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Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs
and Crime

Development, security and justice for all: opportunities and challenges

Report of the Executive Director

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I. Introduction

A. Change, opportunities and challenges

1. Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism

1. Drug trafficking and abuse, crime, corruption and terrorism damage communities and can threaten the integrity of States. Transnational organized crime constitutes a major threat to human security, impeding the social, economic, political and cultural development of societies worldwide. The new challenges posed by organized crime, including cybercrime, trafficking in firearms, money-laundering and trafficking in human beings need to be effectively and urgently addressed by national criminal justice systems. Furthermore, terrorism and insurgency can be financed by the proceeds of illicit drugs or the profits from organized crime, fuelling corruption and instability. The human cost of today's transnational criminality is tremendous and, for this reason, the international community needs to be more committed to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse, the prevention of crime and terrorism and the strengthening of law enforcement efforts worldwide.

2. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) aims to make the world safer from drugs and criminality by fighting against "uncivil society", supporting the main United Nations policymaking bodies in the areas of drugs and crime¹ and Member States through technical assistance, legal advice and research. Acting as a catalyst, UNODC is strategically well placed to identify those areas in the world where its involvement can make the greatest contribution by strengthening regional capacity or mobilizing support in the international community to match recipients' needs with donors' contributions. The Office, with its heavy emphasis on operations, is goal-oriented; thus, it can quickly and efficiently seek solutions to challenging new trends and emerging problems. UNODC can also serve as a collective conscience, assisting States in fulfilling their commitments and supporting States in their efforts to meet the standards that they have set for themselves.

3. UNODC has been mandated to assist Member States in implementing the provisions of several important international legal instruments on drugs, transnational crime, corruption and terrorism and in putting those tools to practical use. The Office advises States on all aspects of the legal conventions, from introducing preventive measures and criminalization to enhancing capacity for improved international cooperation. UNODC is also the custodian of the body of internationally recognized principles in crime prevention and criminal justice,² which have been developed over the years and cover a wide variety of issues such as juvenile justice, the treatment of offenders, international cooperation, good governance, victim protection and violence against women. UNODC, in line with its mandates, also assists States in reforming their criminal justice systems.

¹ The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

² See the standards and norms in areas such as the independence of the judiciary, the protection of victims, alternatives to imprisonment, the treatment of prisoners, the use of force by the police, mutual legal assistance and extradition (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_standards.html).

4. In 2006, UNODC continued its efforts to improve the coverage and quality of data and analysis made available to Member States. In its flagship publication, the *World Drug Report 2006*,³ UNODC presented the trends in the world's illicit drug markets, showed the progress made in 2005 and highlighted weak elements in the global drug control system – most notably heroin supply in Afghanistan, cocaine demand in Europe and cannabis supply and demand everywhere.⁴

2. International drug control: approaching a watershed

5. With the approach of 2008, the year established by Member States to review their progress towards implementing the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the international community may wish to reflect now on the achievements and limitations of the framework of global drug control and, perhaps more importantly, on what Member States' priorities are for the years that will follow this watershed.

6. International drug control is one of the oldest forms of multilateralism. The International Opium Commission was convened in Shanghai, China, in 1909. It led to the first international instrument of drug control: the International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912.⁵ From those origins, the scope of control over drugs has broadened to the multilateral control system provided by the three international drug control conventions, which enjoy almost universal adherence. There is evidence that this international system of drug control has contributed positively to the containment of the drug problem. The estimates of drug abuse have not changed much in recent years at the global level, as increases in some countries have been offset by declines in others.⁶ Moreover, global opium poppy cultivation in 2005 was 36 per cent below the level recorded in 1998. Opium poppy cultivation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand fell by 29 per cent in 2006, bringing the total decline in such cultivation in that region since 1998 to 85 per cent, an important step towards the goal of eliminating illicit crop cultivation worldwide. If the current trend continues, there may soon be only one major opium-producing country left in the world – Afghanistan. At the global level, the use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), cocaine and opiates has largely remained stable, though still unacceptably high. Cannabis remains by far the most widely used drug, followed by ATS. In most of the world, the demand for cocaine has been stable or even falling. In the past five years, coca bush cultivation has decreased by about one fourth and cocaine seizures have doubled.

7. Afghanistan's continued opium production has remained a major source of international concern. In a letter to 63 mayors of European cities, the Executive Director of UNODC gave the same warning that he had given to the world's national health authorities – that a sharp rise in the supply of heroin in the past had tended to lead to an increase in the purity of the product rather than lower street prices, thus increasing the risk of overdoses. He strongly encouraged the mayors of

³ *World Drug Report 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.10). The report is available on the UNODC website (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/world_drug_report.html).

⁴ UNODC completed an in-depth study of the world cannabis market. The main findings were published in the *World Drug Report 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.10).

⁵ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. VIII, No. 222.

⁶ *World Drug Report 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.10), vol. I, chapter 1.

Europe's cities and the community treatment centres for drug abusers in European countries to take every possible measure in the period ahead and to alert practitioners to the possible risk of increased overdoses.⁷ Continued support and increased development assistance by the donor community within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact (S/2006/90, annex)⁸ are vital to tackling the problem of manufacture of and trafficking in heroin from Afghanistan.

8. However, there has been no cause for complacency in the rapidly shifting trends of drug abuse and trafficking. At the Dialogue on Shared Responsibility and the Global Problem of Illicit Drugs, held in London on 2 November 2006, the Executive Director of UNODC highlighted an upward trend in cocaine abuse in Europe. Symptomatic was a popular culture that tolerated or even glamorized the phenomenon of cocaine addiction among the rich and famous, and too many Governments were failing to invest enough in the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. The demand for cocaine has been creating difficulties for Member States in the Andean subregion that were fighting illicit crop cultivation, as well as other countries in Latin America affected by drug trafficking and, increasingly, by the abuse of cocaine derivatives such as coca base along trafficking routes. International donors need to do more to support alternative development.

