

# Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan

## Border Management Cooperation in Drug Control



November 2009 – Work in Progress



**Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan:  
Border Management Cooperation in Drug Control  
Triangular Initiative (TI)**

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## **Triangular Initiative – Achievements and Next Steps (Summary Note)**

### **Background**

Afghanistan's borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan are under attack from criminal groups that are smuggling precursor chemicals into Afghanistan and trafficking drugs out of the country. In 2008 and 2009, virtually all of Afghanistan's opium cultivation was confined to seven southern and south-western provinces, where anti-government elements are very active and security conditions volatile. UNODC estimates that approximately two-thirds of the opium produced in Afghanistan in 2007 – 2009 was converted into morphine and heroin within the country. Above 70% of Afghani opiates are trafficked via Iran and Pakistan. Since it is incomparably cheaper and easier to interdict drugs at the source than at destination, cooperation between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in countering drug trafficking would help in effectively addressing the problem.

### **Regional response to a security challenge**

In 2007, in the framework of the Paris Pact Initiative, UNODC developed a regional approach to the Afghan challenge, called the Rainbow Strategy. It engages both Afghanistan and neighboring countries in finding solutions. This strategy consists of several operational plans targeting seven internationally agreed priority areas, including border management and precursor chemicals (the latter is known as operation TARCET<sup>1</sup>). One of these operational plans - the Triangular Initiative - aims to enhance cross-border cooperation in the field of counter narcotics enforcement among the three countries. Below is a list of results achieved by these two initiatives since their inception.

- **First Ministerial Meeting, Vienna, June 2007 – Joint Statement**

Public security and counter narcotic ministers, as well as senior officials from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan discussed existing threats, domestic counter-narcotic strategies, and ways of improving bilateral and regional cooperation. They issued a joint statement on the need for action, particularly in the most vulnerable border regions. They committed themselves to work together in countering drug trafficking; stopping the diversion and smuggling of precursor chemicals; locating and destroying drug labs; tackling corruption which facilitates the drug business; and halting the laundering of drug money.

- **Second Ministerial Meeting, Tehran, May 2008 – Five priority measures**

Senior delegates from the three countries agreed on a set of five priority measures to improve their cross-border cooperation in the field of drug control. These operational measures are: (i) establishing a Joint Planning Cell, based in Tehran, to serve as a platform for information/intelligence exchange and joint operations; (ii) launching one or two intelligence-based operations within twelve months; (iii) establishing pilot Border Liaison Offices in selected locations on each of the borders; (iv) to support and participate in Operation TARCET; (v) holding annual Ministerial Meetings and bi-annual senior officials meetings.

- **Third Ministerial Meeting, Vienna, October 2009 – Follow up and enhancement of TI**

At the Vienna meeting, the three parties agreed to appoint permanent liaison officers to the Triangular Initiative's Joint Planning Cell in Tehran in order to enhance analytical and operational capacity. They also agreed to establish Border Liaison Offices - one on each side of each respective border. Furthermore, they agreed to step up the number of joint patrols and joint operations. These measures are designed to improve drug control and strengthen trust and confidence. The meeting also focused on linking the Triangular Initiative to the Central Asia Regional Intelligence Centre (CARICC) in Almaty, Kazakhstan, as well as a possible future counter-narcotics intelligence-sharing centre in the Persian Gulf.

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<sup>1</sup> TARCET stands for Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication Expertise and Training.

## **I. Joint Planning Cell**

The Drug Control Headquarters of the I. R. of Iran in 2008 allocated and equipped an office for the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) that aims to facilitate information and intelligence exchange among the three countries, as well as the coordination of regional operations against drugs and chemical precursors trafficking groups. The JPC has since worked in a pilot phase with a permanent liaison officer from Iran and temporary liaison officers from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

## **II. Regional Precursors Control Programme**

The regional programme in precursors control – operation TARCET – is focused on the coordination of regional capacities in detecting and interdicting smuggling/diverting to criminal activities of precursor chemicals; developing a well trained pool of personnel in law enforcement agencies and; equipping enforcement mechanisms in precursors control with necessary tools. In 2008, this operation already showed some positive results: the seizure of some 25 tons of acetic anhydride and about 30 tons of other chemicals in Iran and Pakistan.

