# TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction................................................................................................................................1

II. Executive summary – analysis of drugs and crime.................................................................1

III. Cooperation under way.........................................................................................................1

IV. Analysis of the problem, basic issues and priorities ............................................................1

V. Objectives and expected results of the programme: ............................................................2
   A. Objectives.............................................................................................................................2
   B. Programme areas ................................................................................................................2
      National drug control strategy .......................................................................................2
      Reducing the demand for drugs ....................................................................................2
      Reducing drug supply ......................................................................................................3

VI. Programme strategy .............................................................................................................6
   A. Main strategy....................................................................................................................6
   B. New partnerships and inter-agency coordination and collaboration..............................6
   C. Gender perspectives ........................................................................................................6
   D. Best practices and lessons learned...................................................................................6
   E. Sustainability....................................................................................................................6

VII. Monitoring and evaluation ..................................................................................................7

VIII. Resource mobilization..........................................................................................................7

IX. Legal framework..................................................................................................................7

X. Annexes..................................................................................................................................7
I. Introduction

1. This Strategic Programme Framework reflects programme guidelines and priorities of the Brazilian Government for the period 2003 to 2006, as set out in the “Justice, Security and Citizenship” section of the “President’s Message to the National Congress”, and UNODC operational priorities.

2. The objective of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to cooperate with the Brazilian Government and civil society to reduce the rates of drugs and crime in the country. UNODC has considerable experience and knowledge in crime prevention and criminal justice and in combating illicit drug abuse and trafficking, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in human beings, transnational organized crime and terrorism. Therefore, UNODC has clear comparative advantages for establishing initiatives in support of the priorities of the Brazilian Government.

3. The trust that UNODC has gained with its governmental counterparts is largely based on its neutrality, on the continuity of its actions, and on its technical and administrative competence.

4. This first Strategic Programme Framework constitutes one further step in the collaboration between the Brazilian Government and UNODC. UNODC will contribute by helping the Brazilian authorities to reach the international targets that have been agreed upon in conventions signed and ratified by the Government and commitments made at 1998 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs.

II. Executive summary – analysis of drugs and crime

5. An analysis of the drug and crime situation in Brazil is given in annex 1.

III. Cooperation under way

6. In coordination with the UNODC, the Government of Brazil has established important programmes in the areas of law enforcement, prevention of drug use and HIV/AIDS, and prevention of drug abuse in the workplace. These prevention projects are internationally recognized as examples of best practices.

7. Between 1994 and 2001, the occurrence of intravenous drug use (IDU)-related AIDS cases in Brazil has decreased from 21.4 per cent to 9.4 per cent — a noteworthy achievement. This demonstrates that well-designed programmes implemented in close cooperation with the Government, civil society and UNODC can produce concrete results, saving lives and enabling those who are HIV-positive to have productive lives.

8. The portfolio of ongoing projects consists of seven national and two regional projects. The two regional and six of the national projects are drug-related, one national project is related to crime prevention (see annex II).

IV. Analysis of the problem, basic issues and priorities

9. The same understanding and political vision shown in the AIDS issue is now necessary in the areas of drug prevention and integrated medical assistance for drug addicts. For this purpose, priority will be given to the following topics:

a) Within the next two years, integrating awareness-raising on the risks of drug abuse in the school curriculum;

b) Promoting regular prevention campaigns for high-risk groups, as well as the population at large;

c) Improving and extending integrated health services for drug addicts — including medical assistance, psychological guidance, and social reintegration — building on experience from
pilot activities already undertaken in 50 Brazilian municipalities.

10. As far as drug supply is concerned, the quantity of cannabis and cocaine seized has increased in recent years. In spite of this, there is neither evidence of any reduction in the supply of illicit drugs to the domestic market nor of a decrease in drug trafficking (even though some major Brazilian drug traffickers are in prison). Furthermore, the link between drugs and arms trafficking, money-laundering and corruption is now acknowledged by both the Government and civil society. In this context, priority will be given to the following topics:

a) Developing effective responses to the threats posed by criminal organizations to society;
b) Improving public security services; and
c) Fostering coordination among police forces, prosecutors and judges in dealing with drugs and crime.

