



# Milestones

July - September 2012

Regional Office for Central Asia



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE NATO-RUSSIA TRAINING PROJECT'S SUCCESS

High-level representatives of members of the NATO-Russia Council (NRC) counter-narcotics training initiative gathered in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on Tuesday 26 June, to chart the future course of the project. The meeting opened with a drugs burning ceremony to mark the UN International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. 1,650 tons of drugs, including 499 kilos of heroin and 597 kilos of opium, seized by graduates of the NRC training initiative, were burned in the ceremony organized by the Uzbek government. Foreign Embassy Representatives took part in the ceremony.

The sixth high-level steering session was attended by representatives of the NRC project's donor countries and Ukraine, and the beneficiary countries such as Afghanistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan - as well as NATO UNODC representatives. "It was a valuable opportunity to mark our achievements, but more importantly to chart our course going forward," says Radoslava Stefanova, Chair of the Executive Steering Committee. "We need to ensure that this important project maintains its momentum and builds upon the strong foundation we have created for strengthening counter-narcotics capacity across the region". The meeting provided an opportunity for the member states to evaluate results of the training provided by the NRC project. This is important for NRC donors to understand where the project is fulfilling real needs, and where it can do more. As of October 2011, 82 training courses have been conducted in total and 2000 officers have received the trainings. More than 90 of these officers have been promoted to executive positions and some of the largest seizures in the project area are reported to have been made by officers trained under the project.

### ***NATO-RUSSIA COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES AND THE NRC COUNTER NARCOTICS TRAINING PROJECT'S PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES MARKED THE PROJECT'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND LOOKED TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AT A HIGH LEVEL STEERING MEETING IN TASHKENT***

guz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan - as well as NATO UNODC representatives. "It was a valuable opportunity to mark our achievements, but more importantly to chart our course going forward," says Radoslava Stefanova, Chair of the Executive Steering Committee. "We need to ensure that this important project maintains its momentum and builds upon the strong foundation we have created for strengthening counter-narcotics capacity across the region". The meeting provided an opportunity

nity for the member states to evaluate results of the training provided by the NRC project. This is important for NRC donors to understand where the project is fulfilling real needs, and where it can do more. As of October 2011, 82 training courses have been conducted in total and 2000 officers have received the trainings. More than 90 of these officers have been promoted to executive positions and some of the largest seizures in the project area are reported to have been made by officers trained under the project.

26 June



## GLOBAL ACTION FOR HEALTHY COMMUNITY WITHOUT DRUGS

### *Celebration of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking*

#### KYRGYZSTAN

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Programme Office in Kyrgyzstan (UNODC) jointly with the State Service on Drug Control of the Kyrgyz Republic (SSDC) has conducted a round table meeting dedicated to the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. The event was attended by government officials, representatives of the Kyrgyz parliament, the donor community and the civil society. All-sided approaches to the formation and execution of the national anti-drug policy of the Kyrgyz Republic were the main focus of the round table discussions.

#### AZERBAIJAN

The “Drug and drug’s related consequences for society” conference devoted to the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking aimed at facilitating the drug and HIV prevention among vulnerable population, was organized in Genje district of Azerbaijan on 11-12 June, 2012. The main goal of the conference was the diminution the stigma and discrimination of prisoners, IDUs and PLWHA.





## TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME: LET'S PUT THEM OUT OF BUSINESS

Transnational organized crime encompasses virtually all serious profit-motivated criminal actions of an international nature where more than one country is involved. There are many activities that can be characterized as transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in firearms, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property, and even some aspects of cybercrime. It threatens peace and human security, leads to human rights being violated and undermines the economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world. The vast sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and have a direct impact on governance, such as through corruption and the “buying” of elections. Every year, countless lives are lost as a result of organized crime.

Drug-related health problems and violence, firearm deaths and the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and migrant smugglers are all part of this. Millions of victims are affected each year as a result of the activities of organized crime groups, with human trafficking victims alone numbering 2.4 million. While transnational organized crime is a global threat, its effects are felt locally. When organized crime takes root it can destabilize countries and entire regions, thereby undermining development assistance in those areas. Organized crime groups can also work with local criminals, leading to an increase in corruption, extortion, racketeering and violence, as well as a range of other more sophisticated crimes at the local level. Violent gangs can also turn inner cities into dangerous areas and put citizens' lives at risk.

