



UNITED NATIONS  
*Office on Drugs and Crime*

# CENTRAL ASIA

2004-2007

June 2004

Strategic Programme  
Framework

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 its forms. The mandate of the Office derives from several conventions and General Assembly resolutions, and the Office's technical cooperation programme 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, and is co-located with the United Nations Office at Vienna, of which the Executive Director also serves as the Director-General.

This document has not been formally edited. It is not an official document of the United Nations. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations.

Elaborated by: Mr. James Callahan, UNODC Representative, Central Asia  
Mr. Ulrich Haeussermann, EWCAS

June 2004

## INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Programme Framework for Central Asia 2004 – 2007 is based on a situation analysis aimed at placing drug control and crime prevention in the context of the overall political economic, social and security situation of the region. While keeping as much as possible a regional approach, specific national issues of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are also considered.

This document will serve as a working guide for UNODC's activities in Central Asia and will complement many of the strategic priorities that have emerged in regional and international fora. These include most recently: the Round Table for Central Asia "A Consultative Mechanism for Drug and Crime Control" held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on 27 – 28 April 2004 in the context of the "Paris Pact", and the Regional Meeting on Coordination and Cooperation, held in Dushanbe on 28 May 2004. This latter meeting with Government representatives from all countries of the region specifically endorsed this Strategic Programme Framework.



## I. PRIORITY PROBLEMS

After gaining independence in 1991, Central Asian countries experienced severe difficulties in political, social and economic re-organization. Independence – along with obvious benefits - has also incurred significant social costs, such as increased poverty and deprivation, unemployment, increased drug abuse, corruption and crime. Other than large quantities of wild-growing cannabis and ephedra, there is no cultivation of illicit plant-based drugs. There is no evidence of significant opium cultivation, large-scale heroin processing or illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). However, large-scale trafficking of Afghanistan-origin opium and heroin gives rise to major crime and drug control problems in the region. Law enforcement cooperation both, among Central Asian states and between Central Asia and neighbouring countries or enforcement agencies in other regions is in its early development stage.

### A. SUBSTANTIVE PROBLEMS AND DRIVING FACTORS

**1: Central Asia is a primary transit corridor for Afghanistan-origin opium and heroin.** Trafficking and seizures in opiates grew dramatically throughout the 1990s, especially in the period from 1993 to 2003, in conformance with dramatically increased opium cultivation and heroin refining in Afghanistan, and led to a thirty-fold increase in heroin seizures. Enforcement experts estimate that at least 25 – 30% of the narcotics produced in Afghanistan are transiting Central Asia on their way mostly to Russian and Western European consumption markets. The reported trends in opium production in Afghanistan and

the UNODC Farmers' Intention Survey (2003-2004) indicated that illicit opium cultivation will continue and likely increase. The UNODC World Drug Report 2004 reports that the proportion of Central Asia in heroin seizures made in countries surrounding Afghanistan in 2002 was twice as high as in 2000 which implies increasing use of the Central Asian trafficking routes. While no specific precursor seizures have been reported by Central Asian countries, law enforcement information from other countries also suggest an increasing trafficking in precursors through Central Asia.

**2: Drug abuse, primarily of heroin, affects approximately one percent of the population.** Studies indicate that the drug abuse problem in Central Asia has been acquiring alarming dimensions, representing one of the strongest increases in opiates abuse in recent years – a seven-fold increase in the period 1990-2002. Currently, problem drug users are estimated to make up almost 1% of the total population of the region, which would represent around 550,000 cases. This compares to an assessment of annual opiates use prevalence of 0.75% in Europe, 0.41% in Western Europe and 0.32% in Asia (2001-2003).

**3: HIV/AIDS transmission by injecting drug users is the primary mode of infection in the region.** About 60-80% of HIV cases and other blood borne infections in the region are associated with injecting drug use (IDU), (depending upon the country). There is very limited awareness among drug users and the general population concerning the risks of transmission through sharing of infected needles and paraphernalia.