V. Objectives and expected results of the programme:

A. Objectives

11. The main objectives of this first Strategic Programme Framework are to contribute to:

a) Implementation of a national drug control strategy;
b) Fostering inter- and intra-sectoral links and engaging civil society in actions against drugs and crime;
c) Setting up selective partnerships on drugs and crime issues between governmental and civil society organizations with the aim of producing a real impact and generating best practices;
d) Encouraging further collaboration and the exchange of experiences and knowledge amongst the five countries covered by the UNODC office in Brazil — namely, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; and
e) Fostering south-south collaboration between Brazil and other countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, etc.

B. Programme areas

National drug control strategy

12. The national anti-drug policy clearly reflects the principle of shared responsibility between the State and society, as agreed upon at the 1998 Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together. The aim is to foster effectiveness and synergy in reducing drug supply and demand as well as their social costs and other related negative consequences.

13. The main results expected from the cooperation of the UNODC in this programme area are:

a) A national anti-drugs strategy formulated with indicators that are consistent with the targets agreed upon at the Special Session; and
b) Methodologies for evaluating the results of the policies developed and put into practice.

Reducing the demand for drugs

14. It is recognized internationally that reducing the demand for illicit drugs is crucial in restricting the markets for such drugs. From the point of view of cost-effectiveness, this has been proven to be good public policy.

15. UNODC will intensify its work in this cross-cutting field by exploring possibilities to develop partnerships with various organizations at the federal, state and municipal levels, as well as with civil society and with other United Nations organizations. UNODC will provide information on how to formulate, implement and evaluate policies. It will also be important to secure support from the media for disseminating drug prevention messages at low
cost or free of charge and for stimulating policy discussions.

16. The main results expected from the cooperation of UNODC in this programme area are:
   a) means to improve public health and violence indicators;
   b) Drugs and crime aspects are included in governmental programmes at the federal, state and municipal levels as cross-cutting issues;
   c) Public and private-sector investments in prevention and treatment are increased with the aim of improving health and violence indicators;
   d) Continued attention is given to partnerships established to combat HIV/AIDS focusing on high-risk groups such as drug users, women, prisoners and adolescents;
   e) The Drugs Observatory is reinforced as a tool for disseminating knowledge on drugs, publishing surveys and exchanging information with civil society;
   f) The capacity of the National Anti-Drugs Fund (FUNAD) to raise and use funds to finance drug control activities is enhanced and
   g) Preventive measures are developed for women involved in the marketing and transportation of drugs.

Reducing drug supply

17. In a globalized world, it is increasingly evident that local criminal groups are connected to international crime networks. This is most obvious in areas such as illicit drug trafficking, arms smuggling, money-laundering and corruption. It is estimated that hundreds of billions of dollars are made each year worldwide—several billion of which are made through organized crime in Brazil.

18. The UNODC will intensify its work at the federal, state and municipal levels, providing high-quality services to search for appropriate solutions and identify priorities for action. Its contribution will include information on how to formulate, implement and evaluate policies.

- Illicit synthetic drugs

19. The increasing rates in illicit production, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants have led the Government to adopt measures to reduce this threat.

20. The main results expected from the cooperation with the UNODC in this programme area are:
   a) Families and social groups are made aware of the harmful effects of amphetamine-type stimulants;
   b) Lower sales of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors, including sales through electronic means; and
   c) The partnership between the Government and the chemical industry, acting in cooperation with neighbouring countries, to reduce the diversion of chemical products for illicit purposes is strengthened.

- Precursor control

21. The Government is to review its approach in dealing with precursor control and enhance procedures to monitor suspicious transactions involving precursors. More efforts need to be undertaken to improve international cooperation to identify the legitimate end-users and prevent the use of such substances for illicit purposes.

