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**Administrative and budgetary questions**

**Consolidated budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for the  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime****Report of the Executive Director****Addendum****Contents**

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## Annex I

### **Draft resolution on the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

1. The Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is covered in the report of the Executive Director on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2005/12). The report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed final budget for the biennium 2004-2005 and the proposed initial budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is contained in document E/CN.7/2005/13.

2. The following draft resolution, to be recommended to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for adoption, summarizes the main issues contained in the report of the Executive Director with regard to the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:

*Final budget for the biennium 2004-2005 and initial budget for the biennium 2006- 2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime containing the proposed final budget for the biennium 2004-2005 and proposed initial budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>1</sup>

*Taking into consideration* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the proposed final budget for the biennium 2004-2005 and proposed initial budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>2</sup>

1. *Approves* an appropriation in the amount of 41,032,200 United States dollars for the infrastructure for the biennium 2004-2005 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

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<sup>1</sup> E/CN.7/2005/12 and Add.1.

<sup>2</sup> E/CN.7/2005/13.

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>		
	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Programme support			
Field offices	8 328 000	12 071 300	20 399 300 <sup>a</sup>
Headquarters	1 083 500	8 643 100	9 726 600
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9 411 500</b>	<b>20 714 400</b>	<b>30 125 900</b>
Management and administration	1 216 500	9 689 800	10 906 300
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>10 628 000</b>	<b>30 404 200</b>	<b>41 032 200</b>

<sup>a</sup> Total budget of \$20,799,300 less expected cost savings of \$400,000.

2. *Also approves* an appropriation in the amount of 14,816,600 United States dollars for the final core programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>		
	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. Research, analysis and advocacy			
Research and trend analysis	781 400	1 351 600	2 133 000
Illicit drug crop monitoring	910 400	615 400	1 525 800
Laboratory and scientific services	30 400	703 000	733 400
<b>Total, A</b>	<b>1 722 200</b>	<b>2 670 000</b>	<b>4 392 200</b>
B. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence			
Legal advisory services	1 664 400	-	1 664 400
Information technology services	75 200	1 442 300	1 517 500
<b>Total, B</b>	<b>1 739 600</b>	<b>1 442 300</b>	<b>3 181 900</b>
C. Technical assistance and advice			
1. Global challenges			
HIV/AIDS	2 004 400	-	2 004 400
Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	1 489 400	310 400	1 799 800
<b>Subtotal, C.1</b>	<b>3 493 800</b>	<b>310 400</b>	<b>3 804 200</b>
2. Action against trafficking			
Counter-narcotics enforcement	528 600	282 100	810 700
<b>Subtotal, C.2</b>	<b>528 600</b>	<b>282 100</b>	<b>810 700</b>
3. Rule of law			
Action against money-laundering	2 499 500	128 100	2 627 600
<b>Subtotal, C.3</b>	<b>2 499 500</b>	<b>128 100</b>	<b>2 627 600</b>
<b>Total, C</b>	<b>6 521 900</b>	<b>720 600</b>	<b>7 242 500</b>
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>9 983 700</b>	<b>4 832 900</b>	<b>14 816 600</b>

3. *Endorses* the final resource allocation for technical cooperation activities in the amount of 109,739,600 United States dollars for the biennium 2004-2005 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>		
	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>By theme</i>			
A. Research, analysis and advocacy			
Research and trend analysis	985 900	8 300	994 200
Illicit drug crop monitoring	5 245 100	8 900	5 254 000
Laboratory and scientific services	510 600	-	510 600
Advocacy	1 093 200	-	1 093 200
<b>Total, A</b>	<b>7 834 800</b>	<b>17 200</b>	<b>7 852 000</b>
B. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence			
Legal advisory services	285 700	-	285 700
Information technology services	225 900	353 000	578 900
<b>Total, B</b>	<b>511 600</b>	<b>353 000</b>	<b>864 600</b>
C. Technical assistance and advice			
1. Global challenges			
HIV/AIDS	15 040 200	-	15 040 200
Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	17 904 000	-	17 904 000
Sustainable livelihoods	22 865 000	-	22 865 000
<b>Subtotal, C.1</b>	<b>55 809 200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55 809 200</b>
2. Action against trafficking			
Counter-narcotics enforcement	43 672 900	-	43 672 900
<b>Subtotal, C.2</b>	<b>43 672 900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43 672 900</b>
3. Rule of law			
Action against money-laundering	1 540 900	-	1 540 900
<b>Subtotal, C.3</b>	<b>1 540 900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 540 900</b>
<b>Total, C</b>	<b>101 023 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101 023 000</b>
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>109 369 400</b>	<b>370 200</b>	<b>109 739 600</b>
<i>By region</i>			
Global	3 388 500	325 400	3 713 900
Africa and the Middle East	12 897 500	-	12 897 500
Central and Eastern Europe	3 389 000	-	3 389 000
West Asia and Central Asia	32 127 500	-	32 127 500
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	20 993 500	31 600	21 025 100
Latin America and the Caribbean	36 573 400	13 200	36 586 600
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>109 369 400</b>	<b>370 200</b>	<b>109 739 600</b>

4. *Approves* an appropriation in the amount of 38,436,100 United States dollars for the initial infrastructure for the biennium 2006-2007 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	
Programme support			
Field offices	9 596 000	6 746 900	16 342 900 <sup>a</sup>
Headquarters	914 700	9 189 300	10 104 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10 510 700</b>	<b>15 936 200</b>	<b>26 446 900</b>
Management and administration	1 085 300	10 903 900	11 989 200
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>11 596 000</b>	<b>26 840 100</b>	<b>38 436 100</b>

<sup>a</sup> Total budget of \$17,342,900 less expected cost savings of \$1 million.

5. *Also approves* an appropriation in the amount of 16,718,500 United States dollars for the initial core programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	
A. Research, analysis and advocacy			
Research and trend analysis	1 220 900	905 700	2 126 600
Illicit drug crop monitoring	1 246 400	146 600	1 393 000
Laboratory and scientific services	667 400	194 300	861 700
<b>Total, A</b>	<b>3 134 700</b>	<b>1 246 600</b>	<b>4 381 300</b>
B. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence			
Legal advisory services	1 666 000	-	1 666 000
Information technology services	1 227 700	204 200	1 431 900
<b>Total, B</b>	<b>2 893 700</b>	<b>204 200</b>	<b>3 097 900</b>
C. Technical assistance and advice			
1. Global challenges			
HIV/AIDS	2 292 700	-	2 292 700
Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	1 600 000	310 500	1 910 500
<b>Subtotal, C.1</b>	<b>3 892 800</b>	<b>310 500</b>	<b>4 203 200</b>
2. Action against trafficking			
Counter-narcotics enforcement	680 500	177 600	858 100
<b>Subtotal, C.2</b>	<b>680 500</b>	<b>177 600</b>	<b>858 100</b>
3. Rule of law			
Action against money-laundering	4 011 500	166 500	4 178 000
<b>Subtotal, C.3</b>	<b>4 011 500</b>	<b>166 500</b>	<b>4 178 000</b>
<b>Total, C</b>	<b>8 584 700</b>	<b>654 600</b>	<b>9 239 300</b>
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>14 613 100</b>	<b>2 105 400</b>	<b>16 718 500</b>

6. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines in the support and core budgets up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are redeployed;

7. *Endorses* the initial resource allocation for technical cooperation activities in the amount of 122,209,500 United States dollars for the biennium 2006-2007 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>		
	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>By theme</i>			
A. Research, analysis and advocacy			
Research and trend analysis	1 737 500	-	1 737 500
Illicit drug crop monitoring	6 147 000	-	6 147 000
Laboratory and scientific services	319 500	-	319 500
Advocacy	854 300	-	854 300
<b>Total, A</b>	<b>9 058 30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9 058 300</b>
B. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence			
Legal advisory services	547 700	-	547 700
Information technology services	1 051 700	-	1 051 700
<b>Total, B</b>	<b>1 599 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 599 400</b>
C. Technical assistance and advice			
1. Global challenges			
HIV/AIDS	16 411 000	2 400	16 413 400
Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	21 463 000	9 100	21 472 100
Sustainable livelihoods	21 102 700	-	21 102 700
<b>Subtotal, C.1</b>	<b>58 976 700</b>	<b>11 500</b>	<b>58 988 200</b>
2. Action against trafficking			
Counter-narcotics enforcement	50 020 800	27 200	50 048 000
<b>Subtotal, C.2</b>	<b>50 020 800</b>	<b>27 200</b>	<b>50 048 000</b>
3. Rule of law			
Action against money-laundering	2 515 600	-	2 515 600
<b>Subtotal, C.3</b>	<b>2 515 600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 515 600</b>
<b>Total, C</b>	<b>111 513 100</b>	<b>38 700</b>	<b>111 551 800</b>
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>122 170 800</b>	<b>38 700</b>	<b>122 209 500</b>
<i>By region</i>			
Global	6 932 100	-	6 932 100
Africa and the Middle East	19 363 400	-	19 363 400

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>		
	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Central and Eastern Europe	2 310 200	5 500	2 315 700
West Asia and Central Asia	39 124 400	6 400	39 130 800
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	19 917 800	9 100	19 926 900
Latin America and the Caribbean	34 522 900	17 700	34 540 600
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>122 170 800</b>	<b>38 700</b>	<b>122 209 500</b>

8. *Also endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2006-2007;

9. *Notes* that implementation of the budget and additional priority programmes is subject to the availability of funding.

## Annex II

### Programme performance and planning report

#### I. Programme performance review for 2004-2005: major developments and operational achievements

1. An overview of the operational activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) during 2004-2005 is presented below. The focus is on the main developments that have shaped the years of the current biennium and on factors that have influenced planning for the proposed budget for 2006-2007.

##### A. Research, analysis and advocacy

###### 1. Research and analysis

2. The Research and Analysis Section is responsible for expanding knowledge on drugs and crime in the world. In collaboration with Member States and other expert institutions, it collects, analyses and publishes information and data on the nature, extent and evolution of global drug and crime problems. UNODC publications are valued by experts and decision-makers the world over and, as they often receive wide media coverage, are also extremely useful awareness-raising tools.

3. During the period under review, UNODC undertook a major overhaul of its *World Drug Report* and *Global Illicit Drug Trend* publications: merging the two publications into one annual, two-volume publication entitled *World Drug Report*. The new format was well received and will be continued. During the same period, the illicit crop monitoring programme of the Research and Analysis Section continued to support illicit crop cultivation surveys in seven countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Myanmar and Peru. UNODC and the respective Governments jointly published the results of those surveys in 14 annual reports. Supplementary rapid assessment and farmers' intention surveys (2004 only) were undertaken for Afghanistan. Further, in 2005, initial illicit crop cultivation surveys were conducted for Ecuador and Venezuela.

4. The establishment of a network of regional illicit crop monitoring experts based in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Peru contributed to the effective implementation of the illicit crop monitoring programme in the field. In 2004, the illicit crop monitoring programme expanded its collaboration with outside institutions to improve illicit crop monitoring survey methodology and take advantage of advances in remote sensing technology through an agreement with the University of Natural Resources and Applied Sciences, Vienna, initially focusing on Colombia and Myanmar. UNODC also continued its collaboration with Cranfield University, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, focusing on monitoring activities in Afghanistan.

5. Two important new research initiatives were launched during the period: an investigation into *the value of illicit drug markets* and the development of a *global illicit drug index*. The first study has been completed and the results were published in the *World Drug Report 2005*.<sup>a</sup> A description of the methodology and the work in



progress was included in the *World Drug Report*, 2005 but further refinement and research will be undertaken on the index.

6. The Office also started a two-year *multi-city study of quantities and financing of illicit drug consumption* in collaboration with the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research. The project will carry out studies in selected cities of Eastern and Western Europe to estimate the average quantities of illicit drugs consumed per user per year and investigate how drug users finance their drug consumption. In addition, UNODC produced a large study, in collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), on *trends in crime and justice*. A preliminary version of the study was made available at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok in April 2005. In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe, UNODC organized a meeting in Geneva on *crime statistics* in November 2004. The Office implemented and published the results of the *Eighth Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems*. In addition, various components of the *International Crime Victim Survey*, including data collection in Canada, were implemented. The Office began work on a large-scale study on Africa in July 2004 and published the results in the report *Crime and Development in Africa* in June 2005, and started a project on *data for Africa* to remedy the severe paucity of data on drugs and crime in the region by establishing cost-effective and sustainable data collection mechanisms. Within the framework of the collaboration between UNODC and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), a programme of international surveys on the *impact of crime and corruption on businesses and industries* was initiated. The Research and Analysis Section started to streamline its data management mechanisms through introduction of business intelligence and data-warehousing methodologies. The main benefits of that development are improved quality assurance and data integration. The Section also participated in various meetings related to global crime and drug trends and the development of drug and crime indices.

## **2. Laboratory and scientific services**

7. The laboratory and scientific programme is a cross-cutting core programme of UNODC, contributing to enhancing national capacity for drug testing and the quality of scientific support provided to national criminal justice systems and health services. As in previous years, the programme has continued to provide materials, equipment, technical data and guidelines, and reference standards, which have led to an improvement in drug analysis and laboratory services worldwide, ensuring access of an increased number of Governments to high-quality laboratory results. Options for extending scientific services into the crime field are being explored. Significant steps have been taken with the Government of the Russian Federation to provide greater access to reference materials, as well as to UNODC's recommended methods for drug analysis, to enable proper analysis and quantification of seized drug materials throughout the country. Global drug-testing capacities have been extended through the development of new precursor field tests, now being used successfully by Afghan forces for the identification of not only drugs and acetic anhydride, but also other non-controlled substances used in the processing of heroin. Assistance to *Afghanistan* has also been provided to help in the establishment of a drug-testing facility at Kabul, including provision of equipment and materials, and recruitment and training of laboratory scientists. A workshop on

precursor analysis was held as part of the regional project on precursor control in *Central Asia*. All the above activities have contributed to an increased use of laboratory technical support for operational activities by law enforcement, judicial, health and regulatory authorities, a key aim of the programme. Also in the context of developing laboratory networks for drug information-sharing, including drug-profiling data, a new global project has been initiated.

8. The programme focuses on improving forensic capability in the characterization/impurity profiling of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and their precursors in *countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD)*, and promoting the utilization of laboratory data as a primary source of information in those countries. Quality of data from laboratories has been enhanced further through regional training for heads of national forensic laboratories in *Central American* countries, giving special focus to quality performance, improving the skills and expertise required for drug and precursors identification and analysis, and practical implementation of best practice in the laboratory. Finally, in *Africa* successful regional collaboration has included work with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to provide drug and precursor test kits to countries in Southern and Eastern Africa and more specific help to Sierra Leone to enable samples to be analysed urgently for court purposes. A comprehensive regional project covering all aspects of forensic development in the justice and health sectors is now being considered.

### **3. Independent evaluation**

9. Independent evaluation is a core service function of UNODC that contributes to accountability, learning, policy development and improvement in the quality of programme delivery. The Independent Evaluation Unit undertook four major thematic evaluations in 2004 (on the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, tools and toolkits, the national drug control system and the Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings). The Unit also backstopped 30 project evaluations, reviewing *terms of reference*, providing guidance in the selection of evaluators and so on. The evaluation of UNODC alternative development activities was started in 2004 and completed in 2005. A further three thematic evaluations (on computer-based training, the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse and the impact of support services on programme delivery) are being undertaken in 2005. The Unit is also backstopping another 25 project evaluations in 2005. A major review of the Myanmar evaluation report was carried out and advice provided to the Executive Director on the course of action to be taken. A diagnosis of the current project cycle at UNODC has been made and is now facilitating the development of a new project cycle management system. An annual evaluation report, which summarizes and synthesizes the 2004 evaluations, has also been produced and is being distributed to all Member States. As part of developing a culture of evaluation in UNODC an evaluation strategic framework was developed, as were several guidelines and methodologies. The thematic and project evaluations completed have been placed on the UNODC evaluation webpage, which is accessible to Member States.

#### 4. Strategic planning

10. The Strategic Planning Unit coordinated UNODC inputs relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, entitled "A more secure world: our shared responsibility" (A/59/565 and Corr.1), as well as his own report entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005), in coordination with competent entities of the United Nations system dealing with United Nations reform and the preparations for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly. The Unit undertook the preparations for the Executive Director's participation in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The Unit participated and represented UNODC on the CEB High-level Committee on Programmes. The Unit also prepared and coordinated a draft programme of action for Africa—including the organization of an expert group meeting—in preparation for the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja in September 2005. The Unit supplied secretariat functions for the UNODC Programme and Project Committee, as well as substantive input to various strategic programme frameworks. Activities were undertaken in relation to the introduction of a *results-based management system* in the Office at large, including training sessions on the system and the retaining of two external consultants to facilitate workshops for staff of all four divisions, including field representatives. Further, the Unit undertook a review of the implementation of the UNODC operational priorities: guidelines for the medium term.

#### 5. Advocacy

11. Global image-building activities carried out by the Advocacy Section are aimed at enhancing and promoting UNODC's work worldwide from demand reduction and illicit crop monitoring to action against terrorism and corruption. These issues are addressed through information, education and public awareness campaigns targeting all segments of society, as also advocacy activities aimed at non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and opinion-makers.

12. During the biennium, the Office produced video spots on human trafficking and HIV/AIDS, as well as radio spots to prevent drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. These were provided to media outlets around the world and can be downloaded from the UNODC website. Dozens of national and international stations, including CNN International and BBC World, have broadcast the spots or plan to do so. In May 2005, the video spot "Better Future", dealing with human trafficking, won the award in the short film category at the first United Nations documentary film festival, "Stories from the Field". For this project to combat human trafficking, UNODC has teamed up with local NGOs in Eastern Europe, publicizing their hotline numbers.

13. To raise awareness about drug abuse and trafficking, corruption, HIV/AIDS and trafficking in persons, posters, leaflets, fact sheets, postcards, pocket calendars and other public information materials have been widely disseminated. These materials are available in different languages on the public website, the user base of which has increased by 25 per cent since 2003. Quarterly newsletter issues were also published in four of the official languages of the United Nations and an electronic version was launched in 2004.

14. Exhibits were set up to promote the work of UNODC at several different conferences and events taking place in Vienna and elsewhere, including at the Eleventh Congress. Exhibits and events were also organized to commemorate international days against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (26 June), AIDS (1 December), and corruption (9 December).

## **6. Resource mobilization and partnerships**

15. The funding of the UNODC biennial budget, including core infrastructure and technical assistance programmes, is for 90 per cent dependent on voluntary contributions from donors. The Co-financing and Partnership Section has the primary responsibility for undertaking and coordinating fund-raising policy and initiatives. Its principal approach is to engage in strategic partnerships with a wide range of public and private donors as well as international institutions.

16. For 2004-2005, voluntary contributions from donors are expected to reach some \$210 million, a 28 per cent increase over 2002-2003. Traditional major donors<sup>b</sup> have maintained consistently high levels of support. In addition, some new donors have emerged, such as Turkey, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security and the Fund for International Development of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, while certain recipient countries have made significant pledges from their national budgets towards UNODC programmes (Brazil, Cape Verde, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Peru and the Russian Federation).

17. An important event was the signing with the European Commission of an exchange of letters on coordination, cooperation and partnership in January 2005. Since then, the Commission has emerged as one of the larger donors to the UNODC drug and crime programmes, most notably by approving a 24.7 million euro contribution to the UNODC project on support to the Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the Nigerian judiciary.

18. At the inter-agency level, a number of initiatives were brought to fruition during the reporting period. In July 2004, the World Bank and UNODC signed a cooperation agreement on a set of thematic and regional topics, including the fight against money-laundering and corruption, and promotion of alternative livelihoods and good governance. Furthermore, in March 2005, a memorandum of understanding was signed between UNODC and UNIDO, which has resulted in joint projects in the areas of trafficking and environmentally safe disposal of seized narcotics and chemicals, work to combat corruption as well as to further alternative livelihoods and other field-based projects. UNODC chaired the UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005.

19. During the reporting period, UNODC also initiated cooperation or opened an operational dialogue with a number of international financial institutions, including the African, Asian and inter-American development banks. Another area still in its initial stages includes increased cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in the areas of rule of law and justice reform.

## B. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence

### 1. Headquarters

20. The Division for Treaty Affairs carries out most of the normative functions of UNODC. It provides technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as to the quinquennial United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. These bodies decide upon and recommend policies and norms in all areas related to the work of UNODC. The Division also provides technical and substantive servicing of related follow-up work for the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In addition, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board manages the control system for internationally controlled narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, providing expert advice to the Board and Member States. The treaty and legal affairs pillar of the Division is concerned with the promotion and implementation of United Nations legal instruments in the areas of drug abuse control, transnational organized crime and corruption. Further, the pillar provides technical and substantive services to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the future Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It promotes the ratification of the international instruments related to drugs, crime and corruption through special targeted measures and the provision of technical assistance to requesting States, with a focus on strengthening the legal regime against drugs and crime. Finally, the Division provides technical assistance to requesting States for the ratification and implementation of the 13 universal instruments related to terrorism.

