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Office on Drugs and Crime

BRAZIL

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Framework

Strategic Programme

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) was set up in 1997, combining the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. It was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to enable the Organization to focus and enhance its capacity to address the interrelated issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism in all their forms. The mandate of the Office derives from several conventions and General Assembly resolutions, and the technical cooperation programme of the Office aims to help improve the capacity of Governments to execute those international commitments. The Office is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General. It is co-located with the United Nations Office at Vienna, of which the Executive Director also serves as the Director-General. The UNODC Regional Office in Brazil also covers the Southern Cone countries: Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

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INTRODUCTION

The considerable demographic and economic dimensions of Brazil, coupled with its significance on the regional and international horizon, give the country a pivotal role in the determination of political and socio-economic outcomes in Latin America.

In his 2005 report entitled *In Larger Freedom*, the Secretary-General of the United Nations makes it clear that drugs, crime and terrorism undermine peace, development and security. He also asserts that the reverse is true as well: peace, development and security counter drugs, crime and terrorism. Development strategies must therefore involve the promotion of good governance, the rule of law and crime prevention. These are the prerequisites to economic stability, sustainable development and democracy.

UNODC is responsible for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control and crime prevention activities in the context of sustainable development and human security. UNODC is a treaty-based organization that supports the ratification of the relevant international legal instruments — including the three United Nations Drug Control Conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols on Trafficking in Persons, on Smuggling of Migrants, and on Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the 12 universal conventions and protocols against terrorism. Its encompassing vision is one of security and justice for all. In an effort to make the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism, its mission is to develop, promote and implement international conventions, norms, standards, tools and good practices against these problems.

The agenda of UNODC for Brazil should be set within the specificities of the country, as well as its diversified socio-economic context. The population of Brazil surpassed the 185 million mark in 2005. Its GDP in 2004 was just under US\$ 605 billion. This makes the population of Brazil the fifth largest, and its GDP the 14th largest in the world. However, the rank of the country on the Human Development Index (63rd) is much lower. Per capita income in the country fits the profile of a middle-range country, but poverty and inequality are high. Equity is, in turn, undermined by high crime rates, which affect the poor more deeply. The proportion of poor people is highest among rural people, blacks and residents of the Northeast. Gender inequity, though reduced in recent decades, is still reflected in occupational and salary discrimination, as well as access to political power.

In dealing with issues of corruption, criminality and drugs, it is also critical to bear in mind that in spite of its continental size and huge land area, the population of Brazil is highly concentrated in urban areas. Currently, more than 80 per cent of the country's population lives in areas officially defined as urban, while an astonishing 36 per cent live in cities of one million or more inhabitants. At the same time, huge regions, especially in areas bordering neighbouring countries, are sparsely occupied. Concentration of people in large localities, as well as concentration of income in a small segment of the population, has important implications for all aspects of UNODC's work in Brazil.

Official development aid to Brazil represents approximately 0.06 per cent of GDP while Foreign Direct Investment approximately 2 per cent of its GDP. Brazil is now a donor of development aid to African-Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Mozambique, etc.) and to countries, such as East Timor and Haiti as well as some Latin American countries.

This Strategic Programme Framework outlines the strategies and approaches that will guide the activities of UNODC in Brazil from 2006 to 2009. Within the realm of the UNODC mandates and in accordance with national priorities, this four-year country programme will focus specifically on three interrelated areas: corruption, organized crime and drugs. This note provides a brief description of the context and the primary issues in each of these three areas to be addressed during the upcoming period. It then focuses on

the strategies and operational approaches that will effectively be adopted within the framework of that programme in order to support Brazilian advances in those areas.

The central orientations of the UNODC Strategic Programme Framework are derived from the analysis made in the UNODC Country Profile Brazil, 2005¹ and the Common Country Assessment (CCA²)/UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF³) that were developed by the United Nations Country Team in Brazil. Both the CCA and UNDAF represent the results of an extended inter-agency collaborative effort closely consulted with the national Government that aims at the promotion of a common agenda in support of the national development strategies of Brazil.