22. The main results expected from the cooperation of the UNODC in this programme area are:
   a) Inter-governmental and international links established to prevent the use of chemical precursors in the illicit production of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants;
   b) Existing mechanisms and systems improved to ensure strict control of chemical precursors; and
c) The institutional capacity for inspection and control on the border between Brazil and Colombia is strengthened.

- **Judicial cooperation**

23. The Government will strengthen international cooperation mechanisms between judicial and police authorities at all levels for the purpose of preventing and combating illicit drug trafficking.

24. The main results expected from the cooperation of UNODC in this programme area are:

   a) Domestic structures for fighting national and transnational organized crime are strengthened — with emphasis on crimes linked to terrorism, trafficking in human beings, money-laundering, corruption, arms trafficking, and trafficking of drugs and their chemical precursors;

   b) Regional cooperation mechanisms are improved with a view to ensuring a more effective control of illicit drug-trafficking routes; and

   c) Systems for recovering assets originating from criminal activities are enhanced.

- **Fighting money-laundering**

25. A law was passed in Brazil defining money-laundering as an extradition crime. A financial intelligence unit was then established to support investigations in this area. Subsequently, it became necessary to develop integrated actions aimed at preventing financial institutions from being used for money-laundering, so as to interrupt the flow of financial resources originating from criminal activities.

26. The main results expected from the cooperation of UNODC in this programme area are:

   a) International cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of assets originating from drug trafficking and related crimes is strengthened;

   b) International system for combating money-laundering is improved;

   c) Information exchange mechanisms among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing the laundering of assets originating from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes (including, *inter-alia*, the financing of terrorism) are established; and

   d) The capacity of the National Anti-drugs Fund to raise resources is enhanced.

- **International cooperation to eradicate illicit crops and alternative development**

27. The Brazilian Government is already carrying out concrete actions for eradicating illicit crops through alternative development programmes.

- **Crime prevention and criminal justice**

- **Transnational organized crime**

28. Brazil is a signatory of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and its related three protocols. The Convention and two of the protocols were ratified in June 2003. The third protocol dealing with arms is expected to be ratified by the end of 2003.

29. The main results expected in this programme area are:

   a) Brazilian legislation is adjusted to the provisions of the Palermo Convention;

   b) Data on the links between local and international crimes are updated;

   c) Joint police intelligence activities are improved by making use of satellite technology to increase drug seizures and dismantle criminal organizations;
d) Laws dealing with the interception of telephone and computer communications are updated;
e) Joint operations are carried out to control arms and drugs, eradicate illicit crops, and combat money-laundering and the use of chemical precursors for illicit purposes — especially in conjunction with neighbouring countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela; and
f) The operational capacity to combat smuggling and cargo theft is expanded

- **Trafficking in human beings**

30. Trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation and forced labour is a rapidly growing problem throughout the world. Studies have shown that criminal organizations have increased their activities in this field.

31. The main results expected from the partnership with UNODC over the next four years are:

a) The partnership for preventing trafficking in human beings is strengthened;
b) The public is made aware of the risks posed by trafficking in human beings for the sexual exploitation of women, children and adolescents;
c) Vulnerable population groups are made aware of these risks;
d) The programme for assisting victims and their families is improved and expanded; and
e) Governmental agents are trained through distance learning techniques.

- **Terrorism**

32. Resolution 1373 of the United Nations Security Council recognizes the link between terrorism, organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering and illicit arms smuggling.

33. UNODC can provide advice on technical and legal matters to countries that wish to ratify and adopt international legal instruments aimed at preventing and controlling these activities.

- **Corruption**

34. This cross-cutting issue is recognized as being particularly harmful to the development of any country — especially when it infiltrates government institutions and the private sector. Improvements in this area will contribute to improve Brazil’s image in the international community.

