



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Annual Report 2009

covering activities in 2008

Cover: The "Journey" exhibition on modern-day slavery at the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking in February.

Artwork courtesy of the Helen Bamber Foundation (www.helenbamber.org).

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Preface

2009 marks a centenary of drug control. One hundred years ago, a select group of States met in Shanghai to address a global opium epidemic. Since then, the world's supply of illicit drugs has been reduced dramatically. Over the past few years, drug use and production have stabilized. Still, there are too many illicit drugs in the world, too many people suffering from addiction, and too much crime and violence associated with the drugs trade.

This *Annual Report* provides an overview of what UNODC is doing to address the threat posed by drugs and crime.

Concerning drugs, the Office's crop surveys keep the world informed about the amount of opium in Afghanistan and South-East Asia, and the amount of coca in the Andean countries. In 2008, a *Global Assessment* sounded the alarm about the use of amphetamine-type stimulants, particularly in the developing world.

Operationally, UNODC has rallied regional and international cooperation to stem the flow of Afghanistan's opium (through the Paris Pact), and to address the threat posed by drug trafficking to the security of West Africa. We are stepping up our engagement in Central America and the Caribbean to reduce the vulnerability of these regions to drugs and crime.

UNODC is a leader in enhancing drug prevention and treatment, and in assisting states to reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse (including the spread of HIV through injecting drug use). After all, health is the first principle of drug control.

The Office is expanding its portfolio of crime control activities to strengthen the rule of law. This is not only


an important end in itself, it is the basis for socio-economic growth. In that sense, it can be considered a prerequisite for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2008, a major focus was on fighting human trafficking—a cause which gained considerable attention and momentum as a result of the Vienna Forum against Human Trafficking.

The Office is stepping up its work against other emerging forms of crime, like environmental crime, and maritime piracy, particularly around the Horn of Africa. UNODC is also deepening its engagement in peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations to strengthen criminal justice in post-conflict situations.

Corruption enables crime, and is a crime in itself. UNODC therefore works with States to fight corruption, take action against money-laundering, prevent terrorism financing, and recover stolen assets. This takes on added significance as criminals exploit the economic crisis to launder the proceeds of crime through a financial system starved of liquidity.

As this *Annual Report* demonstrates, in an unstable world, the information and expertise provided by UNODC are in high demand. In response, UNODC is expanding its portfolio, and becoming active in new issues and theatres.



Antonio Maria Costa
Executive Director

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Highlights of 2008



2008: a milestone for international drug control. One hundred years have passed since the first international drug control conference, the 1909 International Opium Commission in Shanghai. The year 2008 also marks

the end of a decade since the 1998 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem. Today, there is a high level of international consensus on drug control.



Rule of law: an important tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Where the rule of law is weak or absent, crime and corruption hold back development and participatory government. The rule of law is a

cross-cutting issue, and strengthening the rule-of-law component of development assistance thus helps countries attain the Millennium Development Goals.



Health at the centre of drugs and crime policies. Substance abuse and dependence is a public health, developmental and security problem. UNODC calls for a comprehensive approach to drug abuse in which

prevention and treatment of substance use disorders make up the initial stages. Provision of public health facilities to reduce the harmful consequences of drug abuse complete the approach.



Money-laundering and the link to terrorism financing. Money-laundering is the method by which criminals disguise the illegal origins of their wealth and protect their asset bases. Terrorist organizations employ tech-

niques not dissimilar to criminal money-launderers to disguise money.



Towards justice and security for all. Crime, usually organized and often transnational, profits from instability and tends to perpetuate it. Human trafficking is one example. UNODC and the Global

Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) are working to eradicate this crime that shames us all.



ATS consumption on the rise.

UNODC's *Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2008 Global ATS*

Assessment shows that although the number of people who have used amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)

at least once in the last 12 months has stabilized, increases have occurred in parts of the world that previously had small ATS-related problems.



Integrity and good governance: at the top of the agenda. Across the world, corruption undermines democracy and impedes economic development. UNODC encourages good governance by helping countries, particu-

larly those with vulnerable, developing or transitional economies, to prepare and use solid anti-corruption measures applicable to all spheres of society.



Regional strategies to fight drugs, crime and terrorism. Many of the issues on UNODC's agenda call for regional responses. The UNODC-coordinated Rainbow Strategy, which engages both Afghanistan

and surrounding countries in finding solutions to the threat posed by Afghan opiates, is one of many examples.



Strategy implementation and expenditures. As part of working towards results-based management, UNODC is making the links between the medium-term strategy and the budget more explicit.



Resource mobilization and partnership development. UNODC is strengthening its partnerships to pool expertise and leverage resources.

Abbreviations and acronyms

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

ANCAP	Administracion Nacional de Combustible Alcohol y Portland
ANTEL	Administracion Nacional de Telecomunicaciones de Uruguay
ATS	amphetamine-type stimulants (methamphetamine, amphetamine, ecstasy)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
ILO	International Labour Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDGs	United Nations Millennium Development Goals
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	non-governmental organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIF	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
SICA	Central American Integration System
StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN.GIFT	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UNTOC	United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
WHO	World Health Organization



The League of Nations is established and becomes the custodian of the Opium Convention. Geneva, 1920.
Photo: League of Nations Archives

2008: a milestone for international drug control

100 years since the first international drug control conference

Today's international drug control system is rooted in efforts made a century ago to address the largest substance abuse problem the world has ever faced: the Chinese opium epidemic. At the turn of the century, millions of Chinese were addicted to opium, which was freely traded across borders at the time. China's attempts to unilaterally address the problem failed, and it became clear that finding a solution would require an international approach.

As a result of international pressure, drug-producing nations sat down at the negotiating table for the first time at the International Opium Commission, held in Shanghai in 1909. This Commission gave rise to the first international legal instrument dealing with psychoactive substances, the Hague Opium Convention of 1912.

The story of the Chinese opium problem and the reaction it brought about represents an influential chapter in international efforts to restrict substance production and abuse. Countries established several legal agreements in this area, and by mid-century, the licit trade in narcotics had largely been brought under control. Given that many national economies had been as dependent on opium as the addicts themselves, this was a remarkable achievement.

However, the system of legal agreements was complex, and soon needed unification and simplification. Following 13 years of negotiation, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was adopted in 1961. Once it entered into force three years later, it superseded all previous international agreements. The Single Convention, alongside the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, define the international drug control system to this day.



Former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan addresses the UN General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem, 1998.

Photo: UN/DPI, Evan Schneider

10 years since UNGASS

The year 2008 also marks the end of a decade since the 1998 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on drug control, where countries pledged to increase their efforts to tackle the illicit drug problem. The Political Declaration which emanated from that session has been a valuable tool to spur national efforts and strengthen international cooperation. Major successes were registered in reducing the area under coca cultivation, for instance, in Peru and Bolivia in the 1990s, and in Colombia after 2000. Morocco reduced its cannabis resin production significantly from 2003-2005. Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic reduced their opium production, although these successes were dwarfed by rising opium production in Afghanistan.

The situation today

Today, there is a high level of international consensus on drug control. Adherence to the three main conventions is now almost universal, at some 95 per cent of all countries. These are among the highest rates of adherence to any of the United Nations multilateral legal instruments.

It is also easy to forget what the world was like before controls were in place, and what an achievement the international drug control system represents. Opium production is some 70 per cent lower than a century ago, even though the global population quadrupled over the same period. If opiate use had remained the same as in the early years of the 20th century, the world would have approximately 90 million opiate users, rather than the 17 million there are today. Besides, global illicit drug use still affects far fewer

people than the many millions who use legal psychoactive substances such as tobacco and alcohol.

This is not to say that the work is done. Cocaine use grew last century. There are new, widely abused synthetic drugs which did not even exist a century ago. Illicit markets are an unavoidable and extremely problematic consequence of international controls.

Moreover, the implementation of the drug control system has had several other unintended consequences. Controlling illicit markets demands a strong law enforcement response, which, given the finite resources of all countries, might take away resources from public health efforts. Also, successes in supply reduction in one place, tend to lead to increased drug production elsewhere. This has been observed in the Andean countries where production has shifted away from Peru and Bolivia towards Colombia. Finally, drug users are



Do drugs control your life?

Every year, UNODC and its partners commemorate 26 June—the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking—with a campaign and a series of events aimed at raising awareness of the major problem that illicit drug use represents to society and particularly to young people.

The international campaign **Do drugs control your life? Your life. Your community. No place for drugs** communicates that drugs affect all sectors of society in all countries. Drugs may control the body and mind of individual consumers, the drug crop and drug cartels may control farmers, illicit trafficking and crime may control communities.

In particular, drug use affects the freedom and development of young people, the world's most valuable asset. UNODC supports governments and civil society to work in schools, families and workplaces to prevent drug use and ensure the healthy and safe development of young people globally.

UNODC outreach at the EXIT Music Festival in Serbia.
Photo: UNODC Serbia

often excluded from their societies and tainted by moral stigma. Even if they are motivated, they often encounter difficulties in finding treatment.

Over the next decade, making the drug control system more 'fit for purpose' will require a triple commitment: reaffirming the basic principles of multilateralism and the protection of public health; improving the performance of the control system by carrying out enforcement, prevention, treatment and harm reduction simultaneously; and mitigating the unintended consequences.

The international community has a solid understanding of key aspects of the drug chain, in particular the levels of illicit drug cultivation and production, and how drug use represents a public health issue. However, drug trafficking and related organized crime remain grey areas. UNODC urges Member States to tackle these aspects more vigorously by ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Recent world drug trends

The *2008 World Drug Report*, launched on 26 June, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, shows that the recent stabilization in the world drugs market is under threat. While only some 0.6 per cent of the planet's adult population can be classified as problem drug users (people with severe drug dependence), a surge in opium and coca cultivation and the risk of higher drug use in developing countries threaten to undermine recent progress in drug control.

However, the *Afghan Opium Survey 2008*, released in November, brought some good news. It showed that opium cultivation declined by 19 per cent to 157,000 hectares, and production dropped by 6 per cent to 7,700 tons, thus reversing last year's increases.

The cannabis market is stable

The world cannabis market is stable or even slightly down. Cannabis herb production is estimated to be some 8 per cent lower than in 2004 and cannabis resin production declined by approximately 20 per cent between 2004 and 2006. Nevertheless, there are worrying trends. Afghanistan has become a major producer



Cannabis in Afghanistan. Photo: UNODC/A. Scotti

of cannabis resin, perhaps exceeding Morocco. In developed countries, indoor cultivation is producing more potent strains of cannabis herb. The average level of the drug's psychoactive substance (THC) almost doubled on the US market between 1999 and 2006.

New trafficking routes and consumption patterns

The report confirms that there has been a shift in major drug routes, particularly for cocaine. Because of high, steady demand for cocaine in Europe and more frequent seizures along traditional routes, drug traffickers have targeted West Africa. The region's health and security is at risk.

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa warned that "States in the Caribbean, Central America and West Africa, as well as the border regions of Mexico, are caught in the crossfire between the world's biggest coca producers, the Andean countries, and the biggest consumers, North America and Europe." This is a powerful threat to poor countries. Weak governments have great difficulties facing the onslaught of powerful drug barons.