I. PRIORITY PROBLEMS

A. Substantive problems and driving factors

It is generally agreed that Brazil today has enormous potential. However, the country faces huge challenges — among which are to reduce corruption, as well as to decrease the high crime and violence rates that threaten the quality of life and undermine confidence in public institutions. Opinion polls consistently cite crime and violence as being among the most pressing concerns facing Brazilians today. The implications of these social ills transcend the limits of problems faced by local neighbourhoods or cities. They reflect the social fabric of the nation, its self-image, its external perception and, thus, its very insertion into the international economic community. Despite advances made over the last years, much remains to be done to face the challenges ahead.

1. Corruption

Corruption in Brazil is, in part, structurally determined. The Brazilian political system still represents a key institutional source of corruption. That is, Brazilian political and administrative institutions are relatively well developed in comparison to those of most Latin American countries. Nevertheless, governance, accountability and responsibility are, in many respects, still incipient. Moreover, under present structures political and administrative effectiveness (whether at the national, state or local level) often requires those in power to fashion alliances by targeting budgetary spending, public works projects, state enterprises, bids and contracts, as well as public sector jobs.

2. Urban Crime and Violence Prevention

As identified in the CCA/UNDAF document for 2007–2011, crime and violence have increased dramatically in recent decades, particularly in large urban areas, and have systematically undermined human rights and equity. A recent survey in four cities showed that a disturbing 35 per cent of the population have been victim to some sort of crime in the past year. Not surprisingly, a large proportion of the population felt insecure — a fact that is conducive to high levels of stress in daily life, reduction of social contacts, backing of simplistic and populist solutions, as well as to the justification of abuse by state police.

Youth, (mainly in the peripheries of large urban areas) are particularly vulnerable to violence, both as participants and as victims. In addition, domestic and sexual violence against women are still major concerns, in spite of new policies and mobilization efforts to address these issues. Violence results from multiple determinants that include individual, relational, social, and community factors. The availability

¹ http://www.unodc.org/pdf/brazil/COUNTRY_PROFILE_Eng.pdf

² [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/brazil/Final%20CCA%20Brazil%20\(eng\).pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/brazil/Final%20CCA%20Brazil%20(eng).pdf)

³ <http://www.unodc.org/pdf/brazil/06.02.24%20UNDAF%20Final%20Version%20-%20Brazil.pdf>

of firearms, the presence of drugs and arms trafficking (often involving gangs), the lack of economic opportunities for youth living in areas of poverty, the frequent incidence of violent childhood experiences, along with massive socio-economic disparities, are all factors that contribute to increasing violent deaths and injuries.

Trends in homicide are particularly disturbing. According to the Ministry of Health Information System on Mortality, the Brazilian homicide rate has increased severely from 11.4 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1980, to 29.1 in 2003 — making it one of the highest in the world. Some 45,000 homicides are estimated to take place every year. For the first time, deaths by firearms have surpassed traffic accidents as causes of violent deaths. Overall, homicides have become the third leading cause of death among men, and the leading cause among young males aged 15-39. Black men have particularly high mortality rates from violent causes.

According to the 2005 synthesis of social indicators published in April 2006 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) the homicide rate among young males of 20-24 years old was 171 per 100,000 in 2004, down from 184 in 2003. In spite of this improvement, the homicide rate among young males remain high and is 4.1 times the rate of homicides among young women of the same age group. The impact of insecurity affects the life of all Brazilian citizens (irrespective of social class) and result in significant stress and loss of GDP.

3. HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse Prevention

The fact that the country has become a major transit route for illicit drugs has, in turn, helped feed an increasingly important domestic market for the consumption of cocaine and some of its derivatives. Drug abuse among the Brazilian population in general, and its youth in particular, has increased significantly over the last decade. The poorest communities, where there are few social and professional opportunities, represent a source of cheap labour for drug traffickers. Altogether, Brazil can now be classified as a country of medium consumption of cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines. It is revealing that the number of users, and the number of HIV/AIDS cases, reported along the cocaine trafficking route is much higher than in other parts of the country.