## **III. Joint Operations against Drug Trafficking Groups, 2009**

Counter narcotic agencies of Iran and Pakistan carried out the first-ever joint operation against drug trafficking networks on 8 March 2009. Another one followed on 26-28 July 2009 by the Iranian and Afghan counter narcotics agencies along Afghani-Iran border. Conducted along the borders between Iran and Pakistan and Iran and Afghanistan, the operations led to seizures of drugs and arrests of drug traffickers<sup>2</sup>. The 3<sup>rd</sup> joint operation was carried out by counter narcotic agencies of Iran and Pakistan on 24-25 August 2009. During this operation 664 Kg of different drugs were seized by Iranian Anti Narcotic Police. Future joint operations will be based on the lessons learned in 2009.

## **IV. Border Liaison Offices**

The I.R.s of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan have identified locations of the pilot BLOs at their respective borders. The three countries are preparing needs assessment missions before starting BLOs establishment and operations.

### **The way forward (November 2009 – November 2010)**

During the discussions held at the Third TI Ministerial meeting (Vienna, 27<sup>th</sup> October 2009), the heads of the delegations of the three countries, agreed to strengthen their efforts to give effects to the followings, amongst others:

- Moving from the pilot phase to a fully functioning **JPC** with an increasing role in information and intelligence collection/analysis exchange, as well as coordination of **joint operations**.
  - Carrying out joint patrolling and/or area-targeted operations once every two months.
  - Intelligence-led operations will be carried out on a case-to-case basis.
- Implementation of the one year pilot phase of the **BLOs**.
  - Carry out needs assessment, assignment of BLOs staff, planning of BLOs operations for the pilot phase, supplying necessary equipment and provision of training.
  - Convening two regional workshops assessing initial stages of BLOs operations and a regional senior level meeting evaluating the pilot phase results and identifying actions for future phases of BLOs development.
- Ensure agreement on modality of **cross-border communication** (in the form of cross-border communication plan) through the panel of trilateral communication experts and make such communication operational.
- Holding the bi-annual **Senior Officials Meeting** in April 2010 in Kabul, October 2010 in Islamabad and the 4<sup>th</sup> **Ministerial Meeting** in October 2010 in Islamabad.
- Explore possibilities to expand the scope of the Triangular Initiative to the fields of drug demand reduction and rule of law.

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<sup>2</sup> During the first joint operation the Iranian Anti-Narcotics Police and Afghan Counter Narcotics Police Administration seized 497 kg of opium, 93.5 kg of heroin and 98 kg of hashish. Three drug criminal gangs were dismantled and 22 persons arrested.

## **Border Management Cooperation in Drug Control between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan**

### **Joint Statement**

Afghanistan's border regions between Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan are under attack from criminal groups that are smuggling precursor chemicals into Afghanistan and trafficking drugs out of the country. This creates regional instability and poses a serious health risk. This trans-national threat requires a cooperative solution.

United in their desire to counter-act this common threat along their common borders, public security and counter narcotic ministers and senior officials from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan met in Vienna on 12 June 2007 – with the facilitation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – to discuss existing threats, domestic counter-narcotic strategies, and ways of improving bilateral and regional cooperation. Their very agreement to meet sends a strong political signal on their desire to work together.

They stressed the wish to focus not only on trafficking, but on all aspects of the drug economy: stopping the diversion and smuggling of precursor chemicals; locating and destroying drug labs; tackling corruption which facilitates the drug business; and halting the laundering of drug money.

Participants made a strong commitment to work towards the realization of more physical barriers to block trafficking routes, increased law enforcement capacity and assets, more joint operations, better communication, and increased intelligence sharing, for example on trafficking routes, traffickers and suspicious shipments.

States where opiates are consumed should assume their share of responsibility for creating the pull factor that is fuelling the opium trade. More attention should be devoted to drug prevention and treatment to save humanity from the misery and instability created by drug abuse. States where precursor chemicals are produced should tighten up their procedures to prevent diversion.