**4: Human trafficking has become a significant problem.** At least in part as a result of the poor economic situations and/or dramatically unbalanced distribution of income in most of the five Central Asian countries, trafficking of women for purposes of sex work has risen. Destinations are Russia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Kazakhstan with its much higher Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and economic growth rate has become a destination country. Although there is an increasing migration of people within and out of the region (primarily to Russia) for purposes of employment, visa-free travel within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries limits the ability of organized crime to exploit this. However, this migration, especially between Tajikistan and Russia, has been linked to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**5: High levels of corruption negatively affect economic and social development in the region, and hampers efforts against organized crime.** According to surveys conducted by a variety of international institutions corruption in the Governmental structures is one of the fundamental problems facing all five states of the Region. The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2003 ranked Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan 100th, Kyrgyzstan – 118th and Tajikistan – 124th out of 133 countries. No data are available on Turkmenistan.

**6: Central Asia is also suffering from an increasing risk of terrorism.** With the destructive attacks launched against Uzbekistan in March – April 2004, Central Asia experienced, for the first time, the appearance of suicide bombers, including women. Regional groups are linked to Al Qaeda. Some espouse the overthrow of elected governments and creation of single autonomous state of greater Turkestan, uniting the Muslim, Turkic-language speaking populations of the region, including those of Xinjiang Province in Western China, into a religious Caliphate. It is believed that some terrorist groups operating in the region are funding their operations through trafficking in narcotics. Money laundering both to finance terrorism and to launder drug and other organized crime profits, takes advantage of weak banking systems and wide-spread cash and trade-based currency exchanges. None of the countries are members of any international anti-money laundering groups.

## **B. Political and institutional constraints in addressing the problems**

All five Central Asian states are parties to the three international drug control conventions and the majority of them are signatories to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Central Asian countries have national drug control plans in place. Central Asian states are parties to several regional-level and international agreements targeting drug control and crime prevention issues.

**However, there is a need to strengthen legislative and legal structures and capacities.** None of the Central Asian states has adopted comprehensive legislation on money laundering and confiscation of criminal assets. No country in the region has established Financial Intelligence Units, thus making it very difficult to target financial assets of criminal organizations in those economies with organized banking systems. The level of international cooperation, in particular mutual legal assistance and extradition with countries other than CIS remains low. International cooperation in fighting drug trafficking, organized

crime and related activities is jeopardized by the lack of bilateral mutual legal assistance and extradition treaties with most countries other than CIS countries. Moreover, competent national authorities in terms of extradition and legal assistance have insufficiently trained human resources and infrastructures.

**Effective drug interdiction and border controls are hampered by limited capacities, both human and technical, and lack of national and regional level cooperation, among legal and law enforcement authorities.** Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have established Drug Control Agencies to coordinate supply and demand reduction efforts. However, strong drug control coordinating agencies like these are not yet the norm. The lack of national and regional systems and/or mechanisms for intelligence collection and exchange, coupled with the absence of clearly identified focal points in each country is hampering efforts towards the promotion of regional and international cooperation in the field of law enforcement. The countries of the region have often limited capacities in the provision of training for law enforcement officers. Forensic science services should be strengthened. In regard to precursor control, there is currently limited availability of properly trained personnel and specialized equipment in relevant bodies and institutions.

**National and regional responses to the situation of drug abuse are hampered by the lack of resources, state-of-the-art technical expertise and information on best practices in drug demand reduction.** The insufficient number of trained personnel and limited initiatives in the area of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation causes a low public awareness level on the drug threats. Neither Governments nor the population and civil society are prepared to face the challenges related to the spread of drug use and its negative consequences, in particular the spreading of HIV/AIDS. There is also a lack of well developed integrated drug abuse information and monitoring systems based on internationally recognized core epidemiological indicators. Finally, existing drug treatment services remain unattractive and inaccessible for most drug users as they fail to ensure anonymity and confidentiality, and lack of basic medicine and other provisions from the state. Effective rehabilitation programmes are not sufficiently developed. Due to stigma and repression, most drug users remain underground and out of reach for preventive and treatment services.

**Capacities and awareness among officials in regard to human trafficking are very limited.** Low levels of awareness among police and officials handicap efforts to deal with the problem of human trafficking, as do the twin problems of public corruption and lack of cooperative links between sending, transit and receiving States. Much needs to be done in terms of legislative development and establishment of enforcement mechanisms. Regional cooperation in this area is also lacking.