Combating a global phenomenon

such as transnational organized crime requires partnerships at all levels. Governments, businesses, civil society, international organizations and people in all corners of the world have a part to play.

UNODC has recently launched a campaign showing how transnational organized crime destabilizes countries and entire regions, undermines development assistance and increases domestic corruption, extortion, racketeering and violence. The campaign, which aims to bring attention to the various aspects of organized crime, can be seen on [www.unodc.org/toc](http://www.unodc.org/toc) and includes a new awareness-raising video which is being rolled out online ([www.youtube.com/unodc](http://www.youtube.com/unodc)) as well as through international broadcasters. This illustrates the key financial and social costs behind organized crime and reveals the dangers of counterfeit goods to health and safety.

## TERRORISM AND DRUG TRAFFICKING INTERACTIVITY MEETING

The Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors (CARICC) hosts the operational working group meeting on terrorism and drug trafficking interactivity in Almaty in April. The event was organized by the General Secretariat of INTERPOL in conjunction with CARICC with the support of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The meeting was attended by the officers of counterterrorism and counternarcotics units of the competent authorities of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, France, Georgia,

India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, USA, and Uzbekistan as well as a delegation from the CIS Antiterrorist Center. Participants discussed issues of cooperation and coordination of operations and investigations to detect the criminal activities of terrorist organizations and transnational drug trafficking groups, funding terrorism by proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking (money transfers, money laundering). Special emphasis was placed on the efficient use of INTERPOL and CARICC databases in exchanging information on drug traffickers and members of terrorist organizations.

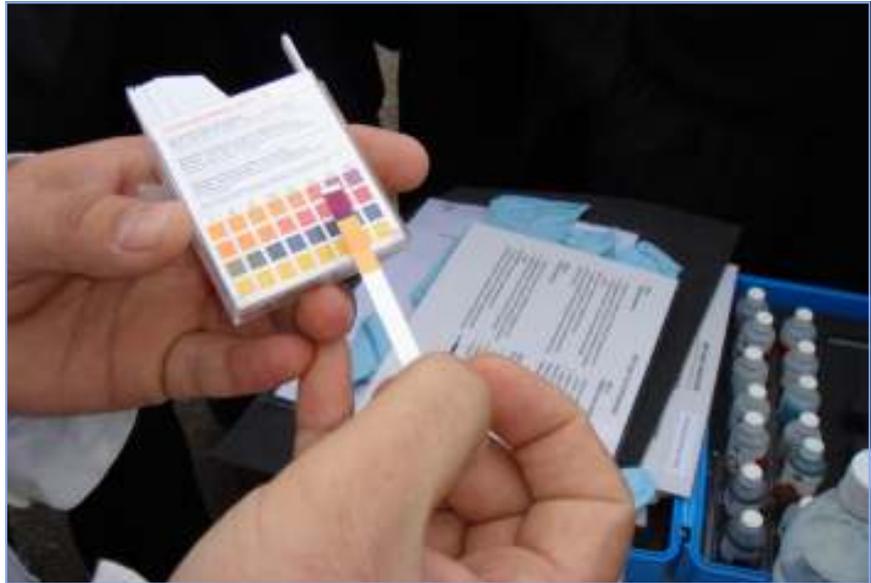
During the meeting an Agreement on Cooperation between CARICC and Interpol has been signed on the direct access and use of police information system of Interpol. This will allow the parties to carry out a continuous exchange of information on the issues of mutual interest, and to implement agreed measures to detect, prevent and interdict the activities of criminal organizations, groups or individuals involved in the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as to actively cooperate in ensuring regional and international security and stability, including in the fight against terrorism.

## Project Activity



## NEW INITIATIVE TO ADDRESS PRECURSORS TRAFFICKING

Following the recommendations of the Working Meeting to Coordinate Efforts in Combating Transnational Drug Related Crime held in Kazakhstan in February 2012 and in line with the findings of the Operation TARCET III Debrief held in China in November 2011 and the Paris Pact Expert Working Group on Precursors held in November 2011, a Meeting of the Working Group on precursors was conducted in Tashkent in May. The meeting was organised in the framework of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries and was attended by representatives from 14 countries and international organisations. During the meeting participants



reviewed, inter alia, the results and short-comings of Operation TARCET, which is now concluded; strengths of other precursor control initiatives; intelligence handling procedures and mechanisms; as well as prospects of developing intelligence-led operations. The new initiatives to address illicit

precursors will have an extended geographical scope, involving more countries targeted by criminal organizations for precursor diversion and trafficking. Future operations will also target precursors used in the manufacturing of synthetic drugs, as these are posing an increasing threat to the region.

## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL DRUG DATA EXPERTS NETWORK



The first Regional Workshop on Strengthening Data Collection and Analysis Capacities was successfully held in Tashkent on 16-18 July under Sub-Programme 4 of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries. As a co-host of the Workshop with UNODC, the Government of Uzbekistan demonstrated its continued commitment to working towards regional solutions to the Afghan drug problem. The Regional Workshop brought together participants from Regional Programme countries as well as UNODC thematic and technical experts from across the region, substantively led by experts from the Vienna-based UNODC Research and Trend Analy-



## Regional Programme



sis Branch. The workshop participants brought a breadth of expertise with representation from analytical and statistical units of national drug control agencies and national analytical centers, ministries of health and foreign affairs as well as law enforcement agencies dealing with collection, analysis, dissemination and international cooperation on drug and drug-related crime data and statistics.

The Regional Workshop provided an opportunity for the Regional Programme countries to share experiences on the collection and analysis of data related to illicit drugs and to present international standards and best practices. Discussions were interactive and activity-focused with working group sessions with real-life examples and exercises. The focus was on identifying new types of drugs in the markets as well as increasing use of existing drugs, mapping drug users and data sources, data on drug seizures and ways of using this data to understand markets, the collection and processing of price data and size and routes of regional drug flows. The role of precursors in the production of drugs and scale and direction of trafficking was also considered. The overall aim was to link these issues with existing data with a view to developing and strengthen-

ing data quality and availability in line with international standards and best-practices and to better inform and support operational and technical interventions focusing on law enforcement, regional/international legal cooperation and drug demand reduction.

One of the key outcomes of the Regional Workshop was the establishment of the first-ever network of drug data experts from the Regional Programme countries – the *Sub-Programme 4 Expert Group*, responsible for coordinating the sharing of drug-related information, improving the quantity and quality of drug-related data in RP countries and en-

sure the timely submissions to UNODC through ARQs and Individual Seizure Forms, overseeing the development of reports which describe the regional situation of drug supply, demand, as well as trafficking in the region. It is anticipated that the establishment of this network will be critical in concretely improving the quality of data collection and analysis and the exchange of data and information on fighting illegal trafficking in the region.

The first Sub-Programme 4 (on Trends and Impacts) Task Force meeting was also held on the margins of the regional workshop on 18 July. Sub-Programme task forces form part of the Regional Programme governance framework, which consist of a senior-level Steering Committee and expert-level Regional Task Forces. The Task Forces meet at least once a year to ensure strategic coordination at the working level as well as to set priorities for the coming year, which are then endorsed by the Steering Committee. The Sub-Programme 4 Task Force meeting focused on concretely identifying priority areas of assistance and support by the Regional Programme for the next year and these will be finalized with consultations with partner governments through diplomatic channels.



EU/UNODC Project



## “WHEN I GET OUT I WILL WORK AS A SEAMSTRESS” - SPOTLIGHT ON PRISONER EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION IN KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



three of these business plans for the creation of workshops to produce soya milk, bread and textiles. The business plans are worth a total of 231,000 USD.

“With the support of the project, construction materials, furniture and equipment have been procured for the creation of the production facilities”, noted Ambassador Chantal Hebberecht, Head of the European Union Delegation to Kyrgyzstan. “The launch of these new income generating activities will contribute to realizing our common goal to improve conditions in places of detention and promote social rehabilitation”, she

The Kyrgyz Prison Service has recently launched a series of income generating activities in two of its prisons. A soya milk production line and a sowing workshop have been established in the country’s only prison for female offenders. A modernized bakery is now operational in one of the largest Kyrgyz prisons providing bread for over 1000 inmates. These production workshops have been created with the support of the European Union/UNODC project ‘Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic’. The new facilities were officially opened during launch ceremonies at the two prisons on 18 July and 29 August 2012.