21. In numerous forums and policy decisions, the international community has stressed the high priority it attaches to combating terrorism, corruption, organized crime and drug trafficking as an integral element for peace, security and development. Most significantly, in its report entitled “A more secure world: our shared responsibility”, the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change identified terrorism and organized crime as two of the six main threats to international peace and security. Transnational organized crime poses a direct threat to human security and the rule of law and the Panel underlined that organized crime increased the risk of all the other threats by creating opportunities for “uncivil” society. Based on those observations, the Panel recommended that Member States that have not signed, ratified or resourced the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three supplementary Protocols (General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes I-III, and 55/255, annex, respectively) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (resolution 58/4, annex) should do so and that all Member States should support UNODC in its work in that area (A/59/565 and Corr.1, para. 172).

22. While the *Organized Crime Convention* and its *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, entered into force in 2003, the period under review saw the remaining two Protocols supplementing the Organized Crime Convention entering into force. The *Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air* entered into force on 28 January 2004 and the *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and*

*Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition* entered into force on 3 July 2005.

23. As at 1 September 2005, 29 States had ratified the *United Nations Convention against Corruption*. On the basis of its article 68, the Convention will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. It is therefore likely that the Convention will enter into force by the end of 2005. Having supported the negotiation of five major international legal instruments that have all entered into force within a timeframe of five years constitutes a major milestone in the normative work of UNODC.

24. In the area of prevention of terrorism, the international legal framework has been further strengthened with the adoption by the General Assembly, in its resolution 59/290 of 13 April 2005, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

25. Many of the achievements with regard to normative work are reflected in the programme performance report submitted to the General Assembly (A/59/69). This is the case in particular for technical and substantive services to policymaking bodies, especially the servicing of several regular and reconvened sessions of the two Commissions, the Eleventh Congress and the sessions of the International Narcotic Control Board. The same applies to the work done by UNODC in terms of servicing the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

## **2. Legal advisory services**

26. During 2004-2005, UNODC organized or provided substantive expertise to over 30 interregional, regional and subregional meetings to promote ratification and implementation of the United Nations conventions against drug abuse, organized crime and corruption, involving more than 150 States.

27. Legal assistance services to strengthen justice system capacity through essential legislation upgrading, justice system training and improved cross border judicial cooperation had been provided to 57 States as at 7 June 2005. Direct on-site operational support was given to three Southern African States (Kenya, South Africa and Zambia) in ongoing prosecution and asset forfeiture casework.

28. Key results have included Afghanistan's adoption of its new UNODC-assisted drug law, convention ratifications and new legislation in the Golden Triangle (Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar), assistance at the national and regional levels of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), for most Gulf and Arab States, intensified legislative change and implementation training in States following the Gulf War publication of best practices in international extradition and mutual legal assistance casework, development and deployment in Latin America of a full "mock" or training trial case to heighten forensic skills and know-how of trial judges, prosecutors and witnesses, and the pilot testing and global launch for use by all justice systems of UNODC's unique software for writers of mutual assistance requests.

29. UNODC provided direct technical assistance for the ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against

Corruption to the following States upon request: Afghanistan, Brazil, Congo, Gambia, Guinea, Morocco and Togo in 2004 and to Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Viet Nam in 2005.

30. During the period under review, UNODC organized several expert group meetings on a variety of issues related to the promotion of the ratification and implementation of the conventions and protocols, including, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, two meetings to develop a legislative guide for the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Corruption, as well as an expert group meeting to develop a model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.<sup>c</sup> Two expert group meetings addressed the issues of special investigative techniques and witness protection.

31. UNODC continued cooperating with other entities involved in efforts to combat corruption efforts, in particular with the Asian Development Bank, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organization of American States. In 2004, UNODC became the sixth core agency of the Global Compact and, together with the Global Compact Office, works with Global Compact participants in promoting the expeditious ratification of the Convention against Corruption and in developing and implementing capacity-building projects aimed at incorporating the Convention into domestic legal systems.

### **3. Prevention of terrorism**

32. During 2004-2005, the main focus has been on providing assistance to States upon request in ratifying the universal legal instruments against terrorism, incorporating their provisions into national legislation and implementing the new legislation, including for international cooperation. A working arrangement has been finalized between the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and UNODC. UNODC has also worked closely with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and several international and regional organizations.

33. A global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism, begun in January 2003, provided the overall framework for the delivery of technical assistance. Between January 2004 and June 2005, UNODC provided 30 countries with draft legislative amendments, legislative advice or complete legislation to combat terrorism, conducted 30 legislative assistance missions, held 10 regional workshops, reaching 75 countries, and developed several technical assistance tools, all related to strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Since the launch of the project in January 2003, UNODC has provided legislative assistance to 62 countries and supported 108 countries either directly or indirectly—through bilateral missions or regional workshops—in ratifying and implementing the 13 universal legal instruments related to terrorism. Over 1,000 national officials were trained or provided with in-depth substantive briefing on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. The assisted countries have undertaken more than 200 new ratifications of the universal instruments. Thus far, six countries have

passed new anti-terrorism legislation and at least another 16 have draft legislation in progress.

34. During 2004-2005, efforts have been made to draw up regional activity frameworks under the global project, to better plan and monitor the activities conducted in the various regions and foster harmonized efforts. Regional and subregional 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, West Africa, Eastern African members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and Portuguese-speaking countries. In addition, a study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries was organized jointly with the Ministry of Justice of Portugal. A regional ministerial conference of francophone African countries was held in cooperation with the *Intergovernmental Agency of la Francophonie*. The capacity to provide in-depth implementation assistance has been strengthened through increased presence at the field level. For that purpose, regional-level experts have been placed in the Middle East and North Africa, in Latin and Central America, in CIS and Central Asia, as well as in Asia and the Pacific.

## **C. Technical assistance and advice**

### **1. Global challenges**

35. In *Africa and the Middle East*, while information on drug abuse is scarce, regional expertise confirms an increase in the abuse of cannabis and some evidence of increase in the abuse of heroin and ATS. Cocaine abuse is reported in all subregions of the continent. Injecting drug use, though limited, is reported in some countries and it may, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, play a role in sustaining the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Small-scale illicit cultivation of cannabis occurs in a large number of African and Middle Eastern countries. In Morocco, the first cannabis surveys conducted in the Rif region in 2003 and 2004 confirmed the country as one of the world's leading cannabis-producing and -exporting countries, supplying 80 per cent of cannabis resin seized in Europe.

36. Africa-wide projects on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention have established regional guidelines on treatment and rehabilitation and peer-to-peer prevention based on identified good practices and lessons learned. Several government entities and NGOs have received grants and technical assistance to address primary prevention treatment and rehabilitation and to increase the availability of accurate and appropriate information on drug control issues. UNODC focused on countering drug use and the spread of HIV/AIDS in juvenile prisons in South Africa and responded to the increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence among injecting drug users (IDUs) in Kenya with the launch of a project enhancing the capacity of government institutions and NGOs. UNODC also completed two demand reduction projects in Egypt and Jordan, which established national treatment and rehabilitation strategies and coordination mechanisms; set up treatment and rehabilitation centres and police treatment facilities; and promoted early intervention and counselling for primary health-care services. With a view to establishing a broader programme of assistance and cooperation with the Palestinian Authority, UNODC incorporated a project on demand reduction into the United



Nations operational matrix for the 100-day Gaza withdrawal plan. The project started during the third quarter of 2005.

37. In *Eastern Europe*, drug abuse levels are gradually reaching those of Western Europe. Trends are also following similar patterns: use of cannabis is increasing; heroin use is stable or decreasing; and use of ATS and cocaine is increasing. Even though coverage and quality of the services provided through demand reduction activities have not yet reached Western European standards, the situation is improving. Alarming IDU-related HIV/AIDS rates in the Russian Federation have caused changes in legislation and policy. Street-level interventions and prevention measures for groups at risk nevertheless require significant expansion to actually address the full dimension of the problem. While the problem is less dramatic in other Eastern and Southern European countries, both prevention and awareness-raising measures among groups at risk and targeted service and rehabilitation programmes need to be extended.

38. In the *Russian Federation and Belarus*, UNODC completed a drug abuse situation analysis and mapping of existing services in the region. Projects included several training courses and workshops for drug treatment and HIV prevention service providers at the international, subregional and national levels. Funding grants helped 10 providers in the region to improve and diversify their drug treatment and HIV prevention services. In collaboration with other United Nations entities, UNODC promoted cooperation between HIV and drug dependence treatments and outreach services at the community level. Staff of correctional institutions were included in training and awareness-raising activities and a youth-friendly referral system for IDUs to medical services was established in pilot areas of the Russian Federation.

39. In *West Asia and Central Asia*, IDU-related HIV/AIDS continues to spread in mainly Central Asian countries and Pakistan. The problem requires concerted action by policymakers and street-level interventions by drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention services, now that awareness levels have been raised.

40. The alarming IDU and related HIV/AIDS problems in countries surrounding Afghanistan have led to a major expansion of the UNODC demand reduction portfolio. In Central Asia, UNODC supported Governments, NGOs and the media in their intensified prevention action. Twenty-one government and non-governmental service providers received resources to expand their local services for drug abusers. An inventory of Central Asian NGOs active in drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention was produced. The Eurasia Media Leaders' Summit on HIV/AIDS brought together leaders from all Central Asian States except Turkmenistan and was followed by the Almaty Central Asian mass media roundtable in June 2005. Media preferences among youth in four Central Asian countries were studied and published in a brochure, based on which new media prevention and awareness-raising measures could be tailored to and conducted. Audio spots on HIV/AIDS and drug issues were produced and broadcast regularly in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan reached 1,500 IDUs with tertiary prevention interventions through the creation of three new trust points established to encourage clients and patients to overcome the fear of stigmatization and seek counselling and advice. A new medical-psychological counselling unit with 15 beds was set up and equipped in Kyrgyzstan and a new social rehabilitation unit established in an NGO in Bishkek. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNODC helped develop and implement the national

HIV/AIDS prevention and control strategy. In Afghanistan, demand reduction results included new research, local surveys and studies on the extent and patterns of local drug abuse and training of Afghan officials on drug abuse prevention and problem drug use. Project beneficiaries also included refugee camps in Pakistan. Several ongoing UNODC studies, most notably the annual opium poppy surveys, continue to serve as the key bases for policy formulation by the Government of Afghanistan and for the expanding drug control programmes of the international community.

41. In *Latin America and the Caribbean*, drug abuse is on the rise, especially among youth. Substances of abuse include heroin and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, or Ecstasy). Drug abuse trends in the region indicate that cocaine, coca paste and crack cocaine abuse is increasing. Drug injection-related HIV/AIDS infection is of great concern in some areas of the region, notably in the Southern Cone. The level of response is low and lagging in the main areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and reducing negative consequences. Coca cultivation in the Andean region steadily decreased, from 221,000 hectares in 2000 to 153,800 hectares in 2003. Since 2004, however, the downward trend has halted and slight increases in coca cultivation have taken place, mainly in Bolivia and Peru, as a result, in part, of the political upheaval in Bolivia as well as the social unrest in both countries. Cocaine production has followed the same trend as coca leaf cultivation, pointing to a slight increase. In Colombia, coca leaf cultivation has decreased continuously as a result of a rigorous eradication programme coupled with the government-led forest warden programme. Illicit cultivation continues to be intricately related to poverty in rural areas. Low productivity of licit agricultural crops, insufficient infrastructure and lack of access to technology, credits and markets all inhibit the generation of licit income beyond subsistence levels. These conditions render the rural population vulnerable to the influence of drug trafficking and increase dependence on illicit crop production.

42. UNODC continued to focus assistance on providing sustainable livelihood schemes to former coca leaf and opium poppy growers in the Andean region. In 2004, 17,800 farm families, organized in more than 260 producers' associations, were reached by UNODC sustainable livelihood projects—with an impact on an area of 205,600 hectares. Forest products, coffee, palm oil, palm heart and natural rubber grown under ecologically sustainable agro-forestry and forest management systems, processed and marketed through agro-industries with farmer participation, have proved to be the most viable alternatives. UNODC also continued to produce, together with concerned Governments, nationwide annual surveys on coca crops. The drug abuse problem in the region was addressed in several ways: (a) research on drug abuse in several Andean and Southern Cone countries together with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CTCAD) of the Organization of American States; (b) school-based prevention programmes in Bolivia, Costa Rica and Peru; (c) drug-injecting HIV/AIDS prevention in Brazil and Southern Cone countries; and (d) a network of treatment and rehabilitation centres in Central America.

43. In *South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific*, most countries report increases in abuse of all main drugs with the exception of cocaine, abuse of which is limited. The illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of ATS, especially methamphetamine, remain major concerns. IDUs who share syringes continue to

account for the large percentage of new HIV/AIDS cases in China and Viet Nam. The rate of sharing syringes has been as high as 50 per cent in some countries of the region. Notwithstanding the spread of heroin injection, activities in the area aimed at reducing its negative health and social consequences have been limited.

44. In *South Asia*, UNODC focused on ensuring a more balanced approach between demand and supply of drugs, culminating in improved treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration for drug abusers (especially abusers of synthetic substances); reduced HIV vulnerability to drug abuse; and strengthened non-governmental and community-based organizations. In addition, UNODC promoted the prevention of drug abuse and HIV transmission and developed specific regional initiatives on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

45. In *East Asia and the Pacific*, the main achievement was the steady reduction of opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle, a historic achievement that, if sustained, will make a significant contribution to ending opium production in the area. UNODC played a key role in promoting best practices for alternative development and mainstreaming livelihood strategies into wider national poverty alleviation programmes, in particular in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, where UNODC and UNIDO are developing a joint alternative livelihood project. UNODC also assisted Member States of the region in strengthening the capacity of Governments and civil society institutions to overcome regional drug problems by building upon the best prevention strategies, implementing technical assistance projects and effectively monitoring drug trends in the region. Governments and non-governmental organizations in the region, as well as international organizations, have shown a sustained commitment to tackling HIV/AIDS. An international conference to address this critical issue was held in Bangkok in June 2004, the theme of which was access to education, information and medication for all infected and affected groups.

46. UNODC has begun to address HIV/AIDS in prison settings and as it relates to trafficking in persons. It is the lead agency in the UNAIDS co-sponsor group dealing with the issue of injecting drug use in prison settings. As the chair of the UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations in 2004-2005, UNODC played a prominent role in bringing these issues onto the international agenda, including organizing the ministerial meeting of the Committee in Moscow in March 2005. The weighted analysis on drug abuse trends (WADAT) and the demand reduction index (DEREX) were used to report on recent trends and to monitor progress in relation to the goals established at the special session of the General Assembly in 1998 on the world drug problem. The Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse was further implemented to assist countries in developing their drug information systems. A methodological toolkit on drug abuse data collection will be completed before the end of 2005 and an extra module of the toolkit on treatment data collection is being developed. In the field of prevention, the Global Youth Network against Drug Abuse was maintained and enlarged. Two guides on good practices in school-based promotion and on monitoring and evaluation were published. A regional network of community-based organizations and youth groups working for the prevention of substance abuse among young people was established in Eastern Africa, South Asia, East Asia, Latin America, Mexico and Central America. In the field of treatment and rehabilitation, the publication *Substance Abuse Treatment and Care for Women: Case Studies and Lessons Learned<sup>d</sup>* was disseminated, as part of the drug abuse

treatment toolkit series. In the area of drug abuse, UNODC implemented projects in all regions where the use of contaminated injection equipment is a major or potential route of HIV transmission. In those regions, UNODC promoted a comprehensive “package” of interventions. In alternative development, UNODC has provided technical support in the key regions producing illicit drugs, developed and disseminated best practices and established partnerships with development agencies. A pilot project on sustainable livelihoods and crime prevention focusing on youth at risk is being developed, with project segments in El Salvador, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Senegal. A global evaluation was undertaken to determine best practices, focusing on South-East Asia and Latin America.

## **2. Action against trafficking**

47. As regards *Africa and the Middle East*, the North Africa and Middle East region is used as a trans-shipment point for drugs from Afghanistan and South-East Asia en route to European markets. Recent reports show Iraq as an emerging transit point for Afghan heroin crossing to Jordan and the Gulf States. The smuggling of migrants from North Africa to Europe, trafficking in persons to the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf and parallel drug trafficking routes suggest potential synergies between those illicit activities. In East Africa, favourable flight connections from Asia and the Middle East to other parts of Africa and onwards to Europe and North America, coupled with weak controls, have turned the region into a convenient transit point for drug traffickers. Trafficking in persons is another emerging phenomenon, with East African countries being predominantly countries of origin. In West and Central Africa, the collapse of institutional frameworks is often linked to the laundering of the proceeds of drug trafficking for the procurement of arms by rebel groups and criminal organizations. In Southern Africa, criminal networks are engaged in laundering the proceeds of crime, in particular from drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, stolen vehicles and endangered species, as well as trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

48. UNODC provided support and strengthened the capacity of the secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States to implement its programme of action on the prevention, suppression and punishment of human trafficking. A UNODC regional assessment of organized crime covering West Africa was published. UNODC also completed the first phase of implementation of the project to transform the National Law Enforcement Training Academy in Jos, Nigeria, into a multidisciplinary regional training institution; the second phase of the project was launched during the second half of 2005. UNODC expanded assistance in order to improve the law enforcement capacity at sea, air and land ports of entry in several countries of East and Southern Africa to reduce the flow of drugs and other contraband. A subregional drug law enforcement cooperation meeting for eight Gulf States was held and also a joint UNODC and OSCE technical expert conference on border management. A law enforcement project for the Palestinian autonomous areas was developed.

49. *Central and Eastern Europe* has suffered from a massive inflow of Afghan heroin and from the growing transit of precursors in the opposite direction. There is still increasing production of synthetic drugs and ATS in some countries. In the Russian Federation, the President’s reform of defence, security and law enforcement agencies addressed increasing violent crime- and terrorism-related activities,

transnational organized crime, drug trafficking and dealing in arms. The Russian Federation and Belarus started coordinated operational efforts to counter cross-border crime. The expansion of the European Union with the accession of 10 new countries in May 2004 has widened internal Union borders and shifted external borders, and proper control structures are not always in place. UNODC has started negotiations with concerned countries and organizations to strengthen existing country and regional strategies aimed at enhancing both efforts to fight trafficking and border control and to develop a comprehensive regional programme by the end of 2005.

50. The Paris Pact (see S/2003/641) identified several new action priorities for South-Eastern Europe, notably along the Mediterranean coastline, as well as on the Black Sea, in the Caucasus and along the traditional Balkan route. UNODC has begun formulation of a new regional programme for South-Eastern Europe, which will be presented for funding by late 2005, to commence in 2006. This programme addresses the key anti-trafficking needs, action against corruption and money-laundering, as well as balanced demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention measures. In Albania, the drug interdiction and seizure capacity of law enforcement agencies was upgraded, inter-agency cooperation enhanced and awareness on the dangers of drug abuse raised. Albania developed a National Anti-Drug Strategy (2004-2010) with UNODC assistance. UNODC has also strengthened the criminal intelligence analysis capacity of several South-Eastern European countries by providing equipment, training and advisory assistance. A pilot project on sustainable livelihoods to prevent trafficking in persons was developed for Albania. Turkey continued to expand the volume and range of training delivered by the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime under a UNODC project. The biennial workplan included traditional training courses for more than 600 enforcement officers from the region and more than 3,000 from Turkish law enforcement agencies. In addition, the computer-based training programme managed by the Academy in eight different locations trained about 3,000 officers and provided advice to neighbouring countries. The Russian Federation continued to participate in regional projects aimed at improved enforcement results and cooperation in Central Asia, among signatories of the memorandum of understanding, and at international levels. Major international events hosted in Moscow in 2004 and 2005, like the Paris Pact expert round table in June 2004 and the meeting of the UNAIDS Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations in March 2005, demonstrated the strong commitment of the Government of the Russian Federation to fully participate in the regional drug and crime control effort and to provide direct input to counteraction and measures throughout the key affected countries along Asian and European heroin routes. In the Russian Federation and Belarus, UNODC trained over 600 law enforcement officers and fostered inter-agency law enforcement cooperation. Several new projects for the Russian Federation and neighbouring countries were designed in 2004 and 2005 and are ready to start, subject to additional funding and government approval. Following a needs assessment on organized crime, project ideas were formulated for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia.