The report also discloses the fear, although not yet backed up by solid evidence, of emerging markets for drugs in developing countries. High levels of domestic drug addiction will pose significant problems for weak States.



Ecotourism, an important part of the Gulf Guardian Families Project in Capurganá, Colombia. Photos: UNODC Colombia

Ecotourism provides Colombians with a drug-free livelihood

In Colombia, UNODC supports the Gulf Guardian Families Project to protect and keep the Gulf of Urabá in the north-western part of the country free from illegal trade in narcotic drugs. The three components of the project are ecotourism, handicrafts and traditional fishing. More than 6,700 families living in the area are engaged in production activities and in environmental restoration and protection.

The town of Capurganá has long been famous as a tourist destination for nature lovers and people who want to relax by the sea, far from the hustle and bustle of the big city. At the Iracas de Belén Ecotourism Centre, visitors can stay in lodges built and decorated with local materials, only ten metres from the sea. The Centre is run by the owners: 32 families who have been trained to meet the needs of tourists.

The community donated land for the Centre, and every family played a part in the project planning. They outlined their priorities, saved money, got organized and set up the Capurganá Ecotourism Association (Asecotuc). Participants had to acquire a range of technical, environmental and business skills to manage the day-to-day operation of the Centre.

Iracas de Belén has made a big difference in the community. In the words of Manuel Julio Rodríguez, Chairman of Asecotuc, "This is the most important lifelong project to have been launched in our region, and I am very proud of it. Thanks to this project, we can look forward to a brighter future for all."





Staff members of the Dong Kror Lor Border Liaison Office, Cambodia. Photo: UNODC East Asia and the Pacific

Working together across South-East Asian borders

To promote communication and cooperation between different national law enforcement agencies working along the borders, UNODC has helped establish some 50 Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) in the Greater Mekong sub-region. BLOs are typically staffed by officers from law enforcement agencies including narcotics, border, local and immigration police as well as customs officers. BLO officers patrol the borders and relay intelligence information to their counterparts.

"Before the joint Mekong river patrols, when (drug) traffickers along the river realized they had been detected, they simply moved over to the other side where law enforcement officials were not aware of their activities. They thus escaped from arrest and were able to continue transporting the drugs," says a BLO officer at Chiang Khong, Thailand. This BLO in northern Thailand has cooperated with its Lao People's Democratic Republic counterpart at Bokeo since 2005.

Currently, BLOs focus on drug trafficking only. However, in 2009, UNODC will support the expansion of the BLO mechanism to cover human trafficking, migrant smuggling, environmental and wildlife crimes, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and international NGOs.

Major drug seizure in Tajikistan

The UNODC-trained and supported Mobile Deployment Team (MDT) of the Tajik interior ministry in 2008 made the biggest single drug seizure in the country's history. Some 560 kg of drugs were seized; mainly hashish, but also almost 30 kg of heroin.

The MDT was established within the framework of a UNODC project to strengthen controls along the Tajik-Afghan border. The project aims to identify, investigate, interdict and prosecute those groups involved in illicit drug trafficking. The seizure took place during the search of a truck at a road checkpoint.

The Mobile Deployment Team became operational in January 2008, having been fully equipped and trained by UNODC. The 15 staff members of the MDT were selected on a competitive basis and underwent specialized training on undercover operations, risk analysis, search techniques, informant handling and intelligence analysis.

In 2008, the MDT carried out a substantial number of operations, including joint operations with other law enforcement agencies. As a result of MDT activities, 16 persons were detained and more than 900 kg of drugs seized.

Drugs seized by the Mobile Deployment Team, Tajikistan. Photo: UNODC Central Asia





Homeless child sleeping on the statue of Lady Justice, Federal Supreme Court of Justice, Brasilia, Brazil.
Photo: UNESCO/Ivaldo Alves

Rule of law: an important tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

Promoting the rule of law, nationally and internationally, is at the heart of the global work of the United Nations. The rule of law refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private—including the State itself—are subject to public laws that are equally enforced and independently applied, and that are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.

The safeguarding of all human rights ultimately depends on proper governance and administration of justice. In fact, the rule of law is a cross-cutting issue, and the foundation upon which the achievement of most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) rests.

Economic analysis has consistently shown a clear correlation between weak rule of law and weak socio-economic performance. Some observers also report a cause-effect relationship: in countries ravaged by crime and corruption, and where governments have lost control of their territory, the poor suffer the most. Services are either delayed or never arrive. Citizens have poor access to justice, health and education and often face rising food prices.

Poorly governed countries are the most vulnerable to crime and pay the highest price in terms of erosion of social and human capital, loss of domestic savings, reduction of foreign investment, white-collar exodus (“brain drain”), increased instability and faltering democracy. Seen in this light, the rule of law takes on a whole new importance: when established, it can unleash the welfare potential of nations. When it is lacking, underdevelopment perpetuates itself and countries risk not achieving the MDGs.

The United Nations is improving system-wide coherence through the “One UN” concept. UNODC’s



Achieving universal primary education is one of the Millennium Development Goals.

Photo: UNODC/T. Hailey

main contribution is to strengthen the rule-of-law component of development assistance. Doing so will increase aid effectiveness and ensure that socio-economic growth is based on, and benefits from, a sound legal and institutional framework.

UNODC continues to break down institutional walls in tackling drugs, crime and terrorism, and takes a comprehensive approach to building security and justice. To this end, UNODC is developing partnerships with other agencies working in this area, whether at the headquarters level to develop joint tools and guidance or, more importantly, to provide technical assistance. For example, UNODC has developed a programme on training law enforcement and legal justice sectors in responding to domestic violence within the United Nations/Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality.

Moreover, UNODC has built a number of strategic partnerships with the United Nations Development Programme: for example, with its Programme on Governance in the Arab Region, in particular in the area of support for implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Efforts in that partnership include building the capacity of judicial systems to handle economic disputes, assisting with enforcement of judgements and bolstering judicial independence and integrity.

UNODC has also developed a joint workplan with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which includes producing a set of tools related to justice for children, establishing indicators on juvenile justice,

providing training on child victims and witnesses and various field-based programmes in this area. The work has been done within the framework of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice.

At the same time, UNODC has participated in the UNICEF-led initiative to adopt a common United Nations approach on justice for children. This is being done to assist United Nations entities in leveraging support through partners to work on broader agendas related to rule of law, governance, security and justice sector reform into which justice for children can easily be integrated. A common approach is also expected to bring cost-effectiveness and to maximize the results of the efforts.

Victim empowerment in South Africa—a UNODC first

In 2008, UNODC launched a new project to empower crime victims in South Africa. Such work is especially relevant in a country with one of the highest crime rates in the world. A local study shows that one South African woman is killed by her intimate partner every six hours.

With this project, UNODC aims to help build institutional capacity within the Department of Social Development to lead, expand and sustain the victim empowerment programme, improve coordination and cooperation

between government departments and civil society organizations, promote awareness of South Africa's victim empowerment policies, and to build capacity among civil society organizations to deliver victim empowerment interventions.

Crime victims are often not aware of their rights as outlined in the government's Victim Charter. Through the "16 days of activism to stop violence against women and children" in November and December, UNODC helped raise awareness on victims' rights and the various services available to them through government and community organizations.

Establishing an Afghan Bar Association

UNODC, in cooperation with the International Bar Association, supported the Afghan Ministry of Justice to organize and host the first General Assembly meeting of the Independent Afghan Bar Association (IABA) in July. All advocates registered with the ministry were invited to Kabul to elect IABA's leadership and vote on its by-laws. IABA will administer licensing of advocates, set accreditation requirements for entry into the profession, and help protect and promote the professional interests of advocates.

Commemorating "16 days of activism to stop violence against women and children", North West Province, South Africa. Photo: UNODC Southern Africa/T. Mdidimba



UNODC proposes measures to stop piracy in the Horn of Africa



The UN Security Council has called on UNODC to assist countries in tackling piracy.
Photo: UN/Ryan Brown

Somalia has developed into a breeding ground for piracy. Almost 100 attacks on vessels by Somali pirates were reported in 2008. The disintegration of the government has resulted in the total collapse of the justice system. There is little hope that Somalia will be able to establish a system capable of actually delivering justice in the near future.

UNODC has proposed a number of measures designed to deter, arrest and prosecute pirates. Shiprider arrangements (subject to a special agreement) would enable a law enforcement officer from, for example, Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania or Yemen, to join a warship off the coast of Somalia as a "shiprider", arrest the pirates in the name of their country, and then have them sent to their national court for trial. The practice has been employed in the Caribbean to arrest drug traffickers.

Ideally, suspects should be tried in the country where they came from, or in the country that owns the seized ship. But the Somali criminal justice system has collapsed, and countries

like Liberia, Panama and the Marshall Islands—where many of the ships are registered—do not want to deal with crimes committed thousands of miles away.

The United Nations Security Council passed a resolution on this issue in December, encouraging stakeholders to "increase regional capacity with assistance of UNODC to arrange effective shiprider agreements or arrangements (...) in order to effectively investigate and prosecute piracy and armed robbery at sea offences."

While shiprider arrangements might provide a temporary solution to the complex issue of piracy in the Horn of Africa, the long-term key is to strengthen the capacity of criminal justice systems in the region to effectively investigate and prosecute piracy cases. UNODC is therefore helping States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant international legal instruments to fight crime, including by training law enforcement and judiciary officials in the countries concerned.



Drug dependence treatment in Myanmar.
Photo: UNODC Myanmar

Health at the centre of drugs and crime policies

UNODC and the “right to health”

The year 2008 marks the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—an opportune time for the United Nations to reaffirm that economic, social and cultural rights, such as the right to work, food, health and education, are inalienable rights of all people.

The right to health is an inclusive right, extending not only to timely and appropriate health care, but also to the underlying determinants of health. These include access to safe and potable water and adequate sanitation, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, and access to health-related education and information.

UNODC is aware of the needs of poor farmers. It is committed to the fight against poverty, set out in the Millennium Development Goals. Achieving the right to health contributes towards achieving those goals.

It is often forgotten that health is the first principle of drug policy. Improving security (against drug traffickers and dealers) and promoting development

(to enable farmers to find sustainable alternatives to growing illicit crops) are necessary, but not sufficient, measures. Because even if the world’s entire supply of cannabis, coca, and opium was eliminated and all drugs in circulation were seized, 25 million drug users would still be looking for ways to satisfy their addiction. So the key to drug policy is reducing demand for drugs and treating addiction—and that is very much a health-care issue

Therefore, it is time to bring health back to the mainstream of drug policy. That means putting more resources into prevention and treatment, as well as research to better understand what makes people vulnerable to addiction.

A comprehensive response to drug abuse

Substance abuse and dependence is a public health, developmental and security problem both in industrialized and developing countries. It is associated with health problems, poverty, violence, criminal behaviour and social exclusion, to mention some. The related costs for society are enormous.

Prevention and treatment of drug dependence are essential demand reduction strategies of significant public health importance. On the one hand, preventing and treating drug use disorders may significantly reduce the demand for illicit drugs. On the other, these strategies represent the rational response to a disease and its severe consequences. Law enforcement efforts to stop or reduce production and trafficking of illicit drugs (supply reduction) tend to be ineffective if not combined with prevention of drug use and treatment of drug dependence (demand reduction). However, countries have yet to reach an appropriate balance between supply and demand reduction, nationally as well as internationally.