9. Sweden was a notable exemption in that, unlike the general trend in Europe, drug abuse had declined in that country over the last five years. Lifetime prevalence of drug abuse and regular drug abuse among students and the general population were considerably lower in Sweden than in the other countries in Europe. In September 2006, UNODC published the study *Sweden's Successful Drug Policy: a Review of the Evidence* (http://www.unodc.org/pdf/research/Swedish_drug_control.pdf). The report reviewed the evolution of the drug control policy in Sweden, providing evidence of a successful policy environment for countering the drug abuse problem using a well-resourced and balanced approach.

3. Landmark events

(a) **First year of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption held in Amman**

10. Corruption is one of the main obstacles to stability, development, democracy and human rights in countries throughout the world. The World Bank estimates that every year over \$1 trillion is paid in bribes, with devastating consequences, particularly in the developing world. Corruption has the potential to erode basic public functions and the quality of life, especially among those groups of people who are already marginalized and vulnerable. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex) is the first legally

⁷ In this context, the Executive Director welcomed the work of European Cities against Drugs in combating drug abuse.

⁸ The Afghanistan Compact, launched on 31 January 2006, is the result of consultation between the Government of Afghanistan, the United Nations and the international community and represents a framework for cooperation for the next five years. It affirms the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to work towards conditions where the Afghan people can live in peace and security under the rule of law, with good governance and human rights protection for all, and can enjoy sustainable economic and social development.

binding global anti-corruption instrument. The Convention, which came into force on 14 December 2005, has to date been ratified by 83 States and signed by 140. It addresses key issues in the fight against corruption, such as prevention, criminalization, asset recovery and international cooperation.

11. The first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Amman from 10 to 14 December 2006, marking a further milestone in the global fight against corruption. Representatives of over 150 States participated in the session. They adopted resolutions on how to achieve the far-reaching and innovative objectives set out in the Convention, focusing on review of implementation, asset recovery and technical assistance (CAC/COSP/2006/12). Pursuant to those resolutions, UNODC will support further work in the areas of asset recovery and technical assistance, designing an innovative tool to review the implementation of the Convention and spearheading a self-assessment process for a group of States volunteering to evaluate their compliance with the provisions of the Convention. In addition, an open-ended dialogue on the issue of passive bribery of officials of public international organizations and a workshop on the issue of development resources being lost to corruption are to be held.

(b) United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

12. The adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (Assembly resolution 60/288) on 8 September 2006 was a landmark event: the adoption of the first common approach to fighting terrorism. In the Strategy, UNODC is encouraged to enhance its technical assistance to Member States and, at the same time, Member States are encouraged to resort to the technical assistance delivered by the Office. In response, UNODC plans to reinforce its technical cooperation in the area of counter-terrorism, especially by assisting States in becoming parties to the 13 universal legal instruments against terrorism, in incorporating their provisions into national legislation and in strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement those provisions in conformity with the principles of the rule of law.

13. UNODC prepared a paper entitled “Putting into action the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: the role of UNODC”, which provides a clear overview of the specific steps that UNODC plans to pursue in assisting Member States in their efforts to implement the Strategy. Consultations on the paper were undertaken with Member States, including through meetings held in November 2006 with the chairmen of the regional groups and major donors, under the leadership of the Executive Director of UNODC. Member States expressed their appreciation of and support for the fast response of UNODC to the Strategy.

4. Challenges ahead

14. The Heads of State and Government gathered at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly, held in New York in September 2005, put the work of UNODC at the centre of the global issues of great concern to the international community, the growing challenges of drugs, crime and terrorism. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), Member States expressed their resolve to strengthen the capacity of UNODC within its existing mandates to provide assistance in those areas to Member States upon request. As a result, even

though its overall funding is steadily increasing, the financial state of UNODC has continued to be precarious, because of the unbalanced mix of funding and the scarcity of general-purpose funds. There is an urgent need for Member States to work together with UNODC to review the proportionality of the mandates required of the Office and the resources available and to come to practical and workable solutions, based on common ownership of both the problems and their solutions.

II. Sustainable development and poverty eradication

A. Sustainable livelihoods

1. Overview

15. Poverty, marginalization, conflict and lack of support from local authorities and lack of opportunities to earn a sustainable livelihood are factors that frequently drive individuals to engage in illicit activities. However, progress has been made recently in preventing, reducing and eventually eliminating illicit drug crop cultivation in many countries, while providing sustainable alternative livelihoods for the poor farmers involved in such cultivation.

16. The alternative development strategy of UNODC is development-oriented, addressing illicit crop cultivation through poverty reduction. UNODC has promoted partnerships between affected Member States, international financial institutions, development actors and civil society with the aim of increasing the scope of the development assistance reaching poor farmers engaged in illicit drug crop cultivation. The Office has also assisted Member States in enhancing institutional capacities and mechanisms to plan, implement, evaluate and monitor alternative development interventions.

2. Illicit crop cultivation and poverty eradication

17. The impressive decline in illicit opium poppy cultivation in South-East Asia in recent years has been offset by intense opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, which in 2006 accounted for 92 per cent of global opium production. The total area under opium poppy cultivation in that country amounted to 165,000 hectares in 2006, an increase of 59 per cent over 2005. An unprecedented 6,100 tons of opium were harvested, largely in areas where governance had collapsed under the weight of insurgency, drugs, crime and corruption. The spillover effect of trafficking in Afghan opiates goes beyond drug abuse, as it includes corruption and financing of other criminal activities. Eliminating illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan therefore remains a priority.

18. UNODC worked to strengthen the institutional and operational capabilities of the key ministries in Afghanistan (the Ministry of Counter Narcotics and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development) at the national and provincial levels to ensure the inclusion of counter-narcotic objectives in development strategies and programmes. Within the framework of the recently established "Good Performance Fund" concept, supported by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, UNODC is advocating the consolidation and expansion of a central opium-free area in Afghanistan, with a view to achieving a drastic reduction of opium poppy cultivation by 2010, breaking

the North-South axis of drug trafficking and enhancing the impact and effectiveness of state-building and legitimization efforts. UNODC has developed a road map for expanding the provinces freed of opium, to be updated yearly and to serve as a common plan and time frame for all the international stakeholders involved.

