. In addition, UNODC has pursued close partnerships with other international entities active in the field, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, IMF, Interpol, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States, OSCE, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the World Bank.

40. UNODC continued to improve the International Money-Laundering Information Network, including the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database by initiating legal analysis utilizing information on new money-laundering trends and standards, and provisions related to terrorist financing.²¹

E. A comprehensive approach to treaty implementation

1. Legal assistance

41. In 2005, UNODC provided legal advice: to Afghanistan on drug control law, mutual legal assistance and the organization of courts; to Kenya, on pre-trial destruction and precursor control legislation; to Bhutan and Cambodia, on national drug control legislation and common provisions of other United Nations instruments against crime; to Iraq, to prepare for the drafting of legislation and subsequent judicial training; to Sierra Leone, on new legislation on extradition and mutual legal assistance; to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Russian Federation, on a range of legislation needs; to Turkmenistan, on licit drug control regulations; to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, on legislation to counter money-laundering; and to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine on anti-corruption legislation.

42. In close cooperation with a range of partners, UNODC also organized training and casework problem-solving workshops for judges, magistrates, prosecutors and law enforcement personnel in Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian

Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and 13 Pacific Island countries on problems related to drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism and on ways to execute requests for judicial cooperation. In Latin America, UNODC has delivered training to law enforcement personnel on mutual legal assistance and practice in countering money-laundering, and to over 1,000 judges, prosecutors and investigators on the use of special investigative techniques.

43. Operational tools for use by casework practitioners were further developed, in particular the UNODC Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. UNODC also helped to prepare a regional databank on national drug laws for Arab States, in cooperation with Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

2. Law enforcement

44. Many countries face long-standing challenges, including lack of resources for the judicial system, corruption, erosion of the rule of law and court inefficiency. A strong judiciary and effective law enforcement are prerequisites for the establishment and maintenance of a civil society. International cooperation needs to be intensified in the face of new challenges such as terrorism, money-laundering and cyber crime. Willingness to extradite major criminals, including drug traffickers, corrupt officials and terrorists, is of key importance, as is the sharing of information and mutual legal assistance. Penal procedures should be modernized to address complex issues. UNODC is assisting Member States in their efforts in these areas.

45. The Paris Pact initiative, which commenced in 2003 when 55 countries and organizations agreed on concerted measures to limit the trafficking of Afghan opiates through Western and Central Asian and European countries, has proved to be a strong and dynamic mechanism. As confirmed by the Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group, which met in Vienna in December 2005, the initiative has been successful in facilitating significant expansion of law enforcement assistance programmes in key target areas. In addition, during 2005, three successful expert round tables, focusing on Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and South-Eastern Europe, were held. In October 2005, the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM) (www.paris-pact.net), which coordinates technical assistance to avoid overlap of activities, made available more than 270 detailed entries on technical assistance projects in the area of drug law enforcement.

46. Continued capacity-building of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) resulted in CNPA offices becoming operational in Kabul and seven key provincial locations. Equipment was provided, together with training in drug law enforcement, in the English language and in the use of the new equipment. The increased effectiveness of CNPA contributed to a higher volume of drug seizures: 118 tons in the first few months of 2005 (compared with 30 tons in 2003 and 135 tons in the entire year 2004). In October 2005, UNODC and the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat conducted an organized crime threat assessment to gain better knowledge of criminal organizations in Afghanistan and to enable future technical interventions to be more focused.

47. UNODC is party to a memorandum of understanding with five Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation. Those States are participating in a UNODC initiative to

establish a regional centre for sharing information known as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, modelled on the European Police Office (Europol). Liaison officers from each of the participating States will be based at the Centre. The officers will assist in facilitating the exchange of information between the various law enforcement agencies, which will lead to a more effective operational law enforcement response in the region.

48. The UNODC computer-based training programme for law enforcement officials was expanded to include a number of Caribbean and other countries. The programme is now well established in East Asia, with projects implemented in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Implementation has also taken place in Barbados, Fiji, Jamaica, Nigeria and Turkey. Some 50,000 law enforcement officials have benefited from the initiative. UNODC plans to expand the programme to include a number of other countries in 2006. Furthermore, law enforcement training manuals covering subjects such as controlled delivery operations, the use of criminal intelligence and undercover operations were published. In an initiative to assist Member States in countering kidnapping offences, a manual on good practice was developed following two expert meetings. Similar work is being carried out in the field of witness protection.