Substitution therapy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.
Photo: UNODC Central Asia/A. Rustamov

UNODC calls for a comprehensive approach to drug abuse in which prevention and treatment of substance use disorders constitute the initial stages. Provision of public health facilities to reduce the harmful consequences of drug abuse complete the approach. Offering non-discriminatory services to drug abusers, with the aim of protecting them from the adverse social and health consequences of drug abuse, is not in conflict with providing comprehensive treatment.

Joint programme with WHO

In partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNODC has developed an action programme on drug dependence treatment. The overall aim of the initiative is to promote and support worldwide, with a particular focus on low- and middle-income countries, evidence-based and ethical prevention and treatment policies, strategies and interventions to reduce the health and social burden caused by drug use and dependence.

UNODC and WHO have constitutional mandates to address the issues of drug use and dependence. The two international agencies are uniquely positioned to lead a joint initiative aiming to promote and support evidence-based and ethical prevention and treatment policies.

Through this joint initiative, UNODC and WHO will strengthen their collaboration at the global, regional and country levels. In close dialogue with Member States and their relevant ministries (for example, health, interior and justice) and sectors, the two organizations will promote multidisciplinary, integrated policies, including both demand reduction/health strategies and supply reduction/security/sustainable livelihood interventions.

Family-based prevention of drug use

The family is the first arena of socialization for children and young people. Skills training for families, aimed at increasing the cohesion and organization of families, can effectively prevent various types of harmful behaviour, including drug use. Moreover, such programmes provide long-term savings of approximately US\$ 10 for every dollar spent.

To promote these effective interventions, UNODC has published *A Basic Guide to Implementing*

Evidence-based and Effective Family Skills Training Programmes for Drug Abuse Prevention. The publication will be accompanied by a web-based compendium of programmes for adaptation and implementation.

Beyond 2008

The year 2008 marked an important milestone for participation by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in formulating international drug policy. The NGO Global Forum, held in July, was an unprecedented event that concluded with a consensus on civil society's contribution to the review of the 1998 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) targets.



The Forum was organized in partnership with the Vienna Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Narcotic Drugs. It captured the cumulative input of over 1,000 individual participants from more than 145 countries, representing millions of members and

Teenagers from the Mashhad Positive Club NGO learning about HIV and AIDS. Photo: UNODC Iran



constituents from across the world. Building on 13 consultative meetings in all regions, as well as feedback from an online questionnaire, NGOs provided responses to the three objectives of the Forum: to highlight tangible NGO achievements in drug control; to review best practices related to collaborative mechanisms among NGOs; governments and United Nations agencies, and to identify key principles within the international drug conventions.

The consensus that emerged from the Forum, in the form of a Declaration and three resolutions, will be tabled at the 2009 High-Level Segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS

In the last 25 years, one of the most visible negative consequences of drug dependence has been the spread of HIV/AIDS. It is estimated that more than 10 per cent of HIV infections worldwide are due to the use of contaminated drug injecting equipment. If Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean are excluded, this rate rises to 30-40 per cent.

UNODC is a cosponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the lead agency for HIV/AIDS prevention and care among injecting drug users. Research shows that an HIV epidemic among injecting drug users can be prevented, halted and even reversed, if responses are based on a sound assessment of the specific drug use situation and the sociocultural and political context.

To achieve this, UNODC helps countries review and develop laws, policies and standards of care that enable them to provide effective services for injecting drug users. The Office also encourages law enforcement agencies to be more proactively involved in HIV prevention and care, and promotes collaboration among the health and criminal justice sectors, and community-based and civil society organizations.

UNODC also tackles HIV/AIDS prevention and care in prison settings, and is responsible for facilitating the development of a United Nations response to HIV and AIDS associated with human trafficking. UNODC carries out HIV/AIDS-related activities in some 50 countries worldwide.



World AIDS Day at UNODC
headquarters, 1 December 2008.
Photo: UNODC/M. Borovansky-König

Global action on HIV/AIDS

Drug use and HIV in some Arab prisons

In Egypt, Morocco, Jordan and Lebanon, UNODC recently helped finalize situation assessments for drug use and HIV in prison settings. These studies highlighted knowledge gaps and risky behaviour among the prison populations. The countries benefited from best practices and recommendations for their national strategies to increase access to drug use and HIV prevention and care. Egypt will expand its prison programme by offering more prisoners comprehensive HIV services during detention and introducing aftercare services for released detainees. Moreover, for the first time, juvenile detention centres will offer HIV prevention and care.

Tackling HIV in Russia

The number of HIV-infected people in the Russian Federation is increasing steadily, and the epidemic is mainly a result of injecting drug use. The project "Scaling up, and improving access to, HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes for injecting drug users and in prison settings" is the largest such United Nations initiative in this country. In cooperation with the non-governmental organization AIDS Foundation East-West, UNODC has established seven centres that provide comprehensive drug and HIV prevention and treatment services.

Drug and HIV prevention work requires systematic and sustainable monitoring systems to support evidence-based policies and interventions. Therefore, in 2008, UNODC supported national and regional partners, in particular the National Research Centre on Addictions and the Federal



UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa (right) with the Director of the Russian Federal Drug Control Service, Viktor Ivanov, on 13 November 2008. Photo: UNODC

Drug Control Service, in establishing a regional drug information system. Moreover, as a result of UNODC assistance, a school survey on drug use has been completed, and a large-scale national household survey is being planned.

Stepping up efforts in Myanmar

UNODC in Myanmar aims to ensure that drug users, prisoners and victims of human trafficking have universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. This is in line with United Nations Member States' 2006 commitment to pursue this goal by 2010. For maximum impact, UNODC works with relevant governmental agencies, other international organizations, civil society groups and research/academic institutions. An important element of UNODC's work is to develop local capacity to manage HIV prevention and treatment initiatives.

Syringes. Photo: UNODC Myanmar





An injecting drug user under treatment receives buprenorphine at a UNODC project site in India.
Photo: UNODC South Asia

Opioid substitution therapy in South Asia

Opioid dependence is a big problem in South Asia. To address this issue, UNODC is promoting a comprehensive approach to drug prevention and treatment, which includes opioid substitution therapy (OST). Research has shown that OST is an efficient, safe and cost-effective way to manage opioid dependence. It is also a method to curb HIV infections as prevalence rates are usually high among injecting drug users.

With assistance from UNODC, in 2008, the Tihar prison in New Delhi became the first prison in South Asia to launch OST for prisoners who are substance users. Building on the lessons learned from Tihar, in 2009 rolling out OST activities in the prisons of Maldives, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka will be a priority for UNODC in South Asia.

Drug treatment—Abdul Wahab's story

In the Pakistani cities of Karachi and Lahore, UNODC is assisting street children with drug abuse problems by establishing comprehensive prevention and treatment services. Abdul Wahab, a 17-year-old from Lahore, explains how his life has improved due to drug treatment at the UNODC-supported Child Protection Institute:

I used to work in a furniture shop until late at night. I didn't like to do house chores at home. So one day I left in anger and joined some children who were living on the streets. Staff from the Child Protection Institute

rescued me, gave me shelter and sent me to school. I was very happy then, but one day, my mother came to the centre and took me back home. She promised to send me to school or work, but didn't fulfil her promise, so I ran away again. This time, I started smoking cigarettes, and later started using glue and cannabis. Then, one day CPI staff came to our area and recognized me. They were upset to learn about my drug use, and motivated me to start drug treatment at their centre. I also went back to school. So now, I study in the morning, and work at a cycle stand in the evening. After work, I return to the centre. I feel very happy, safe and comfortable here, and I want to continue my education and become an electrician.

Abdul Wahab, studying at the Child Protection Institute in Lahore, Pakistan. Photo: UNODC Pakistan





Money-laundering and the link to terrorism financing

Money-laundering is the method by which criminals disguise the illegal origins of their wealth and protect their asset bases in order to avoid suspicion of law enforcement and to prevent leaving a trail of incriminating evidence. Moreover, money-laundering empowers corruption and organized crime. Corrupt public officials need to be able to launder bribes, kick-backs, public funds and, on occasion, even development loans from international financial institutions. And organized criminal groups need to be able to launder the proceeds of crime, such as drug trafficking and commodity smuggling.

Terrorists and terrorist organizations also rely on money to sustain themselves and to carry out terrorist acts. Money for terrorists is derived from a wide variety of legitimate and illegitimate sources. In fact, terrorists are concerned with both disguising the origin and destination of funds, and the purpose for which they are collected. Terrorist organizations therefore employ techniques not dissimilar to criminal money-launderers to hide and disguise money.

UNODC works to strengthen the ability of Member States to combat money-laundering and to prevent the financing of terrorism. Upon request, UNODC helps countries enhance their capacity for detecting, seizing and confiscating the proceeds of crime by providing relevant and appropriate technical assistance.

Assisting countries through computerized tools

Some countries may not have the resources or expertise to develop or purchase appropriate software to collect and store financial transaction information and carry out complex financial analysis and investigations. Therefore, UNODC has developed the *government office* or “go” family of software packages, which form part the Office’s strategic response to crime, particularly serious and organized crime, including money-laundering.

The go family includes integrated investigative case management and intelligence analysis tools for Financial Intelligence Units, law enforcement, regulatory, prosecution and asset recovery agencies, and for courts and other government agencies involved in the criminal justice process. All the software products include multifaceted integration, and can function as stand-alone applications or together to form one system, depending on the needs of the requesting Member State.

GoAML—addressing the link between terrorism and money-laundering

In today’s complex and interwoven international economy, terrorism financing and money-laundering are global problems that threaten the security and stability of financial institutions and undermine economic prosperity.

GoAML is an intelligence analysis system intended to be used by national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs).

Screenshot of the goAML application.



These units are usually independent bodies responsible for receiving, storing, processing, analysing and disseminating suspicious financial transactions in line with domestic anti-money laundering laws and regulations. GoAML aims to provide FIUs—irrespective of size, resources and volume of financial transactions to analyse—with a comprehensive and efficient IT solution to fulfil their mandates.

The software can analyse large volumes of data and help identify and understand complex patterns of financial transactions. It also aims to introduce some standardization in practices for gathering and processing financial intelligence information worldwide, in order to make international cooperation easier in the fight against financial crime.

Electronic legal resources on international terrorism

UNODC assists States in handling the legal aspects of counter-terrorism work. In particular, the work focuses on helping countries ratify and implement the universal legal instruments against terrorism and strengthen the capacity of their criminal justice systems to apply their provisions in compliance with the principles of the rule of law.

One of the ways this is done is by offering Member States comprehensive and accurate legal information on the steps taken by the international community and individual countries in the fight against international terrorism. A key tool is the Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism database, which includes the full text of the universal instruments against terrorism and the status of their ratification, searchable by region, country, treaty and date. This database also contains legislation and case law from more than 145 countries.

Model laws, legislative guides and other legal tools are also available to assist national authorities in setting up the structures and adopting the necessary legislation to fully implement the global legal framework against terrorism.