51. In *West Asia and Central Asia*, cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan feeds an increasing flow of heroin, which in turn facilitates crime and terrorism, threatening the economic and social stability of the country and the region. With record production of an estimated 4,200 tons of opium in Afghanistan, UNODC's

2004 opium cultivation survey registered a 64 per cent increase in the area under cultivation in that country. Rapid cultivation assessments in February 2005, however, indicated a general decrease in cultivation, apparently linked to lower opium prices and non-planting in some regions. The new Government of Afghanistan has been responding forcefully to the opium threat and, in December 2004, a loya jirga on countering narcotics was convened and reaffirmed the opium poppy ban. An implementation plan was developed and introduced in February 2005, providing clear priorities and targets to turn the 2003 Afghan counter-narcotics strategy into action. The Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, in the context of the Good Neighbourly Relations Declaration of 2002, have started new initiatives with Afghanistan to strengthen their common borders. In Central Asia, the Government of Tajikistan continued to expand the operations and role of the Drug Control Agency and in 2005 started to gradually take over border control along its Afghan borders as the Russian Federal Border Service withdraws. In Kyrgyzstan, a new Drug Control Agency has been established by presidential decree. The agreement of Governments of Central Asian States, Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation to start preparatory work for a Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre (CARICC) in 2005 has laid the foundation for improving law enforcement cooperation throughout the region and beyond. Human trafficking is a growing phenomenon in Central Asia and new trafficking routes, especially towards the Middle East, have been identified. A UNODC assessment concluded that transnational organized crime adversely affected the transition process by undermining state institutions and hampering economic development and investment.

52. The Counter-Narcotics Directorate of Afghanistan was strengthened and successful policy and advocacy services resulted in the President upgrading the Directorate into a full-fledged Ministry of Counter-Narcotics in December 2004. The capacity of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan was also further developed. The newly created national border force was supported with a new project to enhance border control along the Afghan/Iranian border. The construction and equipping of 25 new border posts started in January 2005. In *Central Asia*, the successful Tajik Drug Control Agency is expanding its operations and has managed to develop excellent, standard-setting forensic units and laboratory services. The Agency's new analytical centre was linked to other enforcement agencies and now conducts intelligence analysis and profiling to support targeted enforcement operations. Overall the Agency continued to increase its lead role in terms of growing drug seizures, inter-agency cooperation and regional drug enforcement operations. A new drug control agency project in Kyrgyzstan has supported the recruitment of about 200 agency officers, now trained, equipped and operational in new premises in the Bishkek and Osh regions. Projects provided equipment and training to secure the borders of Afghanistan with Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and created adequate control structures at key points. UNODC's border control project in Tajikistan redirected its focus to deliver equipment and services to border guards and customs staff and to support Tajik authorities in gradually taking over border control functions previously conducted by the Russian Federal Border Service. New national computer systems for enforcement information and intelligence exchange were established in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and those systems lay the groundwork for the CARICC initiative to be supported by properly equipped national focal points in the future. The regional precursor control project has concluded the

required normative and monitoring work by creation of new laws and monitoring structures in the region and the remaining project funds were redirected in mid-2005 to support law enforcement action against precursor trafficking. Within the Paris Pact initiative, three expert round tables held for the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Central Asia identified new action requirements for Governments and donors to strengthen border control and related measures. Several Paris Pact partners have signalled their intention to implement the action priorities by providing increased funding to UNODC or by bilateral action. A UNODC regional assessment of organized crime was published covering Central Asia. In Pakistan, UNODC supported district officials in assuming new decentralized drug control responsibilities and helped drug law enforcement agencies to engage in more extensive subregional cooperation. A project to enhance intelligence capacity was started in 2005 and UNODC also gave Pakistan early warning about the re-emergence of opium poppy cultivation in the North West Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces, which led to the eradication of 41 per cent of the new cultivation.

53. In *Latin America and the Caribbean*, transit of and trafficking in drugs continued to affect the entire region. Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean are important in the transit of illicit drugs from South America to North America, and increasingly to Europe. Enhanced law enforcement efforts have yielded higher volumes of drug seizures. However drug-related crimes and violence, including youth gangs, are considered a major threat to public security—especially in the small countries of Central America and the Caribbean—for which no adequate response has yet been found. Micro-trafficking in drugs also constitutes a major source of income for poor people in urban areas.

54. With respect to efforts to curb trafficking in drugs and precursors in *Latin America and the Caribbean*, the development and application of computer-based training modules in law enforcement constitutes a major pillar in renewed UNODC assistance to Caribbean countries. Other countries in the region have also expressed interest in using such training modules. The national database system has been implemented, together with OAS/CICAD, in several countries and now covers more than 75 per cent of all import and export transactions of precursors. Ecuador was selected to participate as the pilot country in the region in the UNODC Global Container Control Programme aimed at reducing drug trafficking using containers in major seaports. Technical assistance for the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention was also provided to the Governments of Guatemala and Peru.

55. In *South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific*, trafficking in persons is a major threat to human security, as the region includes countries that rank high in terms of origin, transit and destination. Countries of the subregion are all affected, to varying degrees, by such trafficking. Poverty and economic disparities between countries, limited job prospects in many rural areas and lack of safe migration channels have contributed to increasing vulnerabilities and risks on the one hand and to possibilities of exploiting them on the other. Despite its horrendous nature and its consequences on victims, human trafficking in the Greater Mekong subregion remains by and large a profitable and almost risk-free business. The illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of ATS, especially methamphetamine, are of major concern in the region. Large quantities of crystallized methamphetamine have been seized in several countries and there has also been a significant increase in seizures of Ecstasy in the region.

56. In *East Asia and the Pacific*, UNODC assisted Member States in improving their operational linkages with the ACCORD Plan of Action<sup>e</sup> and the Subregional Action Plan.<sup>f</sup> UNODC has provided technical assistance in computer-based training and joint drug control policies, which have enhanced the efficiency of standardized drug law enforcement training for the whole region, resulting in cost savings. The Border Liaison Office, a cooperative mechanism along and across the borders of the Great Mekong River countries, established as part of a UNODC project, is a pioneer mechanism in the region. In Viet Nam, UNODC assisted the Government in the formulation of a national strategy to fight trafficking in persons and to enhance the capacity of the law enforcement sector and the judiciary by means of networking, sharing of information and training.

57. In response to the use of sea containers to facilitate transnational crimes such as trafficking in drugs, weapons, chemical waste, human beings and proceeds of crime, UNODC has launched a Global Container Control Programme to support port control measures in developing countries. A database on human trafficking trends was also established and the first global report on trafficking in persons will be published by the end of 2005. Other publications include the anti-human trafficking toolkit on best practices and several country assessments as well as training manuals on human trafficking. Nine regional cooperation Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies were held. Four biannual significant drug seizure reports were published. A coordinator was recruited to oversee the global UNODC computer-based training programme. Needs assessments were undertaken and mentors recruited to assist with legislative reform, prosecutor support, witness protection and law enforcement procedure. A manual on good practice to counter kidnapping was produced. At the direction of CEB, UNODC coordinated and drafted a United Nations system strategy to address the threat from transnational organized crime.

### **3. Rule of law**

58. The rule of law and the associated challenge of criminal justice reform were highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (see para. 10 above). Based on that report and other related developments in the area of United Nations reform, there is increasing agreement that establishing fair and efficient criminal justice systems is a priority for development, in particular in countries with economies in transition and those emerging from conflict. The Rule of Law Section has units that undertake substantive activities covering the fight against corruption and money-laundering and promoting criminal justice reform.

59. All regions benefit from the new model legislation on money-laundering and financing of terrorism developed in 2004 by UNODC, in collaboration with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. In the area of criminal justice reform several global initiatives are also of importance: a global project on providing support to 19 NGOs working to support victims of violence is under way in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. UNODC is participating in the Secretary-General's study on violence against children and continues to expand its work in the area of violence against women, hosting jointly with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat an expert group on good practices in combating the phenomenon. UNODC is currently chair of the inter-agency



coordination panel on juvenile justice, which launched a toolkit on best practices in responding to children in conflict with the law, and also contributed to the development of United Nations guidelines on support for child victims and witnesses of crime. Effective support for technical assistance projects is provided in the following areas: field office guides on subjects such as children in conflict with the law, penal reform and victim support; training tools in the area of HIV/AIDS in prisons; a guide on effective responses to violence against women; a handbook on restorative justice and alternatives to imprisonment; and an assessment guide on criminal justice reform in transitional societies.

60. In *Africa and the Middle East*, corruption and massive looting of state assets remain two of the biggest obstacles to successful development in the region. Some countries of the region have expressed their political commitment at the highest level to fight corruption and money-laundering and the biennium has seen a renewed focus on rebuilding effective governance institutions, with increasing awareness of the links between poverty, underdevelopment and insecurity. Nevertheless, high levels of violent crime in some cities and regions are of concern. In many African countries major efforts are required to reconstitute criminal justice institutions and to improve prison conditions, in particular overcrowding and the spread of HIV/AIDS. Criminal justice systems are also seldom geared to respond effectively to the requirements of particularly vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly and the poor. In its resolution 2004/32 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC to analyse crime issues affecting the African continent and to hold a special event to explore ways to reduce levels of crime and corruption as impediments to economic growth and sustainable development, as a result of which UNODC organized the Round Table for Africa in Nigeria in September 2005, at which high-level officials from criminal justice systems, development aid agencies, regional organizations, bodies of the United Nations system and civil society adopted the Programme of Action for Africa, 2006-2010. The Programme of Action addresses key aspects of good governance and is clustered around: (a) promotion and ratification of regional and international conventions against drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism; (b) reform of criminal justice systems; (c) measures to prevent and counter all serious forms of crime; and (d) prevention of drug abuse and related HIV/AIDS. The Programme of Action also emphasizes the need to upgrade African countries' capacity to collect and analyse crime data as a basis for national policy and the importance of raising public awareness and mobilizing all segments of African society. The Programme of Action is to serve as a springboard and strategic reference for the development of bilateral and multilateral programmes that emphasize crime prevention and the rule of law as key elements for achieving sustainable development in Africa.

61. UNODC supported—through mentoring, computer-based training and assistance to regional bodies—the development of legislation and basic capacity to fight money-laundering. All major regional organizations have adopted legal instruments against corruption and development of regional organizations to counter money-laundering and financing of terrorism continued. The bulk of ratifications of the Convention against Corruption have come from countries within the region. Technical assistance against corruption has further expanded, to Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa, and cooperation with the Palestinian Authority is also developing in this area. Negotiations are in the final stage between UNODC, the European Commission and the Government of Nigeria to approve a major project to support

Nigeria's efforts to combat economic and financial crime. The issue of children in conflict with the law is a priority in the Middle East, with three large projects on children at risk and children in conflict with the law under way in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. These focus on, among other aspects, legislative reform, capacity-building within the criminal justice system and improving the conditions under which young offenders are incarcerated. In the area of penal reform, an assessment mission to Ethiopia was conducted and project development is ongoing. UNODC supported the creation of "houses of justice" to strengthen the roles of civil servants and provide capacity-building by means of micro-projects on juvenile justice in Senegal. UNODC also launched the preparatory assistance phase of its Iraq programme, opening a project office in Amman. Further projects are expected to be set up according to the Iraqi authorities' priorities and depending on the funding available. Centres run by UNODC to counsel and assist victims of violence against women and children were turned over to the South African authorities.

62. In *West Asia and Central Asia*, high levels of corruption, including the participation of civil servants in such activity, remain prevalent in many parts of the region. With regard to money-laundering, some progress has been achieved with the establishment of a regional body to combat money-laundering, the Eurasian Group. Nevertheless, countries in the region will need to continue their work to put in place legislation that complies with international standards and to set up appropriate machinery, in particular financial intelligence units. In many countries of the region criminal justice institutions remain weak and, to varying degrees, subject to political influence. The region's penal institutions are poorly resourced, overcrowded and increasingly vulnerable to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

63. Three new projects in justice and the rule of law support the master plan of the Afghan Judicial Reform Commission in the reform of the criminal justice system, the penitentiary system and the juvenile justice system. The Kabul central prison and the juvenile detention facility were renovated. In recognition of the importance of the penitentiary system, a new \$10 million project was approved in May 2005 to expand prison reform action to several provinces. While UNODC assistance in fighting corruption has been limited in the region, UNODC has now prepared the ground to intensify its technical assistance portfolio, including in Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In Central Asia, in collaboration with the World Bank, UNODC has posted a mentor to work directly with States to enact legislation to combat money-laundering and set up financial intelligence units, and continues to hold training workshops throughout the region in partnership with OSCE. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNODC assisted in drafting legislation to combat money-laundering and in developing plans for criminal justice system reform, with particular emphasis on fighting corruption. Following the end of UNODC's first programme cycle in the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2004, a comprehensive evaluation was completed in 2005. Based on that, a new strategic programme framework for 2005-2007 was formulated, with a strong focus on the rule of law. Subsequently, 10 new project proposals were designed and presented for funding, with the first 2 projects scheduled to start in 2005.

64. In *Europe*, fighting corruption remains a key challenge in several countries in its eastern and south-eastern subregions. Importantly, however, a more cohesive response is being built to respond to the laundering of criminal proceeds and many European States are participating in FIU.NET, an initiative that links financial

intelligence units in the real-time sharing of intelligence to support investigations. Criminal justice institutions and processes continue to require reform and strengthening in eastern and south-eastern Europe. In addition, poor prison conditions, overcrowding and the spread of HIV/AIDS in correctional facilities remains an important challenge in some countries of Eastern Europe.

65. In *Central and Eastern Europe*, an assessment mission to the Caucasus examined the specific problems of penal reform in Georgia and project development is under way. UNODC has also been instrumental in helping extend the benefits of the FIU.NET initiative, with a view to linking financial intelligence units for better international exchange of intelligence on money-laundering cases.

66. In *Latin America and the Caribbean*, countering corruption remains a priority of all Governments. With respect to money-laundering, however, the region is further ahead than some others in the developing world in putting in place legislation and institutions to combat money-laundering. Nevertheless, the challenge remains to effectively implement the laws and show real progress in seizing criminal proceeds and prosecuting money-launderers. High levels of violent crime in several major urban centres continue to characterize the region and, as a result, responding effectively to disaffected young people in large cities and the associated problem of criminal gangs remains a critical challenge. Criminal justice institutions require strengthening in almost all countries of the region, including by ensuring more effective oversight of policing and responding to the problem of prison overcrowding.

67. Assistance in combating money-laundering has been provided together with OAS/CICAD by conducting mock trials in selected countries. Spanish-language versions of computer-based training to combat money-laundering have been developed and are being piloted in Latin America in a joint initiative with OAS. A monitoring mechanism for the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (see E/1996/99) was established and the first round of monitoring initiated.

68. In *South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific*, corruption continues to hinder recovery from the 1997 financial crisis as well as democratic change in recently independent countries. Additional corruption-related challenges have arisen in the context of the relief effort following the tsunami of December 2004, including in terms of ensuring effective distribution of aid. The cash-based nature of some economies continues to present challenges to the targeting and confiscation of proceeds of crime. In several countries of the region, criminal justice institutions require reform, including both initiatives to ensure greater independence of criminal justice institutions and processes as well as interventions to improve criminal justice responses when victims are particularly vulnerable, as in the case of women and children.

69. Technical assistance in combating corruption was mainly provided to Indonesia. Assistance to States in Asia and the Pacific in countering money-laundering has been facilitated through partnerships with regional organizations, including the Asian Development Bank, computer-based training and the use of mentors, one covering Pacific Island States and the other helping develop the financial intelligence capacity of the Philippines. Several of the assisted jurisdictions have been removed from the list of non-cooperating countries of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.

## II. Programme plan for 2006-2007

### A. Regional overview

70. In *Africa and the Middle East*, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, countries are contending with conflicts, urban violence and a range of illicit activities that represent increasing obstacles to development. While African States are at differing stages in the process of building their prevention capacity, the overall picture is one in which development is being hampered by “uncivil” behaviour. Ideally, resources needed to build drug and crime control capacity should become a designated component within the development framework for Africa. UNODC, in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/32, published a study on “Crime and Development in Africa” and hosted and organized, jointly with the Government of Nigeria, the Round Table for Africa in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, which adopted the Programme of Action for Africa, 2006-2010. The Programme of Action is the strategic and operationally oriented framework for technical cooperation over the next five years directed towards reduction of the impact of crime and drugs as impediments to security and development in Africa. The Programme of Action contains six clusters of major crime and drug threats to development and security: the rule of law: criminal justice reform; conventional crimes; trafficking, organized crime, corruption, money-laundering and terrorism; drug abuse and HIV/AIDS; ratification and implementation of conventions related to drugs, transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism; data collection, analysis, publication and dissemination, as well as public awareness and the role of civil society. Political and resource mobilization will be pursued in support of the Programme. In addition, UNODC’s six strategic programme frameworks, 2005-2007, covering Africa and the Middle East, establish operational priorities in drug control and crime prevention in the context of sustainable development. Work will continue to focus on enhancing the capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to counter drug abuse and related HIV/AIDS among youth and vulnerable groups; strengthening drug interdiction and border control capacity as well as the ability to counter trafficking in persons and organs and smuggling of migrants; improving the performance of criminal justice systems and promoting reform in relation to specific issues such as the special needs of women and children; and strengthening national capacity to fight corruption and financial crime. In order to achieve the projected objectives over the next biennium, UNODC will require substantial funding and continued focus to strengthen field operations and project delivery capacity. Projected resource requirements for 2005-2007 reveal a 50 per cent shortfall (and at times higher in some African subregions) in collected extrabudgetary funds. A key challenge for Africa and the Middle East will be the mobilization of funds to make possible the implementation of planned activities. It is hoped that the newly endorsed Programme of Action for Africa will promote increased focus on drugs and crime control priorities in the region and attract additional funding. In the Middle East, UNODC has had successes in mobilizing resources from the region for use within the region and efforts will continue in that direction, in particular with the Gulf States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

71. In *West Asia and Central Asia*, UNODC now has in place the required expertise and delivery capacity in the field to continue the significant expansion of its programme. The full delivery of this large programme, nevertheless, depends on

two other key factors: (a) the availability of further increased earmarked funding and cost-sharing arrangements from donors, partners and Governments themselves; and (b) stabilization of political and security aspects in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, which continue to have a negative impact on project delivery capacity on the ground. Key challenges for West and Central Asia centre on the results of national opium poppy eradication measures in Afghanistan and of accompanying project, verification and assessment surveys, as well as the success of the Government in further improving access to, and security in, key provinces and strengthening the country's institutions of criminal justice. The Government, lead nations and key players in Afghanistan, together with UNODC, also need to ensure that alternative livelihood programmes are extended and that the Office can maintain its agreed role as advisor in this field rather than as a key deliverer of high-volume alternative development programmes. For Central Asia and other neighbours of Afghanistan, border control measures to combat trafficking in heroin and precursor chemicals remain the main focus and action will also target related crime and terrorism problems in the region. UNODC will continue to support Governments in their implementation of the Good Neighbourly Relations Declaration. UNODC, together with bilateral donors, will also expand its border control assistance to Tajikistan and support the Government of that country in gradually assuming the responsibilities held by the Russian Federal Border Service. Similarly, other borders with Afghanistan in Central Asia need to be strengthened.

72. In *Europe*, the biennium 2006-2007 requires a consolidation of ongoing projects in the areas of demand reduction and counter-narcotics enforcement. A new strategy under way for South-Eastern Europe will be ready for implementation. However, certain prerequisites include substantial financial contributions and inputs from Governments in the region, active partners and collaborators, as well as increased support from UNODC donors. For Belarus, the Russian Federation and other European CIS countries, a forceful response is needed to address growing injecting drug-related HIV, drug trafficking and, increasingly, organized crime, corruption and terrorism, including by strengthening the region's criminal justice systems. Increasing donor support as well as more government input will be the keys to fulfilling the provisions of the strategic programme framework adopted in 2004 and to addressing the action priorities identified and agreed upon in the context of the Paris Pact initiative. While the latter is on stable financial footing and UNODC has full support in acting as the key coordinator, the Paris Pact partners now need to show their commitment to the initiative by contributing actively to the information-sharing and analysis process and by providing the policy decisions and resources required to address the jointly identified action priorities.

73. In *Latin America and the Caribbean*, social and economic inequality remain endemic in many countries. They fuel increased crime and drug problems and in some countries have resulted in serious social and political upheavals that undermine security and prospects for sustainable development. Though the specific characteristics of these problems clearly differ among Latin American and Caribbean countries, there are some common issues relevant to UNODC's mandates. These include different levels of drug trafficking, corruption, money-laundering, the trade in firearms and urban security problems. Support in the area of the rule of law, including assistance to law enforcement and criminal justice reform, but also innovative crime prevention action, is necessary to assist Governments to meet these challenges. In the Andean region, continued support to sustainable

livelihood schemes remains of high importance. The number of farmers reached by such schemes in illicit crop production areas is still insufficient. Increased, well-targeted assistance is needed, backed up by new partnerships (including with multilateral development banks and bilateral donors) to reach more segments of the population vulnerable to the influences of drug trafficking and illicit crop production. The illicit drug trade, spanning the borders of consumer, producer and transit countries, exposes local populations to illicit drugs all along the production chain throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. There are rising levels of drug consumption combined with HIV/AIDS risks, such as injecting drug use or unsafe sex, health problems that call for further initiatives and partnerships to strengthen government responses.