Senior representatives of the three countries taking part in the Triangular Meeting agreed on the need for action, particularly in the most vulnerable border regions. They committed themselves to implement an Action Plan comprised of a range of projects designed to strengthen national, bilateral and trilateral border management and security. UNODC was asked to facilitate the implementation of technical assistance, serve as the Secretariat for the initiative, and mobilize financial support.

In order to improve confidence, security, and cooperation in relation to border management in drug control, senior delegates from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan agreed to hold policy-level coordination meetings at least every six months and technical-level exchanges every three months. This should enable more regular and operational contacts that can stem the flow of drug trafficking from Afghanistan

Vienna, 12 June 2007

## PRESS RELEASE

### **Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan agree to strengthen counter-narcotics cooperation**

VIENNA, 12 June 2007 (UNODC) – Senior officials from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan agreed at a meeting hosted by the United Nations *Office on Drugs and Crime* on Tuesday to work more closely to stop the threat of drug trafficking along their common borders.

In a joint statement, the ministers of public security and counter-narcotics from the three countries expressed their intention to take action to reduce the threat posed by Afghanistan's opium. "This trans-national threat requires a cooperative solution", the statement said.

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa hailed the meeting as a turning point in the fight against Afghanistan's drug problem.

"The very fact that these ministers and senior officials turned up and agreed a joint statement is a strong political signal of their desire to work together to fight a common problem. This increases the chances of containing the problem at its epicentre," Mr Costa said.

The three countries agreed to take steps to improve border management. These will include building more physical barriers, boosting law enforcement capacity, launching joint counter-narcotic operations, better communication, and increased intelligence-sharing, for example about trafficking routes, traffickers and suspicious shipments.

The ministers and officials also agreed to focus not only on trafficking, but on all aspects of the drug economy: stopping the diversion and smuggling of precursor chemicals used to make drugs; locating and destroying drug labs; tackling corruption which facilitates the drug business; and halting the laundering of drug money.

They also urged countries where opiates are consumed – particularly the European Union and Russia - to assume their share of responsibility by curbing the demand that is fuelling the opium trade.

They called on states where precursor chemicals are produced to tighten up their procedures to prevent diversion of these substances that are essential for producing heroin from opium poppy. As the opium problem is best controlled at the source, chemical precursors should likewise be controlled first and foremost where they are produced.

The senior delegates from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan agreed to hold policy-level coordination meetings at least every six months and technical-level exchanges every three months. This should enable more regular and operational contacts that can stem the flow of drug trafficking from Afghanistan.

“UNODC is proud to have brokered this process which can help solve the world’s biggest drug control problem”, said Mr. Costa. He urged the three countries to build on the goodwill evident at the Vienna meeting and promised that his Office would continue to support the process, including by mobilizing financial support.

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## **Triangular Initiative: 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Meeting**

### **Report**

Hosted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
7 May 2008- Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

#### **Introduction**

The 2nd Ministerial Meeting of the Triangular Initiative was held in Tehran, I.R. of Iran on 7 May 2008. The Meeting was jointly organized by the Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ) of the I.R. Iran, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The Meeting was attended by:

- H.E. Mr General Khodaidad, Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;
- H.E. Dr. Esmael Ahmadi Moghaddam, Advisor to the President and Secretary General of Drug Control Headquarters, Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery (Head of the delegation) Director General, Anti Narcotics Force, Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- H. E. Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Under Secretary General of the United Nations and the UNODC Executive Director.

#### **Objective of the meeting**

This meeting is preceded by the First meeting which was held in Vienna, Austria, on 12 June 2007. In the first meeting senior officials from Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan agreed at a meeting hosted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna to work more closely to stop the threat of drug trafficking along their common borders. In a joint statement, the ministers of public security and counter-narcotics from the three countries expressed their intention to take action to reduce the threat posed by Afghanistan's opium and opiate trafficking.