UNODC also recently developed, with the DiploFoundation, a 6-week online training course entitled “Global norms against terrorism at work, getting international law in motion”. The course targets criminal justice officers from around the world, particularly from developing countries, and aims to develop skills required to effectively use the channels for international legal cooperation in criminal matters and to develop expertise to effectively implement the international legal instruments. The course combines traditional training methods with video-based learning activities and online interaction with UNODC counter-terrorism experts.



Screenshot of the Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism database.

Breaking the link in Afghanistan and the region



UNODC estimates that the value of the opiates produced and trafficked from Afghanistan was US\$ 3.4 billion in 2008. Opium farmers receive approximately one quarter of this, while the rest goes to criminal groups and warlords who control the production and distribution of drugs.

The combined income of traffickers and farmers is equivalent to 34 per cent of the licit Afghan gross domestic product. This money benefits terrorists and fuels corruption.

Much of the money is reinvested abroad. An under-developed banking sector and high banking commission rates discourage Afghans from using the formal financial sector to transfer money. As a result, a large “non-bank informal” financial sector exists in Afghanistan, known as Hawala. Afghans rely heavily on this alternative remittance system, which is commonly used to transfer money within, into and out of the country. While alternative remittance businesses are essential to the functioning of the Afghan economy, they can be easily misused for criminal purposes and serve as vehicles for the laundering of drug money. The situation is similar in neighbouring countries.

The Rainbow Strategy is a UNODC-coordinated regional response to the threat posed by Afghan opiates. One of the Strategy’s components is a paper titled *Financial flows linked to the illicit production and trafficking of Afghan opiates*. This paper summarizes the current knowledge about the illicit financial flows. Produced in close cooperation with the Egmont Group, the Eurasian Group on combating money-laundering and financing of terrorism, the International Monetary Fund, INTERPOL and the World Bank, the Paper articulates some initial recommendations to increase the knowledge about these financial flows. The paper also addresses the challenges and vulnerabilities to money-laundering at the national, regional and international levels.

Breaking the link in Viet Nam and West Africa

Through the project “Strengthening capacity of the legal and law enforcement institutions in preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorism financing”, UNODC has trained some 300 investigators and law enforcement officers and some 150 procurators and judges in Viet Nam. As a result, the country now meets most international standards related to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

Moreover, UNODC has provided direct technical assistance to newly created Financial Intelligence Units in Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso and Togo.

Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Africa

As part of its global counter-terrorism work, UNODC trained more than 110 national criminal justice officials from 10 Western African countries to better understand and make use of the international legal instruments against terrorism. The assistance that UNODC provides on counter-terrorism in West Africa aims to elaborate national counter-terrorism laws in accordance with international standards and to promote international cooperation in related criminal matters, in particular with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance.

In Central Africa, UNODC trained magistrates from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic, Angola and the Republic of the Congo, within the framework of international cooperation against terrorism. The training was undertaken upon request from the DRC government and in cooperation with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC).



A training session for prison officials in Sudan.
Photo: UNODC Middle East and North Africa

Towards **justice and security** for all

Lack of security enables criminal activity to thrive. It is no coincidence that illicit drugs are grown in parts of Afghanistan and Colombia largely uncontrolled by the central government. It is also no coincidence that routes for smuggling drugs, people, money and arms follow the path of least resistance—where border controls and law enforcement are weak, officials are corrupt and seizure rates poor. And it is no coincidence that the illicit exploitation of resources—whether diamonds, precious metals, timber or oil—occurs in unstable regions. Crime, usually organized and often transnational, profits from instability and tends to perpetuate it.

To enhance human security in the face of these border-crossing threats, countries need to make more effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), of which UNODC is the guardian. This Convention is the main international legal instrument in this area and a key to spur concerted, coordinated action.

The Convention is supplemented by three Protocols which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime, namely the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

UN.GIFT and the Vienna Forum

Human trafficking is a crime that shames us all and a priority area of action for UNODC. In the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), the Office partnered with the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in



Women leaders at the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking, February 2008. Photo: UN.GIFT

Europe, as well as the private sector, the media and civil society, to unite against human trafficking. In a short time, UN.GIFT has become a world-renowned brand. The UN.GIFT-organized Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking, held from 13-15 February, not only helped raise awareness, it also stimulated cooperation and partnerships among governments, civil society groups, international organizations, the media, academics and other stakeholders. The Forum gathered over 1,600 international participants, half of whom were government officials or parliamentarians.

The day before the Forum, some 200 parliamentarians from around the world gathered at the Austrian Parliament to discuss their role in fighting human trafficking. This Parliamentary Forum, organized in partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, encouraged members of parliament to place human trafficking high on their domestic agendas and urge their respective countries to adopt concrete measures and good practices.



A handwritten list of the number and type of prisoners currently incarcerated in one Sudanese prison.

Photo: UNODC Middle East and North Africa

Around 150 journalists attended the Vienna Forum, resulting in more than 6,000 separate reports on human trafficking in print, broadcast and online media outlets. In-depth reports appeared in media such as Newsweek, Al Jazeera, the BBC, the South China Morning Post, and TVRI Indonesia.

The Forum also inspired the establishment of a “Women Leaders’ Council to Fight Human Trafficking”, designed to harness and strengthen the contribution of women’s leadership towards preventing, suppressing and punishing trafficking in persons, especially women and children. The council is co-chaired by the Baroness Mary Goudie, Member of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom and Dr. Aleya Hammad, founder and member of the board of the Suzanne Mubarak International Peace Movement.

Challenges in post-conflict societies

Instability, lack of security, humanitarian crises, weak institutions and extensive corruption are among the main characteristics of fragile, post-conflict States. These countries are vulnerable to criminal and terrorist networks, which consequently aggravate instability and affect regional and global security. The widespread poverty in fragile States is of particular concern, making those countries unlikely to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

UNODC is providing assistance to fragile States within the framework of the Conventions on drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and corruption, as well as the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

UNODC's involvement in post-conflict/fragile States has been driven by an increase in requests from peace-keeping missions and governments for specialist assistance in the rule-of-law sector. Inputs from UNODC complement broader governance programmes provided by the United Nations system. In the past years, UNODC has been developing rule-of-law assistance programmes in a number of fragile post-conflict settings, in close coordination with relevant stakeholders.

The largest UNODC programme in post-conflict/fragile States is in Afghanistan, where the Office contributes to the democratic reconstruction of the country. In particular, UNODC is carrying out necessary administrative reform, strengthening the legal framework and rebuilding human and physical capacity. In addition, UNODC supports the elaboration of national sector policies (in areas such as counter-narcotics, justice and drug abuse-related public health), standards and model practices.

In addition, UNODC conducted several assessment missions in 2008, increasing its involvement in post-conflict/fragile societies such as Haiti, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Palestinian territories and Sierra Leone, to mention some.

UNODC now working in Southern Sudan

UNODC recently started assisting the Southern Sudan Prison Service with its prison reform process. Undertaken in cooperation with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), this is the first UNODC project in Sudan. The project follows a specific need identified by the Southern Sudan Prison Service to help build and strengthen the capacity of prison management to lead the prison reform process. The first step was for UNODC to conduct an exploratory assessment mission to determine the kind of support that could be provided. This mission also examined the feasibility of establishing a longer-term penal reform assistance programme.

In order to achieve sustainable reform, the resulting project focuses on three areas: the first is information management, as the Prison Service at present operates with hardly any reliable information on the prison population; secondly, policy development and regula-

tions, to improve the management of the Prison Service and develop durable penal policies; and finally, human resource development, as senior officials are currently not adequately trained to manage the reform process.

Forensic science tools

Recognizing the key role of forensic sciences to effective, fair and objective criminal justice systems, the Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit, designed and launched by UNODC and the OSCE in 2006, has been updated with a new module to assess forensic services and infrastructure. This additional module has been developed by UNODC in collaboration with external forensic experts. It will help practitioners and organizations identify areas for technical cooperation activities, aiming at establishing and strengthening quality forensic services, from crime scene investigations to laboratory analyses and examinations.

Forensic science equipment at the UNODC laboratory.
Photo: UNODC/M. Borovansky-König





Training workshop for Saudi Arabian criminal justice officials on combating human trafficking, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Photo: Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

Training in Saudi Arabia—trafficking in persons and Islamic law

In May 2008, UNODC and the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, jointly organized an extensive training workshop for Saudi Arabian criminal justice practitioners on combating human trafficking. The workshop not only resulted in a better understanding of trafficking-related issues, including indicators of trafficking, victim protection and international cooperation among the criminal justice practitioners, but also provided UNODC with an insight into the role of Sharia law in the fight against trafficking. As a follow-up to the workshop, UNODC started to prepare a publication on "Islamic law and trafficking in persons".



The Global Container Control Programme helps establish container controls that prevent illicit activities while facilitating legal trade. Photo: UNODC

West Africa: stepping up container control

The Global Container Control Programme, implemented jointly by UNODC and the World Customs Organization, established a Joint Port Control Unit in the port of Dakar, Senegal, in 2007. The unit, consisting of staff from customs, police and gendarmerie, is fully operational and continues to cooperate with other units created under this programme in Ecuador and Pakistan.

Moreover, building on this success, UNODC established and equipped a Joint Port Control Unit in the Port of Tema, Ghana in 2008. The team consists of officers from the Narcotics Control Board, police, customs, Bureau of National Investigation and Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority.

UNODC continues to explore further possibilities for expanding the Global Container Control Programme to other countries in the region. In this context, experts have undertaken a needs assessment mission to Benin, with similar missions to Côte d'Ivoire and Togo planned for 2009. Additionally, activities in three Cape Verdean ports have been aligned with the Global Container Control Programme.



Human trafficking in Central America

Human trafficking is increasing in Central America. Taking advantage of poverty and desperation, organized criminal groups recruit victims through fraud, force and deception. To tackle this issue, in 2008 UNODC started assisting anti-trafficking units in several Central American countries. The aim is to train prosecutors to compile the right evidence and present sound cases in courts, which will help reduce impunity and restore public confidence in the rule of law. To make the training as relevant and effective as possible, UNODC and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders are conducting a regional assessment to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in addressing human trafficking offences. The findings will help design tailor-made courses to be delivered in the next two years.



The most common form of human trafficking is sexual exploitation.

Photos: UNODC Mexico and Central America/W. Astrada



Methamphetamine
pills, Lao People's
Democratic Republic.
Photo: UNODC

ATS consumption on the rise

Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), synthetic drugs like amphetamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy, are firmly established in global illicit drug markets. More people use ATS than heroin and cocaine combined.

UNODC's *Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2008 Global ATS Assessment* shows that although the number of people who have used ATS at least once in the last 12 months has stabilized at around 34 million worldwide, increases have occurred in parts of the world that previously had very small ATS-related problems. Drug control successes in mature markets, mostly in developed countries, appear to have been offset by market changes in the developing world.

After substantial increases in the late 1990s, the use of synthetic drugs in North America, Europe and Oceania has stabilized, albeit at high levels, and in some areas even declined. But the problem has shifted to new markets, particularly in East and South-East Asia and the Middle East over the past few years. The report highlights that the recent spread of ATS is strongly correlated with inadequate regulation and a lack of resources to respond to this challenge. Developed countries with sufficient resources and strategic countermeasures in place demonstrate a stabilization and even decrease in manufacture, trafficking and use, while more vulnerable countries and regions are increasingly targeted.