74. In *South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific*, sustainable livelihood projects and programmes will continue to be developed and implemented in the opium poppy-growing areas. These will contribute to sustaining the remarkable decreases in opium poppy cultivation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar. UNODC will continue also to develop programmes to improve national and subregional capacity in alternative livelihoods to reduce dependence on opium and to assist Governments in implementing national growth and poverty eradication strategies. The aim is to break the vicious cycle of poverty through identification and propagation of alternative livelihoods and the sustainability of the opium poppy elimination programmes that have been successfully implemented in the region. In that context, UNODC will assist the Lao People's Democratic Republic to develop a national programme strategy focusing on the stabilization of the situation immediately after cultivation of opium poppy ceases and to ensure a continued sustained human development process by providing alternative livelihoods to needy areas, treatment to existing drug addicts and prevention of new addictions. Emphasis will be placed on the prevention of drug abuse and HIV transmission, focusing on the development of specific regional initiatives and proactively advocating civic awareness, as well as sharing best practices and experience in demand reduction. In South Asia and East Asia, UNODC will continue to carry out projects with partial funding from UNAIDS aimed at reducing HIV vulnerability from drug abuse in East Asia; strengthening comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and care for drug abusers in custodial and community settings; implementing HIV/AIDS prevention education in drug treatment centres in Viet Nam; and reducing HIV vulnerability related to substance abuse in female drug users and female partners of male drug users. UNODC will also enhance capacity-building in and cooperation between countries of the region with a view to effectively reducing or preventing diversion of precursor chemicals. Action to combat trafficking in persons will also be central in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam and will be given more specific attention. The conclusions of the successful workshop on legislation related to trafficking in persons organized by the Government of Myanmar with the support of UNODC will be followed up. The ongoing initiative in Viet Nam will be expanded to the provincial and district levels. UNODC will promote and develop initiatives to support the implementation of the declaration on trafficking in human beings of the summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations held in Vientiane in November 2004. Interest has also been expressed by the Government of Viet Nam in assistance in the area of juvenile justice. UNODC will also assist government officials in the Lao People's

Democratic Republic to revise the rules and regulations governing the penitentiary system and to improve the general situation of prison and

75. Table 1 shows the consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007 by region.

Table 1

**Consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007, by region**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Resources</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	
Africa and the Middle East	23 864	18 413	42 277	-	-	42 277
Central and Eastern Europe	2 173	1 220	3 387	6	-	3 393
West Asia and Central Asia	27 388	22 584	49 966	6	-	49 972
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	13 700	8 884	22 575	9	-	22 584
Latin America and the Caribbean	22 122	19 554	41 659	17	-	41 676
Global	4 947	3 688	8 635	-	-	8 635
Core programme	19 247	18 971	19 964	2 106	16 148	38 218
Services for policymaking and treaty adherence: headquarters	5 776	5 776	-	-	11 552	11 552
<b>Total</b>	<b>119 217</b>	<b>99 090</b>	<b>188 463</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>27 700</b>	<b>218 307</b>

## B. Research, analysis and advocacy

### 1. Research and analysis

#### (a) Objectives

76. The objective of *research and analysis* is to assist Member States in assessing and monitoring the world's drug and crime problems.

#### (b) Expected accomplishments

77. UNODC, in cooperation with national counterparts and other multilateral agencies, will continue to operate and develop systems and tools to collect, analyse and disseminate data and information on the nature and extent of and trends in the world's drug and crime problems. During 2006-2007, work will focus on maintaining and improving existing instruments, such as the surveys of the *illicit crop monitoring programme*, the collection and analysis of responses to the *annual reports questionnaire* and to the *surveys on crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems*, and the publication of high-quality reports (including the

UNODC flagship *world reports*), as well as on creating new data collection and analysis tools to deal with areas not adequately, or not at all, covered at present.

78. For instance, and as a follow-up to the study on *Crime and Development in Africa* released in 2005 and to the Programme of Action for Africa, 2006-2010, adopted at the Round Table for Africa, particular attention will be paid to Africa. Efforts to improve or create new data collection and analysis tools will also target topics covered by the new crime conventions, such as corruption and the economics of transnational organized crime. In such endeavours, the involvement of national and international experts will be secured, starting with the convening of an expert group meeting on ways and means to improve crime data collection, research and analyses in early 2006. Work will continue on the development of indexes on drugs and crime, including the global *illicit drug index* initiated in 2005 (see *World Drug Report 2005*).

79. In all its undertakings, the Office will aim to expand its network of active partnerships with research institutes and research departments in other national and international bodies around the world.

(c) *Verifiable achievement indicators*

80. The verifiable achievement indicators will be:

For *publications*:

(a) Annual country survey reports on illicit crops (including Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Myanmar and Peru);

(b) Annual *world reports* on drugs and crime trends;

(c) Journals on drugs and crime (*Bulletin on Narcotics, Forum on Crime and Society*);

(d) Studies on specific topics and/or regions (such as the linkages between drugs, crime and development in the Caribbean and Central America);

(e) Results of the *Ninth Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems*;

(f) UNODC country profiles (in collaboration with the field offices).

For *other outputs*:

(a) A set of new or revised indicators on crime and corresponding data collection instruments;

(b) Revised questionnaire and periodicity for the *surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems*;

(c) *Tenth Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems* launched;

(d) Programme of international surveys on the impact of crime and corruption on business and industry launched (in cooperation with UNIDO);

(e) Improved availability of drug and crime data from Africa (with respect to a 2005 baseline);



- (f) UNODC central database on drugs and crime maintained;
- (g) UNODC data warehouse on drugs and crime established;
- (h) Web-based dynamic interface for the dissemination of data on drugs and crime created;
- (i) UNODC reference collection maintained;
- (j) Increased number of active partnerships (materialized in joint undertakings) with national and international research institutes/departments (baseline: 13 joint undertakings in 2005).

## **2. Laboratory and scientific services**

### *(a) Objectives*

81. The objective of UNODC laboratory and scientific services is to provide scientific and technical support and advisory services to Member States and all branches of UNODC in support of drug and crime control activities. The Office provides support worldwide to ensure that drugs can be identified and analysed and that national forensic laboratories and other scientific institutions can provide the required expert services to domestic drug and crime control efforts. It assigns priority to setting scientific norms and standards; identifying and developing best practices for drug testing and analysis; and ensuring that laboratory services and scientific expertise are integrated fully into national drug control frameworks. Emphasis is given to ensuring that scientific findings are used effectively in the development of drug control strategy and policy. The Office will continue to support implementation of the international drug control treaties by providing scientific advice and expertise also to national regulatory and competent authorities, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant regional and international bodies.

### *(b) Expected accomplishments*

82. Member States, regional and international organizations and UNODC will have a reliable focal point for advice and technical expertise on a wide range of scientific and technical matters. Services will ensure that the capacity of national laboratories is developed and performance improved. Laboratories and other scientific institutions will be able to work more effectively, meet internationally accepted performance standards and provide reliable evidence in court, through ongoing access to expert advice and guidance, methods, guidelines, reference standards and materials, training opportunities and a quality assurance programme to monitor overall performance. They will be better equipped, thanks to complementary technical support at the national and regional levels. National agencies will have better access to high-quality scientific findings for court purposes and for systematic use for operational purposes in support of regulatory and health authorities and intelligence-led law enforcement activities. Governments, and the Office, will also benefit from better integration of laboratories' and other scientific expertise into national drug control frameworks by gaining wider access to scientific findings to improve the knowledge base for research, strategy and policy purposes. Finally, law enforcement agencies will be better placed to detect

drugs and precursors at remote locations (e.g. border posts) thanks to broader access to field test kits for those substances, developed and made available by the Office.

(c) *Verifiable achievement indicators*

83. The verifiable achievement indicator for *laboratory and scientific services* is an increased number of countries assisted by UNODC, upon request, establishing or strengthening operational capacity to enable forensic laboratories to provide scientific support to national authorities in drug-related cases, including numbers of: (a) requests for technical materials (reference substances, methods manuals and scientific literature) and training assistance; (b) national forensic laboratories participating actively in the UNODC quality assurance programme; and (c) requests for drug and precursor field test kits.

**3. Independent evaluation**

(a) *Objectives*

84. The Independent Evaluation Unit will continue to reinforce its activities in the development and management of the Office's evaluation activities. Key to this task is the refinement of the policy framework, guidelines, methodologies, tools and procedures so as to ensure effective and efficient use of limited resources.

85. The main thrust for the biennium will be that of expanding the culture of evaluation throughout UNODC, both through training as well as more direct involvement of the Unit in individual project-level evaluations. Emphasis has been on thematic evaluations, which will continue to be conducted, while stakeholders also recognize the value of closer participation by the Unit in project evaluations. A further emphasis will be on working closely with field offices, especially in the evaluation of country programmes and field-led evaluations.

86. With regard to the culmination and consolidation of the project cycle management initiative, although not an evaluation assignment per se, the Unit was given the task of facilitating the project cycle management process and will conclude the remaining phases in the period under discussion.

(b) *Expected accomplishments*

87. The expected accomplishments will be:

- (a) Conducting 4 thematic evaluations (2 per year);
- (b) Responsibility for leading 8 project evaluations (4 per year);
- (c) Participating in 3 field-led evaluations;
- (d) Backstopping 50 project evaluations (25 per year);
- (e) Completing the project cycle management initiative;
- (f) Revising the evaluation system;
- (g) Conducting 4 regional workshops on evaluation for UNODC staff (2 per year);
- (h) Conducting 2 evaluation workshops at headquarters for UNODC staff.

*(c) Verifiable achievement indicators*

88. The verifiable achievement indicators will be:

- (a) The number of thematic evaluations conducted during 2006-2007;
- (b) The number of project evaluations led by the Unit during 2006-2007;
- (c) The number of projects backstopped by the Unit during the period;
- (d) The number of field-led evaluations;
- (e) Completion of the project cycle management initiative;
- (f) Revised evaluation system (number of new guidelines, tools and procedures);
- (g) The number of workshops (regional and at headquarters) for UNODC staff; pre-post-test scores of participants.

**4. Strategic planning***(a) Objective*

89. The overall objective is to help articulate strategic direction and priorities for UNODC, within the framework of guidance provided by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and to institute a result-based management system in UNODC.

*(b) Expected accomplishments*

90. The expected accomplishments will be:

- (a) Assessment of current UNODC operational priorities: guidelines for the medium term and develop UNODC strategy and priorities in consultation with governing bodies, stakeholders and staff;
- (b) Formulation of clear strategic and time-bound objectives as well as indicators thereof, aligning international conventions, mission, strategy, priorities and programme/project/workplans and resources;
- (c) Contribution to strategic direction to major reports on drugs and crime and to the review of the regional/country strategic programme frameworks;
- (d) Training of staff on the result-based management methodology and implementation.

*(c) Verifiable achievement indicators*

91. The verifiable achievement indicators will be:

- (a) UNODC priorities presented to governing bodies, stakeholders and staff;
- (b) Major UNODC programming activities undertaken in line with the result-based management approach.

## **5. Advocacy**

### *(a) Objectives*

92. The Office works with Governments, international organizations and civil society groups to promote and enhance efforts to reduce drug abuse, crime and terrorism worldwide. Activities include the production of engaging and informative public information materials and public service announcements aimed at raising awareness about such issues as drug abuse, corruption, human trafficking and HIV/AIDS. To promote UNODC's work, the advocacy programme works in partnership with Governments, NGOs and other international organizations to plan and coordinate special events and conferences, including the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the International Anti-Corruption Day, World AIDS Day and the United Nations/Vienna Civil Society Award.

### *(b) Expected accomplishments*

93. Increased awareness and support will be generated for the Office and its mandates and initiatives. Television and radio spots will be produced on different topics, aired free of charge by a growing number of stations and downloaded from the UNODC website. With a redesigned structure and layout, the UNODC website is expected to continue to promote the work of the Office in 2006-2007. The public information materials will provide a worldwide audience with clear and concise information on drug, crime and terrorism-related issues. These materials will include the quarterly UPDATE newsletter, posters, postcards, brochures, fact sheets and more. The advocacy programme will distribute them among UNODC field offices, state- and non-state actors and interested individuals. NGOs will continue to be recognized for their grass-roots initiatives. Partnerships will be formed and strengthened with NGOs, Governments and private organizations to develop appropriate messages and broaden the effectiveness of public information materials.

### *(c) Verifiable achievement indicators*

94. The verifiable achievement indicators will be:

(a) The increased number of visitors, page views and downloads from the UNODC website;

(b) The number of stations that broadcast information on drugs, crime and terrorism;

(c) The launching and implementation of a UNODC media strategy resulting in increased media coverage of UNODC's mandated areas.

## **6. Resource mobilization and partnerships**

### *(a) Objectives*

95. The Co-financing and Partnership Section aims to ensure full funding of UNODC's technical assistance programme and its core infrastructure costs. It will also seek and establish new as well as maintain and further develop existing partnerships and inter-agency cooperation agreements and areas of common interest.

*(b) Expected accomplishments*

96. The expected accomplishments will be:

(a) Achievement of a more sustainable funding basis for UNODC infrastructure and core programmes by: (i) engaging in a more strategic partnership with selected key donors; (ii) enlarging the base of governmental net contributions from non-major donor countries; (iii) diversifying the resource base through non-traditional donors, in both the public and the private sectors; (iv) pursuing cooperation and operational mainstreaming with international financial institutions; and (v) maintaining an effective mechanism for dialogue with key financial stakeholders;

(b) Maintenance and expansion of UNODC inter-agency and partnership cooperation through continued joint efforts in the areas of research, analysis and technical cooperation as well as establishment of new contacts through which UNODC expertise can be shared and enhanced, in areas such as the rule of law and action to combat corruption.

*(c) Verifiable achievement indicators*

97. The verifiable achievement indicators will be:

(a) An increased number of funding and partnership agreements with donor Governments, the European Commission, private foundations and international financial institutions;

(b) New areas of inter-agency cooperation identified and progress made towards establishing new agreements with other United Nations entities and other partners;

(c) An increased number of joint programmes with partner organizations and agencies, in particular international financial institutions;

(d) Mobilization of funding at levels commensurate with the operational and infrastructure needs of the UNODC biennial budget.

98. Table 2 shows the consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007 for research, analysis and advocacy.

Table 2

**Research, analysis and advocacy: consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Resources</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	
Research and trend analysis	3 728	3 255	3 578	906	2 499	6 983
Illicit crop monitoring	3 402	4 138	7 393	147	-	7 540
Laboratory and scientific services	1 349	1 303	987	194	1 471	2 652

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Resources</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	
Advocacy	1 260	879	854	-	1 285	2 139
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 739</b>	<b>9 575</b>	<b>12 812</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>5 255</b>	<b>19 314</b>

## C. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence

### 1. Headquarters

#### (a) Objectives

99. The *Commissions Secretariat Section* of the Division for Treaty Affairs provides technical and substantive services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as well as for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. The overarching objective is to facilitate policymaking on issues related to drug control, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, monitoring of the implementation of the United Nations drug control conventions and the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

100. The objective of the *secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board* is to enable the Board to carry out the functions entrusted to it by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>g</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>h</sup> and the 1988 Convention and other mandates from the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. That objective is pursued by following a multi-pronged strategy consisting of: (a) providing substantive secretariat services to the Board, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; (b) assisting the Board in monitoring and fostering compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties; (c) promoting the ratification and implementation of the drug control treaties; and (d) coordinating and collaborating with other relevant bodies, both within and outside the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and subregional levels.

101. The *Crime Conventions Section* of the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch of the Division for Treaty Affairs will provide technical and substantive services to the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It will also promote the ratification of those instruments through targeted special measures and technical assistance to requesting States, in close coordination and cooperation with the Legal Advisory Section.

102. With the entry into force of the Organized Crime Convention and its three supplementary Protocols and the imminent entry into force of the Convention against Corruption, the need for technical assistance to requesting States in ratifying and implementing the instruments will further increase. The Office will reinforce the provision of specialized substantive expertise and normative policy advice to

Governments and intergovernmental bodies concerning accession to and implementation of the Conventions and the Protocols. In all these activities, UNODC will be guided by the Conferences of the Parties.

103. The overarching objective continues to be to strengthen the legal regime against organized crime and corruption by assisting States to ratify the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols and the Convention against Corruption and achieve national legislative implementation of their provisions. Given the high priority attached to the issues of organized crime and corruption by an increasing number of Governments and international organizations, the instruments will ultimately have a potential for universal adherence.

(b) *Expected accomplishments*

104. Expected accomplishments will be:

(a) Enhanced quality of services provided as the basis for decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(b) For the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, the provision of satisfactory substantive and secretariat services to the Board so that it is able to carry out its treaty-mandated functions. The degree to which this has been achieved will be measured by the percentage of members of the Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive secretariat services provided to it. A questionnaire has been developed for that purpose and has been implemented on a trial basis for the sessions of the Board in 2004 and 2005. The proposed programme budget for 2006-2007 maintains the current level of resources available to the Board. As regards its precursor control activities, however, the Board has called upon the General Assembly to respond to the strong recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and provide the secretariat with the necessary resources to maintain the activities of the Board in that regard;

(c) With regard to the Crime Conventions Section, it is expected that 20 States will be assisted in achieving ratification of the Organized Crime Convention, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, the Migrants Protocol and the Firearms Protocol with the aim of increasing the number of States that have ratified the Convention from an estimated 108 at the end of 2005 to 123 by the end of 2007. The Section will assist 20 States in achieving ratification of the Convention against Corruption, with the aim of increasing the number of ratifications of the Convention from an estimated 30 at the end of 2005 to 50 by the end of 2007. It will also assist 15 States to pass new laws against organized crime and corruption, with the aim of at least 10 of them adopting such new laws during 2006-2007.

(c) *Verifiable achievement indicators*

105. The indicators of achievement will be:

(a) The proportion of members of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing satisfaction with the technical and substantive services provided;

(b) With regard to the Crime Conventions Section, indicators will be: (i) the number of States assisted in completing ratification of the Organized Crime

Convention and its Protocols and the Convention against Corruption during 2006-2007; and (ii) the number of States assisted in passing new laws or amending existing laws incorporating the provisions of the Organized Crime Prevention and its Protocols and the Convention against Corruption;

## **2. Legal advisory services**

### *(a) Objectives*

106. Operating from the headquarters of UNODC and from the field offices in Colombia and Uzbekistan, the Legal Advisory Section aims at improving the effective implementation of relevant international conventions by the following means:

(a) Strengthening national regulatory and justice system infrastructure (upgrading essential legislation, specialized training and improved judicial cooperation);

(b) Providing direct on-site mentor support in ongoing prosecution and asset forfeiture casework;

(c) Helping to stop ongoing recidivism by high-cost drug-abusing offenders, through drug treatment court programmes;

(d) Developing and disseminating model legislation, guides and practical best practice products to improve the impact of law-related measures taken by States under the conventions.

107. By similar means, the programme also helps speed up accession to international drug control treaties by remaining non-parties.

### *(b) Expected accomplishments*

108. Expected results will be:

(a) More major drug traffickers and money-launderers are sentenced, drug-related crime profits confiscated and returned to public use, and illicit drugs, precursors and laboratories seized or dismantled than under old domestic laws and practice. The programme will result in better prosecution, sentencing and asset forfeiture outcomes in casework related to international drug crime and terrorism;

(b) The programme will also promote more use, and fewer refusals, of casework requests relating to mutual legal assistance, asset forfeiture and extradition under the conventions. Another result will be less criminal recidivism and ongoing drug abuse by drug-abusing offenders committing property and other serious crimes.

### *(c) Verifiable achievement indicators*

109. The verifiable achievement indicators will be:

(a) New and upgraded laws in line with the conventions are drafted, adopted and enter into force;

(b) Remaining non-parties ratify or accede to all the drug control conventions;



(c) Feedback from assisted States attributes, in whole or in part, significant regulatory, prosecution, sentencing, asset forfeiture and drug abuse reduction outcomes to the use of legislation development, legal advice, products or other expertise delivered under the legal advisory programme;

(d) Comprehensive model legislation, interpretation manuals, best practice guidance and high-impact practical working tools for the justice system (such as computer software) are developed, approved, made available and widely used by practitioners to implement relevant domestic laws.

### **3. Prevention of terrorism**

#### *(a) Objectives*

110. The Terrorism Prevention Branch will reinforce its activities as a key provider of technical assistance to requesting States for the ratification and implementation of the 13 universal legal instruments against terrorism. The scope of assistance provided will be further broadened, in terms of geographical reach, the number of countries receiving assistance, as well as the content of the assistance provided. Increased attention will be given to implementation assistance and related capacity-building, as more States will have ratified the universal instruments. To that end, new project activities will increasingly address: (a) strengthening institutional structures and mechanisms that would enable States to implement the provisions of the instruments; (b) provision of online advice on extradition and mutual legal assistance requests in counter-terrorism; (c) provision of advice on international cooperation mechanisms for counter-terrorism activities; and (d) provision of mentor services. Pursuant to the provisions of recent mandates, such as General Assembly resolution 59/153 of 20 December 2004, Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/19 of 22 July 2005 and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh Congress,<sup>i</sup> activities will also address training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields, as well as elements necessary for building national capacity to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law specifically for facilitating the effective implementation of the instruments. At the same time, continued attention will be given to ensuring adequate follow-up to initial assistance measures undertaken. Steps will be taken to increase field presence and build up regional and national-level expertise, especially through increased involvement of regional and national experts in implementing activities. Special attention will be given to undertaking activities as much as possible jointly with relevant regional and international organizations. Steps will also be taken to carry out evaluation and impact assessment of the technical assistance provided, as well as to mobilize the necessary donor support and voluntary contributions.