Drug addiction is a problem that places increasing demands on the public health services and society in general. Premature deaths and loss in productivity result in significant loss of GDP.

The relationship between drugs and violence, and the link between injecting drug use (IDU) and HIV/AIDS are two main aspects that make drug abuse a serious problem in Brazil. According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), injecting drug users who are not under care are six times more likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS than those who are under treatment. Significant improvements have been made by Brazil in the field of prevention of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users. Nevertheless, strong efforts should be made to reduce risks, as well as the adverse health and social consequences associated with IDU among drug users as well as other vulnerable populations.

4. Organized crime and drug trafficking

Organized crime, with clear regional and international links, has increased over the last few years. Transnational organized crime is not a new phenomenon but it has grown in strength and severity over the past decade, benefiting from technological innovations. It has a negative impact on peace and security, social and economic development, the environment, human rights, democracy and governance.

Illicit drugs produced in the Andean region, mostly cocaine and heroine, pass through Brazil to meet domestic demand and reach the European and North American markets. Extensive borders with the drug-

producing countries, as well as a vast river, air and road infrastructure system, offer smuggling routes for drugs as well as other goods. Brazil produces cannabis (herb) and also receives this drug from neighbouring countries – especially Paraguay – to meet domestic demands..

Criminal groups are now active in illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, kidnapping, illicit firearms trafficking, cargo thefts, theft of art and cultural objects, theft of intellectual property, bank robberies, embezzlement, insurance fraud, fraudulent bankruptcy, money-laundering, infiltration of legal businesses, corruption and bribery of public or party officials, computer crime, environmental crime, among others. These crimes, of a national and transnational nature, provide criminal groups with most of their illicit money. The illegality and risk of these “businesses” engender various types of violence.

Through it all, the security and criminal justice systems encounter a number of problems. Criminals are unlikely to be apprehended and convicted. Bribery, impunity, bureaucratic delays, and a growing culture of violence all serve to corrupt the social fabric of Brazilian society. Private security companies are thriving as a result of increasing violence and mistrust of the official system. The impunity of offenders has not only become a flagrant insult to the judiciary system, but also emboldens further crime. The number of acts of violence committed by state police, prison guards and death squads serves to increase the lack of trust in police institutions by the citizenry.

B. Political and institutional constraints

In dealing with the above-described problems, the country has to confront important issues in the political, administrative and justice systems. Given the size of the country and its partitioning into 26 states/one federal district and more than 5,500 municipalities, administrative inefficiency and low accountability are heightened at the local level, where patronage practices are a resilient form of political activity. Under such circumstances, controlling expenditures becomes virtually impossible. Evaluations of critical social programmes aimed at the reduction of poverty show cases in which some relatively well-off and politically connected people receive subventions destined to the poorest of the poor, while other needier groups who should be the prime target of such funds are left out. Nonetheless, as recent studies have shown, cash transfer strategies for the reduction of poverty and inequality are starting to work, which may be a kick-start for growth.⁴ Brazil’s inequality rates are lower now than in any other period during the past 30 years.

Striking at the roots of the many manifestations of structurally supported corruption and irregular practices is a difficult mission. Parliamentary commissions created to investigate accusations of corruption are useful in uncovering facts. However, their effectiveness in punishing and curbing corruption is limited since those who are in charge of promoting change are often the same people who have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo.

The lack of coordination between institutions at all three government levels is a major drawback in the fight against corruption, drugs, violence and organized crime. Moreover, the difficulty in providing straightforward, robust evidence of criminal cases opens the door to impunity.