19. Recent efforts by UNODC have led to an initiative to promote the development of an Afghan drug lord list, with the objective of introducing international sanctions against those involved in trafficking in Afghan drugs, drawing on the experience of the consolidated list developed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities (the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee). There has been considerable positive feedback on the initiative. It appears that the Security Council would be willing to launch the initiative.

20. UNODC programmes in the three Andean countries all place special emphasis on environmental protection, gender equality, and participatory approaches within the framework of poverty reduction. In Colombia, UNODC-supported alternative development programmes have promoted forest conservation, forest products, coffee, honey and cacao, reaching an estimated 8,000 families. The Office has also fostered partnerships with the private sector in Colombia to increase the impact of its alternative development programmes and supported the Government's "Products of Peace" marketing campaign. In Peru, UNODC has worked with farmers' associations to provide technical assistance in agricultural technology, business management, quality assurance and marketing. In Bolivia, a new four-year phase of the agroforestry programme started in 2006 and is expected to benefit 4,500 farmer families in the targeted areas.

21. In South-East Asia, UNODC alternative development programmes have focused on food security and poverty alleviation. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNODC, in partnership with other United Nations agencies, provided alternative development assistance to improve the capacity of communities to address their problems related to development and drug abuse. The programmes cover areas such as basic health care, treatment and rehabilitation for addicts, sustainable livelihoods (e.g. cattle and rice banks, fish pond cultivation) and essential infrastructure.

22. The UNODC Wa alternative development project in Myanmar has reached some 40,000 people, mitigating the impact of opium poppy eradication through community-based activities in the sectors of basic health care and education, sustainable livelihoods and infrastructure development. In both the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar, UNODC has provided support for policies and projects focusing on environmental conservation and livelihoods, in particular afforestation and reforestation.

23. Measures to promote illicit crop eradication and sustainable livelihoods should be matched and complemented by large campaigns targeted to raise awareness of the consequences of drug abuse, preventing initiation into drug abuse and providing effective treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers, where such campaigns are needed most.

3. Illicit crop monitoring

24. Illicit crop monitoring information⁹ is a tool to support policy development and decision-making by Governments. The survey results provide national authorities and the international community with accurate data on the world's main illicit crop cultivation areas, as well as potential production estimates. In the framework of its Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, UNODC, together with the respective national counterpart agencies, has conducted annual surveys in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Myanmar and Peru.

25. In Afghanistan, UNODC strengthened its monitoring activities by conducting annual rapid assessment surveys and monthly opium price monitoring reports, in addition to the annual opium surveys. At the request of the Government of Afghanistan, UNODC also verified the eradication activities conducted by the Government.

26. In June 2006, UNODC published a study entitled *Coca Cultivation in the Andean Region: a Survey of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru*, which showed that coca bush cultivation had remained stable in the Andean countries in 2005. More information about the results of the study can be found in document E/CN.7/2007/2/Add.2 and on the UNODC website.

27. In 2006, UNODC published the results of the third survey of cannabis cultivation in Morocco,¹⁰ revealing a decrease of 40 per cent in the total area under cannabis cultivation in 2005, compared to 2004, mainly due to adverse weather conditions and an awareness campaign by the Government to persuade farmers to give up cannabis cultivation and eradication activities.

B. Promoting public health

1. Drug abuse and crime prevention

28. With the aim of achieving significant results in reducing demand for drugs by 2008, UNODC continued its focus on drug abuse prevention, particularly among young people. In 2006, the Global Youth Network against Drug Abuse¹¹ continued its expansion through regional networks and reached with information, resources and training more than 500 youth groups in a large number of countries throughout the world. Other prevention work at the global level focused on more effective approaches to preventing ATS abuse, with training modules on ATS prevention for policymakers and non-governmental organizations.

29. Through the development and promotion of crime prevention projects, especially among youth at risk, UNODC supported Governments and communities in their efforts to prevent urban violence. UNODC is pursuing several crime prevention initiatives with interested donor countries and the private sector.

⁹ For the Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme and recent survey reports, see the website of UNODC (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html).

¹⁰ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Morocco: Cannabis Survey 2005, Executive Summary* (January 2007).

¹¹ For more information, see the UNODC website (www.unodc.org/youthnet/index.html).

2. Treatment and rehabilitation

30. In 2006, UNODC continued to assist Member States in the development of evidence-based treatment services that could be accessed by all drug-dependent persons in need of such treatment. In this connection, the international network of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation resource centres, called "Treatnet" (www.unodc.org/treatment/en/about_us.html), continued to provide diversified, effective and quality services for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons. In 2006, Treatnet achieved significant results, for example: the establishment of a network reaching up to 80,000 clients; the development of a training package with 24 trainers to provide training on treatment for drug dependence; and the preparation of a number of documents on good practice.

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

31. UNODC, in partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), continued to support countries in scaling up interventions in the areas of injecting drug abuse, prisons and trafficking in persons. One priority has been to increase the coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services for injecting drug abusers. UNODC, in partnership with UNAIDS and other agencies, has developed a global strategy on HIV/AIDS prevention and care in prison settings and is currently establishing national HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes in prisons. UNODC has planned to place 22 regional advisers in selected countries and regions to provide expertise and facilitate the implementation of activities in the three UNODC mandated areas at the national level. HIV/AIDS in relation to injecting drug abuse, prisons and trafficking in persons was discussed at the High-level Meeting on AIDS, held on 2 June 2006, where UNODC organized a round table.