111. The overarching objective continues to be to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism, by assisting States in ratifying universal legal instruments related to terrorism, leading to their near-universal ratification, and in achieving national legislative implementation of their provisions.

#### *(b) Expected accomplishments*

112. Expected results will be:

(a) Assistance to 25 States to achieve ratification of all 13 universal legal instruments related to terrorism, with the aim of increasing the number of States that have ratified all the instruments from an estimated 65 at the end of 2005 to 90 at the end of 2007;

(b) Assistance to 15 States to achieve ratification of at least 6 universal legal instruments against terrorism, with the aim of decreasing the number of States that have ratified only 6 or fewer instruments from an estimated 40 at the end of 2005 to 25 at the end of 2007;

(c) Assistance to 25 States to pass new anti-terrorism legislation, with the aim of adoption by at least 15 of the assisted States of new anti-terrorism legislation during 2006-2007;

(d) Assistance to 20 States to train criminal justice officials in implementing the provisions of the universal legal instruments related to terrorism and the legislation incorporating those provisions, resulting in the specialized training of an estimated 500 officials from 20 countries.

(c) *Verifiable achievement indicators*

113. The verifiable achievement indicators will be:

(a) The number of States assisted by UNODC in completing ratification of all 13 universal instruments against terrorism during 2006-2007;

(b) The number of States assisted by UNODC in achieving ratification of at least 6 universal legal instruments related to terrorism during 2006-2007;

(c) The number of States assisted by UNODC in passing new anti-terrorism legislation;

(d) The number of criminal justice officials receiving specialized training from UNODC in counter-terrorism issues.

114. Table 3 shows the consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007 for services for policymaking and treaty adherence.

Table 3

**Services for policymaking and treaty adherence: consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Resources</i>			
	2006	2007	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legal advisory services	2 975	3 014	2 214	-	3 775	5 989
Terrorism prevention work	3 583	3 559	5 245	-	1 897	7 142
Headquarters	5 776	5 776	-	-	11 552	11 552
Information technology	1 311	1 347	2 280	204	174	2 658
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 645</b>	<b>13 696</b>	<b>9 739</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>17 398</b>	<b>27 341</b>

## D. Technical assistance and advice

### 1. Global challenges

115. This thematic sector comprises activities related to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation; HIV/AIDS; and sustainable livelihoods.

#### (a) Objectives

116. In all three areas, UNODC will focus on assembling evidence of best practices to deal effectively with emerging and identified drug and drug-related problems, validate those best practices and assess their appropriateness for replication in different socio-cultural settings. In addition, UNODC will work to strengthen regional and national capacity to apply such models and approaches. In general, UNODC will promote fuller functional integration of all the key aspects of drug abuse and crime prevention, drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and sustainable livelihoods.

117. With regard to *prevention*, the objectives of UNODC will be to focus on the key factors that put individuals and communities at risk of abusing drugs, with an emphasis on youth, and will work to inform and mobilize a range of sectors (e.g. the media, NGOs, the education and the health sectors) in support of drug prevention programming, with the aim of increasing both their awareness and their capacity to respond. Further, UNODC will support countries in their efforts to prevent crime, in particular urban crime, by addressing the causal factors of crime, including poverty, social marginalization, lack of education and lack of opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, and will seek to develop new cross-sectoral urban security initiatives focusing on crime and drug prevention.

118. In addition, UNODC will engage in advocacy, technical assistance and capacity-building in Member States, focusing on *treatment and rehabilitation* programmes that promote effective care for those who are drug-dependent, including early intervention, counselling, treatment, rehabilitation, relapse prevention, aftercare and social reintegration. UNODC will focus on efforts to foster regional and international networking of experts on drug abuse prevention and treatment and will continue to assist Member States in the development of their own, internal capacity to monitor patterns and trends in drug abuse and respond rapidly and appropriately. In support of this, the Office will encourage the adoption of methodologically sound and comparable indicators of drug abuse. Particular attention will be devoted to the creation of national drug information systems and regional epidemiological networks.

119. In the field of *HIV/AIDS* prevention and care, the main objective will be to enhance the capacity of Governments and civil society in three main areas, namely, HIV/AIDS prevention as it intersects with drug abuse; the special issues of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in prison settings; and the critical area of HIV/AIDS and trafficking in persons.

120. Regarding drug abuse, UNODC will aim to significantly increase and improve overall awareness of and service provision to IDUs, especially those living in countries where the use of contaminated injection equipment is or could become a major route of HIV transmission. Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention

programmes that focus on awareness-raising and life-skills education will be developed, validated and implemented, and integrated drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention policies will be developed for use by UNODC partners and stakeholders. UNODC will also work to more fully mainstream demand reduction and related HIV/AIDS considerations into the wider reconstruction and development activities undertaken by other entities of the United Nations. In addition, activities to increase the focus on the critical issue of HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention and treatment in prisons will be planned and undertaken. As regards trafficking in persons, UNODC will support countries of both origin and destination to provide actual and potential victims of trafficking—in particular women and girls—with comprehensive, gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention and care services.

121. As for *sustainable livelihoods*, UNODC will support Member States in their efforts to reduce, eliminate and prevent illicit cultivation of coca leaf, opium poppy and cannabis, notably in Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Myanmar and the Andean region. In line with its catalytic function and the fact that the sustained reduction of illicit drug crop cultivation requires both long-term commitment and the fullest involvement of all development actors, and in line with the understanding that alternative development is more effective and more sustainable as part of a wider development scheme whose goal is to improve livelihoods of marginal rural populations, UNODC will also undertake activities to better inform Member States about the value of alternative livelihood assistance and build a global partnership. States will also be advised on and assisted in the integration of counter-narcotics and sustainable livelihood objectives into wider (national, bilateral and multilateral) development programmes. Special focus will be on efforts to develop and strengthen sustainable livelihood schemes, notably in the Andean countries and the Golden Triangle.

(b) *Expected accomplishments*

122. Expected results will be:

*For prevention, treatment and rehabilitation:*

- (a) Global, regional, national networks of experts and practitioners on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation created or strengthened;
- (b) Strengthened capacity of appropriate sectors at the national level (including, e.g., the media, civil society, the educational sector, the health sector, the workplace and the criminal justice system) on drug abuse and crime prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;
- (c) Regional cooperation promoted and strengthened on demand reduction activities;
- (d) Sustainable national drug abuse monitoring systems created or strengthened;
- (e) Tools for policy and programme development and practical guides for practitioners on drug abuse and crime prevention, treatment and rehabilitation published and disseminated;

(f) Drug abuse and crime prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities mainstreamed in the work of international and regional partners;

For *HIV/AIDS*:

(a) Large-scale HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services for IDUs put in place;

(b) Mechanisms and policy and legal tools (e.g. legal reviews, good practices and guidelines, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms) to support the implementation of the large-scale services developed;

(c) An agreed national strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention and care in prison settings in 10 selected countries agreed and under implementation;

(d) An agreed global strategy for the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programmes in the context of programmes against trafficking in persons;

(e) HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services provided in the context of programmes against trafficking in persons in at least 12 countries of origin or destination;

For *sustainable livelihoods*:

(a) Strengthened capacity of appropriate sectors at the national level to deliver policies, strategies and actions to ensure the sustainable elimination of illicit crops;

(b) Strengthened advisory role to Member States to assist them in incorporating sustainable livelihood concepts into the national development policy framework;

(c) A global partnership established on alternative development with the main development agents in countries affected by illicit crop cultivation;

(d) Best practices disseminated on alternative development and the factors that encourage illicit crop cultivation;

(e) Pilot interventions developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated on sustainable livelihoods and crime prevention.

(c) *Verifiable achievement indicators*

123. The verifiable indicators will be:

For *prevention, treatment and rehabilitation*:

(a) Increase in the availability of reliable data on key drug abuse indicators;

(b) Increase in the number of youth, schools, families, communities and workplaces benefiting from drug abuse and crime prevention programmes;

(c) Increase in the number of people in selected treatment services and duration of their retention in treatment;

For *HIV/AIDS*:

(a) Increase in the coverage of services for IDUs in 15 key countries to at least 35 per cent;

(b) Increase in the number of inmates in prison settings benefiting from HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes;

(c) Increase in the number of activities addressing HIV/AIDS in the context of programmes against trafficking in persons;

For *sustainable livelihoods*:

(a) Increase in the number of Member States and bilateral and multilateral agencies incorporating sustainable livelihood strategies into wider development programmes and plans;

(b) Increase in Member States' national capacity to formulate, execute and evaluate appropriate schemes for alternative income-generating opportunities;

(c) Increase in the number of communities benefiting from sustainable livelihood and crime prevention programmes.

124. Table 4 shows the consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007 for the global challenges programme.

Table 4

**Global challenges: consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Resources</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	
Global challenges <sup>a</sup>	702	702	-	-	1 404	1 404
Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	13 837	9 546	23 064	319	-	23 383
HIV/AIDS	10 575	8 131	18 704	2	-	18 706
Crime prevention	1 310	1 809	3 119	-	-	3 119
Sustainable livelihoods	11 469	9 633	21 102	-	-	21 102
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 893</b>	<b>29 821</b>	<b>65 989</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>67 714</b>

<sup>a</sup> Regular budget resources are provided to the subprogramme as a whole.

## 2. Action to combat trafficking

125. This thematic sector comprises activities related to counter-narcotics enforcement and programmes to combat organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

(a) *Objectives*

126. In the area of *counter-narcotics enforcement*, the objective of UNODC will be to contribute to the overall strengthening of performance of national agencies mandated to combat drug trafficking and cross-border crime. The efforts of UNODC will strengthen the drug interdiction and border control capacity of national and regional drug law enforcement bodies. It will enhance law enforcement capacity at seaports, key international airports and selected land border posts, and it will focus on measures to reduce the flow of illicit drugs from Afghanistan. The capacity of Governments to undertake effective operations to counter the smuggling of precursor chemicals and combat the illicit manufacture of drugs will be supported, along with inter-agency, cross-border and regional cooperation. An intelligence-led approach to law enforcement will be promoted, forensic laboratory testing for illicit drugs enhanced and technical equipment in support of agency operations provided. Training will be provided to law enforcement officers in best practice procedures. The introduction of the UNODC-developed computer-based training programme for law enforcement officials, which promotes modern interdiction techniques and management systems, will be expanded. In addition, UNODC will provide Governments with the latest global trends in drug trafficking through the collection, collation and analysis of data on illicit drug seizures reported to the United Nations in part III of the annual reports questionnaire and significant seizure reports.

127. With regard to action to combat *organized crime*, UNODC will support countries in their efforts to implement the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention. It will provide technical assistance to help Member States develop and implement effective practices to counter organized criminal activity through legislative advice, capacity-building, institutional strengthening and training for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges. In line with the Convention, UNODC will promote international cooperation, including in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance, as well as cross-border information exchange on the nature, patterns and trends of organized crime. Activities will focus on the identification and development of best practices in areas related to the Convention, with particular attention to the development of special investigative techniques and the introduction of witness protection procedures. Mentors and advisory services will be provided in countries where assistance in implementing the Convention's provisions is especially needed because the problems of organized crime are severe or have the potential to become so. UNODC will also promote public awareness to combat organized crime and enhance the capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to counter trafficking in firearms and ammunition.

128. The objectives set for the programme against *trafficking in persons* include strengthening the capacity of countries to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through assistance to meet their obligations under the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Migrants Protocol. This will be achieved through the provision of support in the drafting of sound legislation, establishing and strengthening anti-trafficking offices and units and training for criminal justice practitioners. Greater cooperation between agencies will be developed and victim support programmes strengthened. UNODC will produce reliable information on the status, scope and trends of these criminal activities, as well as related public awareness materials, through improved data collection and reporting on human trafficking and related crime.

(b) *Expected accomplishments*

129. Expected results will be:

For *counter-narcotics enforcement*:

- (a) Strengthened capacity of Member States to deliver strategies, policies and actions to counter drug trafficking;
- (b) Enhanced regional cooperation by strengthening initiatives such as ACCORD, CARICC and the Paris Pact;
- (c) A more effective operational response from law enforcement agencies as their training and equipment needs are more adequately met;
- (d) The development of new partnerships with other United Nations bodies and external parties to support measures to counter trafficking;
- (e) Better targeting by donors of assistance needs and delivery through the availability of a coordinated information exchange mechanism (automated donors assistance mechanism (ADAM));
- (f) The establishment of coordination mechanisms to strengthen cross-border and regional cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the exchange of information and the provision of operational support;
- (g) The systematic introduction across all regions of the UNODC interactive computer-based training programme;
- (h) Border control strengthened through technical equipment support and enhanced risk assessment, targeting and profiling skills;
- (i) The establishment of multi-agency enforcement units at selected container ports to identify and screen sea containers used for the smuggling of illicit drugs and other contraband;
- (j) Increased awareness, knowledge and skills related to licit drugs and precursor chemicals to enable regulatory agencies to better control and prevent their diversion into the illicit market;
- (k) Greater participation by Member States in the International Narcotics Control Board international precursor control initiatives Operation Topaz, Operation Purple and Operation Prism;
- (l) Better understanding of illicit drug products, origins and trafficking routes through support to develop the comparative analysis and drug profiling capacity of forensic laboratories;
- (m) Standardized methodologies identified for the characterization of seized ATS;
- (n) More effective scientific support to national authorities in the identification, investigation and prosecution of drug-related cases;
- (o) Wider access to standard analytical methods and reference materials;

For *action against organized crime*:



(a) Strengthened national legislation in conformity with the Organized Crime Convention;

(b) Better knowledge and understanding by criminal justice practitioners of organized crime in order to develop policies and practices that prevent or suppress it in all its forms;

(c) Law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial officials trained in the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols and in good practices and procedures available to counter organized criminal activity;

(d) Criminal justice practitioners trained in use of the provisions on mutual legal assistance, special investigative techniques and witness protection;

(e) A better understanding of the nature, development and future trends in organized crime;

(f) An effective response to combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of small firearms, their parts and munitions;

(g) Best practices identified and disseminated for the implementation of measures for the protection of witnesses;

(h) Best practices identified and disseminated for the implementation of measures to counter kidnapping;

*For action against trafficking in persons:*

(a) Regional action plans against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants developed;

(b) Criminal justice mechanisms against trafficking in persons strengthened;

(c) The ability of the judiciary, law enforcement and civil society to network nationally and internationally to increase the effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions against those involved in trafficking in persons will be enhanced;

(d) The establishment of operational task forces to fight trafficking in persons, supporting information exchange networks;

(e) New measures promoting public and private sector awareness such as workshops, information brochures and video material disseminated and media events conducted;

(f) National data collection and reporting mechanisms, new support services for victims of trafficking and HIV prevention addressed;

(g) Victim protection and referral systems established;

(h) Support services for victims to prevent re-victimization and to facilitate their reintegration into their communities.

(c) *Verifiable achievement indicators*

130. The verifiable indicators will be:

*For counter-narcotics enforcement:*

- (a) Increase in the introduction of UNODC computer-based anti-trafficking training programmes in new projects;
- (b) Increase in the number of specific agencies adopting UNODC computer-based training;
- (c) Increase in the number of law enforcement officers trained through the use of computer-based training;
- (d) Improved exchange of information and operational cooperation among law enforcement agencies through such mechanisms as CARICC;
- (e) Increase in the number of countries with strengthened operational capacity in forensic laboratories providing scientific support to national authorities;
- (f) Increase in the number of trained law enforcement officers with access to drug and precursor field identification kits;
- (g) Increase in inter-agency and cross-border law enforcement cooperation initiatives;

*For action against organized crime:*

- (a) Increase in the number of Member States assisted in implementing the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols;
- (b) Increase in the number of countries adopting modernized law enforcement procedures to counter organized crime and in the number of countries introducing the use of special investigative techniques to prosecute crime groups;
- (c) Increase in the number of publications on trends and typologies of organized crime;
- (d) Increase in the number of countries assisted in adopting counter-measures to prevent and investigate cases of kidnap through the development of UNODC guidelines of good practice and delivery of specialized training;
- (e) Increase in the number of countries assisted in adopting witness protection programmes through the development of UNODC guidelines of good practice;

*For action against human trafficking:*

- (a) Increase in the number of inter-agency plans to combat trafficking in persons formulated and anti-trafficking units established;
- (b) Increase in the number of information-sharing networks established;
- (c) Increase in the number of countries given assistance with a view to acceding to and implementing the provisions of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

131. Table 5 shows the consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007 for action against trafficking.

Table 5  
**Action against trafficking: consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007**  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Resources</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	
Action against trafficking <sup>a</sup>	809	810	-	-	1 619	1 619
Counter-narcotics enforcement	29 372	21 534	50 701	205	-	50 906
Action against organized crime	1 457	1 365	2 822	-	-	2 822
Action against trafficking in humans	4 408	3 260	7 668	-	-	7 668
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 046</b>	<b>26 969</b>	<b>61 191</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1 619</b>	<b>63 015</b>

<sup>a</sup> Regular budget resources are provided to the subprogramme as a whole.

### 3. Rule of law

132. This thematic sector comprises activities related to fighting corruption and money-laundering and to criminal justice reform.

#### (a) Objectives

133. In the field of *action against corruption*, UNODC will support and complement Member States' efforts to implement the provisions of the Convention against Corruption through advisory services, provision of substantive expertise and technical cooperation projects. In line with the Convention, those projects will focus on enhancing States' capacity to prevent and control corruption, including through the development and benchmarking of comprehensive anti-corruption policies, strengthening of the integrity, accountability and capacity of public institutions, in particular of prosecution services and judiciaries, promotion of integrity and accountability in the public and private sectors, prevention of laundering of the proceeds of corruption and recovery of assets. UNODC will conduct expert meetings and working groups in collaboration with other international organizations, NGOs and Member States with a view to furthering anti-corruption policy review and development in those thematic areas. Moreover, UNODC will continue to support the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination to enhance collaboration among international organizations and NGOs that are active in assisting Member States in the implementation of the Convention against Corruption.

134. The objectives of UNODC in its *action against money-laundering* will be to coordinate and provide substantive advice relating to combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism; to strengthen national operational competence in Member States through training (including computer-based training), advice and

support to practitioners in the financial sector, law enforcement, prosecutors and judges, financial intelligence units and financial regulators. The Office will also provide legal, policy and institutional assistance at the state, regional and subregional levels in the development of national, regional and subregional capacity to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism, including furthering international cooperation in those areas by providing hands-on advice and support to Member States and the various regional bodies to which they belong. A further objective will be to collect and analyse data to support delivery of technical assistance through provision of comprehensive and up-to-date practitioner tools (including model laws and an Internet database on legislation) and to strengthen national capacity to fight financial crime and its connections to terrorism.

135. With regard to *criminal justice reform*, the objectives will be to assist countries in building the capacity of their justice systems to operate more effectively within the framework of the rule of law and with particular attention to vulnerable groups. As the custodian of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC will seek to expand its technical assistance activities in the area of criminal justice reform with a focus on four priority areas: (a) penal reform, including improving the conditions under which prisoners are held, reducing overcrowding in prisons and developing effective alternatives to imprisonment; (b) reforming criminal justice processes and institutions to take into account the special requirements of juveniles and children in conflict with the law, including improving the treatment of child witnesses and victims of crime; (c) victim support, with a specific focus on building effective responses to violence against women and other vulnerable groups; and (d) general issues of criminal justice reform, most notably in countries emerging from conflict, countries with economies in transition and developing countries, where interventions will include strengthening the core institutions of criminal justice, oversight and integrity, and law reform. In all of those areas, UNODC will provide substantive support for technical assistance, through, inter alia, the provision of advisory services, technical support and the development of tools, training materials and guides to best practice.