Correctional institutions are overcrowded and, with rare exceptions, fail to rehabilitate and reinsert prisoners into society. Prisons mix various categories of delinquent youths, and often end up as schools of criminality. Penal institutions for adults are in even a worse condition. Regarding the profile of the

⁴<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/LACEXT/EXTLACOFFICEOFCE/0,,contentMDK:20819439~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:870893,00.html>

prisoners, it is important to note that some 90 per cent are from the low-income population. Prison facilities simply cannot accommodate all the inmates. There is a deficit of approximately 90,000 vacancies, which opens space for adverse living conditions in prisons. Overcrowding, corruption and lack of adequate training of prison personnel undermine the efforts of rehabilitation programmes, increase the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission among inmates, and make it difficult to guarantee the human rights of this population. Overall, the prison system fails to rehabilitate and reinsert prisoners into society. As a result, there is a high rate of recidivism (above 50 per cent), and overcrowding of prisons is a severe problem. This represents a large direct and indirect cost to the state and to society as a whole. A prisoner in Brazil costs the criminal justice system 16 times the cost of keeping one student in the school system. Alternatives to imprisonment are starting to be implemented aiming at reducing prison population of first time offenders.

Brazil has a number of different police forces — not all of which are sufficient in number, well trained or integrated with each other. These include the federal police, the civil and military police at the state level, and the municipal police guard, existing in over 300 municipalities. The federal police is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice; the military police force is subordinate, together with the civil police, to the state or federal district government while the municipal guards are subordinated to the mayor.

II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A. Overall Strategy

In light of Government-established priorities for Brazil (and in view of the mandate and resources of UNODC) the UNODC Programme for 2006-2009 will focus on selected strategies aimed at cooperating with the Brazilian government, private sector and civil society in dealing with corruption, crime and drug abuse. UNODC recognizes the complexity of the factors behind corruption, crime and drug abuse. UNODC is a willing partner in efforts to identify the structural roots of corruption through research and analysis. However, in view of limited resources and the nature of its role within the country context, the programme of UNODC for 2006-2009 will address selected and strategic strands of this overall challenge. Therein, the programme will focus particularly on the establishment and consolidation of centres of excellence, as well on the collection and dissemination of a backlog of lessons learned and good practices in the fight against crime, corruption and drug abuse, including its association with HIV/AIDS. These efforts will subsequently serve as bridgeheads for the support of South-South cooperation in each of these areas.

To these purposes, UNODC will work through a combination of: (a) advocacy, (b) development and implementation of projects/programmes, and (c) improved knowledge management. To optimize complementarities and leverage the resources of other actors, UNODC will establish partnerships with international financial institutions, as well as multilateral and bilateral donors in identifying common priority areas for joint practical action. Where relevant, private contributions will be sought from responsible members of the corporate community. Core funding for the programme will be raised through Government cost sharing (estimated at 95 per cent of total funding) to be complemented by funding from traditional and non-traditional donors.

B. Strategic Objectives

- 1. To cooperate with the Brazilian Government in reducing corrupt practices and their impact on the country's development.**

Corruption is a complex phenomenon that requires a multifaceted approach to counter historical and ongoing trends. More needs to be done in terms of assessing the origins and forms of corruption in the country, as well as in systematizing lessons learned and good practices. Research should thus focus on specific aspects capable of providing vital information for policy and management. Enhancing transparency systems, simplifying administrative procedures, revising criminal codes and strengthening audit agencies, while also using media and NGOs to enhance citizen support in controlling Government actions are all needed steps in reducing and preventing corruption.

A main focus in this respect will be to support key institutions. In this vein, the shift of the Internal Control Agency from the Ministry of Finance to the General Comptroller's Office (Controladoria Geral da União-CGU), which has ministerial status within the Executive Branch, was an important step forward. It has provided the fight against corruption with greater autonomy and more power to investigate. The CGU is already present in all Brazilian states where it carries out audits and inspections of the application of federal funds. Within this context, a central objective of the actions of UNODC during the 2006-2009 period in respect to the fight against corruption will be to help transform the CGU, currently the key institution in this domain, into a centre of excellence for Brazil and, subsequently, for the whole Latin American region. Through the CGU, anti-corruption measures will be introduced in each of the ministries of the Federal Government.

Social mobilization is another important axis of the anti-corruption strategy. Advocacy tools, mass media and NGO backing will be used to boost citizen support for controlling Government actions. Specific actions targeting the private sector will help improve understanding on how corruption can affect business and economic development, and thus raise support for programme actions. Public campaigns devoted to raise awareness on corruption will be planned, produced and released. Communications technology will also be applied to design attractive training materials in this area.