4. Data collection and drug abuse epidemiology

32. Through the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse, UNODC has supported Member States in data collection and drug abuse epidemiology. As a result, data on drug abuse have become more complete and standardized; the information base on the drug abuse situation in the regions assisted directly by the Global Assessment Programme¹² has improved; over 70 countries have received assistance for surveys and studies. Those activities have allowed UNODC to produce reports with more reliable information, which is crucial to enabling the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the international community to assess the progress made in achieving the goals set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Following an independent evaluation of the Global Assessment Programme, UNODC is reviewing the overall strategy of the programme and developing a new approach to respond to emerging priorities.

5. Research on and monitoring of international crime trends

33. Sound monitoring of international crime trends continues to be hampered by the paucity of data. By November 2006, only 72 Governments had responded to the

¹² Namely, Central and South-West Asia, Northern Africa and the Middle East, Central and Western Africa and the Russian Federation.

Ninth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 2003-2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_surveys.html). Although this represents a small improvement compared with the Eighth Survey (66 responses), it highlights the need to improve the international reporting system for crime statistics. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/23, UNODC convened in Vienna in February 2006 an expert group meeting to consider ways and means of improving crime data collection, research and analysis. In line with the experts' suggestions, several initiatives aimed at updating the data collection instrument and increasing the response rate are currently under way. UNODC also cooperated closely with the Economic Commission for Europe in the development of guidelines for victim surveys and with the European Commission in the development of crime indicators and exchanges of crime statistics.

34. Research and monitoring of international crime trends in Africa require particular attention. Pursuant to the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa, which called for the development of data collection and analysis on drugs, crime and victimization in Africa, UNODC is mobilizing expertise to support related national and regional initiatives.¹³

35. Research on the impact of drugs and crime on development and security focused this year on Central America, the Caribbean and South-Eastern Europe. As part of this effort, UNODC cooperated with the World Bank in the preparation of a report on crime and violence in the Caribbean and proposed a second report, on Central America, for publication in 2007. A study on crime and stability in South-Eastern Europe will also be completed in 2007.

36. During 2006, UNODC organized two intergovernmental expert group meetings¹⁴ to develop information-gathering instruments on standards and norms primarily related to crime prevention and to victim issues. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/30, both information-gathering instruments are aimed at identifying and addressing specific problems in Member States requesting assistance. The analysis of the replies provided by Member States to the questionnaire on crime prevention will be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session, together with the report on the meeting of the expert group to develop an information-gathering instrument on standards and norms related primarily to victim issues.

III. The rule of law and good governance

37. During 2006, the work of UNODC in criminal justice reform focused on three key areas: building field capacity in criminal justice reform; developing technical tools and manuals; and contributing to the United Nations system expertise on best practices in criminal justice and rule of law technical assistance, placing particular emphasis on post-conflict and transitional societies. Criminal justice assessments

¹³ Examples in 2006 include surveys in Cape Verde, the revision of the data collection component of the national master plan on drugs of Nigeria and of a study on organized crime and irregular migration from Africa to Europe.

¹⁴ Funding for the meetings was provided by the Governments of Canada and Germany.

and programme development missions were carried out in several countries.¹⁵ At the request of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, UNODC carried out assessment and programming missions to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti and Liberia in close coordination with peacekeeping operations, which resulted in the programming of joint proposals.

38. A criminal justice assessment toolkit¹⁶ was developed, in partnership with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The assessment toolkit was launched at the Fourteenth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, held in Brussels on 4 December 2006.¹⁷ UNODC also contributed to the Rule of Law Focal Point Network and to the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission secretariat.

39. In the area of juvenile justice reform, assessment and programming missions focusing on juvenile justice were carried out in Burundi, Haiti and the Syrian Arab Republic. A manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators¹⁸ was published jointly by UNODC and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). An active role was played in the Inter-Agency Coordination Panel on Juvenile Justice, which launched a new website (www.juvenilejusticepanel.org).

40. UNODC prepared the *Guide for Law Enforcement Officials on Effective Responses to Violence against Women* and developed a global initiative to assist Member States in implementing the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex) in partnership with UNICEF and the International Bureau for Human Rights. UNODC was also involved in the preparation of the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (A/61/299) and the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women (A/61/122/Add.1 and Corr.1). In addition, UNODC finalized a handbook on alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice was also finalized.

IV. Peace and security

A. United Nations conventions against crime

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto

41. Since the five universal instruments against crime were adopted by the General Assembly¹⁹ and entered into force, a top priority for UNODC has been promoting ratification of those instruments and providing assistance to States

¹⁵ In Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Nepal, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan (southern part of the country) and the Syrian Arab Republic.

¹⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit* (2006).

¹⁷ See the UNODC website (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/criminal_justice_assessment_toolkit.html).

¹⁸ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators* (2006).

seeking to implement them. With support from UNODC, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols have attracted 131 ratifications since their adoption. Technical assistance was given a central role in the implementation of the instruments. The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, at its third session, held in Vienna from 9 to 18 October 2006, identified a number of priority areas for technical assistance to support and promote the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto (CTOC/COP/2006/14).

42. Over the past five years, UNODC has organized or participated in a total of 23 interregional, regional and subregional seminars and workshops on the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, involving 141 States, in order to identify and discuss steps for their ratification and implementation. Furthermore, UNODC has provided individual legislative assistance to 59 States in ratifying and implementing the instruments and has received additional requests from others. To assist States in complying with their treaty obligations in a uniform and consistent manner, UNODC has developed and disseminated guidelines and other materials, including the *Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*²⁰ and the *Travaux Préparatoires of the Negotiations for the Elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*.²¹ The drafting of a model law against trafficking in persons began in May 2006 in a meeting of an expert working group organized by UNODC.

43. UNODC is developing guidelines to assist Member States with implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The first meeting of the expert working group, held in November 2006, brought together experts in the area of firearms control from Member States, as well as from organizations. The experts focused on the marking of firearms, record-keeping practices to allow the tracing and identifying of firearms, which are illicitly manufactured or trafficked, and establishing effective systems for export, import and transit licensing or authorization.