35. The main results expected from the cooperation of UNODC in this programme area are:

a) An integrated database for information on cases of corruption is created;
b) An integrated system for preventing corruption in the public sector is developed;
c) The capacity of the judicial system is strengthened; and

d) Public prosecutors and detectives involved in the investigation and prosecution of cases of corruption are trained

- **Urban crime**

36. The rapid growth of organized crime is alarming. Organized crime causes violence, intimidation, corruption and fear. It challenges the authority of the Government and jeopardizes the quality of life, especially in developing countries.

37. In this regard, the Government of Brazil and UNODC signed a Memorandum of Understanding. The signing took place during the Ministerial Meeting of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs, on 17 April 2003 in Vienna, Austria.

38. The main results expected from the cooperation of UNODC in this programme area are:

a) Urban security programmes are created and implemented. The model combines law enforcement measures and preventive
intervention in high-risk areas, with a special focus on young people;
b) Crime prevention activities are strengthened, with special emphasis on young people at risk and their families;
c) NGOs working with young people at risk are strengthened;
d) Community crime prevention activities are expanded in urban areas affected by drug trafficking;
e) Public policies to combat violence based on victimization surveys are in place;
f) The juvenile justice system is changed so as to place emphasis on the social reintegration of young offenders by means of social and educational activities and through the creation of job opportunities;
g) The access of young offenders to the justice system is improved, with legal and psychological support available to them; and
h) Police forces are modernized, with emphasis on training, professional enhancement and better working conditions.

VI. Programme strategy

A. Main strategy

39. The main strategy of the programme is to foster a balance between prevention and enforcement at the analytical, normative and operational levels, so that programmed actions may be mutually sustainable and lead to concrete results.
a) At the analytical level, UNODC can support the Government in carrying out studies at the federal, state and municipal levels. The studies will serve to estimate the cost of drugs and crime and will be used as a tool for assisting policymakers to focus investments on priority areas;
b) At the normative level, UNODC can support the Government in developing a results-oriented strategy, balancing prevention and enforcement;
c) At the operational level, the UNODC strategy is to establish partnerships with federal, state and municipal agencies in the following thematic areas:
  ▪ Demand reduction;
  ▪ Supply reduction;
  ▪ Crime prevention and criminal justice; and
d) South-south cooperation will be actively reinforced in line with mutually agreed priorities.

B. New partnerships and inter-agency coordination and collaboration

40. This item is summarized in annex 3.

C. Gender perspectives

41. Drug abuse and crime affect men, women, adolescents and children differently. More gender-disaggregated data according to age group and socio-economic status of the families need to be collected.

D. Best practices and lessons learned

42. UNODC will give priority to collecting and analysing best practices, both nationally and internationally. It is important to sustain the competitive advantage and the capacity of UNODC to assist in the development of solutions to specific drug and crime-related problems.

43. The projects for drug abuse prevention and HIV/AIDS and for drug abuse prevention in the workplace are already considered best practices.

E. Sustainability

44. All UNODC projects in Brazil are designed and implemented to support local programmes. Sustainability will be a key issue. It will be considered at the project design stage. Related aspects will be defined as part of the logical framework of each project and will be
closely monitored during project implementation.

VII. Monitoring and evaluation

45. All projects adhere to the UNODC monitoring and evaluation policy. The field office team is responsible for monitoring the projects. Independent international experts will be contracted to carry out mid-term and final evaluations.

46. The Brazilian Government and the UNODC will update this Strategic Programme Framework regularly. Mechanisms for following up on the lines of action will be defined later, in agreement with the Government.

VIII. Resource mobilization

47. Financial resources for the UNODC programme will come from the national treasury of the Government of Brazil. Resources will also come from loan agreements with international financial institutions, the private sector, and other donors. UNODC will provide resources upon availability of funding.

48. The Government will continue to provide the premises of the UNODC Regional Office in Brasilia free of charge as an “in-kind contribution” to the programme.