49. The global container control programme commenced in May 2005. This initiative is designed to counter the smuggling of drugs and other contraband in sea containers. The initial focus is on establishing joint port control units in Ecuador and Senegal. Training of law enforcement officials took place in Ecuador in October 2005. Expansion of the programme to include ports in Ghana and Pakistan will take place in 2006.

50. In the area of promoting international law enforcement cooperation, five regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies were facilitated by UNODC in 2005. The meetings develop strategic and operational cooperation between counterpart agencies at the cross-border, regional and international levels.

3. Scientific support

51. UNODC contributed to enhancing national capacity for drug testing and the quality of scientific support provided to national criminal justice systems and health services. The Office provided material, equipment and technical data and guidelines, as well as reference standards, contributing to increased use of laboratory technical support for operational activities by law enforcement, judicial, health and regulatory authorities. The Office also made provisions to support through improving forensic capability in the characterization/impurity profiling of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors, member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). Regional training was provided for heads of national forensic laboratories in Central America. Training on practical analytical laboratory routines was provided for staff from forensic laboratories in Tajikistan. In Africa, assistance was provided to Sierra Leone to enable samples to be analysed on an urgent basis for court purposes. An expert meeting was organized jointly by UNODC and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna from 6 to

8 September 2005 to develop guidelines in the area of environmentally safe methods for the destruction/disposal of chemicals.

D. Twentieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 1998: implementation and evaluation

52. Member States have reported²² considerable progress in some areas towards meeting the goals set for 2008 by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together.²³ UNODC continued to focus on areas requiring further work, especially relating to drug abuse and implementation of legislative measures for international cooperation. Procedural, technical and financial problems still hamper the execution of requests for judicial cooperation. Also often lacking is the capacity required to successfully combat money-laundering. The countries most affected by illicit crop cultivation need further capacity-building, the establishment of better monitoring and impact evaluation systems and long-term socio-economic development in order to sustain illicit crop eradication and alternative development efforts and to prevent the re-emergence of illicit crops. Further efforts are required to strengthen precursor control and to combat the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants. In this regard, law enforcement action and cooperation needs to be strengthened, the operational capabilities of forensic laboratories improved and partnerships with the chemical and pharmaceutical industries further enhanced. Such action should be combined with efforts to prevent the abuse of, especially experimentation with such stimulants among youth, and to treat abusers of such stimulants. In general, more must be done to develop systems for the assessment of the problem of illicit drug abuse and to provide comprehensive drug abuse prevention programmes and services for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

53. UNODC convened a workshop for experts on measuring progress in drug demand reduction in relation to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly in Vienna from 31 October to 2 November 2005. The meeting recognized that the reporting of information by 2008 needed to be enhanced and that the analytical process to make full use of the available global knowledge base should be refined. While Member States had adopted the biennial reports questionnaire as the primary instrument for the evaluation of progress, there was a relatively low overall response rate, as only 31 per cent of the Member States had responded in all three reporting cycles. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 42/11, consideration is being given to further ways to extend the coverage of the analysis, in addition to drawing on contributions from international and regional organizations. Furthermore, UNODC is reviewing the overall evaluation process to ensure an optimal approach to successfully addressing all the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

V. Africa's special needs

54. In Eastern and Southern Africa, within the framework of the seaport project, the drug interdiction capacity of law enforcement agencies at selected ports of entry was developed. It has been expanded in 2005 to include three ports of Mozambique. With an investment of \$1.6 million, illicit drugs with a total estimated street value

of \$175 million have been seized. UNODC supported health-care providers in five Eastern African countries with training on guidelines for estimating drug requirements.