United Nations Convention against Corruption

44. UNODC conducted advisory missions to review anti-corruption legislation in 17 countries. The *Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption*²² was finalized, and significant progress has been

¹⁹ The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I), the three Protocols supplementing that Convention (the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II), the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Assembly resolution 55/25, annex III) and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Assembly resolution 55/255, annex)) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Assembly resolution 58/4, annex).

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.V.2.

²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.V.5.

²² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.IV.16.

made on developing a technical guide to complement the legislative guide. In order to further promote the full implementation of the Convention, UNODC, together with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the Courmayeur Foundation, organized the International Conference on the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a Way of Life in Courmayeur, Italy, from 15 to 17 December 2006, to discuss how to translate and embed the principles of the Convention into reality and explore partnerships. Participants included representatives of Governments, multilateral organizations, the media, civil society, academia and the private sector. UNODC also provided substantive and technical support to the establishment and the inaugural meeting of the first Annual Conference of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, held in Beijing from 22 to 26 October 2006. The Global Programme against Corruption provides technical assistance and advisory services to: supporting anti-corruption bodies projects; promoting anti-corruption standards and tools; and enhancing international coordination and cooperation. In 2006, the Global Programme provided various type of assistance to the Governments of Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, South Africa and Swaziland. In 2006, UNODC continued serving as the secretariat of the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination. The Group aims to strengthen international coordination and collaboration in order to avoid duplication and ensure effective and efficient use of resources.

Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings

45. Trafficking in human beings for the purposes of both sexual exploitation and forced labour is a major issue affecting all regions of the world. Victims of such trafficking are subjected to exploitation, including working in sweatshops, exploitation in the sex industry and domestic servitude. UNODC has focused on trafficking in human beings as a crime, addressing the need to prosecute and convict the traffickers and to support and protect the victims.²³ UNODC, through its Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, offers Member States legislative and advisory services, assisting national authorities in developing comprehensive national strategies. In 2006, UNODC continued technical cooperation projects in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Pacific. New projects, undertaken in partnership with the Governments concerned, were initiated or implemented in several countries, including Albania, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Moldova, and in the region of Western Africa.

46. Through its global database, UNODC monitors trends in trafficking in human beings. UNODC completed a major analysis of global trends in trafficking in human beings and, in April 2006, published the results in the report *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns*. In October 2006, the *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons*²⁴ was published, bringing together conceptual, legislative and organizational tools for preventing and combating such trafficking.

²³ In accordance with the provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

²⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.V.11.

B. International cooperation against terrorism

47. UNODC is a key agency, providing technical assistance to requesting States for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, through the provision of legal advice and legislative assistance and through international cooperation. Since 2003, UNODC has supported over 126 States, either directly (through missions, videoconferences and visits of national officials) or indirectly (through regional workshops), in ratifying or implementing those universal legal instruments. Approximately 4,600 national criminal justice officials have been provided with specialized briefings on the international legal regime against terrorism. Thirty-one regional and subregional counter-terrorism workshops were conducted and seven technical assistance tools have been developed.

48. Technical assistance activities are undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by the General Assembly, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Security Council and its Counter-Terrorism Committee, as well as with the operational priorities and requirements formulated by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. Cooperation and coordination with other entities of the United Nations Secretariat are facilitated through the participation of UNODC in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

49. Major accomplishments during 2006 include the following:

- (a) A total of 53 countries²⁵ were provided with direct technical assistance;
- (b) Eleven regional and subregional workshops were organized with participation from 82 countries;
- (c) Reinforced project activities have been initiated for subregions in which State are lagging behind in the ratification progress, namely Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands.

50. UNODC technical assistance has contributed to ratifications of the universal anti-terrorism instruments. For example, at the end of October 2006, Member States that had received assistance since 2002 accounted for an estimated 344 new ratifications of the universal anti-terrorism instruments. Furthermore, during 2006, new partnership arrangements and joint activities were undertaken with a number of organizations, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Pacific Island Forum secretariat.²⁶

²⁵ Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Republic of the Congo, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

²⁶ Collaboration was further developed with partners at the regional level, such as OSCE, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States

C. Countering money-laundering

51. Money-laundering and the financing of terrorism continue to be of growing concern worldwide and UNODC supports States in developing mechanisms for combating those threats. By delivering technical assistance through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, UNODC contributes to the fight against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. In 2006, UNODC provided technical assistance, including support through the field-based mentoring initiative, to over 100 countries and jurisdictions.²⁷ Among the highlights for 2006, UNODC, together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), finalized an updated version of a model law and its commentary on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism for civil law systems, which was made available to States. UNODC also developed computer-based training in countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, which has been provided to countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. Prosecutors, judges and investigators have gained hands-on experience in the areas of money-laundering prosecution and asset seizure cases by utilizing the mock-trial programme developed by UNODC in Latin America. In addition, UNODC has pursued close partnerships with other relevant international entities, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and FATF-style regional bodies, IMF, Interpol, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States, OSCE, the Pacific Islands Forum secretariat and the World Bank.

52. UNODC continued to improve the International Money-Laundering Information Network, including the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database, by initiating legal analysis utilizing information on new trends and standards in money-laundering and provisions related to financing of terrorism.²⁸

D. Treaty implementation

1. Legal assistance

53. UNODC provides operational support and legal assistance in international drug control, crime prevention, international cooperation and criminal justice reform to increase the application of internationally recognized standards in those fields. During 2006, legal advice and legislative assistance were given to States in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe. Relevant activities included assistance in the upgrading of national drug control laws, capacity-building and the drafting of new legislation on international judicial cooperation, special investigative techniques and pre-trial destruction of narcotic drugs and the provision of advice on reforms of judicial systems.

(ECOWAS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Indian Ocean Commission, and the International Organization of la Francophonie.

²⁷ Since 2000, UNODC has been deploying professional expertise in the field to train people and build institutions to improve the capacity of States to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

²⁸ The Anti-Money-Laundering International Database contains legislation from some 170 jurisdictions (www.imolin.org).