IX. Legal framework

49. The cooperation provided by UNODC is based on the “Basic Technical Assistance Agreement between the Federative Republic of Brazil and the United Nations Organization, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency” signed on 29 December 1964 and promulgated through Decree No. 59,308, of 23 September 1966, and by the “Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations ratified by Brazil on 11 November 1949 and promulgated through Decree No. 27,784, of 16 February 1950”.

X. Annexes

1. Executive Summary – analysis of drugs and crime.
2. Cooperation Under Way
3. New Partnerships and Inter-Agency Coordination and Collaboration
Annex I

Executive Summary

DRUGS

Brazil in the regional context. Brazil does not produce coca leaf or opium poppy. Cocaine and some of its derivates, such as coca paste (merla), are produced in neighbouring countries (Bolivia, Colombia and Peru). It is then trafficked into Brazil. However, these producer countries do not have the network that Brazil has vis-à-vis precursor chemicals. Precursor chemicals, that are largely used for legal activities, are diverted and trafficked from Brazil, Argentina and Chile to the Andean countries.

Although cannabis (maconha) is produced in Brazil, large quantities of it are trafficked into Brazil from Paraguay. Crack is produced locally from coca paste or cocaine base. Amphetamines are mainly trafficked into Brazil from Europe and Argentina. Trafficking of heroin has started and is slowly growing.

Brazil continues to be used as a transit country mainly for cocaine — destined primarily to Europe and the U.S.A. This has resulted in an increasingly significant domestic market for cocaine. The number of users and the cases of reported HIV/AIDS is much higher along trafficking routes than in other parts of the country.

Consumption of illicit drugs. Based on data of annual and last month prevalence of abuse in the general population for cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines, Brazil can be considered a country of medium-level consumption. As far as opiates and ecstasy, prevalence is now very low. However, this will need to be carefully monitored.

During the last 10 years, the Brazilian Information Centre on Psychotropic Substances conducted four studies of primary- and secondary-level students. In the category, “use 6 times or more during the month” an increase of 100 per cent for anxiolytics, 150 per cent for amphetamines, 325 per cent for marijuana and 700 per cent for cocaine was observed.

In Brazil, the illicit domestic drug market is on the rise. This is disconcerting considering Brazil’s large population (170 million), with drug abuse increasing in specific at-risk groups — especially among the youth of all social classes.

Drug use and HIV/AIDS. Brazil has successfully reduced the incidence of AIDS cases resulting from injecting drug use from 21.4 to 9.4 per cent between 1994 and 2001. Among the general population, reported AIDS cases show a decline in incidence from 14.8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 1996 to 12.4 in 2000.

Recent studies in the cities of Sao Paulo, Campinas and Santos reveal a disturbing connection between the use of crack and AIDS. Further, psychopharmacological drugs are also commonly used in South America – especially Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay — and are frequently injected.

There has been a decrease in HIV/AIDS cases among the general population of Brazil — attributable to a robust and well-planned intervention that started in the early 1990’s. This intervention was effected by the Brazilian Government, in partnership with UNODC, the World Bank, UNDP, and UNESCO, and the active participation of civil society organizations.
Prevention and treatment. Government funding at the federal, state and municipal levels for both prevention and treatment is limited. However, slowly but surely attitudes are changing. There is an emerging concept that investing public funds in prevention and treatment can help solve health and public security problems. This, in the long run, can help to build a viable and sustainable economy. Good practices exist in Brazil to substantiate this case with the new Government authorities.

Non-governmental organizations have for many years filled the vacuum in this field, often in precarious conditions. Nevertheless, the Government has designed a normative framework with the operative aspect in the form of programmes and projects to be developed in 2003 based on proven practices tested over the last 2 to 3 years.

 Trafficking trends. International trafficking organizations have partners in the Brazilian criminal network — especially in the areas of drugs, arms and money-laundering. Illicit drugs are increasingly used in exchange for smuggled arms. The high homicide rate is due, to a large extent, to the easy availability of smuggled guns.