By 2009, CGU should be in a position to work more effectively against corruption at the federal, state and municipal levels. A national anti-corruption strategy and plan will be available and under implementation. Awareness of civil society of the basic rights of citizens when dealing with public institutions will have increased with civil society organizations, demanding these rights for public institutions and lobbying for transparency.

2. To contribute to urban crime and violence prevention at the community level.

Reducing violence – including gender-based violence – along with promoting peace, conciliation and justice means offering citizens the possibility of living without the risk of violation to one's life, liberty, physical integrity and property. The UN Country Team (UNCT) has established a thematic group on Urban Crime and Violence Prevention, which will be coordinated by UNODC until 2007. The group will identify best practices and lessons learned in the field of urban violence and crime prevention in Brazil. Particular attention will be paid to experiences showing a high level of integration among different governmental and social actors. On the basis of such lessons learned, suggestions and recommendations in this field will be made to local governments and to society in general.

There is consensus that a more modern and humane justice system (which includes the judiciary, penitentiary, prosecutors, public attorneys, public security systems) is needed. In this light, the UNODC programme will focus on the enhancement of individual capacities (such as those of professionals working in the justice system). It will also centre on strengthening institutional capacities, given the need to change organizational practices for a more efficient and humane justice system that is also adapted to young offenders and victims. In addition, social exclusion, one of the key causes for violence, will be addressed through enhanced capacities of socially marginalized groups to exercise their rights, to work and live in peace and safety, as promoted by the United Nations instruments, such as the ECOSOC

Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (2002)⁵. The programme approach will therefore include multi-sectoral partnerships, mobilization of governmental and non-governmental agents and institutions, while also recognizing the importance of replicating successful local community initiatives and best practices.

Communication will again be an essential tool to facilitate the replication of best practices collected in this programmatic area. Social/governmental mobilization and advocacy are also fundamental to motivate the application of such initiatives. This can support the empowerment of communities and individuals afflicted by increasing crime and violence, as well as by the absence of a modern and humane judicial system.

By the end of 2009, UNODC expects by means of its leadership and participation in the UN Theme Group on Urban Crime and Violence Prevention, to have built joint and sound partnerships among UN agencies in support of initiatives of governmental as well as non-governmental organizations in this field.

3. To promote the prevention of drug abuse and to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

As established by the National Policy on Drugs, effective prevention is the result of commitment, cooperation, and partnership on the part of the various segments of Brazilian society and government agencies at all levels (federal, state, and local). Prevention should be based on the principle of joint responsibility, and on the creation of social networks aimed at improving the standard of living and general health. The implementation of this policy is decentralized. Responsibility is handed over to the municipalities, supported by public drug control policy, state councils and the organized civil society, in order to meet local specificities and to give priority to the more vulnerable communities. UNODC is committed to supporting the implementation of this policy, by raising awareness in the Brazilian society about social losses and the negative implications of drug consumption and its consequences.

As identified in the CCA/UNDAF document for 2007–2011, particular emphasis is placed on guaranteeing that excluded and vulnerable populations enjoy the right to public health, care and prevention services in the field of HIV/AIDS. To enhance the capacities of Government and civil society, four dimensions must be reinforced:

- (i) *Access*, since universal access is still restricted by the constraints faced by the vulnerable and excluded;
- (ii) *Quality*, given the importance of ensuring that services are offered in line with the standards set out in national plans and international instruments;
- (iii) *Participation*, as a means of mobilizing the beneficiaries and their organizations to demand the services and fight for their rights; and
- (iv) *Social control*, which will sustain ownership and foster transparency.

Although the negative consequences of drug abuse and its links with HIV/AIDS are issues widely explored, new approaches regarding communication are needed to reinforce preventive messages in this field. Thus, innovative campaigns have to be prepared with customized messages to targeted audiences. Considering the recent developments of the illicit drug markets, it is important to give more attention to synthetic substances. Partnerships with the private sector will be sought to expand the effectiveness of the campaigns. The four dimensions foreseen for this programmatic area can also be fostered by advocacy strategies, to be developed according to specific demands.