54. During 2006, UNODC provided effective justice system training to countries in Africa, West and South-East Asia, South and Central America and Eastern Europe. Activities included: the training of officials in the implementation of the provisions of the international instruments against drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism; the training of prosecutors and investigators on special investigative techniques and the drafting of internal regulations; the conducting of mock training investigations and mock trials on money-laundering cases; the development of comprehensive criminal case studies and training delivery; and the organization of study tours in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for law enforcement and judicial practitioners.

55. UNODC has also contributed to improve international casework cooperation by providing problem-solving advice, training in best practices and software tools on international cooperation. In 2006, work was also done on the development and deployment of casework support tools for justice system practitioners, such as the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool (www.unodc.org/mla). UNODC has maintained an online legal library of legislation adopted by States and territories to implement the international drug control conventions (www.unodc.org/enl/index.html). It has also maintained a comprehensive directory of competent national authorities empowered to take action, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²⁹ in relation to vessels suspected of being involved in illicit drug trafficking by sea. UNODC has continued promoting the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by providing advisory services to States, by preparing publications such as the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* and by developing new legal tools.

2. Law enforcement

56. UNODC assists States in implementing legislation against organized crime and in enhancing law enforcement capacity to counter such crime. As more flexible and resourceful criminal organizations emerge, UNODC helps States respond by facilitating international cooperation and mutual legal assistance and by providing law enforcement training and technical assistance to enable States to protect vulnerable witnesses.

57. Further efforts by UNODC to develop cooperation between law enforcement agencies include the convening of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies. The meetings develop strategic and operational cooperation between counterpart agencies at the cross-border, regional and international levels. In 2006, four such regional meetings were organized and facilitated by UNODC and their recommendations were transmitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.³⁰

Measures to counter trafficking in opiates through Europe and West and Central Asia

58. The Paris Pact initiative commenced in 2003 when 55 States and organizations agreed on concerted measures to limit trafficking in Afghan opiates through Europe and West and Central Asia. The initiative has proved to be an effective and dynamic

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

³⁰ See E/CN.7/2007/5.

mechanism for bringing together the affected transit States and international donors. Two expert round table meetings were held in 2006 on cross-border cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence between Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries. The meetings also fostered counter-narcotics cooperation between the States members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and the Paris Pact partners.

59. The Government of the Russian Federation, in cooperation with UNODC, organized the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, which was held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006. The Conference adopted the Moscow Declaration (A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex), which reaffirmed the continuing validity of the main provisions of the first Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, and highlighted the importance of the international community supporting the Government of Afghanistan in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy. Coordination of counter-narcotics technical assistance in the Paris Pact region has been promoted and is ensured through the use of the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM) (www.paris-pact.net), an Internet-based system developed and launched in the framework of the Paris Pact initiative.

60. Continued capacity-building of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) resulted in it becoming operational in Kabul and seven provincial locations. Equipment was provided, together with training in drug law enforcement. Furthermore, the increased effectiveness of CNPA contributed to a higher volume of drug seizures.³¹

61. In promoting international law enforcement cooperation, a memorandum of understanding has been signed by Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to establish a regional centre for sharing information known as the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC). A similar centre, the Gulf centre for criminal intelligence, to serve the States in the Persian Gulf area, is planned. The agencies will be linked to Interpol, the European Police Office (Europol) and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) Center and will contribute to increased operational law enforcement cooperation and improved information exchange to increase drug seizures and the dismantling of criminal groups.

Computer-based training

62. The computer-based training programme is an integral part of the training and capacity-building assistance provided by UNODC. The syllabus encompasses interdiction techniques, profiling, targeting, risk assessment and search at land borders, at sea and at airports; the use of controlled delivery; precursor chemicals; trafficking in human beings and money-laundering. The computer-based training programme is now being implemented in 19 countries and is available in 13 languages; approximately 50,000 officials have received training. Computer-based training will be expanded to include the Pacific Islands, the Balkans, Brazil and Western Africa. The programme's value-added contribution to capacity-building was recognized in 2006 with a "UN 21 Award" for the substantive content of its syllabus and the outreach achieved by its approach.

³¹ See E/CN.7/2007/4.

Counter-kidnapping

63. UNODC launched the *Counter-Kidnapping Manual* in 2006, at the fifteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The *Manual* contains “best practice” advice, a checklist on operational procedures and a special annex for senior law enforcement officials responsible for investigating kidnapping offences. Copies of the *Manual* have been distributed to Member States, and requests for additional copies of the *Manual* and/or technical assistance are received on a regular basis. In 2006, two specialized regional training courses were held, attended by 40 participants from 11 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Other training events are being planned.

Witness protection

64. UNODC began drafting international guidelines for the establishment and operation of witness protection programmes. The guidelines are being developed through regional workshops with the participation of justice and law enforcement experts. The first workshop for Latin America, was held in November 2005. The second workshop, for Asia and the Pacific, was held in June, 2006 and the third, for Africa and Europe, was held in November 2006. It is anticipated that the work on the guidelines will be completed in mid-2007.

Seaport container control programme

65. The container control programme of UNODC and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) commenced in 2005 by establishing joint port control units in Ecuador and Senegal. The programme aims to conduct “risk assessments” identifying the high-risk containers in the global trade supply chain and to select, for physical inspection, containers suspected of being used for illicit trafficking. Phase II of the project will lead to it being expanded to include Ghana and Pakistan.

3. Scientific support

66. UNODC has provided scientific expertise and support to Governments to ensure that national laboratories and other scientific institutions can provide reliable forensic expert services. In 2006, as in previous years, UNODC provided laboratory reference materials, including more than 500 reference samples, scientific literature, manuals on laboratory analytical methods and drug and precursor identification kits, to more than 60 countries. In addition, the Office provided laboratory quality assurance support, through its biannual round-robin test, known as international collaborative exercises.

67. In Central Asia, UNODC made provisions to strengthen forensic laboratory capacities and improve inter-agency and international sharing of drug-related data. In South-East Asia, UNODC activities focused on laboratories and their clients (law enforcement, regulatory and health authorities) to improve the utilization of laboratory results and promote scientific support as an integral part of the national drug control framework.