55. To counter the increasing problems of drug trafficking into and through the Gulf area, UNODC and the Government of the United Arab Emirates are cooperating in drug control coordination, training and policy development in that country and its neighbouring countries in the Persian Gulf area. In Cape Verde, a law enforcement initiative focusing on promoting drug control and justice and countering money-laundering and organized crime was launched. UNODC is participating in the reconstruction process in Iraq; activities were initiated in April 2005 in Jordan, resulting in the formulation of three projects dealing with judicial integrity, anti-corruption, and the rule of law.²⁴

56. In Lebanon, legal reforms related to trafficking in human beings are under review. Similarly, in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, the Niger, Nigeria and Togo, UNODC is assessing existing criminal justice mechanisms against trafficking in human beings. In South Africa, the problem is being addressed through awareness-raising and the provision of assistance to victims, targeting government authorities, non-governmental organizations, as well as the community at large, including children at risk. Through two regional projects in Southern Africa, UNODC supports countries in the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and, in particular, its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II). In Ghana, UNODC started activities to assist the signatories of the Organized Crime Convention.

57. UNODC is working with the European Commission, in close collaboration with Nigeria on a project valued at €24 million aimed at strengthening national capacities to combat corruption and the high incidence of economic and financial crime. UNODC also carried out assessment missions in several countries on the effectiveness of their programmes for countering money-laundering, with a view to strengthening their asset recovery capacities.²⁵

58. In the area of promoting the rule of law and reforming criminal justice systems, UNODC supported neighbourhood policing, alternative dispute resolution and mediation, as well as vocational training for vulnerable children or in conflict with the law in Senegal; three specialized police units are operational, as well as the three houses of justice, to which more than 100 cases have been referred by the Attorney General for those seeking mediation or conciliation. In South Africa, UNODC is strengthening the integrity and capacity of the court system. In Egypt, more than 200 people working in the field of juvenile justice, including magistrates, social workers, police officers, police social workers and prison personnel, were trained to improve the treatment of children in conflict with the law. Building on existing programmes, a regional programme for the Middle East and North Africa on juvenile justice was developed. In 2006, in line with the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, efforts will be made to develop a programme on prison reform for Africa, including the promotion of alternatives to imprisonment.

59. The UNODC victim support programme in South Africa raises awareness and builds networks of non-governmental organizations concerned with gender-based violence. Governments of other African countries have requested similar assistance.

In terms of results, victims of gender-based violence were assisted under the initiative “Establishment of one-stop centres” in South Africa through counselling, follow-up, medical assistance and accommodation. Life-skills training in gender-based violence and gender sensitivity for primary and secondary schools was conducted, reaching over 600 persons.

VI. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Reforms

60. The restructuring of UNODC, including the re-profiling of the field offices, was completed on 15 March 2004,²⁶ to enhance the performance of UNODC and to save costs, a number of further reform steps have been taken in the areas of human resource management, financial resource management and information technology support.

61. The Independent Evaluation Unit contributes to accountability, learning, policy development and improvement in the quality of programme delivery. Thematic evaluations were conducted on computer-based training, the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse and the impact of support services on programme delivery in 2005, and the Independent Evaluation Unit backstopped another 25 project evaluations. The completed thematic and project evaluations have been made available on the UNODC web page, which is accessible to Member States. The Strategic Planning Unit undertook a review of the implementation of the UNODC “Operational priorities: guidelines for the medium term” and prepared recommendations for full implementation of these organizational principles. The Unit is further managing the process of developing the strategy and priorities of UNODC.

62. In the area of human resource management, reform efforts have focused on staff selection and mobility, including through the delegation of selection decisions to managers, with emphasis on competencies and the reduction of processing time. As part of a phased and structured approach to mobility, UNODC has already completed two rounds of staff rotation. Good governance continues to be a strong commitment, as illustrated by the appointment of the Vienna Ombudsman and the development of the online integrity initiative training programme. UNODC’s human resource priorities for the period 2005-2006 include strengthening management through a leadership development programme.

63. Reform efforts in the area of financial resource management have focused on improved financial information reporting, cost-saving measures, enhancing transparency and ensuring compliance. The issuance of formal management instructions, aimed at systematizing, codifying and harmonizing management practices throughout UNODC, continued in 2005. In addition, the management instructions assist in monitoring compliance with the most common observations made by audit teams of the Office of Internal Oversight Services visiting UNODC headquarters and field offices. In 2005, joint oversight missions were undertaken to several field offices to review management and project implementation compliance. Enhancement of the Programme and Financial Management Information System

(ProFi) continues, and the field office management ledger application of ProFi has been upgraded to allow independent field office bank accounts and processing of actual transactions in all field offices.