Asia, with its huge population and growing affluence, is driving demand. In 2006 and 2007, more than half of Asian countries reported an increase in methamphetamine use. Meanwhile in 2006, Saudi Arabia seized more than 12 tons of amphetamine accounting for a staggering one quarter of all ATS seized in the world (skyrocketing from 1 per cent in 2000-2001). In 2007, the amount increased again to almost 14 tons.

Organized crime groups now in charge

With a global market value of about US\$ 65 billion, synthetic drugs are highly attractive commodities. Through a small initial investment, large quantities of ATS can be manufactured almost anywhere. While organized criminal groups have always been involved

in the trade, the market for ATS is moving away from being a "cottage industry" with small-scale manufacturing to a more sophisticated trade led by transnational organized crime groups. These groups now often control the entire supply chain, from the provision of precursors, to the manufacture and trafficking of the end product.

Special challenges of ATS

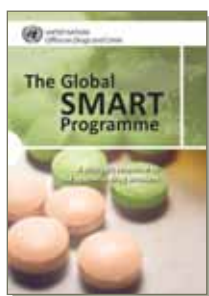
Synthetic drugs like ATS pose special drug control challenges. For one, it is difficult to measure how much is being produced. Unlike hectares of plant-based crops that can be spotted and monitored using satellites or ground surveys, ATS production facilities

Clandestine methamphetamine/MDMA ("ecstasy") laboratory located in Cikande, Indonesia. Photo: UNODC



are much harder to detect and output can be difficult to measure. The fact that the precursor chemicals needed to make ATS are often easily accessible and widely used for industrial purposes complicates and confuses the supply chain. Producers can adapt quickly to the latest trends and cater to local markets. In addition, because ATS can be made in the home or at least the neighbourhood of the consumer, law enforcement has much less possibility to intervene because the drugs do not necessarily need to be trafficked across borders.

UNODC's strategic response: the Global SMART Programme



The *2008 Global ATS Assessment* shows that we know more about ATS than we did five years ago when UNODC produced the first survey of ecstasy and amphetamines. But it also reveals that further evidence is needed in order to provide a more complete picture of the problem. Many countries are

ill-equipped to tackle the challenges posed by ATS, in terms of information-gathering, regulatory frameworks, law enforcement, forensic capabilities and/or health care.

UNODC's Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme aims to provide quality information on synthetic drugs, such as patterns of trafficking and use, and will provide the international community with the evidence needed to take more targeted action in areas of weakness. Priorities will include determined enforcement, powerful prevention and effective treatment.

The Global SMART Programme, which is starting operations in Asia and the neighbouring Pacific region, is designed to reduce the world's information deficit about amphetamine-type stimulants. This will be done by working with governments—particularly in vulnerable regions—to improve their capacity to generate, manage, analyse, report and use synthetic drug information, and establish mechanisms to detect and report emerging trends. The Programme will also set up improved methods for exchanging comparable synthetic drug information in priority regions.

MDMA ("ecstasy") pills, Israel. Photo: UNODC





Phieng Vang, a former heavy drug user, with his wife and son after treatment.
Photo: UNODC Laos

Tackling ATS use in Viet Nam

The abuse of ATS, including amphetamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy, is increasing in Viet Nam, particularly among young people. In order to develop evidence-based strategies and effective measures to tackle this growth, UNODC will assist the Vietnamese government to conduct an assessment of the current ATS situation in the country. This assessment will provide an overall picture of the magnitude and nature of the problem. Based on the findings, UNODC will then develop and implement pilot prevention programmes in selected locations in Viet Nam.

Laos—from mess to success

Mr. Phieng Vang is a 45-year-old Hmong upland farmer from Vientiane province in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. He lives with his wife and four children. Vang used to be a heavy drug user, with 20 years of opium use followed by two years using methamphetamine.

Although he went through two detoxification programmes, he relapsed because the drug cravings were too strong.

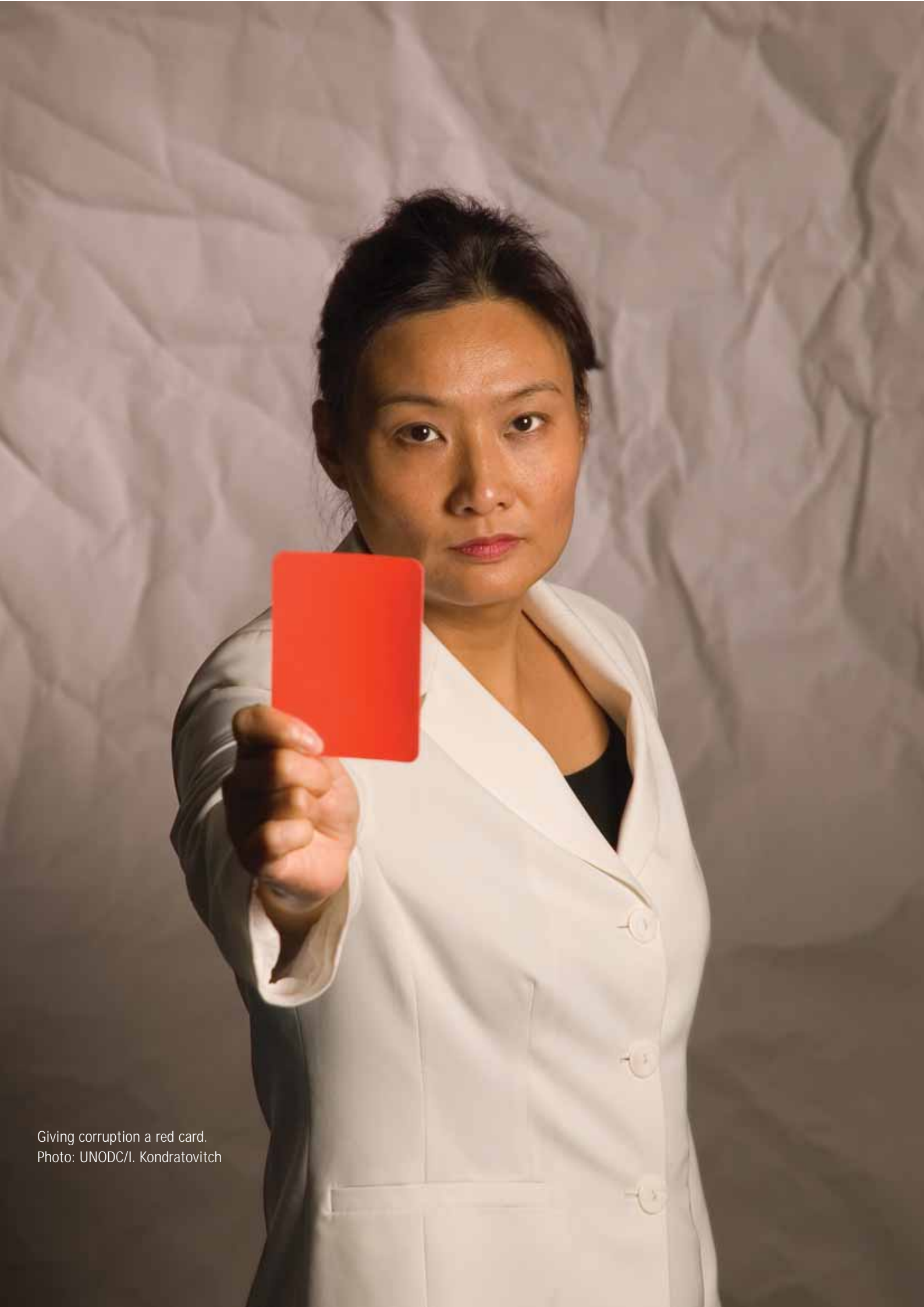
"I could not control myself," he explains. "I couldn't stop thinking and dreaming about drugs."

Moreover, his addiction was expensive, and his son and wife have both had to take on several jobs to earn enough money. "My life was a complete disaster. Nothing mattered to me, neither my family, my friends nor my farm."

In July 2008, he was introduced to the long-term treatment programme established by UNODC, and, under pressure from his family, decided that he would try to become clean for good.

He went through 10 days of treatment at a hospital, followed by long-term outpatient care. Through counselling he learned that he was responsible for his own recovery. He has built up his confidence and taken an active part in motivating other drug users to join the programme.

A few months after completing the programme, his life has turned around completely. "Now I have no cravings for drugs," he says. "I got my health back, my body feels stronger and I know it is a good change."



Giving corruption a red card.
Photo: UNODC/I. Kondratovitch

Integrity and good governance: At the top of the agenda

Across the world, corruption undermines democracy by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law, and creating bureaucratic quagmires which only exist to facilitate bribes. Corruption also impedes economic development because it discourages both foreign investment and local small businesses that often find it impossible to overcome corruption-related “start-up costs”.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), of which UNODC is the guardian, is the world’s comprehensive platform for fighting corruption, promoting integrity and fostering good governance. It was adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 2003, opened for signature in December 2003 and entered into force on 14 December 2005. It is the first legally binding, international anti-corruption instrument and provides a unique opportunity to mount a global response to a global problem. As of 31 December 2008, 140 Member States had signed this instrument and 129 had become Parties to it.

UNODC encourages good governance by helping countries implement the provisions of the Convention more effectively. The Office assists countries, particularly those with vulnerable, developing or transitional economies, to develop and use solid anti-corruption measures applicable to all spheres of society.

UNCAC Conference of States Parties

The Conference of the States Parties was established by the Convention to promote and review its implementation. Another aim of the Conference is to improve cooperation between countries to achieve the objectives set forth in the UNCAC. To this end, senior officials from more than 100 States Parties met in Bali, Indonesia, in January 2008. They were joined by parliamentarians, business leaders, crime fighters from anti-corruption agencies, representatives of international organizations and development banks, civil society, the media, and the entertainment industry.

At the end of the conference, UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa summed up its results by indicating that the participants “took three steps forward, even if they are not great leaps.” First, as a result of the self-assessment, through which countries analyse their own compliance with Convention requirements, there is greater understanding of capacities and needs. This allows for more focused implementation. Second, the review mechanism, where countries will review each others’ progress, has progressed from a blank canvas two years ago to a rough draft. There is agreement on its guiding principles, its terms of reference are taking shape, and there is a growing number of eager pilot countries. Third, the Bali session showcased the range of available technical assistance and drew attention to where it is most urgently needed.

The Stolen Asset Recovery initiative (StAR)

The UNCAC states explicitly that the return of assets looted from poor countries is an international priority as well as a fundamental principle in efforts to curb

Screenshot of the StAR website.



Your 'no' counts!

Throughout December, UNODC and its partners organized a series of events around the world to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day, 9 December. The date coincides with the opening for signature of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which entered into force in December 2005.

The Convention against Corruption is both a cause and an effect of changing attitudes on corruption. As recently as ten years ago, corruption was only whispered about. Today there are signs of growing intolerance toward corruption and more and more politicians and chief executives are being tried and convicted.

In support of this positive and proactive stance against corruption, UNODC has launched an international communication campaign. The campaign slogan **Corruption. Your 'NO' counts** encourages people around the world to join this campaign and take a stand against corruption. Saying no makes a difference in fighting this crime. Each "no" counts.

Anti-corruption billboards in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, to commemorate the International Day against Corruption, 9 December 2008.