⁵ http://www.unodc.org/pdf/res_2002-13.pdf

By the end of 2009, the partnership of UNODC and the National HIV/AIDS Programme expects to have extended the coverage of the interventions to prevent HIV/AIDS and drug abuse among vulnerable populations through the initiatives developed by civil society and governmental organizations.

4. To improve national capacities to curtail organized crime and drug trafficking.

The primary approach to be adopted by the UNODC Country Programme in the area of organized crime will be to compile systematic information, lessons learned and best practices and to channel these into the establishment and strengthening of centres of excellence in different segments of the law enforcement community. Given its mandate and resources, UNODC will concentrate its energies during the next Country Programme on improving the performance of federal law enforcement agencies. Together with national authorities, UNODC will focus on four priority areas: institutional strengthening, data collection and analysis, threat analysis and training of law enforcement officers.

The impact of organized crime and drug trafficking on society is an issue to be explored by advocacy and communication strategies aimed at raising awareness and mobilizing society. Specific topics, such as counterfeiting, piracy, money laundering, trafficking in persons and smuggling in migrants can be exploited throughout public campaigns, seminars and partnerships with the media, the private sector and NGOs. The timely release of the data collected and analysed by UNODC's projects in this area will be another important contribution.

In regard to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, UNODC will expand its activities, currently centred in four states, to reach national coverage. The main priority areas will be victim support and awareness-raising.

By 2009, UNODC will have contributed to the strengthening of the capacity of the federal police department to combat organized crime, with the input of knowledge regarding the structure of these organizations, their connections in states and countries, and their links with legitimate activities. It is also expected that the Division Against Organized Crime, which is the federal police division in charge of investigating and fighting organized crime, will become a - centre of excellence in the development of data collection and analysis. These activities will also provide support to other law enforcement agencies within the country as well as to partner countries.

A National Policy and Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons will be developed and implemented. Services for victims' assistance will be structured and will be working in the states of São Paulo, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and at selected international airports. The database on trafficking in persons will be integrated with the federal agencies responsible for fighting this crime.

III. OPERATIONAL TARGETS

Objective 1: To cooperate with the Brazilian Government in reducing corrupt practices and their impact on the development of Brazil.

In 2005, the CGU and UNODC initiated a technical assistance project aimed at the implementation of national anti-corruption measures. During the upcoming period, UNODC will concentrate on four principal areas in the interest of transforming the CGU into a centre of excellence:

- (i) Strengthening of the Brazilian System of Integrity. To this purpose, research will be promoted to measure the vulnerability of the public sector to corruption. The results of this

research will be consolidated into an aggregated database that will serve as a starting point for the definition of a strategy aimed at strengthening the system.

- (ii) Modernization of the auditing techniques of the CGU. The training of CGU personnel in the areas of auditing and oversight will be based on modern investigative techniques and anti-corruption controls. The training modules will also be applied to the decentralized entities and partners of the CGU in the various states and municipalities. Best practices and lessons learned will be shared in order to improve the capacity of the public sector to respond to the challenges of corruption. Issues such as integrity and ethics will also be broached.
- (iii) Refinement of national anti-corruption legislation. To this end, the project will analyse Brazilian laws pertaining to this domain in order to verify their consistency with the UN Convention against Corruption, recently ratified by Brazil. Necessary modifications in the legal framework will then be submitted by the Executive Branch to the National Congress in the form of different legal instruments.
- (iv) Mobilization of civil society. Popular support for the fight against corruption is essential. In this light, the CGU/UNODC project will work in partnership with civil society (including NGOs and the academic community) to strengthen support for anti-corruption measures, as well as to promote research in this domain. Various agreements will be established with universities and research centres for the support of research and fellowship grants. Public education campaigns and other communication strategies aimed at raising awareness in the general public as to their rights and duties on this issue will be carried out. Finally, the official Transparency website will be re-evaluated and updated in accordance with the findings of the different research efforts.