### Developing small scale production in prisons

“The development of vocational training and work opportunities is a key priority of our new prison reform strategy”, said Kalmurat Baitoloev, Deputy Chairperson of the State Service for the Execution of Punishments, on the occasion of the

launch of the new production facilities in the female prison in Stepnoe village not far from the Kyrgyz capital Bishkek.

In 2011, only 13% of all prisoners were engaged in productive work. Although this is an increase compared to 2007 when 7.4% of prisoners were employed, the figure remains low. As noted by the Head of the Parliamentary Committee on Anti-Corruption Turatbek Madilbekov, “In Soviet times all prisons had production facilities. In 20 years of independence this productive capacity has been destroyed”.

Since 2010, work has been under way to launch several new small-scale income generating programmes in the Kyrgyz penitentiary system. Within the framework of the EU/UNODC project ‘Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic’ an Expert Group on Prison Income Generating Activities was established, which solicited prison managers to submit business plans. In 2011, the Expert Group approved

added.

### A win-win situation for prisons and prisoners alike

In the new facilities, classrooms have been created so that prisoner employment can be combined with vocational training to enhance prisoners’ chances of finding work following their release.

In the female prison in Stepnoe village, which houses 260 convicted women, a lyceum is operational. According to the Director of the school, Alexander Harichkov, prisoners can already be trained to become hairdressers and seamstresses. “From 1 September a first group of 15 women will also start a 5 month course on soya milk production”, he stated. The new production facilities create a win-win situation for both prisoners and the prisons in which they are detained. During the opening ceremony in July, one female prisoner who works in the new sowing workshop said she receives a monthly salary of 2,000 Kyrgyz Som or 42 USD. “When I get out, I will definitely con-



## EU/UNODC Project

tinue to work as a seamstress”, she mentioned. Another employee said: “Before I received some money from my family back home, but they have very little to live on themselves. Now I can pay for everything myself and help my family”.

Whilst the prisoners have increased opportunities to work and receive a salary, the prisons benefit from the prisoners’ work which will bring in additional income to complement their constraint budgets. “For the moment we produce soya milk for consumption within the prisons”, said the Head of the Kyrgyz Prison Service, Alik Mamyrkulov. “We plan to develop cooperation with the Ministry of Health to supply hospitals with soya milk and for our sowing workshop we have already received an order for 2,500 uniforms from the State Customs Service”, he added. Vice-Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic Gulnara Asimbekova also attended the opening ceremony in the female colony in July. She commented on the sustainability of the income generating enterprises.



“Until May this year prison enterprises had to devolve 50% of their profits into the State budget”, she said. “But following a legislative amendment profits now remain fully at the disposal of the Prison Service”. According to the Prison Service, prison enterprises have made profits amounting to 1,826,670 Som (i.e. approximately 40,000 USD) since 2011, which can now be re-invested in the development of the prison system without any taxation from the

State as previously.

During the launch of the modernized bakery in the male prison in Novo Pokrovka village on 29 August, Deputy Chair of the Prison Service Kalmurat Baitoloev announced that the Kyrgyz Government has committed 50 million Som or 1 million USD from the State budget for the promotion of prison income generating activities and refurbishment. Of this amount 22 million Som (the equivalent of 460,000 USD) has already been disbursed for income generating activities. This is the first major allocation of State funds specifically for the promotion of prisoner employment and income generation in 20 years. The EU/UNODC project “Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic” will continue to sustain these efforts until June 2013 with technical assistance and legal advice in relation to the development of a National Programme for Prison Income Generating Activities and the establishment of a State Enterprise under the Kyrgyz Prison Service to manage and oversee the income generating activities in Kyrgyzstan’s prisons in the years to come.



## Meetings



## UNODC URGES CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLED MIGRANTS

On June 25-27, 2012, UNODC convened the regional train-the-trainers course for judges and prosecutors “Applying international standards to ensure protection and assistance measures towards victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants” in Tashkent. This event was conducted in the framework of the UNODC’s regional project

Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Uzbekistan, Mr. Jakhongir Khaydarov, Director of the Research Center for the Democratization and Liberalization of Judicial Legislation and Ensuring the Independence of the Judiciary under the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan, and Ms. Olga Zudova, Senior Regional Legal Adviser of

Ms. Malokhat Muratova, a licensed lawyer from the most prominent NGO in Uzbekistan Istiqbolly Avlod as well as internal experts Ms. Gauhar Kirneyeva, Expert from Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants Section of UNODC HQs in Vienna. The main participants of the training were the trainers/experts currently working at the



“Strengthening the capacity of the Central Asian Republics to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in partnership with NGO and civil society actors” which is funded by the European Union.