Photo: UNODC Central Asia



corruption. The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) was launched by the President of the World Bank, Robert Zoellick, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa in 2007. StAR is designed not only to help developing countries recover stolen assets, but also to work with the developed world to eliminate impediments to returning looted resources.

StAR is a three-year pilot programme. The first year's work positioned StAR to be strategic in identifying immediate, critical needs for knowledge products, training and tools. Partners in developing countries have provided invaluable insights into the problems they confront. Partners in the financial centres have shared their ideas on how to make the recovery of assets process speedier and less complex.

Within its first year, StAR has engaged with more than a dozen countries on asset recovery and launched recovery activities in several countries around the world. StAR has identified major gaps in law, technical capacity and computer-based tools. The workplan for the next two years addresses these gaps.

Anti-corruption academy with INTERPOL

UNODC and the International Criminal Police Organization will establish the world's first and only International Anti-Corruption Academy. The Academy, to be located in Laxenburg, just outside of Vienna, will open its doors in autumn 2009.

The Academy is designed to be a centre of excellence in anti-corruption education, research and training. It has a two-pronged mission: to develop curricula and training tools, and to conduct courses and anti-corruption education. It will enable more effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption which includes measures related to prevention, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, and asset recovery.

Fostering judiciaries with integrity

Since 2000, UNODC has been supporting the development and implementation of good practices in judicial reform, helping countries to address some of the most pressing needs. The initial rationale for tackling judi-

cial reform stemmed from the increasing number of reports of widespread corruption in the judiciary in many parts of the world. It soon became evident, however, that judicial corruption could be addressed effectively only as part of a broader, systematic and sustainable effort to enhance both the integrity and capacity of the judiciary and the courts.

For example, in Nigeria, UNODC's support has delivered encouraging results. Comparing figures from 2002 to those from 2007, significant improvements were detected in all reform areas. In 2002, 42 per cent of

court users interviewed claimed that they had been approached to pay a bribe to expedite the court procedure, whereas five years later, the figure had decreased to 8 per cent. Access to justice for prisoners awaiting trial had improved considerably, with interviewed prisoners having been in remand on average 11 months in 2007, down from 30 months in 2002. The quality of record-keeping had improved, with 5 per cent of judges considering the record-keeping inefficient or very inefficient, compared to 37 per cent in 2002. These improvements have resulted in reports of improved trust in the judicial system.

Afghanistan: helping establish an anti-corruption agency

In 2008, UNODC assisted the Afghan government in establishing a High Office for Oversight (HoO). This is an anti-corruption body, established in accordance with obligations contained in the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which will oversee, coordinate and support anti-corruption efforts in Afghanistan.

The HoO's mandate also includes oversight of measures against corruption to be established by all Afghan institu-

tions, including the Parliament and Supreme Court, as well as monitoring the performance of law enforcement and justice institutions in following up complaints and instigating detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption cases.

Moreover, the HoO has also asked UNODC to provide technical assistance and support to the Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office for their respective Anti-Corruption Court and Anti-Corruption Unit, both soon to be established.



Young people in Mellat Park, Tehran, taking part in drug prevention-related sport activities.
Photo: UNODC Iran

Regional strategies to fight drugs, crime and terrorism

Many of the issues on UNODC's agenda lend themselves to regional responses, and the Office works to promote and deepen cooperation in several regions. For example, UNODC helped plan and establish regional centres to facilitate crime information exchange among Central Asian States, as well as among countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to tackle drug trafficking and organized crime in an integrated way.

In 2008, UNODC devoted high priority to identifying new opportunities for programme development while ensuring a well-coordinated and rapid response to the needs and requests of Member States. As a result, UNODC is developing five Regional Programmes to cover the geographical regions of East Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Africa, Caribbean, Central America, and the Balkans. Moreover, UNODC is establishing joint operations with various regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the African Union.

The Rainbow Strategy: Afghanistan and beyond



Afghanistan currently supplies some 93 per cent of the world's opium. This has negative health, social and security

consequences regionally and worldwide. The Rainbow Strategy, a regional solution to the threat posed by the supply, trafficking and consumption of Afghan opiates, engages both Afghanistan and surrounding countries in finding solutions.

Developed by UNODC thanks to the financial support of the Government of Canada, the Rainbow Strategy consists of seven operational plans that address internationally agreed priority targets. The plans cover areas such as border management, precursor chemicals,



Opium poppy, Afghanistan.
Photo: UNODC/A. Scotti

financial flows and drug abuse prevention and treatment. Countries and organizations are able to work together in different groups within the framework of the plans' priorities.

The Rainbow Strategy is a result of a number of expert and policy group meetings held under the framework of the Paris Pact Initiative. It is a UNODC-coordinated international partnership of more than 50 countries and regional organizations to counter the trafficking in and consumption of Afghan opiates.

West Africa: a region under attack

Last year, UNODC warned that West Africa was under attack from drug traffickers. In order to further countries' understanding of the issues and thus help formulate evidence-based policies, UNODC has produced the report *Drug trafficking as a security threat in West Africa*. According to this report, launched in October, at least 50 tons of cocaine from the Andean countries

transit West Africa every year, heading north where they are worth almost US\$ 2 billion on the streets of European cities.

The problem is getting worse. Cocaine seizures have doubled every year for the past three years: from 1,323 kilograms in 2005, to 3,161 in 2006, to 6,458 in 2007. Major seizures have been made in 2008, including 600 kg of cocaine found in a plane at the airport in Freetown, Sierra Leone during the summer. Most seizures occur by accident, leading UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa to conclude that "this is probably just the tip of the cocaine iceberg."

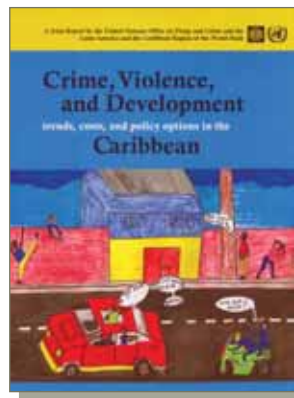
Understanding the problem is the first step. Creating a response is the next, and UNODC is working closely

Cocaine seizures in West Africa have doubled every year for the past three years. Photo: UNODC



with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to draw up and implement a regional response action plan. Moreover, Mr. Costa has also proposed creating a West Africa intelligence-sharing centre, inspired by similar initiatives in other regions.

Coping with crime in the Caribbean and Central America



In the Caribbean, UNODC is working in close collaboration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to prepare a regional programme of action on crime prevention. The programme will draw on findings from the 2007 report *Crime, Violence, and*

Development: Trends, Costs, and Policy Options in the Caribbean, undertaken with the World Bank, which showed that beyond the direct effect on victims, crime and violence inflict widespread costs, generate a climate of fear for all citizens and diminish economic growth.

Target groups for the programme include children and young people at risk of engaging in violent behaviour and criminal activity, and institutions such as the police, judiciary, prison service and educational system. In Central America, UNODC is developing a similar programme with the Central American Integration System (SICA).

Both programmes will cover three key areas: research and analysis, rule of law, and crime prevention and health and human development. Belize, Jamaica, Haiti and Antigua and Barbuda will be pilot countries for programme implementation.

Furthermore, UNODC plans to establish centres of excellence in the region on maritime security and law enforcement cooperation, law enforcement and judicial agencies, forensics, and urban crime.

South-south cooperation

UNODC, in close cooperation with the Iranian Drug Control Headquarters and Prisons Organization, provides continuous policy support and capacity-building to countries across Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.

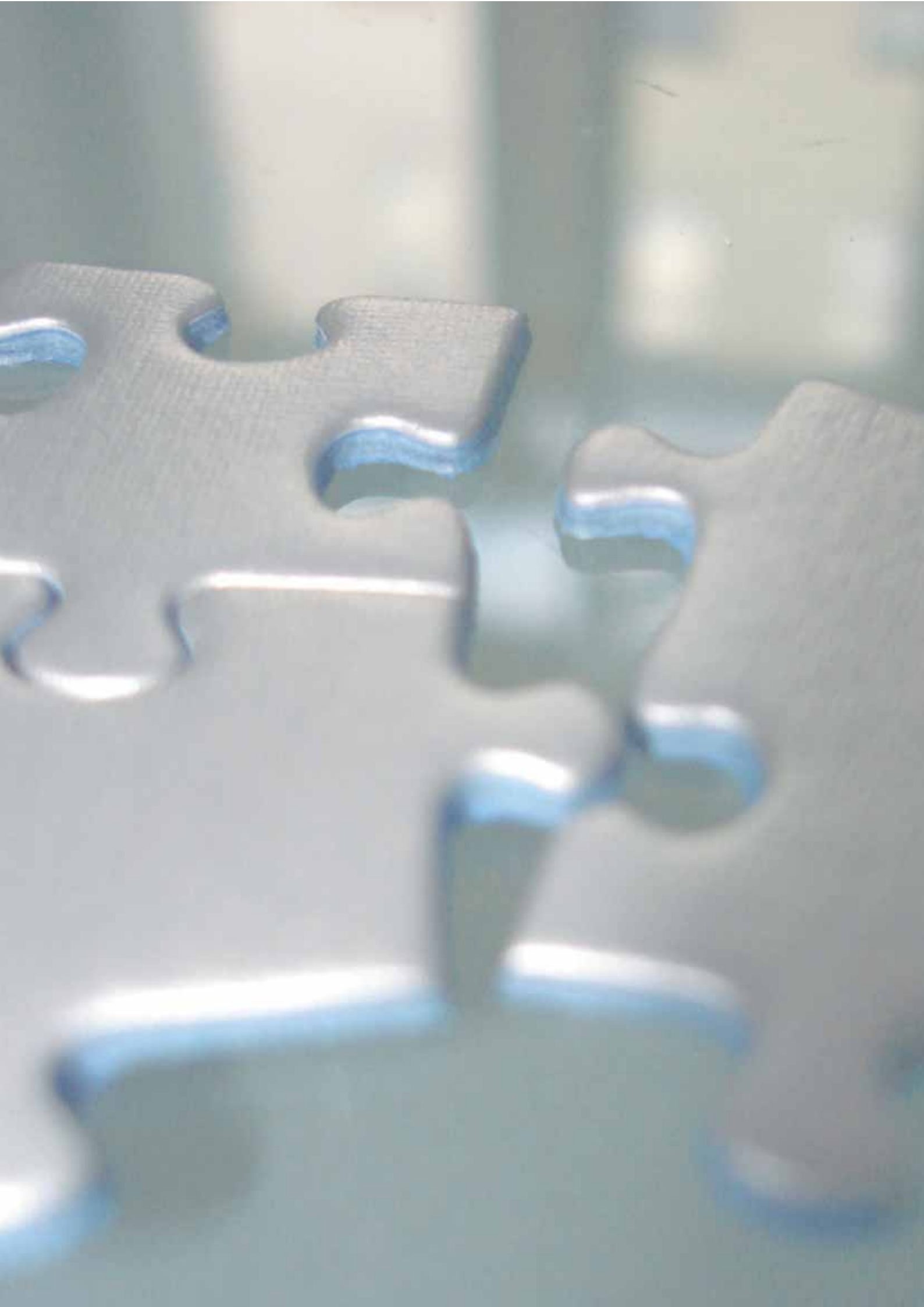
Health, prison and drug control agency officials of 14 countries have visited the Islamic Republic of Iran to help them develop effective HIV/AIDS and drug prevention and care programmes in their respective countries.