(b) *Expected accomplishments*

136. Expected results will be:

For *action against corruption*:

(a) The provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption implemented;

(b) Country capacity to prevent and control corruption enhanced through the delivery of technical assistance projects;

(c) Public institutions, in particular anti-corruption agencies, prosecution and judicial services strengthened in terms of integrity and accountability;

(d) Expert meetings and working groups with a view to further anti-corruption policy review and development conducted;

(e) Collaboration enhanced among international organizations and NGOs active in assisting Member States in the implementation of the Convention against

Corruption through support to the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination;

For *action against money-laundering*:

- (a) Best practice on combating money-laundering via a sustainable cadre of field-based legal and law enforcement experts shared;
- (b) Law enforcement, judicial and financial sector officials trained in matters related to combating money-laundering and financing of terrorism;
- (c) Programme of computer-based training in seven Member States in Latin America, six in the Pacific, three in South-East Asia, five in Eastern and Southern Africa and four in West Africa developed and delivered;
- (d) New computer-based training modules developed and training made available in Arabic and Russian;
- (e) Substantive resources provided to the regional bodies of the Financial Action Task Force to support their development;
- (f) A package of technical assistance tools developed for least developed countries with cash-based economies;
- (g) New model laws to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism for both civil law and common law jurisdictions produced;
- (h) A programme of action aimed at assisting Member States to comply with the asset recovery provisions of the Convention against Corruption designed and implemented;
- (i) Online updated legal analysis on 65 Member States in the Anti-Money-Laundering Information Database (AMLID) reflecting current legislative and institutional trends completed;
- (j) Studies conducted to guide the design of technical assistance and to raise awareness, on crime conditions and institutional responses in sub-Saharan Africa;

For *criminal justice reform*:

- (a) Criminal justice institutions and capacities of Governments, primarily in developing countries, societies emerging from conflict and strengthened through the development and implementation of field-based technical assistance projects;
- (b) Improved position of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the poor in relation to criminal justice processes, both through the expansion of technical assistance activities and the development of relevant training and resource materials;
- (c) Toolkits, guides and manuals to support project activities developed and disseminated, including in the area of alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice, oversight over and integrity of the police, and responding effectively to HIV/AIDS in prisons;
- (d) Development and testing of assessment tools and checklists in the area of criminal justice reform, with a focus on societies emerging from conflict and countries with economies in transition and in collaboration with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme.

(c) *Verifiable achievement indicators*

137. The verifiable indicators will be:

*For action against corruption:*

(a) An increased number of countries that receive advisory services, expert inputs and technical cooperation in support of the adoption of policies, legislation and measures for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention against Corruption;

(b) An increased level and scope of participation of international organizations and NGOs in the meetings of the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination, resulting in an increased number of projects and initiatives carried out jointly;

(c) Development and use of checklists to measure the comparative effectiveness of anti-corruption programmes;

(d) Increase in the number of policies, tools, manuals and best practice guides produced and disseminated on anti-corruption issues;

(e) Increase in the number of expert group and consultative meetings and training sessions conducted on anti-corruption issues;

*For action against money-laundering:*

(a) Increase in the number of countries assisted in the development of comprehensive legislation and system to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism;

(b) Increase in the number of countries receiving assistance in prosecutions related to money-laundering and financing of terrorism;

(c) Increase in the number of financial intelligence units assisted with a view to their becoming members of the Egmont Group;

(d) Increase in the number of pieces of national legislation related to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism analysed in AMLID;

(e) Increase in the number of police officers, prosecutors and judges trained in the prosecution and adjudication of cases related to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and corruption and in the seizure and confiscation of assets;

(f) Increase in the number of policies, tools, manuals and best practice guides produced and disseminated on issues related to money-laundering;

(g) Increase in the number of expert group and consultative meetings and training sessions conducted on issues related to money-laundering;

*For criminal justice reform:*

(a) Increase in the number of technical assistance projects initiated in the area of criminal justice reform;

(b) Increase in the number of policies, tools, manuals and best practice guides produced and disseminated in the area of criminal justice reform;

(c) Increase in the number of expert group and consultative meetings and training sessions conducted on criminal justice reform issues.

138. Table 6 shows the consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007 for the rule of law programme.

Table 6

**Rule of law: consolidated programme budget for 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Resources</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Special-purpose funds</i>	<i>Core funds</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	
Rule of law <sup>a</sup>	1 012	1 012	-	-	2 024	2 024
Action against corruption	10 260	10 745	21 005	-	-	21 005
Action against money-laundering	3 630	3 064	6 527	167	-	6 694
Criminal justice reform	6 992	4 208	11 200	-	-	11 200
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 894</b>	<b>19 029</b>	<b>38 732</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>40 923</b>

<sup>a</sup> Regular budget resources are provided to the subprogramme as a whole.

*Notes*

<sup>a</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.10.

<sup>b</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the European Commission.

<sup>c</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>d</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.24.

<sup>e</sup> The ACCORD Plan of Action was adopted at the International Congress "In Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the Vision, Leading the Change", held in Bangkok in 2000. It aims to improve regional operational cooperation on drug control issues among ASEAN countries and China.

<sup>f</sup> The Subregional Action Plan was signed in 1993 as the subject of a memorandum of understanding between China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and UNODC. It was expanded in 1995 to include Cambodia and Viet Nam. It aims to address the problems of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse.

<sup>g</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>i</sup> A/CONF.203/18, chap. I, resolution 1.

## **Annex III**

### **Reforms**

#### **I. Management reforms**

1. The current biennium saw the forceful implementation of the management reforms announced in the report of the Executive Director of 17 September 2003 (E/CN.7/2003/20, paras. 141-149). The restructuring process was completed on 15 March 2004 with the promulgation of Secretary-General's bulletins ST/SGB/2004/5 and ST/SGB/2004/6, as was the re-profiling of the field offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the filling, after competitive recruitment processes, of key positions. To enhance UNODC's performance, and to save costs, a number of significant reform steps have been taken in the areas of human resource management, financial resource management and information technology support.

#### **A. Human resource management**

2. Reform efforts in this area focus on staff selection and mobility, on enhancing managerial skills and on identifying and mentoring tomorrow's leaders:

(a) The staff selection system introduced in the Secretariat in May 2002 has brought significant improvements, which include the delegation of selection decisions to executive heads, a focus on competencies, the reduction of processing time and greater career opportunities for staff through mobility. Mobility is of special importance to UNODC with its 22 field offices. As part of a phased and structured approach to mobility, UNODC has already completed two rounds of staff rotation;

(b) To enhance managerial skills and accountability, an intensive management development programme was organized for UNODC in June 2004. Staff development activities have also been expanded and the Career Resource Centre, which opened in the third quarter of 2004, will offer formal and informal training to all staff. Good governance continues to be a strong commitment, as illustrated by, among other initiatives, the appointment of the Vienna ombudsman, the development of the online integrity initiative training programme, the improvement of managerial skills and continued communication between management and staff through various formal and informal mechanisms, including a quarterly staff publication of the Human Resources Management Service. The work-life policies introduced in 2003 are working well and are well received by the staff;

(c) UNODC's human resource priorities for 2005-2006 include strengthening management and leadership through the implementation of a leadership development programme. A performance recognition system that rewards excellent performance, both of individuals and teams, will be launched. In 2004, the Human Resources Management Service dispatched experts to field offices to provide training and support, as well as to listen to staff concerns, in the interest of integrating headquarters' and field perspectives. Such missions will continue;



(d) Key positions filled were those of the Directors of the Division for Treaty Affairs, the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and of the Chiefs of the Human Security Branch (Division for Operations) and its Global Challenges Section, Rule of Law Section; of the Partnership in Development Branch and its Africa and the Middle East Section, Latin America and the Caribbean Section and South/East Asia and the Pacific Section; of the Terrorism Prevention Branch (Division for Treaty Affairs) and its secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, the Crime Conventions Section and Commissions Secretariat Section (both of the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch); and of the Research and Analysis Section, the Strategic Planning Unit, the Advocacy Section and the Co-financing and Partnership Section of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs; and of the Financial Resources Management Service, the Staff Administration Unit, the Human Resources Management Service and the Staff Development Unit of the Division for Management.

## **B. Financial resource management**

3. Reform efforts in this area focus on improved financial information reporting, on cost-saving measures, on enhancing transparency and on ensuring compliance, as follows:

(a) *Improved financial information reporting.* In 2004 the field office management ledger was developed and implemented in all UNODC field offices. The ledger captures all expenditures incurred by field offices and delivers close to real-time access to management expenditure data;

(b) *Cost-saving measures.* Since January 2005, the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia handles all its non-staff payments from its own local bank accounts. This has already resulted in cost reductions of approximately \$110,000; the expected savings in 2005-2007 exceed \$400,000;

(c) *Enhancing transparency.* The issuance of formal management instructions continued during 2004 and 2005 to systematize, codify and harmonize management practices throughout UNODC. 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 (OIOS) visiting UNODC field offices. UNODC internal observations are shared with OIOS before audit visits to UNODC field offices are undertaken;

(d) *Compliance.* In 2005, staff of the Division for Operations and of the Financial Resources Management Service undertook successful joint oversight missions to several field offices to review management and project implementation compliance and to determine with the respective representatives training requirements before delegating further financial responsibilities. Such missions will continue.

### C. Information technology support

4. Reform efforts focus on the use of integrated systems and applications to automate all administrative processes. Creating administrative documents, converting them to Word and moving them about by electronic mail (e-mail) or as hardcopy is inefficient and obsolete. UNODC is becoming an information technology-based organization, which requires workflow applications that enable all administrative processes to be initiated, approved and completed online—no more moving paper and no more signatures. By the end of 2005, 183 administrative procedures will have been moved to managed electronic systems that include online approval and full audit trails.

5. New projects or activities for 2006 and 2007 will be:

(a) *Training*. A mandatory information technology certification programme will ensure optimal utilization of the information technology tools currently deployed;

(b) *Support applications*. Continuing the electronic office initiative, new workflow/process control applications will be rolled out;

(c) *Programme and Financial Management Information System (ProFi) substantive* (i.e. project progress management) will be completed and ProFi transactions will be enhanced to allow independent field office bank accounts and processing of actual transactions (procurement, payments, travel, etc.) in all field offices;

(d) *Business continuity* (the ability to reliably use computer applications in spite of partial failures). A review of business continuity readiness for all applications will be carried out and corrections made;

(e) *Field offices*. Services will be further enhanced/centralized such that all Lotus Notes (e-mail and applications), file services (e.g. shared drives) and access security (e.g. against hackers) will be managed remotely from Vienna;

(f) *Communications*. Tasks include inexpensive international calling via the Internet.

## II. Secretary-General's reforms

6. The need for the United Nations system to confront the challenge of transnational crime resulted in, among other responses, the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, entitled "A more secure world: our shared responsibility" (see A/59/565 and Corr.1). In its report the Panel identified six major international security threats, including terrorism and transnational organized crime, both of which figure prominently in UNODC's mandate. It also mentioned 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 and the three Protocols thereto (General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes I-III, and 55/255, annex, respectively)—all in force—and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (resolution 58/4, annex).

7. In his own report “In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all” (A/59/2005) the Secretary-General also mentioned UNODC’s role 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 was the result of efforts on the part of UNODC to place a few issues that lie at the heart of its mandate within the overall paradigm of democracy, development, human rights and security.

8. UNODC was in particular engaged in consultation with other entities of the Secretariat on the United Nations capacity to provide for rule of law assistance both in its preventive as well as in its post-conflict manifestations, functions and roles. As a result, a newly proposed peace-building support office (a secretariat to the proposed peace-building commission) would rely in particular on UNODC expertise in the areas of rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice.

9. 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. It also participated actively in the conceptualization and drafting of the Board’s report, “One United Nations—catalyst for progress and change: how the Millennium Declaration is changing the way the United Nations system works”, as well as of its annual overview report (E/2005/63), both of which contain a number of reform-oriented operational recommendations for the system as a whole.

## Annex IV

## Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

### I. Programme budget, 2004-2005

1. Table 1 presents the programme budget resource requirements for 2004-2005.

Table 1

#### Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: programme budget resource requirements, 2004-2005

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	Initial	Changes		Final
		Volume	Costs	
I. By theme				
A. Core programme				
1. Research, analysis and advocacy				
(a) Research and trend analysis	1 835.0	205.4	92.6	2 133.0
(b) Illicit drug crop monitoring	1 063.0	396.6	66.2	1 525.8
(c) Laboratory and scientific services	474.0	227.6	31.8	733.4
(d) Advocacy	1 412.0	(1 412.0)	-	-
Total, 1	4 784.0	(582.4)	190.6	4 392.2
2. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence				
(a) Legal advisory services	1 156.0	436.2	72.2	1 664.4
(b) Information technology services	1 427.0	24.6	65.9	1 517.5
Total, 2	2 583.0	460.8	138.1	3 181.9
3. Technical assistance and advice				
(a) Global challenges				
(i) HIV/AIDS	1 034.0	883.5	86.9	2 004.4
(ii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	1 770.0	(48.3)	78.1	1 799.8
Subtotal, 3 (a)	2 804.0	835.2	165.0	3 804.2
(b) Action against trafficking				
Counter-narcotics enforcement	691.0	84.5	35.2	810.7
Subtotal, 3 (b)	691.0	84.5	35.2	810.7
(c) Rule of law				
Action against money-laundering	4 244.4	(1 730.8)	114.0	2 627.6
Subtotal, 3 (c)	4 244.4	(1 730.8)	114.0	2 627.6
Total, 3	7 739.4	(811.1)	314.3	7 242.6

Item	Initial	Changes		Final
		Volume	Costs	
<b>Total, core programme</b>	<b>15 106.4</b>	<b>(932.7)</b>	<b>642.9</b>	<b>14 816.6</b>
B. Technical cooperation				
1. Research, analysis and advocacy				
(a) Research and trend analysis	-	948.4	45.8	994.2
(b) Illicit drug crop monitoring	1 318.4	3 674.0	261.6	5 254.0
(c) Laboratory and scientific services	-	491.1	19.5	510.6
(d) Advocacy	-	1 045.8	47.4	1 093.2
<b>Total, 1</b>	<b>1 318.4</b>	<b>6 159.3</b>	<b>374.3</b>	<b>7 852.0</b>
2. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence				
(a) Legal advisory services	-	271.5	14.2	285.7
(b) Information technology services	-	553.8	25.1	578.9
<b>Total, 2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>825.3</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>864.6</b>
3. Technical assistance and advice				
(a) Global challenges				
(i) HIV/AIDS	14 090.2	298.1	651.9	15 040.2
(ii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	30 065.8	(12 985.9)	824.1	17 904.0
(iii) Sustainable livelihoods	40 389.0	(18 515.3)	991.3	22 865.0
<b>Subtotal, 3 (a)</b>	<b>84 545.0</b>	<b>(31 203.1)</b>	<b>2 467.3</b>	<b>55 809.2</b>
(b) Action against trafficking Counter-narcotics enforcement	45 904.6	(4 336.9)	2 105.2	43 672.9
<b>Subtotal, 3 (b)</b>	<b>45 904.6</b>	<b>(4 336.9)</b>	<b>2 105.2</b>	<b>43 672.9</b>
(c) Rule of law Action against money-laundering	-	1 475.8	65.1	1 540.9
<b>Subtotal, 3 (c)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 475.8</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>1 540.9</b>
<b>Total, 3</b>	<b>130 449.6</b>	<b>(34 064.2)</b>	<b>4 637.6</b>	<b>101 023.0</b>
<b>Total, technical cooperation</b>	<b>131 768.0</b>	<b>(27 079.6)</b>	<b>5 051.2</b>	<b>109 739.6</b>
<b>Total, programme budget</b>	<b>146 874.4</b>	<b>(28 012.3)</b>	<b>5 694.1</b>	<b>124 556.2</b>
<b>II. By region</b>				
A. Core programme				
Global	15 106.4	(932.7)	642.9	14 816.6
<b>Total, core</b>	<b>15 106.4</b>	<b>(932.7)</b>	<b>642.9</b>	<b>14 816.6</b>
B. Technical cooperation programme				
Africa and the Middle East	14 755.4	(2 463.6)	605.7	12 897.5
Central and Eastern Europe	3 973.4	(719.6)	135.2	3 389.0
West Asia and Central Asia	38 066.2	(7 647.6)	1 706.9	32 127.5

<i>Item</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>Final</i>
		<i>Volume</i>	<i>Costs</i>	
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	25 357.4	(5 082.7)	750.4	21 025.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	49 615.6	(14 720.8)	1 691.8	36 586.6
Global	-	3 552.7	161.2	3 713.9
<b>Total, technical cooperation</b>	<b>131 768.0</b>	<b>(27 079.6)</b>	<b>5 051.2</b>	<b>109 739.6</b>
<b>Total, programme budget</b>	<b>146 874.4</b>	<b>(28 012.3)</b>	<b>5 694.1</b>	<b>124 556.2</b>

2. With regard to the core programme, the Board of Auditors, in its financial report and audited financial statements of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) for the biennium ended 31 December 2003,<sup>a</sup> recommended that the Advocacy Section, shown as a core programme, be reclassified as a support function. Accordingly, relevant adjustments are made in all tables in the present report by transferring the posts and a minimum of operational costs to infrastructure and the substantive activities costs to the programme budget. This reclassification entails the transfer of two Professional posts and five General Service posts to infrastructure.

3. The initial budget for 2004-2005 took into account the content of the submission of the Secretary-General of the regular programme budget, which included an additional P-3 post for the Laboratory and Scientific Section. During the intergovernmental budget review process, that additional post was rejected. Therefore, the cost of the post is being borne by the Fund of UNDCP and is reflected as an increase in the core programme for 2006-2007. In addition, a P-3 post under the illicit crop monitoring programme carrying out ongoing essential remote sensing work has been added. On the other hand, it was decided that a P-4 post in the Global Programme against Money-Laundering should be considered a project post and it was therefore removed from the core staffing table. The final budget reflects increased headquarters costs resulting from the introduction of revised salary scales after the 2004-2005 budget had been formulated and the continued weakness of the dollar against the euro.

## II. Infrastructure, 2004-2005

4. Table 2 provides an overview of the final infrastructure requirements for 2004-2005. At the field level, as a result of a fairer sharing of costs between the drug and the crime programmes, there is a net volume decrease. All volume increases are explained in paragraphs 8-29 below.

5. The total number of posts under infrastructure is 221 for the biennium (see annexes V and VI, as well as table 3 below), an increase of 25 posts, as explained below.

6. With regard to Professional posts, the total number is increased from 72 to 77. At the field level, there is a decrease of one P-2 (replaced by two posts at the National Programme Officer level). For programme support at headquarters, there is a total increase of two Professional posts (abolition of one post in the Division for Operations and an increase of one post in the Division for Policy Analysis and

Public Affairs and two in the Policy Analysis and Research Branch). Four Professional posts (one each for the Information Technology Service, the Programme and Financial Management System (ProFi), the Advocacy Section and the Office of the Executive Director) are added under management and administration.

Table 2

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: infrastructure requirements, 2004-2005**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>Final</i>
		<i>Volume</i>	<i>Costs</i>	
A. Field office network				
Africa and the Middle East	4 966.0	(94.2)	119.7	4 991.5
Central and Eastern Europe, West Asia and Central Asia	4 570.0	158.1	(100.9)	4 627.2
South Asia	809.1	(54.0)	20.2	775.3
East Asia and the Pacific	4 076.0	(199.3)	467.5	4 344.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	5 367.9	42.6	650.6	6 061.1
<b>Total, field offices</b>	<b>19 789.0</b>	<b>(146.8)</b>	<b>1 157.1</b>	<b>20 799.3</b>
B. Programme support, headquarters	7 847.8	753.3	1 125.5	9 726.6
<b>Total, programme support</b>	<b>27 636.8</b>	<b>606.5</b>	<b>2 282.6</b>	<b>30 525.9</b>
C. Management and administration	8 272.6	1 229.2	1 404.5	10 906.3
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>35 909.4</b>	<b>1 835.7</b>	<b>3 687.1</b>	<b>41 432.2</b>

Table 3

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: summary of post requirements, 2004-2005**

	<i>Number of posts</i>		
	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Final</i>
Programme support			
Field level	123	9	132
Headquarters	45	3	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>180</b>
Management and administration	28	13	41
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>25<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>221</b>

<sup>a</sup> Eight posts are transfers from the core programme and are, therefore, budget neutral. Regarding the remaining 17 posts, 9 were added in field offices and 8 at headquarters, as explained in paragraphs 8-17 below.

7. The staffing table also includes the creation of two National Programme Officer and eight Local level posts in the field offices, one General Service (Other level) for programme support at headquarters, as well as two General Service (Principal level) and seven General Service (Other level) positions under management and administration.

8. In view of the expected growth of the portfolio and the required level of representation, the position of representative in the Country Office in Pakistan, initially budgeted at the P-5 level, was upgraded to the D-1 level, through an exchange with the post of Chief, Office of the Executive Director.

9. The programme portfolios of the regional offices for Eastern Africa and South Asia have seen a consistent increase over the past years. In line with, and as a continuation of the re-profiling of field offices started in 2002-2003, the representative posts are being upgraded from P-4 to P-5. One of the upgrading was effected by means of an exchange with the P-5 position in the Human Resources Management Service, which was downgraded to the P-4 level. The second was effected by means of an exchange with a P-5 position in the Human Security Branch, which is now funded from the regular budget. The Programme Officer post (P-3), initially approved for the Regional Office for Mexico and Central America, was redeployed to the Regional Office for the Caribbean to assist in programme development in the region.

10. To increase the efficiency in programme development and implementation at the Regional Office for Russia and Belarus, the Associate Programme Officer post (P-2) was replaced by two positions at the National Programme Officer level. The P-2 position was redeployed to the Advocacy Section.

11. In order to continue the streamlining of the field office network, and as a next step in the re-profiling exercise, the total core Local level (General Service) staff was increased by eight posts. The basis for distribution of local posts was that each office should normally have a minimum of four local staff (one National Programme Officer and three General Service staff, normally comprising a driver, an administrative/finance assistant and a secretary). The staffing table in the following field offices was increased by one Local level position: regional offices for the Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East, Mexico and Central America, West Africa and Southern Africa, as well as the Country Office in Myanmar. The staffing table for the Regional Office for Central Asia was increased by two Local level posts.