Opening remarks were provided by His Excellency Mr. Norbert Jousten,

UNODC ROCA.

The training course was moderated by Ms. Olga Zudova, UNODC Senior Regional Legal Adviser (Almaty, Kazakhstan) and co-facilitated by the panel of international experts: Ms. Radmila Dacic, the Judge of the Supreme Court of Serbia, Mr. Sagi Ofir, the Prosecutor from the Jerusalem District Prosecution of Israel,

specialized national training centers which provide advanced training for judges and prosecutors in all respective countries. In total, there were 28 participants from all five Central Asia countries representing Supreme Courts, Ministries of Justice and General Prosecutor’s Offices. As an outcome of this course, the participants were able to improve



## Meetings

their knowledge and skills on basics of training delivery techniques; discuss the cases with main challenges faced by Central Asian countries in identifying victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants and in providing assistance and protection to them; basic international standards and necessary tools to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants (in particular of women and children) throughout the various pretrial investigations, trial and post-trial proceedings phases and, d) the role of NGOs in countering human trafficking and smuggled mi-

grants and effective mechanisms of collaboration with criminal justice agencies. The participants have also visited the Rehabilitation Center for the victims of human trafficking of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of Uzbekistan and were able to talk with the administration.

UNODC ROCA will continue the provision of technical assistance to the Central Asia countries in their efforts to run effective programs to ensure protection and assistance to victims and witnesses of human trafficking and smuggled migrants.



## BORDER LIAISON OFFICES WILL BE ESTABLISHED ON KYRGYZ-TAJIK BORDER



The official launch of the UNODC regional project “Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the Northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossing points and through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices” was held in Bishkek in August. The launching ceremony was hosted by the UNODC and the Japan Embassy in Kyrgyzstan. During the ceremony, Mr. Steven Monaco, Officer in Charge, UNODC ROCA and H.E. Mr.

Sin Maruo, Ambassador of Japan to Kyrgyzstan, as well as representatives of the Kyrgyz Law Enforcement Agencies made opening speeches. Earlier, the project was being implemented in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, but has now expanded to Kyrgyzstan. This has become possible due to the additional funding provided by the Japanese government. Before, the only donor of the project was the government of Norway. The project has managed to establish four Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) at four separate border crossing points along the Uzbek - Tajik border. The additional funding contribution from the Government of Japan will allow the project to establish new BLOs on the Kyrgyz - Tajik border as well. This includes the development of infra-

structure, provision of special equipment, specialized training courses, and facilitation of legal ground for inter-agency cooperation at the selected border crossing points.

Communication, coordination and cooperation among law enforcement agencies are key elements aimed at effectively combating illicit drug trafficking. Thus, a network of Border Liaison Offices (BLO) are considered to be one of the most sustainable systems that can help develop mutual trust and regional intelligence information sharing system among law enforcement agencies responsible for border protection.

The Border Liaison Office mechanism is new to Central Asia, and requires particular attention both from UNODC and its national counterparts.

Within the last six months, a total of six training courses were conducted by the project in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Around 140 participants from law enforcement agencies took part in different courses including countering narcotics, risk assessment, profiling and border controls.

## Training



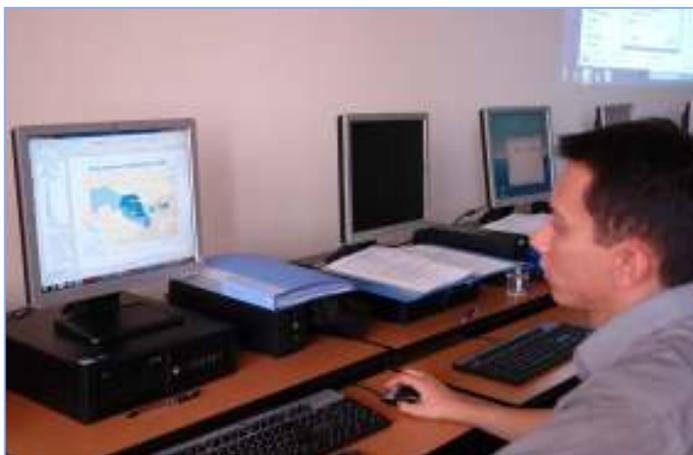
## GEOINFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AS ASSISTANCE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Geoinformational technologies are progressively used by law enforcement agencies of Central Asia and Azerbaijan providing additional options for the analysis of drug trafficking related data.