 Law enforcement. Brazil has a good normative framework, which is in line with the UN, OEA conventions, etc. Illicit drugs seizures, especially of cocaine, have increased in 2002. However, the data available are from the federal police only. Seizures made by the civil police, the military police, customs, etc. are not collected systematically and consolidated with the data of the federal police.

The same situation is true of intelligence data collection, where the exchange of information among Brazilian police forces is still far from satisfactory. This situation is, however, common to many police forces around the world both from developing and developed countries.

Control of precursor chemical diversion has improved recently. However, there are still too few companies being inspected to make an impact. Additional investments in the control of chemical precursors are needed since results achieved have an impact not only nationally but regionally.

CRIME

 General trends. Overall crime trends are on the rise. Although crime affects the Brazilian society as a whole, there are differences in the way its effects the various the social classes. Organized crime, with clear regional and international links, has also increased over the last years. The new Brazilian Government will need to work hard to improve current violence indicators and respond to the electoral concern over public safety.

 Socio-economic variations. Crime does not affect all people in the same way. The risk of being a victim is influenced by age, gender, income and place of residence. Those with a high and middle income are at a higher risk for property-related crimes. Those with a low income are more exposed to youth gangs, violence and homicides. For example, in Rio de Janeiro, tourist areas (such as Copacabana and Ipanema) have 4 homicides per 100,000 people — similar to the safest cities in Europe. In the shanty towns (favelas), only 2 to 3 km away, homicides reach 150 per 100,000 people. The incidence of theft, shoplifting, and petty crime is greater in high-income areas, as in developed countries.

 Violent crime. Murder rates are increasing, especially among young males. The increase in violence is attributed to the proliferation of firearms illicitly appropriated for drug trafficking and domestic

---

1 The word treatment used in this document is related to an integrated approach to chemical dependency, involving medical, psycho-social orientation, social reintegration, etc.
crime. The first victimization survey was carried out in Brazil in 2001. The second one will be completed in 2003. Through these surveys, it will be possible to monitor the trend of several crime factors.

**Organized crime.** Organized crime ranges from trafficking in drugs, firearms, human beings, gold, and endangered species to money-laundering. It involves local and international criminal organizations. Counter-measures have been attempted (with some initial success) by dismantling certain organized crime groups.

**Corruption.** There is a growing concern over corruption, especially related to the public sector. Efforts to promote good governance and transparency are being undertaken. However, more needs to be done so that sustainable results may be achieved.

**Crime prevention.** The middle and upper classes are trying to prevent crime by hiring the services of private security agencies. Today these private agencies employ 1.5 million agents — three times the number of agents in Government police forces. There is indication that public confidence in the police is increasing. However, more remains to be done.

**Criminal justice reform.** Reform in the justice system is considered to be a priority by the new Minister of Justice. Currently, prosecution through the criminal justice system presents considerable problems. The long time period between arrest and conviction results in a lack of trust in the justice system.

**International cooperation.** In June 2003, Brazil ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as well as two of its protocols: trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and smuggling of migrants.
### UNODC projects under way in 2003

#### 1. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>UNODC resources (US$)</th>
<th>Government resources (US$)</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD/BRA/99/E02 Drug abuse and DST/HIV/AIDS prevention project</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>34,300,000</td>
<td>36,800,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD/RLA/02/G16-G20 Drug abuse and HIV prevention in the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay)</td>
<td>614,270</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>614,270</td>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROA 39 Prevention of drug abuse in the workplace in the Southern Cone countries (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay)</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>UN Development Account</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal 1**

| | UNODC resources | Government resources | Total | Partners |
| | 3,564,270 | 34,300,000 | 37,864,270 |