B. Partnerships

64. The UNODC operational technical assistance programme is funded by voluntary contributions from donors. For 2005, voluntary contributions, for both the drug programme and the crime programme of UNODC, are expected to reach a level of about \$128 million, which represents an increase of about 35 per cent compared with 2004. This figure includes \$15 million in general-purpose funds, which have not increased and continue to be under considerable pressure to meet requirements. UNODC maintains close cooperation with a variety of partners: the group of 21 major donors, the group of emerging and national donors, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and private and corporate foundations. For the biennium 2004-2005, the group of major donors provided about 80 per cent of all voluntary contributions and the emerging and national donors about 16 per cent, while others contributed about 6 per cent. During 2005, a number of new partnerships were developed or strengthened, which may lead to a broadening of the UNODC resource base, including with the private sector. Apart from regular meetings with the group of major donors, UNODC organized a first meeting of emerging and national donors in November 2005.

1. Regional organizations

65. In January 2005, the Commissioners of the European Commission and the Executive Director signed an exchange of letters on coordination, cooperation and partnership. Subsequently, a first meeting of senior officials was held in Brussels in March 2005 to identify areas for future cooperation. As a result, the European Commission has emerged as one of the largest donors to the drug programme and the crime programme of UNODC, with support being provided to projects in Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, as well as the Balkans. Further to this further cooperation, UNODC is also coordinating with the European Commission follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

66. Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States is leading to the establishment of a unit for the coordination of efforts to counter trafficking in persons. UNODC is implementing several initiatives aimed at strengthening regional cooperation and integration in Southern Africa.²⁷

67. In Asia, UNODC cooperation and partnership with ASEAN in drug control have been further strengthened with the successful second International ASEAN/ACCORD Congress in Beijing in October 2005 and the renewed commitment to continue to work towards making ASEAN member States free of illicit drugs.

68. UNODC continued its close cooperation with CICAD in four main areas: (a) national drug strategy implementation; (b) decentralization of drug control plans; (c) drug abuse information systems; and (d) training and mock trials to counter money-laundering.²⁸

69. UNODC, in close cooperation with OSCE and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, organized a regional workshop in Tashkent from 5 to 7 April 2005 aimed at strengthening national legislation and international legal cooperation against terrorism in Central Asia. With the establishment of a terrorism prevention project post in Tashkent, a programme of follow-up work, including the organization of national workshops, is under way. In cooperation with OSCE, UNODC also provided legislative assistance for the improvement of anti-corruption laws in several Central Asian States.

70. In Eastern Europe, the signing of the Protocol of Cooperation between UNODC and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in July 2005 allowed for the development of concrete areas of technical assistance. So far, CIS has identified some priority areas, including border control and forensic science support, and a corresponding plan of action will follow. Regional workshops for CIS member States were held in Moscow in the framework of the global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. In addition, under the aegis of UNODC, a high-level ministerial meeting on HIV/AIDS was held in April 2005, and events to raise public awareness about trafficking in human beings and HIV/AIDS were organized in September 2005 in Moscow.

2. United Nations agencies

71. In Brazil, the United Nations country team created a Thematic Group on Urban Security and Crime Prevention in August 2005 to develop a common approach and joint activities between United Nations agencies. UNODC is the chair of the group for the first year. In Cape Verde, UNODC is the lead agency in the sectors of organized crime, corruption and money-laundering of the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2006-2010), spearheaded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

72. In line with the principle of the United Nations reform under which law and order, security and good governance are at the core of sustainable development, UNODC projects were included in the Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2006, launched by the Secretary-General at the end of 2005. UNDP remains a key partner for UNODC through the overall services it provides. Moreover, several joint projects and initiatives have been developed.²⁹