The Second Ministerial Meeting, held on 7 May 2008, was aimed at endorsing operational measures to improve cooperation in drug control among the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. For this purpose, a Senior Officials Meeting of representatives of the three countries plus UNODC, was convened on 6 May to agree on a set of practical measures to upgrade cross-border cooperation, information sharing and to plan joint operations.

The Ministerial Meeting under Triangular Initiative adopted the recommendations proposed by the representatives of the Senior Officials Meeting and expressed joint commitment to their implementation.

#### **Contents of the meeting**

The Meeting was inaugurated by Mr. H.E. Dr. Esmael Ahmadi Moghaddam, Advisor to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Secretary General of Drug Control

Headquarters. In his opening remarks, Dr. Ahmadi Moghaddam referred to the situation of drug production, trafficking and abuse in the region he emphasized on the need to increase regional cooperation to adopt new policies to tackle present drug crisis in the region. This might include measures such as the

promotion of alternative cultivation in Afghanistan. He further proposed the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the Triangular Initiative.

General Khodaidad, Minister of Counter Narcotics of Afghanistan, considered the Triangular Initiative as a major breakthrough which will make it possible to share intelligence and synchronize action to target major trafficking networks.

Major General Khalid Amir Jaffery, Director General of the Anti Narcotics Force of Pakistan, emphasized that key to success is accurate and timely sharing of information and that the three countries of the region must continue to improve on this account.

UNODC Executive Director, H.E. Mr. Costa, said that cross-border cooperation between the three countries is essential to prevent the diffusion of drugs in the region and in the world. He pledged UNODC assistance to facilitate the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in strengthening trilateral ties and enhancing border security and reciprocal cooperation.

## **Decisions**

The Ministers approved the recommendations made by the Senior Officials Meeting of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, adopted on 6 May 2008 (See Annex 1). The Ministers also agreed on the following:

1. Concerning the locations for the BLO projects in the three countries (point 2 of the recommendations) the following locations were agreed upon:

- Iran-Pakistan border : Taftan-Mirjaveh
- Iran Afghanistan border : Islam Ghal'eh – Dogharoon
- Afghanistan-Pakistan border : Tarkhan (1st option) – Chaman (2nd option)

2. regarding the location on establishment of a joint planning cell, (point 4 of the recommendations), it was agreed that this planning cell will be based in Tehran until the next session of the Triangular Initiative;

3. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan will host the next Triangular Initiative Ministerial Meeting to take place in April or May 2009.

## **Triangular Initiative: 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Meeting**

Hosted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
7 May 2008- Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

### Recommendations approved by the Ministers

At the conclusion of the second working day, the Ministers approved the following recommendations provided by the Senior Officials Meeting of 6 May 2008.

1. The Ministers urge a decision on the modalities of cross-border telecommunications to be reached at the workshop scheduled on 22- 23 June 2008 in Kabul.
2. Support the UNODC's three pilot BLO projects respectively at Iran-Afghanistan borders, Iran-Pakistan borders and Pakistan-Afghanistan borders. It is understood that the pilot BLO project is a test case and that any further establishment of BLOs will be incremental and with mutual consultations.

The following locations were identified for the BLO projects in the three countries:

- Iran/Pakistan border : Taftan/Mirjaveh
  - Iran/Afghanistan border : Islam Ghal'eh/Dogharoon
  - Afghanistan/Pakistan border : Torkham (1<sup>st</sup> option) – Chaman (2<sup>nd</sup> option)
3. Support the information and intelligence initiative on precursor control related to operation TARCET for which UNODC is to provide training and equipment.
  4. Respecting national sovereignty, it was decided to have intelligence based joint operations as soon as possible and at least one or two operations within twelve months to come. To this end, lead authorities have been indicated, a joint planning cell formed and a common and temporary workplace in Tehran for intelligence agreed upon.

The temporary location for establishing a joint planning cell is agreed to be Tehran. Operational headquarters, supporting joint operations, will be located in the area closest to action.