#### 2. Suppression of illicit drug trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>UNODC resources (US$)</th>
<th>Government resources (US$)</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD/BRA/98/D31 Institutional strengthening of the National Police Academy</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>5,325,000</td>
<td>5,875,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD/BRA/98/D32 Training for public security professionals</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>2,475,000</td>
<td>2,725,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD/BRA/98/D33 Strengthening chemical precursors control</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD/BRA/98/D34 Integrated national system for information on justice and public security (Infoseg)</td>
<td>571,600</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
<td>5,871,600</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD/BRA/01/F65 Strengthening the control capabilities of the National Sanitation Agency (Brazilian Sanitary Surveillance Agency)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>625,000</td>
<td>625,000</td>
<td>Brazilian Sanitary Surveillance Agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal 2**

| | UNODC resources | Government resources | Total | Partners |
| | 2,371,600 | 21,725,000 | 24,096,600 |

#### 3. Trafficking in human beings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>UNODC resources (US$)</th>
<th>Government resources (US$)</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS/BRA/01/R18 Measures to combat trafficking in human beings</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal 3**

| | UNODC resources | Government resources | Total | Partners |
| | 100,000 | 300,000 | 400,000 |

**Total**

| | UNODC resources | Government resources | Total | Partners |
| | 6,035,870 | 56,325,000 | 62,360,870 |

Projects D31, D33 and D34 are to be revised to extend the period until the year 2005.
### Annex III

**New partnerships and inter-agency coordination and collaboration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNODC</th>
<th>Estimated budget US$ (2003-2006)</th>
<th>Main Brazilian partners</th>
<th>Inter-agency collaboration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. National Drug Control Strategy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional strengthening of data collection and policy evaluation</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>National Anti-Drug Secretariat / Ministry of Justice / Ministry of Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal 1</strong></td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of HIV/AIDS/drugs, Southern Cone, Stage II</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>Ministries of Health (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay)</td>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of HIV/AIDS/drugs (AIDS III)</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated attention to drug users</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>WHO / UNAIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention in the workplace</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>SESI / Private Sector</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and rehabilitation programme for youth offenders</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Health / Ministry of Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and treatment in the prison system</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Ministry of Health</td>
<td>UNFPA / ILANUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness-raising campaigns on the harm caused by recreational drug use by young people and its damage to the economy and society</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>National Anti-Drug Secretariat / Ministry of Health / Brazilian Sanitary Surveillance Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal 2</strong></td>
<td>28,150,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Suppression of illicit drug trafficking</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer-Based Training (CBT)</td>
<td>4,750,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of the forensic laboratory system</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / National Secretariat of Public Security within the Ministry of Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the drug control capabilities of the National Sanitation Agency (stage II)</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Brazilian Sanitary Surveillance Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control of precursors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening chemical precursors controls at border areas with neighbouring countries</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>Brazilian Federal Police / Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>CICAD/OAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judicial cooperation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of a Judicial Cooperation Unit and recovery of assets</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Council for Financial Activities Control / Brazilian Federal Police / Public Prosecutor’s Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Money-laundering</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up international cooperation mechanisms with international financial agencies for information exchange and development of international programmes</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Council for Financial Activities Control / Brazilian Federal Police / Public Prosecutor’s Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal 3</strong></td>
<td>14,150,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Crime prevention and criminal justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Estimated budget US$ (2003-2006)</th>
<th>Main Brazilian partners</th>
<th>Inter-agency collaboration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corruption</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic / Transparency International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the power of the judicial system against corruption</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic / Transparency International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of state and municipal organizations in combating corruption</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic / Transparency International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trafficking in human beings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures against the trafficking in human beings in Brazil, Stage II</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic / Transparency International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transnational organized crime</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Justice and the National Congress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping the Government in adapting the Brazilian legislation to the Palermo Convention</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Brazilian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the victim and witness protection programme</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / States and Municipalities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training the police forces in police intelligence</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban security</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terrorism</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance with technical and legal aspects in ratifying and implementing international legal instruments</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General of the Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total programme</strong></td>
<td>11,800,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table will be regularly updated to reflect new partnerships.