73. In March 2005, a memorandum of understanding was signed between UNIDO and UNODC, strengthening collaboration in the identified areas for partnership. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNODC and UNIDO have developed a joint project of three years' duration for alternative livelihoods for farmers in the former opium poppy growing areas in the north of the country. Moreover, UNIDO has conducted an expert assessment mission to Afghanistan to identify areas for joint intervention with UNODC. UNODC is also collaborating with UNIDO in the development of a series of international surveys on the impact of crime and corruption on businesses and industries, and a joint project has been developed on corruption prevention aimed at fostering the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

74. Field cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat under the framework of the Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) mechanism yielded its first

achievement in Guinea-Bissau following a mission conducted jointly by CASA, UNDP and UNODC on small arms control in Bissau in March 2005. Accordingly, UNODC technical input in the development of a new small arms legal framework for Guinea-Bissau is part of a fully funded project of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

3. International financial institutions

75. In Central Asia and Afghanistan, UNODC cooperates with the World Bank under a joint action plan. UNODC and the World Bank shared information on the impact of the Afghan drug situation on neighbouring countries. UNODC and the World Bank have placed in Kazakhstan a regional adviser on countering money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism in order to assist Governments of countries in Central Asia in designing relevant strategies, laws and regulations.

76. A new collaborative research initiative on crime in the Caribbean has been established by UNODC and the Poverty and Gender Group, Latin America and the Caribbean region, of the World Bank. Furthermore, a workshop on urban security and crime prevention was supported and organized by the UNODC Regional Office for Brazil and the Southern Cone and the Inter-American Development Bank to deliver best practices to newly elected mayors from 50 Brazilian cities.

Notes

- ¹ In this context, an informal working group on technical assistance has been established within the framework of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ² Three conventions provide the framework for international drug control; the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152); the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956); and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627).
- ³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.10.
- ⁴ Ongoing work in this field includes the publication of the Eighth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The Ninth Survey is under way and the results will be published in 2006. UNODC also produced, in collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a large study on trends in crime and justice.
- ⁵ UNODC participated in the conceptualization and preparation of the report of the Board entitled "One United Nations: catalyst for progress and change", as well as its annual overview report (E/2005/63).
- ⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Crime and Development in Africa* (June 2005).
- ⁷ The report *Global Action against Corruption: the Merida Papers*, published in 2004, contains the proceedings of the accompanying events organized by UNODC during the High-level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003.

- ⁸ The Judicial Group, which is composed of chief justices from developing and developed countries, is drafting a commentary to the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct (E/CN.4/2003/65, annex), adopted at the Round Table Meeting of Chief Justices, held at The Hague on 25 and 26 November 2002.
- ⁹ In addition, the Judicial Group recommended the adoption of the draft United Nations Principles on Judicial Integrity.
- ¹⁰ Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNODC also held a regional seminar for anti-corruption agencies in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union on effectively implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- ¹¹ UNODC used this opportunity to promote the Global Partnership initiative which is geared to raising awareness of the cross-cutting issue of illicit crop cultivation among international financial institutions, development agencies and international organizations.
- ¹² United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Coca Cultivation in the Andean Region: a Survey of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru* (June 2005).
- ¹³ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Morocco: Cannabis Survey 2004* (May 2005).
- ¹⁴ The centres are located in the following subregions: Central America (in Mexico), Central Asia (in Kazakhstan), Eastern Africa (in Kenya), Eastern Europe (in the Russian Federation), Middle East and North Africa (in Egypt), North America (in Canada and the United States of America), Oceania (in Australia), South America (in Brazil and Colombia), South Asia (in India), South-East Asia (in China and Indonesia), South-West Asia (in the Islamic Republic of Iran), Western Africa (in Nigeria) and Western Europe (in Germany, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).
- ¹⁵ Since its start, the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse has provided assistance to 51 countries in the form of training, situation analyses and network establishment. In 49 countries, surveys on population, schools, problem drug users, treatment demand and HIV have been carried out. In 23 countries, more in-depth studies have been carried out to assist Governments in developing policy and designing programmes, since prevalence data are not sufficient to guide Governments in making decisions.
- ¹⁶ In February 2005, UNODC organized a consultative meeting on HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in prisons, which developed an outline for national strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention in prisons. In April 2005, UNODC organized a ministerial meeting on the urgent response to the HIV/AIDS epidemics in the Commonwealth of Independent States, stimulating a dialogue between and among the ministers and the executive heads of the UNAIDS cosponsoring agencies. In September 2005, UNODC convened an inter-agency consultative meeting on HIV/AIDS as it relates to human trafficking; that meeting, which was attended by representatives of UNAIDS cosponsoring organizations, other United Nations agencies and the International Organization for Migration, agreed on a process to develop, throughout the United Nations system, a collaborative response to the problem, emphasizing joint United Nations activities at the country level and aimed at avoiding duplication and fragmentation. It is expected that a system-wide policy and strategy will be finalized by mid-2006. In October 2005, UNODC together with the Government of Canada, UNAIDS and the Open Society Institute, organized the third International Policy Dialogue on HIV/AIDS, specifically addressing the issue of HIV/AIDS in prison settings; that meeting, which was attended by policymakers and experts, served to stimulate the development of effective policy and legislation at the national level to address HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment in prison settings.
- ¹⁷ In particular Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/25, 2004/28, 2004/35, 2005/20 and 2005/21.
- ¹⁸ Other activities included joint survey studies conducted by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and UNODC, on trafficking in women for the purpose of