68. New technical publications addressed issues such as the safe handling and disposal of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the analysis of

ATS. In the field of drug characterization and impurity profiling, a CD-ROM-based fellowship training programme was developed.³²

4. Twentieth special session of the General Assembly: implementation and evaluation

69. In order to prepare for the 10-year review of the progress made by Member States towards achieving goals set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, UNODC has set up an internal Coordination Group. In its work to date, the Group has formulated indices in each relevant area to assess the progress made by Member States in achieving those goals.³³ The Coordination Group also considered how to complement information from the biennial reports questionnaire with information drawn from its expertise, experience gained from technical assistance programmes, the annual reports questionnaire and other sources of information, such as the UNODC illicit crop monitoring surveys. In compliance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/1, relevant regional experts and regional organizations³⁴ were contacted to obtain regionally consolidated complementary information that would complement or corroborate data from the biennial reports questionnaire in the reports on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the Assembly and the 10-year assessment.³⁵ A second step to this consultative process will include engaging those organizations, as well as individual experts from various regions, in consultations, subject to the availability of resources.³⁶

³² Other publications included: the updated *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control* (United Nations publication, Sales No. M.06.XI.16), an authoritative source of multilingual information and terminology related to all substances under international control; guidelines for the import and export of drug and precursor reference standards; and a special issue of the *Bulletin on Narcotics* devoted to "Science in drug control: the role of laboratory and scientific expertise".

³³ See E/CN.7/2007/2 and Add.1-6.

³⁴ European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism of CICAD, Southern African Development Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SENDU), ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), Europol, Interpol, the World Customs Organization, SECI, Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, International Maritime Organization (IMO), World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS.

³⁵ So far, information has been received from the following international organizations: EMCDDA (available European Union data and an offer to prepare formal data analysis on European trends); WHO (mortality and disability adjusted life years (DALYs) attributable to illicit drugs); the World Customs Organization (ATS trafficking); SECI (trafficking in drugs, particularly ATS, in South-Eastern Europe); Interpol (illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of ATS); CICAD (all areas of drug control); UNAIDS (prevalence among most-at-risk populations and an offer to provide information on drug abuse and HIV prevalence among injecting drug abusers).

³⁶ The European Commission provided extrabudgetary funds in support of the expert consultations.

V. Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa

70. In its resolution 2006/21, entitled “Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa”,³⁷ the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC to support the implementation of the Programme of Action, in cooperation with all African States, the African Union and other regional organizations, in particular in the context of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (A/57/304, annex). The council invited relevant entities of the United Nations system, including UNDP, the World Bank and international funding agencies, to increase further their interaction with UNODC in supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action and to integrate crime prevention and drug control measures into their development programmes. The Council also invited the Commission of the African Union to present the Programme of Action to the next Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union for its endorsement. In January 2007, in Addis Ababa, UNODC and the Commission of the African Union agreed to sign a memorandum of understanding detailing elements of the proposed new partnership. UNODC and the Commission of the African Union also agreed to organize a joint expert group workshop in May 2007 to develop further the African Union Plan of Action to be endorsed by the Ministerial Conference of the African Union in September 2007 before being submitted to the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union.

71. In 2006, UNODC continued to expand its technical cooperation programme in Africa, pursuing a balanced approach between legislative norm-setting, law enforcement and preventive activities. The total approved budget increased from US\$ 9.2 million in 2005 to US\$ 15.1 million in 2006. The estimated UNODC total pipeline programme for Africa amounts to over US\$ 30 million, 90 per cent of which is still unfunded. The above funding shortfall is a matter of concern and requires the priority attention of the donor community, as justice and security are central to effective and sustainable development in Africa.

72. UNODC undertook an analysis of trends in smuggling of migrants and the involvement of organized crime, including an assessment of the situation in the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone. That resulted in the UNODC report *Organized Crime and Irregular Migration from Africa to Europe*,³⁸ released in July 2006. A political declaration and a plan of action against trafficking in persons in member States of SADC were drafted with UNODC assistance. UNODC is assisting the secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its member States in the implementation of the ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons. In Nigeria, UNODC supported the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the judiciary in enhancing good governance

³⁷ The Executive Director presented the Programme of Action in several donor capitals (including Berlin, Brussels, Dublin, London and Rome), while UNODC issued in March 2006 a document entitled “Programme of Action for Africa and related UNODC activities”, outlining the linkages between ongoing and planned UNODC activities and the Programme of Action.

³⁸ Available on the UNODC website (www.unodc.org/pdf/research/Migration_Africa.pdf).

and financial accountability. UNODC is also assisting Swaziland in the development of a comprehensive anti-corruption strategy.

73. UNODC is providing support using computer-based training on the investigation of money-laundering cases. In close cooperation with the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), UNODC initiated the development of national strategies against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in Cape Verde, Ghana, the Niger and Sierra Leone.

74. In South Africa, UNODC carried out a comprehensive assessment of justice sector integrity and capacity in the justice sector, providing training to 300 court managers. Based on the assessment, a national action plan for judicial reform was adopted and implemented. A similar programme of assistance is being implemented in Mozambique. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, UNODC conducted a detailed assessment mission to develop a joint programme with the Government for the reform of the justice system. UNODC also supported the Government of Nigeria in developing a comprehensive strategy framework on the reform of the justice system.

75. In Liberia, an assessment mission was conducted at the invitation of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to reduce the number of prisoners awaiting trial. In Egypt, the quality and number of services available for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse among street children have been increased through the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection, Rehabilitation and Integration of Street Children, prepared by UNODC in cooperation with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood.

76. In Kenya, training for the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS among drug users and vulnerable populations continued, and several treatment centres were opened in the region, thereby providing improved treatment and care services for drug addicts. The UNODC partnership for drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention in Nigeria added drug abuse and HIV/AIDS counselling to the academic curriculum of 600 students being trained as peer educators. UNODC also implemented a drug abuse and HIV/AIDS awareness project in three juvenile prisons in South Africa.