Indicators

- Index of Corruption Perception for Brazil (Transparency International)
- Number of Brazilian enterprises that adhere to the Global Compact 10th Principle⁶
- Number and percentage of total amount of procurement by electronic bidding
- Referral of proposals for amending and improving existing laws to Congress and bills proposing new laws

	US\$
Total budget 2006 – 2009	3,305,400
Secured funding	3,105,400
Balance to be raised	200,000

⁶ Principle 10: Businesses should work against all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery. The UN Global Compact suggests to consider three elements for implementation of this principle: (i) to introduce anti-corruption policies and programmes within organizations and business operations; (ii) to report on the work against corruption in the annual Communication on Progress and share experiences and best practices; and (iii) to join forces with industry peers and other stakeholders.

Objective 2: To contribute to urban crime and violence prevention at the community level.

The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime represent an evolution in approaching urban crime prevention.. What was once seen as a matter of law enforcement is now recognized as a social, public health and good governance issue that can be tackled proactively. The key role of cities, local government leadership and support by non-governmental organizations, supported by strong national government commitment is recognized as central to effective crime prevention.

To attain this objective, interventions taking particular account of respect for human rights and the rule of law, the different needs of men and women and the most vulnerable members of society are proposed, as follows:

- (i) Community-centred prevention in selected municipalities where the leaders are fully committed, targeting families and children and youth at risk;
- (ii) Promoting the reintegration of offenders to prevent recidivism;
- (iii) Drug abuse prevention and provision of treatment and rehabilitation services;
- (iv) Advocacy to strengthen cooperative partnerships between government institutions, community and non-governmental organizations, the business sector and civil society;
- (v) Support to rights guarantee system (tutelage councils, rights councils), victim protection, people living with HIV/AIDS etc.; and

Indicators

- Rate of reported homicides per 100,000 inhabitants by sex, age, race and state/community
- Number and rate (per 100,000) of reported violent deaths (homicides, suicides, car accidents, accidents, etc.) by age, sex, race and state/community
- Percentage of adolescents in conflict with the criminal law, as by police records
- Number and percentage of crime victims obtaining legal advice and/or other counselling
- Number of drug users receiving treatment/rehabilitation services

	US\$
Total budget 2006 – 2009	1,800,000
Secured funding	0
Balance to be raised	1,800,000

Objective 3: To promote the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

The activities of UNODC are aimed at improving access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis, counselling and treatment. Its programme is mainly targeted to vulnerable populations — such as, injecting drug users, prisoners, men having sex with men, sex workers, truck drivers, people living with AIDS, among others. The capacities of health, education and legal services, civil society and other development sectors will be strengthened for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS, particularly addressing vulnerable groups and taking into account the context of reducing poverty and inequality. The promotion of the right of access to counselling, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, based on a gender equality approach should be given to families, communities and people living with HIV/AIDS. The main obstacles to the supply of diagnostic HIV/AIDS, anti-retroviral treatment (ARV) and prevention inputs should be overcome by strengthening institutional capacities.

- (i) To develop strategies and support prevention, treatment, and care actions, with special emphasis on providing care to the most vulnerable segments of the population, including the revitalization of laboratory and pharmaceutical framework.
- (ii) To design strategy and support actions aimed at preventing drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, and STD infection and to promote health.
- (iii) To design a strategy and promote human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS and most vulnerable social groups, aiming at reducing the discrimination and associated stigma.
- (iv) To strengthen the national capacity for scientific and technological research and development.
- (v) To improve methods for behavioural interventions by stimulating healthy lifestyle options.

Indicators

- AIDS incidence rate, according to region of residence, age, gender and race per year of diagnosis;
- Prevalence of HIV infection among the population aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 49, by gender;
- Proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission;
- Number of people receiving ARV treatment;
- Number of condoms distributed annually; and
- AIDS cases (number and per cent) in individuals above 13 years old or more, associated with injecting drug use, by gender and year of diagnosis.

	US\$
Total budget 2006 – 2009	19,507,700
Secured funding	19,217,700
Balance to be raised	290,000

Objective 4: To cooperate with the improvement of national capacities to curtail organized crime and drug trafficking.