During the last several years, specialists from the Coordination and Analysis Unit of UNODC ROCA provided around 20 trainings on ArcGIS and data analysis to the officers of analytical departments of law enforcement agencies and health authorities of the countries in the region. National counterparts were also provided with free licence ArcView 9.x program and a geographical database, which allows them to independently create and efficiently

use their own geoinformation space in order to solve different problems.

Twenty four officers of analytical departments of law enforcement agencies of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan were trained on mapping basics. Besides, specialists from the Coordination and Analysis Unit of UNODC ROCA implemented



a project on creation of online database on drugs in the framework of the "Paris Pact Initiative" and "Afghan Opiate Trade" projects.

## ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

As part of the capacity developing component of the global project "TREATNET II: Treating drug dependence and its health consequences", the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia convened a

training of trainers programme for social workers from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The training was held in Tashkent on 6-10<sup>th</sup> August 2012 and led by three

UNODC consultants who were responsible for the design, development, leading and facilitating the training programme.

The training was built upon the Treatnet Training Package (Volume A and B), which 22 participants attending this training were familiar with. The emphasis and deliveries of the training elements were on care, treatment and recovery with joint-up thinking, partnership working, user experience and participation, using a biopsychosocial model of training framework, but lesser on the clinical side and making more use of community engagement approaches. Ice breaking exercises were also used as good practice. Opportunities were made available for each country to present their model of drug treatment service delivery. The roles of social workers, as they are perceived by each country's participants, given social workers as a discipline would be a new concept in most of these





## Training

countries, were specifically discussed with facilitation by the trainers. The absence of social workers per se as a professional discipline was identified as a major gap in the provision of care and treatment for substance misusers. The key roles of social workers within an integrated model of care for substance misusers thus became a central theme of this training.

Implicit in this training was to identify the differing roles of social workers amongst these five countries and to reach and develop common core standards. This will enable the development of a set of agreed occupational competencies of the roles of social workers.



## DRUG USE PREVENTION THROUGH FAMILY SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMMES: PERSPECTIVES FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION

The goal of the UNODC regional meeting in Istanbul in June was to discuss the results of the implementation of the family skills training programme “Families and Schools Together” (FAST) in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Furthermore, the meeting was aimed at enhancing the regional exchange of expertise on drug use prevention between policy makers, FAST trainers and with an international team of experts. The meeting was organized within the framework of the global project “Prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training programmes”.

This event was also envisaged as the platform of advocacy for the adoption of family skills programmes in neighboring countries. Therefore, observers from Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Uzbekistan were invited to participate, share experiences and discuss regional exchange of expertise on drug use prevention. The participation of the respective delega-

tions was made possible through the coordination of this event with the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries.

The meeting focused on the experience generated from the Central Asian countries as well as their plans of expanding the FAST programme in order to ensure national ownership of the process. The overview of the process of development of international drug use prevention standards by UNODC Vienna, and a discussion of national policies on drug use prevention in countries -observers were also in the meeting’s agenda.

The following can be noted as the main outcomes of the event: the national concepts on ensuring sustainability of family skills programming strengthened the sense of national ownership and provided an excellent opportunity for the four implementing countries to learn from

each other’s ideas, as well as sensitized the other observer countries on the importance, value and practicality of implementing such programmes nationally. All observers’ delegations expressed strong interest in initiating evidence based family skills intervention learning from the experience of project implementation in the four Central Asian countries. The challenges in the regional exchange of expertise were identified and the effective mechanisms of regional cooperation on drug use prevention were developed during the meeting.



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia

30a, Abdulla Kahhor Street  
100100, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Tel : (+998 71) 120 80 50

Fax: (+998 71) 120 62 90

Web: [www.unodc.org/centralasia](http://www.unodc.org/centralasia)