12. With a view to realigning resources to requirements in the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, the Public Affairs and Inter-Agency Branch was abolished. Now the Advocacy Section and the Co-financing and Partnership Section report directly to the Director. Accordingly, the post of Chief of Branch (D-1) became redundant and was replaced with a P-4 post in the Policy Analysis and Research Branch and a P-2 in the Advocacy Section, the latter through redeployment from the office in the Russian Federation. At the same time, in the light of the enhanced responsibilities of the Information Technology Service, which is now also responsible for servicing all UNODC field offices, the post of its Chief has been reclassified to the D-1 level and the above post redeployed there.

13. The final budget for 2004-2005 includes the post of Deputy Spokesperson, at the P-5 level, which was included in the approved budgets of the Fund up to the biennium 2002-2003, but was omitted in the initial budget approved by the Commission in November 2003. Further, as a result of the reorganization of the Office, a P-5 post from the regular budget was assigned to the Research and Analysis Section, thereby releasing the P-5 post in the policy and trend analysis core



programme, for the Chief of the Independent Evaluation Unit under the infrastructure budget.

14. As mentioned above, in its report on the audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 2003 of the Fund of UNDCP, the Board of Auditors recommended that the Advocacy Section, shown as a core programme, should be reclassified as a support function. Accordingly, an adjustment was made transferring two P-3 and five General Service posts from the core programme to infrastructure.

15. In the consolidated budget for 2004-2005 (E/CN.7/2003/20, paras. 299-301), the Executive Director proposed a funding scheme for the maintenance and further development of the Programme and Financial Management Information System (ProFi) and, although the requirements were presented in the budget document, the budgetary figure was not included in the infrastructure pending endorsement by Member States. Because the Commission did not support the specific proposal, the requirements for the maintenance of ProFi are now fully budgeted under infrastructure. As indicated in table 42 of the initial budget, the human resource requirements for ProFi, that is, the ProFi Coordinator (P-3), System Administrator (General Service (Principal level)), and two General Service (Other level) staff, are reflected accordingly in the staffing table.

16. In paragraph 287 of the consolidated budget for 2004-2005, the Executive Director had also indicated that the contracts of two part-time General Service (Other level) staff, sharing one post in the Financial Resources Management Service, would be converted to 80 per cent contracts. At the same time, one of those posts, that of the team leader of the Project Administration Unit, was reclassified to General Service (Principal level) and is reflected accordingly in the staffing table.

17. On view of the cancellation of the library contract for the organizations based in Vienna, there was a requirement to set up a UNODC library under the responsibility of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch. Therefore, the post of Library Assistant has been included in the staffing table.

18. Table 4 provides details on the redeployment of posts.

Table 4

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:  
redeployment of posts, 2004-2005**

<i>Grade</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
D-1	Office of the Executive Director	Country Office in Pakistan
D-1	Public Affairs and Inter-Agency Branch	Information Technology Service
P-5	Country Office in Pakistan	Office of the Executive Director
P-5	Human Resources Management Service	Regional Office in Kenya
P-5	Human Security Branch	Regional Office in India
P-4	Division for Operations	Human Security Branch
P-4	Regional Office in Kenya	Human Resources Management Service
P-4	Regional Office in India	Policy Analysis and Research Branch
P-3	Regional Office in Mexico	Regional Office in Barbados
P-3	Advocacy Section	Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs
P-2	Russian Federation	Advocacy Section

<i>Grade</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
General Service (Other level)	Information Technology Service	Financial Resources Management Service

19. Provision is made for temporary assistance (\$209,400) for the field offices in Afghanistan, Colombia, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam for the purpose of filling temporary requirements, such as during periods of peak workload, maternity leave replacement or replacement during extended sick leave.

20. With a view to enabling Representatives to extend a minimum of essential hospitality related to their functions, \$500 per annum is included for each office under this heading. The budgetary impact for 2004 is \$10,500, so \$21,000 for the biennium.

21. Many of the field offices were inspected by the staff of the Department for Safety and Security (the successor to the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator) to ensure their compliance with the minimum operating security standards applicable to the respective duty station. Based on their reports, increases for security-related costs were approved totalling \$350,000 for Bolivia (\$30,100), Colombia (\$43,800), Egypt (\$6,200), India (\$18,000), the Islamic Republic of Iran (\$11,000), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (\$20,000), Mexico (\$6,200), Myanmar (\$16,600), Peru (\$31,000), the Russian Federation (\$4,000), Senegal (\$28,400), South Africa (\$40,700), Uzbekistan (\$61,200) and Viet Nam (\$32,800).

22. Increases in charges related to premises are reported for the Islamic Republic of Iran (\$70,000), Nigeria (related to the move to Abuja, \$138,400), the Russian Federation (\$139,800), Senegal (for refurbishment of premises, \$47,700) and Uzbekistan (for repair of office premises, \$28,000).

23. The Resident Coordinator in the Lao People's Democratic Republic initiated the installation of a medical facility and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) share was set at \$15,000 per annum, for which provision is made under infrastructure.

24. In June 2004, the Executive Director decided to appoint a consultant to act as Liaison Officer in Brussels in order to promote partnerships with the European institutions. The period of appointment was initially for six months, but the contract was extended for another six months in December 2004. In January 2005, relations between UNODC and the European Commission improved significantly with the signing of the exchange of letters on coordination, cooperation and partnership. Also, co-financing between the European Commission and UNODC, in the areas of both drugs and crime, has grown rapidly since early 2005, as have the operational contacts between the two institutions. The Liaison Officer is the main "port of call" for UNODC management and operational staff in their dealings with Brussels- and Luxembourg-based European Union institutions. The Liaison Officer reports to the Chief, Co-financing and Partnership Section. The UNODC Executive Committee decided to regularize the budget position for the biennium 2006-2007 at the

P-2 level. The costs to the Fund of UNDCP related to the operation of the provisional Brussels office for the biennium 2004-2005 amount to \$60,000.

25. In 2003 the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) issued an invoice of \$113,400 for investigation services undertaken in 2001 and 2002. That invoice was questioned by UNODC on the basis that support costs were already provided for in each year of the biennium. The Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight indicated that the support costs were related mainly to auditing services, however, and that investigation services were charged at cost. The Executive Director accordingly approved in 2004 the payment of the invoice, for which budgetary provision is made.

26. As was indicated in paragraph 15 above, non-staffing requirements for the maintenance of ProFi estimated at \$465,200 are provided for under infrastructure. A report on the activities of ProFi during 2004-2005 is provided in annex IX.

27. In paragraph 308 of the consolidated budget for 2004-2005, the Executive Director indicated that any revision resulting from the new working arrangement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) would be reported to the Commission. As a first step, UNDP introduced with effect from 1 January 2004 the activity-based universal price list (UPL) for reimbursement for services at the field level. UNODC signed an agreement with UNDP in that regard. The actual impact of the introduction of UPL is currently not known, because the new enterprise resource planning system (Atlas), introduced by UNDP in 2004, is not yet in a position to report on the charges. A preliminary year-end financial report, including UPL charges only in part, was provided in May 2005. At the end of July 2005, a final report for 2004 was received from UNDP that contained many exceptions, as well as an indication that some \$371,000 was outstanding against the cost recovery project in 2004. At the time of submission of the present report, UNODC was still not in a position to clearly determine the level of reimbursement for services (UPL), but made a provision in the budget of 3 per cent against estimated expenditure at the local level.

28. In addition to the UPL charges, UNDP is also requiring a management fee of 3 per cent on all UNODC project expenditures reported through Atlas. Current estimates indicate that this will cost UNODC an additional \$1 million in 2004-2005 and \$1.6 million in 2006-2007 (all budgets combined) and this is reflected in the budget accordingly.

29. With a view to minimizing its overhead costs for services provided by UNDP, UNODC has initiated: (a) the opening of bank accounts in major field duty stations; (b) administrative handling of all non-staff field office activities by the offices themselves; and (c) financial reporting through ProFi. The Controller has so far approved the opening of UNODC bank accounts in Uzbekistan, with more to be opened in Brazil, Colombia, Egypt and India. In addition, it was agreed with the United Nations Office at Nairobi and with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific to provide treasury services for the UNODC offices in Kenya and Thailand respectively. It is also the intention of UNODC to open a bank account for the major project to combat corruption to be implemented in Nigeria. The annual savings with regard to the UNDP UPL and management fees are estimated at some \$400,000.

30. Cost changes, as outlined in table 5 below, identify any increase or decrease in the cost of a resource input. Such adjustments reflect, in particular, the fluctuations in vacancy rates and standard costs, inflation and exchange rates as compared with the assumptions used for establishing the approved budget. In the final budget, only major departures from the approved revised budget are presented.

Table 5

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: cost changes, 2004-2005**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Salary costs</i>	<i>Inflation</i>	<i>Exchange rate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Field offices	646.0	602.4	(91.3)	1 157.1
Headquarters	1 764.7	203.7	561.6	2 530.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 410.7</b>	<b>806.1</b>	<b>470.3</b>	<b>3 687.1</b>

31. The final budget for infrastructure for 2004-2005 presents adjustments to the approved infrastructure for 2004-2005 at the end of the two-year period. Approved budget estimates and programme activities unaffected by the adjustments remain valid and are not presented or recalled as part of the final budget. By restricting the presentation to incremental changes, it is possible to present a short document and avoid duplication of the presentation made in the budget process.

32. The adjustments for the final infrastructure for 2004-2005 are expressed at the revised rates and standard costs. For calculating cost changes, up-to-date rates and standard costs are subsequently applied. Whereas the budget of UNODC is expressed in United States dollars, a large share of the expenditures is incurred in other currencies. The continuing weakness of the dollar against the euro has had a sizeable impact on the revised expenditure estimate for the current biennium. For exchange rate fluctuations, cost adjustments update previous assumptions on the basis of actual monthly operational rates in the country of operation. Projections until the end of the budget period are based on the latest available monthly rate and no attempt is made to forecast the movement of currencies vis-à-vis the United States dollar. For inflation, previous assumptions are updated on the basis of actual monthly consumer price indices prevailing in the country of operation and any adjustments indicated by the respective field offices. Projections are based on an average of the past 18 months. Revisions to standard salary costs, common staff costs and vacancy rates are based on actual experience by category and level for the Vienna duty station and each of the four regions of operation. Projections are based on the latest monthly information, available from the 21 countries that represent the main areas of UNODC operations, and on standard salary costs, used for the regular budget of the United Nations. Estimated exchange rates, inflation rates and salary costs were used as provided by the field offices. For UNODC headquarters, standard salary costs version 20, as established by the Secretariat after the initial budget for 2004-2005 had been prepared, was used as well as the exchange rate in place for June 2005.

### III. Programme budget, 2006-2007

33. Table 6 presents the programme budget resource requirements for 2006-2007.

Table 6

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:  
programme budget resource requirements, 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	Final 2004-2005	Changes		Initial 2006-2007
		Volume	Cost	
<b>I. By theme</b>				
A. Core programme				
1. Research, analysis and advocacy				
(a) Research and trend analysis	2 133.0	(67.9)	61.5	2 126.6
(b) Illicit drug crop monitoring	1 525.8	(173.1)	40.3	1 393.0
(c) Laboratory and scientific services	733.4	103.4	24.9	861.7
(d) Advocacy	-	-	-	-
<b>Total, 1</b>	<b>4 392.2</b>	<b>(137.6)</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>4 381.3</b>
2. Services for policymaking and treaty adherence				
(a) Legal advisory services	1 664.4	(46.6)	48.2	1 666.0
(b) Information technology services	1 517.5	(127.0)	41.4	1 431.9
<b>Total, 2</b>	<b>3 181.9</b>	<b>(173.6)</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>3 097.9</b>
3. Technical assistance and advice				
(a) Global challenges				
(i) HIV/AIDS	2 004.4	222.0	66.3	2 292.7
(ii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	1 799.8	55.5	55.2	1 910.5
<b>Subtotal, 3 (a)</b>	<b>3 804.2</b>	<b>277.5</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>4 203.2</b>
(b) Action against trafficking				
Counter-narcotics enforcement	810.7	22.6	24.8	858.1
<b>Subtotal, 3 (b)</b>	<b>810.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>858.1</b>
(c) Rule of law				
Action against money-laundering	2 627.6	1 429.6	120.8	4 178.0
<b>Subtotal, 3 (c)</b>	<b>2 627.6</b>	<b>1 429.6</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>4 178.0</b>
<b>Total, 3</b>	<b>7 242.5</b>	<b>1 729.7</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>9 239.3</b>
<b>Total, core programme</b>	<b>14 816.6</b>	<b>1 418.5</b>	<b>483.4</b>	<b>16 718.5</b>
B. Technical cooperation				
1. Research, analysis and advocacy				
(a) Research and trend analysis	994.2	680.4	62.9	1 737.5
(b) Illicit drug crop monitoring	5 254.0	600.2	292.8	6 147.0

Item	Final 2004-2005	Changes		Initial 2006-2007
		Volume	Cost	
(c) Laboratory and scientific services	510.6	(208.3)	17.2	319.5
(d) Advocacy	1 093.2	(263.7)	24.8	854.3
<b>Total, 1</b>	<b>7 852.0</b>	<b>808.6</b>	<b>397.7</b>	<b>9 058.3</b>
2. Services for policy-making and treaty adherence				
(a) Legal advisory services	285.7	233.7	28.3	547.7
(b) Information technology services	578.9	442.4	30.4	1 051.7
<b>Total, 2</b>	<b>864.6</b>	<b>676.1</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>1 599.4</b>
3. Technical assistance and advice				
(a) Global challenges				
(i) HIV/AIDS	15 040.2	548.5	824.7	16 413.4
(ii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	17 904.0	2 539.6	1 028.5	21 472.1
(iii) Sustainable livelihoods	22 865.0	(2 887.0)	1 124.7	21 102.7
<b>Subtotal, 3 (a)</b>	<b>55 809.2</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>2 977.9</b>	<b>58 988.2</b>
(b) Action against trafficking				
Counter-narcotics enforcement	43 672.9	3 936.9	2 438.2	50 048.0
<b>Subtotal, 3 (b)</b>	<b>43 672.9</b>	<b>3 936.9</b>	<b>2 438.2</b>	<b>50 048.0</b>
(c) Rule of law				
Action against money-laundering	1 540.9	857.8	116.9	2 515.6
<b>Subtotal, 3 (c)</b>	<b>1 540.9</b>	<b>857.8</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>2 515.6</b>
<b>Total, 3</b>	<b>101 023.0</b>	<b>4 995.8</b>	<b>5 533.0</b>	<b>111 551.8</b>
<b>Total, technical cooperation</b>	<b>109 739.6</b>	<b>6 480.5</b>	<b>5 989.4</b>	<b>122 209.5</b>
<b>Total, programme budget</b>	<b>124 556.2</b>	<b>7 899.0</b>	<b>6 472.8</b>	<b>138 928.0</b>
<b>II. By region</b>				
A. Core programme				
Global	14 816.6	1 418.5	483.4	16 718.5
<b>Total, core programme</b>	<b>14 816.6</b>	<b>1 418.5</b>	<b>483.4</b>	<b>16 718.5</b>
B. Technical cooperation programme				
Africa and the Middle East	12 897.5	5 677.1	788.8	19 363.4
Central and Eastern Europe	3 389.0	(1 210.6)	137.3	2 315.7
West Asia and Central Asia	32 127.5	5 055.4	1 947.9	39 130.8
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	21 025.1	(2 180.5)	1 082.3	19 926.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	36 586.6	(3 878.8)	1 832.8	34 540.6
Global	3 713.9	3 017.9	200.3	6 932.1
<b>Total, technical cooperation</b>	<b>109 739.6</b>	<b>6 480.5</b>	<b>5 989.4</b>	<b>122 209.5</b>
<b>Total, programme budget</b>	<b>124 556.2</b>	<b>7 899.0</b>	<b>6 472.9</b>	<b>138 928.0</b>

## IV. Infrastructure, 2006-2007

34. Table 7 presents the infrastructure requirements for 2006-2007.

Table 7

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:  
infrastructure requirements, 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2004-2005	Changes		2006-2007
		Volume	Costs	
A. Field office network				
Africa and the Middle East	4 991.5	(707.9)	99.1	4,382.7
Central and Eastern Europe, West Asia and Central Asia	4 627.2	(690.1)	13.5	3,950.6
South Asia	775.3	(119.3)	12.0	668.0
East Asia and the Pacific	4 344.2	(768.6)	16.9	3,592.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6 061.1	(1 130.3)	(181.7)	4,749.1
<b>Total, field offices</b>	<b>20 799.3</b>	<b>(3 416.2)</b>	<b>(40.2)</b>	<b>17 342.9</b>
B. Programme support, headquarters	9 726.6	200.5	176.9	10 104.0
<b>Total, programme support</b>	<b>30 525.9</b>	<b>(3 215.7)</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>27 446.9</b>
C. Management and administration	10 906.3	620.2	462.7	11 989.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 432.2</b>	<b>(2 595.5)</b>	<b>599.4</b>	<b>39 436.1</b>

35. The total number of posts under infrastructure is 222 for the biennium (see annexes VII and VIII, as well as table 8 below), an increase of one P-2 post to formalize the budgetary position for the Liaison Office in Brussels (see sect. II above). The programme portfolio for the Country Office in Nigeria has seen a consistent increase over the past years. In line with and as a continuation of the re-profiling of field offices started in 2002-2003, the representative's post is upgraded from P4 to P-5. The following redeployments will be effected in line with the reorganization of UNODC: (a) Programme Management Officer (P-4) from the Country Office in Viet Nam to the Partnership in Development Branch; and (b) Programme Management Officer (P-3) from the Partnership in Development Branch to the Country Office in Myanmar.

Table 8

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: summary  
of post requirements, 2006-2007**

Item	Number of posts		
	Initial 2004-2005	Final 2004-2005	Initial 2006-2007
Programme support			
A. Field offices			
Africa and the Middle East	28	31	31
Central and Eastern Europe, West Asia and Central Asia	29	32	32

Item	Number of posts		
	Initial 2004-2005	Final 2004-2005	Initial 2006-2007
South Asia	6	6	6
East Asia and the Pacific	26	27	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	34	36	36
<b>Total, field offices</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>
B. Headquarters	45	48	48
<b>Total, programme support</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>
C. Management and administration	28	41	42
<b>Grand total (infrastructure)</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>222</b>

36. A major part of the budgetary requirements in the field offices is kept at the maintenance level. Variances are explained below.

37. In accordance with the UNODC rotation policy, the representatives in the offices in Bolivia, Brazil, Egypt, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria and Thailand are due for rotation during the coming biennium and a related provision of \$500,000 has been made.

38. Compliance with the minimum operating security standards at many UNODC offices was verified by the Department of Safety and Security. The current budget makes a provision for adjustments as suggested by the Department for the offices in Afghanistan (\$100,000), Barbados (\$15,000), Bolivia (\$4,300), Brazil (\$4,000), Colombia (\$50,000), Egypt (\$70,000), India (\$6,400), the Islamic Republic of Iran (\$30,000), Kenya (\$4,000), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (\$53,300), Mexico (\$10,700), Myanmar (\$48,500), Nigeria (\$43,100), Pakistan (\$6,000), Peru (\$17,600), the Russian Federation (\$7,400), Senegal (\$42,000), South Africa (\$22,500), Thailand (\$5,500), Uzbekistan (\$73,000) and Viet Nam (\$36,000).

39. The Information Technology Service has reviewed the information technology technical staff requirements in relation to the maintenance of field office services and provision has been made, through redeployment within the field office budget, to cover for 10 specific offices where such technical personnel are needed.

40. In *Africa and the Middle East*, projected programme volume will increase from \$12.9 million in 2004-2005 to \$19.4 million in 2006-2007. The cost of the field office structure for Africa and the Middle East accounts for 22.6 per cent of the estimated programme expenditure, a decrease from the 38.7 per cent reported in 2004-2005. For infrastructure, a volume decrease of \$0.7 million is anticipated. A cost increase of \$137,300 is related to posts, while decreases are reported for inflation (\$14,600) and exchange rate (\$23,600). Provision is made for the purchase of new office vehicles for the offices in Egypt, Kenya and Senegal. In addition, provision has been made for the replacement of the current telephone switch system (PABX) in Egypt, which no longer conforms to communication requirements.

41. In *Central and Eastern Europe, West and Central Asia*, projected programme volume will increase from \$35.5 million in 2004-2005 to \$41.4 million in 2006-2007. The cost of the field office structure accounts for 9.5 per cent of estimated programme expenditure, a decrease from the 13 per cent reported in 2004-2005. As



regards infrastructure, a volume decrease of \$0.7 million is anticipated. A cost increase of \$80,800 is related to posts, while decreases are reported for inflation (\$57,400) and exchange rate (\$9,900). Provision is made for additional telephone landlines in the office in Afghanistan. With regard to the office in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Nations Security Coordinator established that the office premises that were provided free of charge by the Government were not earthquake resistant and therefore did not comply with the minimum operating security standards. The Office has now made provision for the rental of earthquake-resistant premises. Effective November 2005, the office in the Russian Federation will move to rent-free or sizeably reduced premises provided by the Government (Federal Drug Control Service) and a related decrease of \$70,000 is included in the budget. Finally, the budget includes a provision for the purchase of a new office vehicle and a new generator for the office in Uzbekistan.