5. Support to have workshop organized in Kabul on 24 and 25 June 2008 in the framework of operation TARCET in which relevant departments (customs, counter narcotics and others) would participate. The agenda to include the following:
  - a. Information and intelligence exchange;
  - b. The formulation of guidelines required to handle article 10 of ATTA (Pakistan/Afghanistan) and article 47 of TIR (Iran/Afghanistan) allowing efficient control on trade flows to Afghanistan, in particular containers, within a standardized regional approach.
6. Agree to have Ministerial Meetings at intervals of approximately 12 months and Senior Officials Meetings (SOM) every 6 months. A technical oriented Senior Law Enforcement Officials (SLEO) one-day meeting is to precede the SOM.

The next Triangular Ministerial Meeting was agreed to take place on April or May 2009, in Pakistan

## **Triangular Initiative: 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Meeting**

Vienna, 27 October 2009

### **Agreed Minutes of the Third Triangular Initiative Ministerial meeting (Cooperation in Counter Narcotics and Border Management in Drug Control between Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan)**

For the second year in a row, cultivation and production (and GDP share) of opium is decreasing in Afghanistan. In spite of these positive results, a disturbing development is taking place. While annual world demand for drugs has never exceeded 5,000 tons, over the past few years Afghan supply has well-surpassed this demand, and illicit drug piles are now expected to have reached 10,000 tons. Afghan drugs have catastrophic consequences all along the trafficking routes. This creates regional instability and poses a political and socio-economic risk, and causes negative consequences on sustainable development in the region. This trans-national threat requires a cooperative solution. Based on shared responsibility stipulated in the Political Declaration 2009, the current situation in the region requires regional and international cooperation, including through the Triangular Initiative.

In the First Triangular Initiative (TI) Ministerial meeting, united in their desire to counter-act this common threat along their common borders, public Security and counter narcotic ministers and senior officials from I.R.s Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan met in Vienna on 12 June 2007 - with the facilitation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - to discuss existing threats, domestic counter-narcotic strategies, and ways of improving bilateral and regional cooperation. Their very agreement to meet sent a strong political signal on their desire to work together along their common borders. In a joint statement, the ministers of public security and counter-narcotics from the three countries expressed their intention to take coordinated joint action to reduce the threat posed by Afghanistan's opium and opiate trafficking. (The text of the first TI ministerial joint statement is annexed).

The Second TI Ministerial meeting was held on 7 May 2008 in Tehran. The Meeting which was jointly organized by the Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ) of the I.R. of Iran, and UNODC was aimed at endorsing operational measures to improve cooperation in drug control among the I.R.s of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Towards this end a Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) was convened on 6 May. Representatives of the three countries prepared recommendations for the ministers, addressing practical measures to upgrade cross-border cooperation, information exchange and planning of joint operations.

The second TI Ministerial Meeting adopted the recommendations proposed by the SOM and expressed joint commitment to their implementation. (The text of the second TI ministerial joint statement is annexed).

### **The Third TI Ministerial meeting.**

The **Third TI Ministerial meeting** was held on 27 October 2009 in Vienna. The meeting was attended by the following honorable officials:

#### **Member States:**

##### **• I.R. Afghanistan:**

H.E. Gen. Khodaidad, Minister of Counter Narcotics  
H.E. Gen. Daud, Deputy Minister of Interior  
Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Wardak, Advisor, International Affairs, Ministry of Counter-Narcotics  
Mr. Mohammad Homayoun Faizzad, Head, Department of Communication and Coordination, Ministry of Counter-Narcotics

##### **• I.R. Iran:**

H.E. Mr. Taha Taheri, Deputy Secretary General, DCHQ  
H.E. Amb. Mahmoud Bayat, Director General for International Relations, DCHQ  
Mr. Mohammad Narimani, Head of International Exchange Group, DCHQ  
Mr. Mohammad Masoud Zabetian, Director General of Executive Affairs Office, DCHQ  
Mr. Mohammad Djafar Behdad, Advisor to Secretary General of DCHQ

##### **• I.R. Pakistan:**

H.E. Mr. K. B. Rind, Secretary Ministry of Narcotics Control  
H.E. Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, Director General Anti Narcotics Force (DG ANF)  
Col. Nadeem Khan, Joint Director, Anti Narcotics Force