UNODC will support the institutional strengthening of the Division Against Organized Crime (DCOR) of the federal police. To attain this objective, interventions in four areas are proposed:

- (i) Institutional strengthening, involving organizational improvements, support of planning and management processes, bolstering of the coordination of international cooperation efforts involving organized crime, and improving the organizational structure of the DCOR, its divisions and their state-level dependencies;
- (ii) Development of information technologies, with the setting up of databases, information systems and the purchase of equipment;
- (iii) Incrementing the capacity of the federal police to engage in activities to fight organized crime, including effective cooperation with foreign counterparts, other law enforcement agencies, other governmental agencies and entities representing the business community; and
- (iv) The training of personnel at DPF, other government agencies, and other private sector entities involved in fighting organized crime in the country. Activities will cover the following crimes: arms and drugs trafficking, crimes against property, and financial crimes.

UNODC will support the Ministry of Justice in strengthening its capacity to counter trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in close cooperation with the federal police. To attain this objective, interventions in four areas are proposed:

- (i) Services for victims' assistance structured and working in the states of São Paulo, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo;
- (ii) Services for the reception of deported and non-admitted Brazilians returning to the country through the airports of Guarulhos/São Paulo, Tom Jobim (Galeão)/Rio de Janeiro and Pinto Martins/Fortaleza established and working;
- (iii) Databank on trafficking of persons working in the states of São Paulo, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro and Ceará; and
- (iv) Design and distribution of selected public information and prevention material.

Indicators

- Nationwide computerized control operational, allowing the exchange of real-time information among decentralized anti-Organized Crime units
- Frequency of hits and numbers and type of clients of statistical databases
- Measurable increase of surveillance, control and monitoring actions
- Income from fees (issuance of licenses, import/export authorizations et al. for chemicals and firearms)
- Number of victims assisted by each state unit

	US\$
Total budget 2006 – 2009	14,324,200
Secured funding	2,524,200
Balance to be raised	11,800,000

The following table provides an overview of ongoing and pipeline projects, in accordance with the Strategic Objectives outlined in the foregoing document.

IV. ONGOING AND PIPELINE PROJECTS IN BRAZIL

TITLE	TOTAL 2006 – 2009 US\$	SECURED US\$	BALANCE TO BE RAISED US\$
<i>Objective 1: To cooperate with the Brazilian Government in reducing corrupt practices and their impact on the development of Brazil.</i>			
BRAS07 - Implementation of National Anti-Corruption Measures in Brazil	3,305,400	3,170,400	135,000
	3,305,400	3,170,400	135,000
<i>Objective 2: To contribute to urban crime and violence prevention at the community level.</i>			
Strengthening Efforts of Local Communities to Prevent Violence and Drug abuse	1,800,000	0	1,800,000
	1,800,000	0	1,800,000
<i>Objective 3: To promote the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.</i>			
BRAH34 - Drug Abuse, HIV/AIDS and STD Prevention Project	18,300,700	18,010,700	290,000
BRAE02 - Drug Abuse and STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project	1,207,000	1,207,000	0
	18,300,700	18,010,700	290,000
<i>Objective 4: To contribute to national efforts to curtail organized crime and drug trafficking.</i>			
BRAI90 - Strengthening the Capacity of the Brazilian Federal Police to Combat Drug Trafficking and Other Organized Crimes	10,800,000	0	10,800,000
BRAD33 - Strengthening of Chemical Precursor Controls	2,329,000	2,329,000	0
BRAS25 - Counteracting Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants from Brazil	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
RLAS06 - Strengthening MERCOSUR Alliances: Citizen Security, Violence Prevention, and Firearms Control	195,200	195,200	0
	14,324,200	2,524,200	11,800,000
(Cross-sectoral)			
XBSJ05 - Partnership Development and Fund-raising with State and non-state sector Entities in Brazil and South Cone	266,700	0	266,700
SPF GRAND TOTAL	39,204,000	24,912,300	14,291,700