42. In *South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific*, projected programme volume will decrease from \$21.0 million in 2004-2005 to \$19.9 million in 2006-2007. The cost of the field office structure accounts for 21.4 per cent of estimated programme expenditure, a decrease from the 24.3 per cent reported in 2004-2005. As regards infrastructure, a volume decrease of \$0.8 million is anticipated. A cost increase of \$38,300 is related to posts, whereas decreases are reported for inflation (\$2,900) and exchange rate (\$18,500). Provision is made for the purchase of new office vehicles for the offices in India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. In addition, provision has been made for the replacement of the current telephone switch system (PABX) in India, which no longer conforms to communication requirements.

43. In *Latin America and the Caribbean*, projected programme volume will decrease from \$36.6 million in 2004-2005 to \$34.5 million in 2006-2007. The cost of the field office structure accounts for 13.7 per cent of the estimated programme expenditure, a decrease from the 16.6 per cent reported in 2004-2005. As regards infrastructure, a volume decrease of \$1.1 million is anticipated. Cost decreases relating to posts amount to \$133,200. Further decreases are reported for inflation (\$10,600) and exchange rate (\$37,900). Provision is made for the purchase of new office vehicles for the offices in Barbados and Colombia. In addition, provision has been made for the replacement of the current telephone switch systems (PABX) in Barbados and Colombia, which no longer conform to communication requirements. A volume increase is reported for the office in Brazil, which will move from government-provided premises to United Nations House in Brasilia. On the other hand, a decrease is reported for the office in Mexico, which will move from rented premises to government-provided premises.

44. Table 9 shows the relationship within regions between programme and support expenditures in the field.

Table 9

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:  
relationship with the programme budget, 2004-2005 and 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>			<i>2006-2007</i>		
	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Africa and the Middle East	12 897.5	4 991.5	38.7	19 363.4	4 382.7	22.6
Central and Eastern Europe, West and Central Asia	35 516.5	4 627.2	13.0	41 446.5	3 950.6	9.5
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	21 025.1	5 119.5	24.3	19 926.9	4 260.5	21.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	36 586.6	6 061.1	16.6	34 540.6	4 749.1	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>106 025.7</b>	<b>20 799.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>115 277.4</b>	<b>17 342.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>

45. A major part of the budgetary requirements at headquarters is kept at the maintenance level. Variances are explained below.

46. In accordance with the UNODC rotation policy, three staff members at headquarters are due for rotation during the coming biennium and a related provision of \$100,000 has been made.

47. Resources have been included in the infrastructure (\$267,000) to maintain and enhance the skills of staff, in particular in the fields of international drug control, crime prevention and programme management, as well as for the full implementation of ProFi in the field offices.

48. Finally, a provision of \$212,200, including staffing costs, is made for the maintenance of the Liaison Office in Brussels, as explained above.

49. A full account on the current activities of UNODC with regard to the relationship with UNDP is provided in section II above. A provision of \$360,700 under infrastructure is made for reimbursement for services regarding activities. With regard to reimbursement for services related to project activities, each project budget includes such a provision.

50. The Information Technology Service of the Division for Management continues to provide substantive information management services for all UNODC information owners. This includes strategic information management, system design, development and maintenance and operation of all substantive information repositories of UNODC, thus ensuring secure and optimal availability of information to the staff and the Member States, as well as the broader international community.

51. In addition to the information management staff and financial resources dedicated to substantive information management, a workstation support fee for normal office automation systems and infrastructure services is charged to the Fund. The fee is set at \$1,100 per workstation per year and totals \$420,000 for the biennium. In addition, a total of 140 personal user computers as well as some

network printers will be replaced under the three-year replacement strategy, budgeted at \$195,000.

52. Provision has been made for the ProFi requirements as indicated in table 10 below. Annex IX provides details of achievements in 2004-2005 as well as the workplan for 2006-2007.

Table 10

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: requirements for the Programme and Financial Management Information System, 2004-2005 and 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2004-2005	2006-2007
Staffing	552.5	585.7
Consultants	69.7	-
Training and other costs of technical staff	104.0	313.0
Regional travel to field offices	105.5	86.0
Licence fees/contractual services	81.0	160.0
Equipment	105.0	131.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 017.7</b>	<b>1 275.7</b>

53. Regular budget components provide services to the Fund of UNDCP, for which provision is made under infrastructure. The services include personnel services (recruitment and administration of headquarters staff and international field staff); financial services (budgets, payroll, general accounting, treasury and expenditure approval); and general services (office space, building management, communications, mail and messenger service, issuance of official documents, travel and transportation assistance, support to central local area network computer services and e-mail and Internet access).

54. For 2006-2007, the cost of those services is \$1,693,300, representing an increase of \$270,200 or 19 per cent compared with 2004-2005. That amount was reached by applying the marginal cost accruing to the Division for Management to meet the workload demands of the Fund of UNDCP and was included in the regular budget proposal of the United Nations Office at Vienna as requested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The apportionment of the amount is outlined in table 11.

Table 11

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: provision for services at UNODC headquarters, 2006-2007**

(United States dollars)

Item	2004-2005	Changes		2006-2007
		Amount	%	
Financial Resources Management Service	514 700	67.5	13.1	582 200
Human Resources Management Service	268 200	(13.6)	(5.0)	254 600

<i>Item</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2006-2007</i>
		<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	
General Support Section	457 900	156.2	34.1	614 100
Telecommunications (Information Technology Service)	182 300	60.1	32.9	242 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 423 100</b>	<b>270.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>1 693 300</b>

55. A provision of \$600,000 is made for auditing, investigation and oversight services provided by OIOS, as well as the reimbursement of costs incurred by the Board of Auditors for auditing the Fund of UNDCP.

56. The costing variances are shown in table 12.

Table 12

**Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: cost changes, 2006-2007**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Salary costs</i>	<i>Inflation</i>	<i>Exchange rate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Field offices	133.5	(83.0)	(90.7)	(40.2)
Headquarters	317.0	233.2	89.4	639.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.5</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>599.4</b>

*Notes*

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/59/5/Add..9).*

## Annex V

# United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: staffing requirements, 2004-2005

<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>A. Programme support</b>													
1. Field level													
<i>Africa and the Middle East</i>													
Regional Office for North Africa and the Middle East in Egypt													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Regional Office for Eastern Africa in Kenya													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Country Office in Nigeria													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Regional Office for Western Africa in Senegal													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Regional Office for Southern Africa in South Africa													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	7
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	8
<i>Central and Eastern Europe, West Asia and Central Asia</i>													
Country Office in Afghanistan													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	7
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	8
Country Office in Iran (Islamic Republic of)													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5
Country Office in Pakistan													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Regional Office for Russia and Belarus in the Russian Federation													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	7
Regional Office for Central Asia in Uzbekistan													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	8
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	8

<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific</i>													
Regional Office for South Asia in India													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	6
Country Office in the Lao People's Democratic Republic													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Country Office in Myanmar													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	6
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	7
Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific in Thailand													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	9
Country Office in Viet Nam													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>													
Regional Office for the Caribbean in Barbados													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Country Office in Bolivia													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	6
Regional Office for Brazil and the Southern Cone in Brazil													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	7
Country Office in Colombia													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	7
Regional Office for Mexico and Central America in Mexico													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Country Office in Peru													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total, programme support, field level</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	9	10	9	6	-	34	28	70	-	-	132
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	9	10	13	6	-	38	28	70	-	-	136
2. Headquarters													
Division for Operations													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
Human Security Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	5	4	3	13	-	-	-	7	20
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	6
Regular budget	-	-	1	2	9	3	1	16	-	-	-	4	20
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	4	18	9	4	36	-	-	-	16	52
Partnership in Development Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	4	3	6	2	16	-	-	-	11	27
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	4	3	6	2	16	-	-	-	11	27
Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Regular budget	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	5
Policy Analysis and Research Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	6	-	-	-	5	11
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	10	15
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Regular budget	-	-	-	3	3	4	1	11	-	-	1	3	15
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	4	6	9	2	22	-	-	1	19	42
<b>Total, programme support, headquarters</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	2	5	7	10	2	27	-	-	1	20	48
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	18	-	-	-	17	35
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	6
Regular budget	-	1	1	5	13	7	2	29	-	-	1	8	38
<b>Total</b>	-	2	3	12	29	25	8	79	-	-	2	49	130
<b>Total, programme support</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	11	15	16	16	2	61	28	70	1	20	180
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	9	7	4	21	-	-	-	17	38
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	6
Regular budget	-	1	1	5	13	7	2	29	-	-	1	8	38
<b>Total</b>	-	2	12	22	42	31	8	117	28	70	2	49	266

<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>B. Management and administration</b>													
Office of the Executive Director													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Regular budget	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	1	4	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>
Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs													
Public Affairs and Inter-Agency Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	-	-	6	11
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Regular budget	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>
New York Liaison Office													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Division for Treaty Affairs													
Regular budget	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Regular budget	-	-	1	3	6	3	4	17	-	-	1	8	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>
Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board													
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
Regular budget	-	-	1	2	3	8	3	17	-	-	-	9	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>
Terrorism Prevention Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Regular budget	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Division for Management													
Regular budget	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Financial Resources Management Service													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	7	12
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	-	-	1	11	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>
Human Resources Management Service													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3



<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
Regular budget	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	5	-	-	3	11	19
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>6</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>
Information Technology Service													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	6	-	-	1	13	20
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
Programme and Financial Management Information System (ProFi)													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	4
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total, management and administration</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	2	2	6	5	1	16	-	-	3	22	41
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	10	14
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Regular budget	1	2	4	12	17	20	10	66	-	-	8	62	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>89</b>	-	-	<b>12</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Total, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	13	17	22	21	3	77	28	70	4	42	221
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	3	10	7	4	24	-	-	1	27	52
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	4	8
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	7
Regular budget	1	3	5	17	30	27	12	95	-	-	9	70	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>462</b>

<sup>a</sup> Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

<sup>b</sup> United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

## Annex VI

## United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: changes in the staffing tables, 2004-2005

Office	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	NPO	LL	GS/PL	GS/OL	Total
Programme support												
A. Field offices												
Regional Office for North Africa and the Middle East in Egypt												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Regional Office for Eastern Africa in Kenya												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Western Africa in Senegal												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Regional Office for Southern Africa in South Africa												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Country Office in Pakistan												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Russia and Belarus in the Russian Federation												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	2	-	-	-	1
Regional Office for Central Asia in Uzbekistan												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Regional Office for South Asia in India												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Office in Myanmar												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Regional Office for the Caribbean in Barbados												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Country Office in Colombia												
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Regional Office for Mexico and Central America in Mexico												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	1	-	-	-
Country Office in Peru												
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total, field office support</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	1	(2)	-	(1)	(1)	2	8	-	-	9
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(2)</b>	-	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	-	-	<b>9</b>
B. Headquarters												
Division for Operations												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Security Branch												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

Office	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	NPO	LL	GS/PL	GS/OL	Total
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Regular budget	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Policy Analysis and Research Branch												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	(1)	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	1	(1)	(1)
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total, headquarters support</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	(1)	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Regular budget	-	-	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total, support</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	2	8	-	1	12
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	(1)	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Regular budget	-	-	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>
Management and administration												
Office of the Executive Director												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	(1)	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>(1)</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>
Public Affairs and Inter-Agency Branch												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	(1)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	6
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	-	(5)	(7)
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>(1)</b>	-	-	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(1)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>(1)</b>
Division for Treaty Affairs												
Regular budget	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	1	(1)	(1)
Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch												
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	(2)	1	(1)	-	-	(1)	1	(1)
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>(1)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board												
Regular budget	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(3)	(4)
Financial Resources Management Service												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	2	-

<i>Office</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	3	2
Human Resources Management Service												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Technology Service												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	-
Regular budget	-	-	(1)	-	(2)	-	(3)	-	-	-	(1)	(4)
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	1	(1)	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	(4)
Programme and Financial Management Information System (ProFi)												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	4
<b>Total, management and administration</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	(1)	1	1	2	1	4	-	-	2	7	13
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	-	(5)	(7)
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Regular budget	-	-	(1)	(2)	(4)	-	(7)	-	-	-	(3)	(10)
<b>Total</b>	-	(1)	-	(1)	(3)	1	(4)	-	-	2	-	(2)
<b>Total, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	2	8	2	8	25
Core budget <sup>a</sup>	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	-	(5)	(6)
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	5
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Regular budget	-	-	-	(2)	(5)	-	(7)	-	-	1	(4)	(10)
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	(2)	1	-	2	8	3	4	17

<sup>a</sup> Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

<sup>b</sup> United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

## Annex VII

# United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: staffing requirements, 2006-2007<sup>a</sup>

Item	USG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Total	NPO	LL	GS/PL	GS/OL	Total
<b>A. Programme support</b>													
1. Field level													
<i>Africa and the Middle East</i>													
Regional Office for North Africa and the Middle East in Egypt													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Regional Office for Eastern Africa in Kenya													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Country Office in Nigeria													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Regional Office for Western Africa in Senegal													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Regional Office for Southern Africa in South Africa													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	7
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	8
<i>Central and Eastern Europe, West Asia and Central Asia</i>													
Country Office in Afghanistan													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	7
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	8
Country Office in Iran (Islamic Republic of)													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5
Country Office in Pakistan													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Regional Office for Russia and Belarus in the Russian Federation													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	7
Regional Office for Central Asia in Uzbekistan													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	8
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	8

<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific</i>													
Regional Office for South Asia in India													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>
Country Office in the Lao People's Democratic Republic													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>
Country Office in Myanmar													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	7
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	<b>8</b>
Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific in Thailand													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	<b>9</b>
Country Office in Viet Nam													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>5</b>
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>													
Regional Office for the Caribbean in Barbados													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>
Country Office in Bolivia													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>
Regional Office for Brazil and the Southern Cone in Brazil													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	<b>7</b>
Country Office in Colombia													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	<b>7</b>
Regional Office for Mexico and Central America in Mexico													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>5</b>
Country Office in Peru													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>
<b>Total, programme support, field level</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	-	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	-	-	<b>132</b>
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	-	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	-	-	<b>136</b>

<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
2. Headquarters													
Division for Operations													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Human Security Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	1	5	4	3	13	-	-	-	7	20
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Core budget <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Regular budget	-	-	1	2	10	3	1	17	-	-	-	4	21
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	-	-	-	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>
Partnership in Development Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	4	4	5	2	16	-	-	-	11	27
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	-	-	-	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>
Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Regular budget	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
Policy Analysis and Research Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	6	-	-	-	5	11
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	10	15
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Regular budget	-	-	-	3	4	4	1	12	-	-	1	3	16
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Total, programme support, headquarters</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48</b>
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	-	-	-	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Core budget <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Regular budget	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>81</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Total, programme support</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>180</b>
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	-	-	-	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
Core budget <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Regular budget	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>268</b>
B. Management and administration													
Office of the Executive Director													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Regular budget	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	1	4	9

<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>
Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs													
Co-financing and Partnership Section													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
Advocacy Section													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	7
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
New York Liaison Office													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Brussels Liaison Office													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Division for Treaty Affairs													
Regular budget	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Core budget <sup>c</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Regular budget	-	-	1	3	6	3	4	17	-	-	1	8	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>
Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board													
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
Regular budget	-	-	1	2	3	8	3	17	-	-	-	9	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>
Terrorism Prevention Branch													
Core budget <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Regular budget	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Division for Management													
Regular budget	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Financial Resources Management Service													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	7	12
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	6	-	-	1	10	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>



<i>Item</i>	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
Human Resources Management Service													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Regular budget	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	5	-	-	3	11	19
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>6</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>
Information Technology Service													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	6	-	-	1	13	20
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
Programme and Financial Management Information System (ProFi)													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	4
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total, management and administration</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Core budget <sup>c</sup>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>
Regular budget	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>68</b>	-	-	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>93</b>	-	-	<b>12</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Total, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>													
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>222</b>
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52</b>
Infrastructure <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
Core budget <sup>c</sup>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>6</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
Regular budget	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>99</b>	-	-	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>467</b>

<sup>a</sup> Regular budget positions as proposed by the Secretary-General.

<sup>b</sup> Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

<sup>c</sup> United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

## Annex VIII

# United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: changes in the staffing tables, 2006-2007

Office	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	NPO	LL	GS/PL	GS/OL	Total
Programme support												
A. Field Offices												
Country Office in Nigeria												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country Office in Myanmar												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Country Office in Viet Nam												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
<b>Total, field offices</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	(2)	1		-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Headquarters												
Human Security Branch												
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Partnership in Development Branch												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy Analysis and Research Branch												
Regular budget	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total, headquarters support</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Regular budget	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	3	(1)	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total, support</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Regular budget	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Management and administration												
Brussels Liaison Office												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch												
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

<i>Office</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>NPO</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>GS/PL</i>	<i>GS/OL</i>	<i>Total</i>
Terrorism Prevention Branch												
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Division for Management												
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Financial Resources Management Service												
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	(1)	-
<b>Total, management and administration</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Regular budget	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	(1)	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	(1)	3
<b>Total, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>												
Infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1	(1)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infrastructure <sup>b</sup>	-	-	(1)	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Core budget <sup>b</sup>	-	-	1	(2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regular budget	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	(1)	3
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1	1	2	2	6	-	-	-	(1)	5

<sup>a</sup> Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

<sup>b</sup> United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

## Annex IX

### **Programme and Financial Management Information System**

1. In the biennium 2004-2005, along with the implementation of Programme and Financial Management Information System (ProFi) applications supporting the daily operations of staff of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) both at headquarters and in the field offices, major efforts have been concentrated in the area of consolidating the System's core financial management function, the technical infrastructure and the essential reporting framework.
2. ProFi is now a solid product, capable of supporting current and future UNODC enterprise resource planning (ERP) needs. The high level of usage of the system (343 users downloaded 55,021 ProFi reports in 2004 and as at August 2005, 370 users had downloaded 52,118 ProFi reports) is the best indicator of the relevance and importance of the service provided by ProFi.
3. Furthermore, because of the clear switch away from the use of information in hard copy, the use of ProFi has delivered savings, in 2004 alone, of more than 10,000 faxed pages.
4. The UNODC Field Office in Uzbekistan has been using ProFi since January 2005 to make payments to vendors and staff without requiring assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is estimated that, by the end of 2005, the use of ProFi to effect financial transactions in Uzbekistan alone will generate savings of some \$150,000 in UNDP fees.
5. All the measurable financial gains mentioned above are strongly complemented by less measurable but more important advantages that the full use of the system has brought to the Office, namely, the availability of a timely, accurate and consistent body of corporate information on UNODC projects executed in more than 54 countries around the world.
6. With ProFi, donors and UNODC managers can assess up-to-date project implementation rates of the whole UNODC technical cooperation portfolio a few days after the end of the month both from a financial and substantive perspective and on that basis take informed management decisions.
7. Given the successful implementation of the Field Office in Uzbekistan's pilot project to implement projects using a local bank, the six-month delays in obtaining information on actual expenditures from UNDP has been reduced to 20 minutes, that is, Financial Resource Management Service staff at headquarters obtain actual expenditure information on projects in Uzbekistan 20 minutes after its processing in Tashkent.
8. In the biennium 2004-2005, ProFi contributed substantially to the streamlining of substantive processes supporting the formulation, development, execution, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UNODC technical cooperation projects. The development and implementation of ProFi substantive (phase 2) applications has enforced corporate standards to be applied throughout the Office.
9. Major implementation milestones for 2004-2005 were:

(a) ProFi substantive main modules (also known as ProFi phase 2) supporting all phases of the project life cycle—project formulation, project portfolio, project clearance and project progress report;

(b) Document management applications to support the project approval process of the Programme and Projects Committee;

(c) Development of the field office management ledger application to extend ProFi transaction services to the field;

(d) Integration of crime programme activities into ProFi.

10. Subject to the availability of funding, the main activities planned for 2006-2007 are:

(a) Daily maintenance of the distributed medium-size ERP application in all locations where available;

(b) Further enhancement of the ProFi substantive application to increase functionalities on offer;

(c) Further support and streamlining of budget revision processes;

(d) Integration of the infrastructure financial management into the core ProFi system;

(e) Continuation and strengthening of the ProFi regional training programme for field office staff;

(f) Full deployment of the field office ProFi transaction system used in Uzbekistan to all UNODC field offices and follow-up support;

(g) Dedicated and targeted reporting provided to interested funding partners;

(h) A comprehensive programme to further enhance donors' awareness as regards pledges, collections and management expenditures, as well as substantive reporting;

(i) Transmission to interested funding parties of substantive project ideas and documents in the early drafting stages and subsequent updates in order to foster their involvement and improve the chances of obtaining funding for UNODC projects.

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