The draft agenda of the meeting was unanimously adopted as follows:

#### **Agenda:**

- 11:45 – 12:00 **Opening of the Trilateral Closed Door Session**  
Welcome address by UNODC Executive Director
- 12:00 – 12:30 **Statements by Heads of National Delegations**
- 12:30 – 13:15 **Implementation of recommendations agreed upon at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Senior Official Meeting (Teheran, July 2009)**
- Item I: **Joint Planning Cell (JPC)** – *requirements and future*
- Item II: **Border Liaison Offices (BLOs)** – *status update and future*
- Item III: **Joint Operations** – *update and way ahead*
- Item IV: **Cross Border Communication** – *status update and future*
- 13:15 – 14:45 **Lunch hosted by UNODC Executive Director with Heads of delegations** (VIC restaurant)
- Item V: **Other activities aimed to improve the TI**

15:00 – 16:00 **Implementation of recommendations agreed upon at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Senior Official Meeting**  
(Session Continued)

16:15 – 17:15 **Triangular Initiative debriefing with major partners**

During the discussions held at the Third TI Ministerial meeting, [the heads of] the delegations from I.R.s Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan agreed on the followings:

**1. Joint Planning Cell - requirements and future actions:**

I.R. Afghanistan and Pakistan to have their permanent JPC liaison officers (PLO) to be appointed and posted at the JPC and necessary allocation modalities to be worked out before the end of the year 2009. Appointed PLOs and country focal points (CFP) of the three countries have to ensure exchange of information/intelligence and planning of simultaneous and joint operations.

JPC to produce and disseminate timely analytical assessment reports to Ministers, and relevant information to the Office of the UNODC ED starting 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2010.

National Focal Points of the three countries to meet regularly, to be held on a rotating basis in the three countries, at least once a month.

The meeting welcomed JPC linkage with CARRIC and supported exchange of information between them. Following stationing of all JPC PLOs and nomination of CFPs, UNODC is expected to organize in 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2010 a study visit of PLOs and CFPs to CARICC for familiarization with CARICC's structure and methods of operations as well as to identify measures to increase JPC effectiveness.

**2. Joint Field Operations – update and way ahead:**

I.R.s Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to share the results of the joint operations carried out with UNODC. The detailed assessment reports of 2009 simultaneous operations to be prepared by JPC PLOs / CFPs and provided to the Ministers and UNODC by end November 2009.

JPC PLOs and CFPs to plan future intelligence-led simultaneous operations based on lessons learned from 2009 operations.

Starting November 2009, border commanders of three sides to meet before and after the operations; installation of common communication systems have to be in place supported by UNODC to facilitate the speedy launch/monitoring of simultaneous operations; information/intelligence on targets, type of terrain and expected response capacities of targeted individuals/trafficking groups to be carefully analyzed and shared among operational units, JPC PLOs and CFPs prior to simultaneous operations; and precise timing of joint operations and rendezvous points of operations to be observed and kept highly confidential.

Starting November 2009, counterpart agencies of the three countries to carry out joint patrolling and/or area-targeted operations on a timely basis and to carry out intelligence-led operations based on availability of information/intelligence exchange.

JPC to provide detailed assessment reports of simultaneous and joint operations to Ministers/relevant authorities and UNODC on Quarterly basis starting January 2010.

**3. Border Liaison Offices:**

Three parties to implement a one-year pilot-phase for the establishment of BLOs in line with proposals of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Senior Officials Meeting.

By the end of December 2009, the Afghanistan MOI, Iran ANP and DCHQ, and Pakistan's inter-agency working group in cooperation with UNODC to finalize needs assessment identifying requirements in equipment and training, and essential for establishment and planning operations of the pilot BLOs. No later than 6 months after the finalization of the BLOs needs assessments, UNODC country offices in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, based on available resources, to supply required equipment and training in line with work plans for BLOs pilot phase operations.

The three parties to assign BLOs staff and to produce work plans for BLOs pilot phase operations by end February 2010.