In fact, Iran's HIV prevention and AIDS education policies, particularly in prison settings, constitute a regional model of best practice. In July 2008, delegates from several South Asian countries visited two Iranian prisons where methadone maintenance treatment and opium substitute treatment are provided for inmates. These harm reduction programmes have reduced high-risk behaviour among inmates.

The delegation also studied the prison aftercare service that aims to reduce reoffending rates through incentives such as vocational training, medical aid and counselling.

Teenagers from the Mashhad Positive Club NGO learning about HIV and AIDS. Photo: UNODC Iran





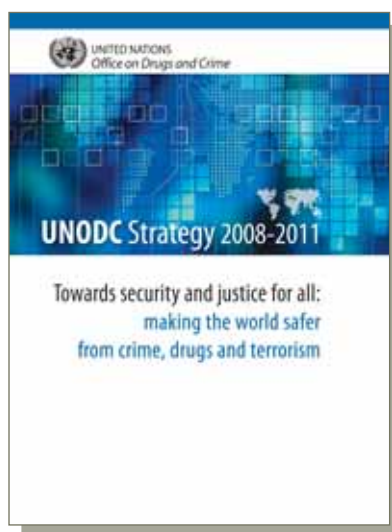
UNODC medium-term strategy

—working towards results-based management

The UNODC strategy for the period 2008-2011, which was adopted in 2007, contains a clear framework of results to guide the organization's work. It seeks to promote a unified programming approach to all aspects of UNODC's work, thereby allowing for increased coherence at the planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation stages. The Strategy highlights that its implementation is based on the premise of shared responsibility, including between UNODC, Member States and civil society, all working together to attain the outlined results.

Three factors provide the basis for successful implementation of the UNODC strategy: fostering coherent programmes; performing quality control at the project and programme levels; and developing an effective flow of information through an enhanced knowledge management system.

In 2008, much was accomplished in creating the normative architecture for strategy implementation. Planning and reporting tools have been redesigned to establish clear links with results identified in the Strategy. Furthermore, processes have been suggested for collaborative development of regional, country and thematic programmes, working together with all stakeholders while, at the same time, keeping the process time-bound and results-oriented. A results-based management "red thread" connects the strategy to regional/country and thematic programmes, projects and workplans to individual staff members' performance goals and appraisals.



An enhanced knowledge management system, which builds upon various existing UNODC initiatives, will allow for networking between different areas of knowledge, functions and locations. Recommendations on how to proceed in this regard to ensure the exchange of good practices and solution-oriented approaches to implementing the strategy are being considered.

The coherence of programmes and projects has been strongly supported by an integrated program-

ming approach, which pools expertise across headquarters and field offices, divisions and functions. This approach needs to be supported by quality control processes and tools that have been developed and discussed throughout UNODC. Capacity-building initiatives in this regard are underway.

The internalization of these tools is supported by a series of training courses, at headquarters and field offices, on results-based management and evaluation. Furthermore, UNODC has adopted a consistent capacity-building approach, through which focal points are trained to support planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

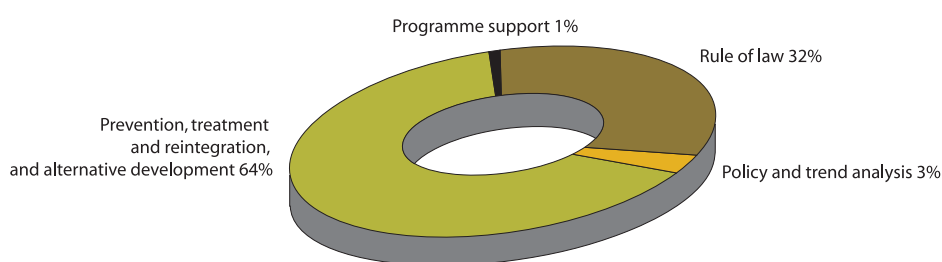
At the United Nations system level, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and subsequent UN Economic and Social Council resolutions adopting the strategy, the consolidated budget for 2008-2009 and the draft biennial programme plan for 2010-2011 are aligned with the UNODC strategy.

Expenditures in 2008

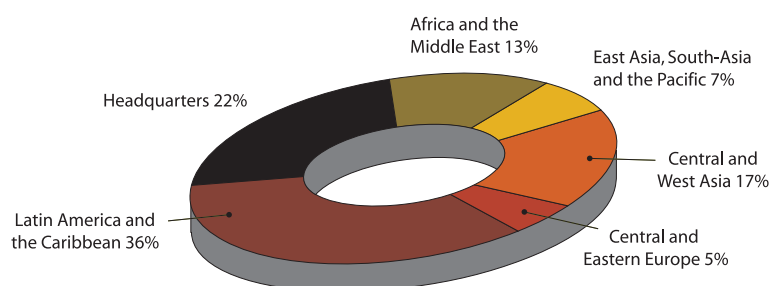
Over the past few years UNODC has attracted substantially increased funding related to special purpose funds. This major increase is also reflected in an increase in programme implementation in 2008. With

a portfolio of approximately 230 projects ongoing in 2008, the latest available figures show that operational expenditure on drugs and crime programmes funded from special purpose contributions rose 47 per cent, with expenditures growing from US\$ 118 million in 2007 to \$172 million in 2008.

Breakdown of 2008 expenditures by theme (total: US\$ 172,442,224)



Breakdown of 2008 expenditures by region (total: US\$ 172,442,224)



While the increase in resources and programme delivery is a positive development, in particular where the increase represents multi-year project commitments, the rapid growth in special purpose funds has placed considerable strain on UNODC's programmes and programme support services which are funded from declining multilateral core resources (general purpose funds and the regular budget). Most voluntary contributions are tightly earmarked to specific projects and leave little operating flexibility to respond to complex programming and management challenges. This divergence between the absolute decline in core resources

and growth in special purpose funds may sharpen even further as UNODC expects a continued increase in project volume for new mandates.

In response to this situation, at its 10th meeting in April 2008, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice established an open-ended inter-governmental working group. This group will discuss and prepare recommendations on how to ensure political ownership by the Member States and on how to improve the governance structure and financial situation of UNODC.

Key audit findings 2008

The United Nations Board of Auditors, in its report on the audited financial statements for the biennium which ended 31 December 2007, noted that UNODC's budget structure continues to be characterized by high levels of fragmentation between its two programmes, the UN International Drug Control Programme and the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. The Board recommended that corrective action be taken in this regard.

Moreover, in 2008, the Board of Auditors and the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services highlighted a number of risks associated with a UNODC funding model characterized by significant growth in special purpose voluntary contributions (from US \$64 million in 2003 to more than \$245 million in 2008) and declining general purpose income (from an average of \$21 million annually between 1992 and 1998 to \$15 million in 2008 and projected \$13 million in 2009). The most common problems cited by the auditors relate to the management of financial, human and physical resources in field offices. In financial management, areas of concern include the use of project resources, the assignment of office costs to projects, budget management and

financial controls in respect of bank and imprest accounts and payments, and in human resources management, recruitment and selection of staff and consultants, record keeping, performance management and training. Finally, in offices with bank accounts, almost all aspects of local procurement practices need stronger management and oversight. These recent audits call for the strengthening of the financial, human resources and procurement functions, in particular through recruiting dedicated staff members with appropriate experience, as well as improved backstopping and oversight from UNODC headquarters.

While UNODC is taking all necessary management measures to address the concerns cited above, the flaws in the funding model is constraining the Office's work. As was recently emphasized in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report, *Voluntary Contributions in United Nations System Organizations*, "core resources are the backbone of the funding of United Nations funds and programmes and an essential determinant of the capacity of their offices. A strong programme based on core resources is a prerequisite for the effective deployment of earmarked non-core funds."



Resource mobilization and partnership development

UNODC budget

For the biennium 2008-2009, the UNODC consolidated budget was US\$333 million, including \$38.3 million from the United Nations regular budget (11.5 per cent). Voluntary contributions were budgeted in the amount of \$201.8 million (61 per cent) for the drugs programme and \$92.9 million (28 per cent) for the crime programme. Of this, \$26.8 million was expected to be general purpose funding for drugs and crime combined.

Resource mobilization

In 2008, actual voluntary contributions for both drugs and crime programmes were pledged to an amount of \$258.8 million, which represents an increase of 43.6 per cent compared to last year (2007: \$180.2 million).

The distribution of the funding was as follows:

- Earmarked or special purpose funding—\$245.5 million (94.9 per cent)
- Un-earmarked or general purpose funding—\$13.3 million (5.1 per cent)

In terms of type of activity, the funding distribution between drugs and crime programmes was as follows:

- Drugs Programme—\$191.5 million (74 per cent, compared with 63 per cent in 2007)
- Crime Fund—\$67.3 million (26 per cent, compared with 37 per cent in 2007)

Since 2006, the annual level of voluntary funding for UNODC has more than doubled. This large increase has primarily been driven by higher contributions for programme funding (technical assistance).

Donor trends

UNODC intensified its cooperation with major donors and emerging and national donors. 23 informal donor meetings were held on issues such as policy, funding and operational priorities. Also, a fourth successive

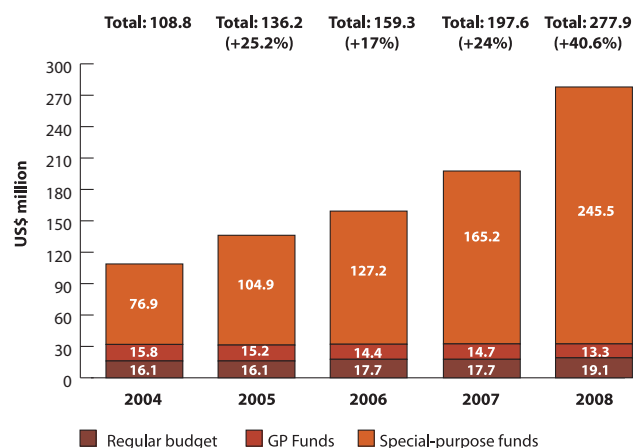
meeting was held with the emerging and national donors that focused on the implementation of the medium-term strategy, the UNODC budget for 2008-2009 and the funding situation.

In 2008, the major donor group provided about 54 per cent of all voluntary contributions (2007: 72 per cent), the emerging and national donor group about 39 per cent (2006: 21 per cent), while others accounted for about 7 per cent.

Particularly noteworthy were significantly increased pledges from Brazil, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, India, Peru, Poland and the United States of America.

Key institutional support for general purpose funding came from Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States, which together contributed about 91 per cent of the un-earmarked funding. Brazil, Colombia and Mexico continued to provide significant cost-sharing for the local support budget. Equally important, some donor countries (France, Germany, Japan, Norway and Sweden) accelerated their general purpose contributions to sustain the core infrastructure of the Office.