77. The joint drug and crime integrated programme of UNODC and the Government of Cape Verde, launched in March 2006 with the opening of a project office in Praia, has a total budget of over US\$ 6 million and is financed by the Governments of Cape Verde, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. This innovative integrated programme addresses the issues of illicit trafficking, good governance, and uncivil behaviour by focusing on borders and territorial control, investigation and prosecution techniques, trends in drug abuse and HIV/AIDS infection among high-risk populations and legal and operational frameworks for countering corruption and money-laundering.

VI. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Result-based management

78. Key stakeholders, Member States, non-governmental organizations, external experts and UNODC staff have jointly developed the cornerstone of result-based management: the medium-term strategy of UNODC, which has undergone extensive and detailed review by Member States. The strategy will be considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Ongoing efforts to improve on project cycle management in order to improve planning, monitoring and reporting on objectives at the project level continued and will eventually be linked to the results referred to in the strategy, thereby increasing accountability and transparency.

79. The ongoing change management initiatives of UNODC are paving the way for a more effective and performance-oriented culture. The Independent Evaluation Unit contributes to accountability, learning, policy development and improvement in the quality of programme delivery. The Unit conducted three thematic evaluations in 2006: support mechanisms for technical cooperation; evaluation of the global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism; and evaluation of counter-narcotics enforcement in Central Asia. In addition, the Unit provided technical and advisory support to 27 project evaluations in the field offices and released its annual evaluation report for 2005.

B. Partnerships

1. Widening the donor base and increasing contributions

80. UNODC financial resource management has focused on improved financial information reporting, cost-saving measures, enhancing transparency and ensuring compliance. The issuance of formal management instructions, aimed at systematizing management practices throughout UNODC, continued. While the various cost-saving and efficiency measures detailed in the consolidated budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for UNODC (E/CN.7/2005/12 and Add.1) were implemented, there has still been a shortfall in resources for general-purpose funds of UNODC. The relatively high level of earmarked funding does not give UNODC flexibility to set priorities and more general-purpose funding is needed to enable the Office to better plan and implement long-term activities compatible with its mandate and consistent with the nature of its core functions.

81. The financial state of the general-purpose funds of UNODC continued to be precarious. This led to a number of cost-cutting measures in 2006. Unless the situation improves in 2007, further cost-cutting measures will have to be considered. The UNODC operational technical assistance programme is funded by voluntary contributions from donors. For 2006, voluntary contributions, for both the drug and crime programme of UNODC, reached a level of about US\$ 103 million. The component of general-purpose funding, for both drugs and crime, decreased to a level of about US\$ 16 million (in 2005: US\$ 17 million). While UNODC has achieved a considerably lower level of operating expenditures, through cost-savings

and efficiency, it continues to be under considerable pressure to meet the funding requirements for its core infrastructure.

82. UNODC has intensified its cooperation with a variety of partners: the group of 21 major donors, the group of emerging and national donors, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and the private sector. For 2006, it is expected that the major donor group would provide for about 70 per cent of all voluntary contributions, and the emerging and national donor group about 23 per cent, while others would account for about 7 per cent.

83. During 2006, 12 informal major donor meetings were held to discuss strategy, policy, funding and operational priorities. A second meeting with the emerging and national donor group focused on the new UNODC strategy and UNODC income and expenditures. UNODC organized a Global Partnership Forum with private corporations and foundations to explore ways of sharing responsibility in addressing the global problems of drug abuse, human trafficking and the spread of HIV/AIDS. Concrete leads for further private sector involvement are being pursued.

2. International financial institutions

84. In 2006, UNODC held consultations with various international financial institutions, namely the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the OPEC Fund for International Development and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The aim of UNODC is to strengthen its partnerships at the policy and operational levels by leveraging its know-how, resources and operational capacity.

3. United Nations agencies

85. In July 2006, the Deputy Executive Director of UNODC and the Managing Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) co-chaired a review meeting on progress made in the framework of the memorandum of understanding between the organizations, signed in March 2005. The implementation of the memorandum of understanding was found to have been successful, in particular in the area of environmentally safe disposal of chemicals and the area of alternative livelihood assistance in Afghanistan. There was agreement that there was room for continued and increased collaboration. Furthermore, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security approved US\$ 2.4 million for a joint UNIDO/UNODC project on alternative development in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. UNODC also entered into discussion with UNDP on how to better structure their cooperation through the establishment of a strategic partnership, especially in the area of countering corruption.

VII. Concluding remarks

86. The work of UNODC in the fields of crime, terrorism and drug abuse prevention reflects its manifold mandates in the crime and drug control conventions adopted by Member States, as well as in resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies. There is an urgent need for Member States to work with UNODC to review the resources

available to the Office, especially general-purpose funds, and to come to practical and workable solutions to enable the Office to fully meet its mandates.

87. With the year 2008 being designated to review progress towards achieving the goals and targets set by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, it is suggested that Member States should reflect upon the achievements and limitations of the framework of drug control and what the priorities are to be for future concerted action. States facing significant drug control challenges may wish to voluntarily make public commitments to tackling them, setting targets and timelines, while others may make similar commitments of support.

88. Member States are requested to give full responses to information-collecting instruments in the areas of drugs and crime, to enable UNODC to undertake high-quality analyses of international trends within its mandated areas.

89. Intense, well-coordinated efforts are necessary to fulfil the UNODC mandates pertaining to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, building upon decades of relevant expertise and experience gained by UNODC in drug control and crime prevention.

90. In conclusion, the problems of drugs, crime and terrorism need not be seen as insurmountable. Development in peace and security for all may be ensured if the international community is prepared to make the required investments and sustain them over time. Lessons may be learned from a careful study of effective policies in specific environments, bearing in mind the specific circumstances of the case. The targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly are reachable, provided the resources are made available in a sustained fashion over time and clear, consistent and unambiguous policies are developed and applied.