Initial BLOs operations to commence following the appointment of personnel and installation of basic equipment provided by and facilitated by UNODC at designated points by the end of March 2010,

Experience of the initial stage of BLOs establishment to be analyzed by the three parties and UNODC and necessary recommendations to be developed in two specialized regional workshops to be held in May and June 2010.

In line with recommendations of the two specialized regional workshops and provided that progress is made in the timely implementation of the BLOs work plan, UNODC Country Offices in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to explore possibilities to organize a triangular mission to the Mekong Region in August/September 2010 to familiarize the three sides with experience of BLOs establishment and operations there.

Pilot phase of BLO establishment and operation to be evaluated and proposals for future stages of BLOs development to be worked out in a regional senior level meeting in November 2010.

#### **4. Cross Border Communication:**

Pakistan's Frontier Corp Baluchistan to finalize Cross Border Communication Questionnaire by mid-November 2009.

The 4<sup>th</sup> (Final) communication experts meeting in Pakistan will be held before the end of November 2009 so that agreements could be reached on comprehensive cross-border communication plan (e.g. modality/equipment and training for cross-border communication, etc.).

By the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2010, results and recommendations of the communication experts meeting to be reported by Afghanistan MOI, Iran ANP and DCHQ, and Pakistan MNC and Frontier Corp to their respective Ministers for endorsement allowing further implementation.

#### **5. Proposal for other activities to improve Triangular Initiative:**

Agreed Minutes/reports of the Triangular Initiative 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial meeting to be shared on a regular basis by Afghanistan MOI/MCN, Iran DCHQ, and Pakistan MNC with their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs in order to reflect progress made under the Triangular Initiative during ministerial and presidential meetings to be held in the framework of the 'Tehran Declaration' of 24<sup>th</sup> May 2009. The report of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial meeting to be shared by the above mentioned parties by 1<sup>st</sup> November 2009.

The three countries stand ready to share relevant experiences including on alternative crop cultivation, demand reduction, treatment/rehabilitation, and other relevant information.

Three parties and UNODC agreed to call for additional resource (both national and international) to support the implementation of operational activities in the framework of the Triangular Initiative.

Senior Official Meetings (SOM) to be held twice per year and to be chaired by Heads of Afghanistan CNPA, Iran ANP, and Pakistan MNC/ANF. Next year SOM meetings to be held in Kabul in May 2010 and in Islamabad in November 2010.

The fourth Ministerial meeting to be held in Islamabad in November 2010.

**Vienna, 27th October 2009**

## IRAN

“Integrated Border control in the I.R. of Iran – Phase I” (IRN/150) - *ONGOING*  
 Location: Iran-Pakistan border area of Mile 72 to Rotak (covering 250 km of joint border); Iran-Afghanistan border area between Hashtadan to Yazdan (covering 180 km of joint border)

“Integrated Border control in the I.R. of Iran – Phase II” (IRN/150) - *PIPELINE*  
 Location: Iran-Pakistan border area

“Promotion and strengthening of intelligence-led investigations capacities” (IRN/152) - *PIPELINE*  
 Location: Tehran