sexual exploitation in the Czech Republic, Poland and Romania, were issued in 2005. An Anti-Human Trafficking Toolkit was prepared to be distributed to field offices during the first quarter of 2006, after the clearance process is completed. The toolkit will also be included on the UNODC website. The *ECOWAS Training Manual on Trafficking in Persons* was adapted for use in training courses for law enforcement officials in Viet Nam. A similar initiative is being undertaken for Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). A research report on measures to combat trafficking in human beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo was prepared for publication.

- 19 Workshops were conducted for Central Asian and neighbouring countries, Central Asia and the Caucasus, as well as for several countries of South-Eastern Europe, Latin America, Western Africa, Eastern African members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and Portuguese-speaking countries.
- 20 The Global Programme against Money-Laundering has since 2000 been deploying professional expertise in the field to train people and build institutions, delivering direct technical assistance in States and regions to improve the capacity to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.
- 21 The Anti-Money-Laundering International Database currently contains legislation from some 163 jurisdictions and, since January 2005, more than 250 new or amended laws and regulations were collected to be included in the database.
- 22 For an analysis of the responses to the third biennial report, see document E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6).
- 23 General Assembly resolutions S-20/2, annex, S-20/3, annex, and S-20/4 A to E.
- 24 Following two coordination missions undertaken in Baghdad in the second quarter of 2005 and networking with Iraqi counterparts as well as the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNDP, UNODC is well positioned to assist the Government of Iraq in the framework of priorities set out in the Iraqi National Development Strategy.
- 25 Computer-based training centres were established in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and law enforcement training workshops for the 14 member States of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) and Ethiopian officials were conducted by UNODC.
- 26 With the promulgation of Secretary-General's bulletins ST/SGB/2004/5 and ST/SGB/2004/6.
- 27 Those initiatives include: (a) formulation and implementation of an SADC plan of action against trafficking in human beings; and (b) provision of support to law enforcement against trafficking in human beings in Southern Africa, in collaboration with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization.
- 28 A workshop was held with the participation of UNODC on the minimum standards of care and rehabilitation for persons with substance abuse and addiction problems. In Central America, UNODC forged a partnership with CICAD in the context of the subregional project on drug information systems, involving Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, as well as training for law practitioners.
- 29 UNDP Cape Verde pledged \$150,000 to a programme of UNODC and the Government of Cape Verde. Under a project funded by UNDP and the European Union, UNODC is providing technical assistance to the Government of Mozambique in support of the criminal justice system reform. Further criminal justice reform tools and manuals are being developed in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNDP. UNODC is partnering with UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization and the Government of Mozambique to carry out a project aimed at raising

awareness of the extent and characteristics of violence against women. A preparatory assistance for the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) countries – Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay – was signed between UNDP and UNODC, aimed at the ratification of the Firearms Protocol and at planning national and subregional action to counter trafficking in firearms.