Funding trend



Donor support

PLEDGES FOR 2008 (DRUGS AND CRIME) IN US\$

as of 22 January 2009

MAJOR DONORS				
Donor		Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
1	Australia	1,348,108	465,116	1,813,224
2	Austria	1,842,777	-	1,842,777
3	Belgium	1,168,224	358,560	1,526,784
4	Canada	14,938,233	584,795	15,523,028
5	Denmark	521,286	980,392	1,501,678
6	European Commission	26,562,529	-	26,562,529
7	Finland	1,920,393	494,356	2,414,749
8	France	2,719,707	887,574	3,607,281
9	Germany	7,075,733	910,350	7,986,083
10	Ireland	808,625	539,084	1,347,709
11	Italy	6,746,416	1,772,526	8,518,942
12	Japan	1,476,870	576,088	2,052,958
13	Luxembourg	1,105,004	157,729	1,262,733
14	Netherlands	9,569,855	-	9,569,855
15	Norway	5,910,724	1,778,656	7,689,380
16	Spain	1,190,168	232,859	1,423,027
17	Sweden	11,503,649	1,062,827	12,566,476
18	Switzerland	427,368	68,807	496,175
19	Turkey	400,000	200,000	600,000
20	United Kingdom	4,361,245	-	4,361,245
21	United States	25,618,140	1,219,000	26,837,140
Sub-total major donors:		127,215,054	12,288,719	139,503,773

EMERGING AND NATIONAL DONORS				
Donor		Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
22	Algeria	-	10,000	10,000
23	Bangladesh	-	2,000	2,000
24	Bolivia	10,093	-	10,093
25	Brazil	24,667,000	-	24,667,000
26	Cambodia	12,000	-	12,000
27	Chile	-	10,000	10,000
28	China	120,000	140,000	260,000
29	Colombia	63,777,569	9,333	63,786,902
30	Croatia	-	12,000	12,000
31	Czech Republic	232,330	94,887	327,217
32	Ecuador	49,909	-	49,909
33	Financial Intelligence Centre Namibia	180,000	-	180,000
34	Greece	943,396	20,000	963,396
35	Hong Kong SAR	-	13,971	13,971
36	Hungary	-	59,524	59,524

Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
37 India	375,531	103,000	478,531
38 Israel	-	25,000	25,000
39 Kuwait	-	5,000	5,000
40 Liechtenstein	300,000	-	300,000
41 Lithuania	145,190	-	145,190
42 Malaysia	9,500	-	9,500
43 Mexico	200,000	100,000	300,000
44 Monaco	60,000	11,664	71,664
45 Morocco	-	5,000	5,000
46 New Zealand	190,670	-	190,670
47 Panama	200,000	3,000	203,000
48 Peru	3,737,207	-	3,737,207
49 Poland	107,817	-	107,817
50 Portugal	344,301	25,000	369,301
51 Qatar	1,358,950	-	1,358,950
52 Republic of Korea	-	120,000	120,000
53 Romania	70,000	20,000	90,000
54 Russian Federation	425,000	75,000	500,000
55 Saudi Arabia	-	50,000	50,000
56 South Africa	-	3,298	3,298
57 Singapore	-	5,000	5,000
58 Sri Lanka	-	5,000	5,000
59 Slovenia	-	12,953	12,953
60 Tanzania	180,000	-	180,000
61 Thailand	10,000	30,000	40,000
62 Tunisia	-	1,615	1,615
63 United Arab Emirates	1,370,000	-	1,370,000
64 Vietnam	20,000	-	20,000
Sub-total emerging and national donors	99,096,463	972,245	100,068,708

MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUNDS

Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
65 Peace Building Fund	900,000	-	900,000
66 Joint Programmes	2,752,966	-	2,752,966
67 Other (UNTFHS, UNDEF)	1,858,945	-	1,858,945
Sub-total multi-donor trust funds	5,511,911	-	5,511,911

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
68 UNAIDS	7,412,690	-	7,412,690
69 UNDP	1,154,426	-	1,154,426
70 UNICRI	226,476	-	226,476
71 UNMAS	232,100	-	232,100
Sub-total United Nations agencies	9,025,692	-	9,025,692

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IFIs) AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
72 IOM	611,518	-	611,518
73 NATO-Russia Council	500,000	-	500,000
74 OIF	77,761	-	77,761
75 OPEC Fund	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Sub-total IFIs and other inter-governmental organizations	2,189,279	-	2,189,279

PRIVATE DONATIONS AND OTHERS

Donor	Special purpose funds	General purpose funds	Total
76 Ford Foundation	150,000	-	150,000
77 NHN Corporation	300,000	-	300,000
78 Small Arms Survey	42,500	-	42,500
79 Usinas y Trasmisiones Electricas	30,000	-	30,000
80 ANCAP	30,000	-	30,000
81 Banco de Prevision Social	30,000	-	30,000
82 ANTEL	30,000	-	30,000
83 Swissmedic	63,132	-	63,132
84 VEOLIA Foundation	147,929	-	147,929
85 Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance	7,900	-	7,900
86 Senlis Council	150,000	-	150,000
87 Financial Intelligence Centre Kosovo	315,457	-	315,457
88 Education for Nature—Viet Nam	21,070	-	21,070
89 COPARMEX, Nuevo Leon	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
90 Drug Abuse Prevention Centre—Japan	166,667	-	166,667
91 Drosos Foundation	5,000	-	5,000
Sub-total private donations	2,489,655	-	2,489,655

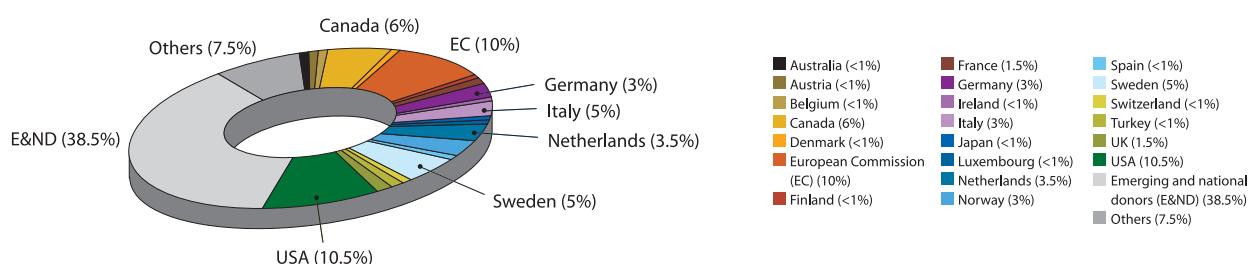
TOTAL ALL DONORS

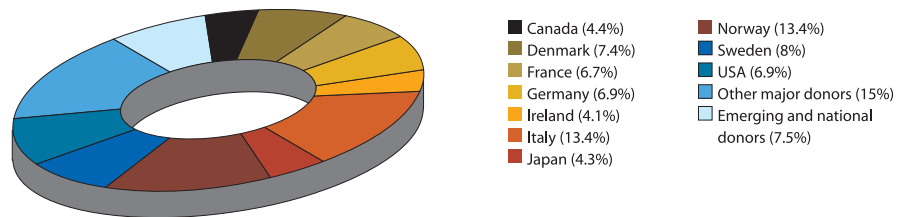
245,528,054

13,260,964

258,789,018

Distribution of 2008 pledges (US\$ 258.8 million)



2008 general purpose funds (US\$ 13.3 million)**External partnerships**

UNODC continued to strengthen its relationships with key development finance partners.

In 2008, UNODC and the European Commission (EC) had two rounds of senior-level policy consultations. Operationally, the EC-UNODC cooperation was maintained at the same high level as in the previous year.

In the context of the Africa Union Action Plan on Drug Control and Crime Prevention, UNODC initiated a strategic policy exchange with the African Development Bank in the fields of governance, anti-corruption and money-laundering, drug control and crime prevention. The organizations are also exploring possibilities for future cooperation.

As a follow-up to the studies *Crime, Violence, and Development in the Caribbean* and *Crime and Development in Central America*, UNODC engaged at the senior policy level with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to explore the potential for joint operations, particularly in the areas of crime prevention, judicial and criminal justice reform, anti-money laundering and terrorism financing, and sustainable livelihoods.

UNODC continued to cooperate with the Asian Development Bank (anti-money laundering, sustainable livelihoods), the OPEC Fund for International Development (HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment), and the NATO-Russia Council (Afghanistan and Central Asia).

Cooperation with the private corporate sector as well as with a number of private foundations is increasingly important for UNODC. This cooperation encompasses advocacy, marketing support, project management

and training. It also entails direct sponsorship of certain programmes, including research and publications, drug abuse prevention, crime prevention, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption.

United Nations agencies

UNODC has continued to strengthen its partnerships with other United Nations agencies, working towards stronger UN coordination in view of the “Delivering as One” process. A fundamental part of this has been strengthened UNODC engagement in coordinating bodies across the United Nations System, such as the revitalized UN Development Group. So far, UNODC has worked closely with the UN country teams in two pilot One United Nations countries, Cape Verde and Viet Nam, with a view to develop joint programmes.

With regard to mobilization of funds for joint programmes, UNODC is working closely with the United Nations Development Programme's Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) office on those MDTFs for which UNDP acts as the administrative agent. So far, UNODC has been successful in mobilizing resources from the Peace-building Fund MDTF for a prison reform project in Guinea-Bissau, as well as for activities being delivered under joint programmes with the UN country teams in Kenya, Myanmar and Uganda. MDTF funding represents a growth opportunity for the Office, in line with the One United Nations principles of national ownership, and aiming at adhering to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

With its specialized technical expertise in criminal justice matters, UNODC continues to have a leading role in the Rule of Law Coordination Group, which comprises twelve other United Nations agencies including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations Development Programme, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United

Nations Children's Fund. Given its specialized mandate, UNODC is taking the lead on anti-corruption, transnational organized crime including human and drug trafficking, as well as victim and witness protection and assistance. This has been consolidated in the UN Rule of Law Joint Strategic Plan 2009-2011.

Aiming to consolidate UNODC expertise in governance, anti-corruption, rule of law and criminal justice reform, and taking advantage of the synergies that can be created with other United Nations agencies, UNODC and UNDP have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to cooperate in areas of common interest. Specifically, UNODC has been engaged in discussion with UNDP on joint and strengthened anti-corruption efforts in Iraq, the western Balkans, Nigeria and several Arab States.

In April 2008, taking into account the common mandates of UNODC and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) on crime prevention, efforts to drive forward a Memorandum of Understanding signed earlier cumulated in approval of an operational plan. This has included the development of a joint technical assistance tool on policing in urban spaces that will be used for programme development. In addition, the two organizations under-

took joint missions to Central America to further develop technical assistance activities. Moreover, UNODC is a full-fledged partner of UN-HABITAT's Safer Cities programme.

In terms of HIV/AIDS, UNODC is one of the cosponsors of the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), specifically addressing the areas of HIV/AIDS and injecting drug use, in prison settings, and among persons vulnerable to human trafficking. UNODC is coordinating its activities at the country and regional level with UNAIDS and its cosponsoring agencies.

UNODC has also strengthened its partnership with DPKO, specifically through activities in Haiti with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti. A joint evaluation mission was conducted, aiming to develop a technical assistance programme to strengthen the rule of law and criminal justice reform. Other examples from the country level—in the spirit of One UN—include active UNODC engagement in Cape Verde on law enforcement issues and exploring possibilities of work in Guinea-Bissau with the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, particularly in the area of prison reform.