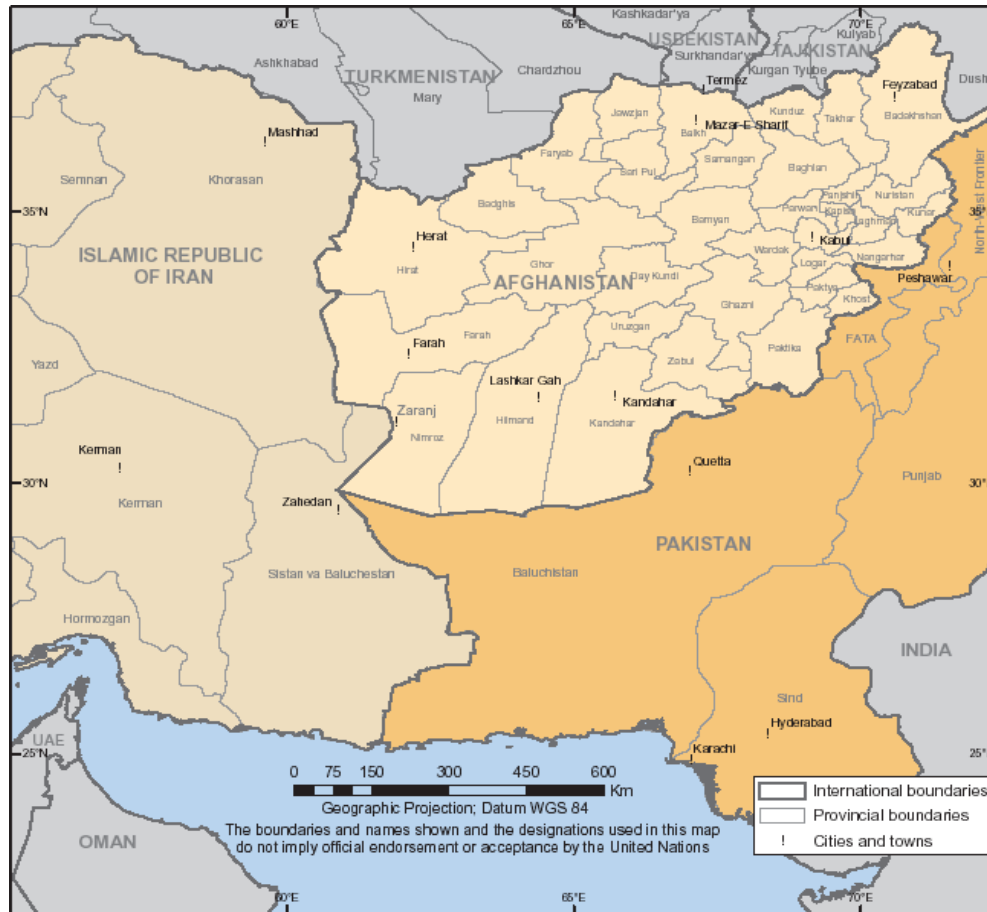
“Promotion of Regional and International Cooperation in Drug Control – Phase II” (IRN/153) - *PIPELINE*  
 Location: Tehran, (Including Persian Gulf, Caspian Region and Caucasus)

“Iran component of container control project” (GLO/G80) - *ONGOING*  
 Location: Bandar Anzali, Doghurun, Bandar Abbas

## REGIONAL

“Combat the smuggling of precursor chemicals used to manufacture heroin in Afghanistan” (GLO/XXX) *PIPELINE*  
 Afghanistan/Iran/Pakistan (in addition to Central Asia and others)

## Annex I UNODC Projects supporting to the TI (2009-2011)



## AFGHANISTAN

“Strengthening the Operational Capability of Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA)” (AFG/J43) – *ONGOING*  
 Location: Kabul and provincial CNPA

“Integrated Border Control Project in Western/South-western Afghanistan” (AFG/J55) - *ONGOING*  
 Location: West and south provinces

“Afghanistan component of container control project” (GLO/G80) - *ONGOING*  
 Location: Kabul, Herat and Nangarhar

## PAKISTAN

“Pakistan component of container control project” (GLO/G80) - *ONGOING*  
 Location: land and sea ports

“Strengthening Pakistan Border Management” (PAK/J61) – *ONGOING*  
 Location: Pak-Afghan & Pak-Iran borders

“Establishment of BLOs in Pakistan” (RAP/XXX) – *PIPELINE*  
 Location: Pak-Afghan, Pak-Iran and Pak-China borders

“Precursors Chemical Control in Pakistan” (PAK/K14) – *PIPELINE*  
 Location: Pak-Afghan & Pak-Iran borders

“Strengthening the Anti Drugs Intelligence capacity of Pakistan” (PAK/K15) – *PIPELINE*  
 Location: Pak-Afghan & Pak-Iran borders

“Computer-Based Law Enforcement Training in Pakistan” (PAK/I47) - *PIPELINE*  
 Location: Islamabad and other domestic sites