**Economic conditions, in general, depress public servant salaries, contributing to corruption.** Although all Central Asian governments have undertaken several anti-corruption initiatives, Kyrgyzstan is the only country in the region that signed the UN Convention against Corruption. Very low public servant salaries contribute directly to the corruption of policemen, border guards, customs officers, lawyers, judges and prosecutors, thereby impeding the fight against all forms of trafficking and other organized crime.

**Unlike the other areas of concern, the region has taken action to cooperate against terrorism.** This is carried out through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's new Tashkent Anti-terrorism Center. The SCO includes four of the five Central Asian countries (Turkmenistan is not participating) plus Russia and China. There is much potential for work through the Center to enhance legislative mechanisms. However, Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) remains a major weakness. Few countries have adequate legislation and there is little regional cooperation.

## II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### A. Strategic objectives

**Objective One: Counter narcotics enforcement.** To develop human and technical capacities within the Central Asian states in support of effective action to reduce trafficking. This should result in an increase of operations targeting organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking.

**Objective Two: Drug abuse & HIV/AIDS prevention.** To improve national capacities to implement effectively multi-sectoral responses to drug abuse problems in Central Asia, including both prevention and treatment, and assure that effective HIV prevention and drug treatment services will be available and fully accessible to users of illicit drugs.

**Objective Three: Countering organized crime, corruption & terrorism.** To address effectively the primary issues in regard to organized crime, corruption and terrorism that affect the region. All countries of the region will have effective legal and institutional framework in place, in compliance with the respective conventions, and will have made significant progress in addressing corruption, human trafficking and terrorism, including the countering the financing of terrorism.

## **B. Overall strategy**

Overlaying the strategy will be the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals, where applicable, and targets and objectives set by the 1998 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS). This framework is fully in line with the mandates of UNODC as set out by UNGASS, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Crime Commission. In particular, being the convening agency for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment among injecting drug users and prisoners, UNODC will provide leadership in addressing HIV/AIDS among IDUs, prisoners and victims of trafficking in the region, jointly with other relevant UN agencies and international organizations. In accordance with UNODC's mandates, the Strategic Programme Framework promotes coordination among bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors in the area of drug control and crime prevention. The Programme will continue promoting interagency cooperation with international organizations as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the European Commission (EC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Bank and other UN agencies and programmes, bilateral entities, civil society, etc. To this purpose, specific initiatives will be undertaken to establish a field-based computerized system for all donors and multilateral assistance in the region, review assistance priorities, and facilitate joint assessment and programming missions.

**1. Counter narcotics enforcement:** The assistance priorities identified during the Round Table of the Paris Pact have been considered as the main pillars of UNODC's drug control strategy in the region. Mentioned priorities are: a) strengthening border control of Central Asian countries neighboring Afghanistan; b) promoting cross-border cooperation, especially with Afghanistan; c) supporting operational coordination at national level; d) improving sub-regional cooperation through, inter alia, the establishment of the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre (CARICC); e) setting up coordination mechanisms for donor assistance.

UNODC has developed and is implementing border control projects all along the Central Asian borders with Afghanistan (Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). Moreover, UNODC has been involved in extensive institution-building efforts as contained in the assistance provided to Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic in the establishment and strengthening of Drug Control Agencies. These two important elements will allow UNODC to contribute consistently to the strengthening of national capacities and in promoting regional cooperation, in particular through the creation of CARICC. This initiative is supported by other activities aimed at strengthening coordination at national and regional level in the gathering and sharing of information and intelligence related to drug control. The establishment of CARICC will promote the development of a regional approach in border control, information gathering and sharing, and the use of controlled deliveries. In the area of precursor control, UNODC will further promote the creation of effective coordination mechanisms and the upgrading of technical skills of the personnel involved.

UNODC is also highly committed to expanding its ongoing work on upgrading drug related legislation in the region. Major strategic objectives in this field are the elaboration and adoption of proper legislation related to Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Confiscation of Criminal Assets coupled with the provision of assistance to improve the systems related to extradition and legal mutual assistance. This programme component will be expanded during the period 2004-2007 to cover also the thematic areas mentioned under objective 2 and 3.

**2. Drug abuse & HIV/AIDS prevention:** In the area of demand reduction and the fight against HIV/AIDS, UNODC will support technically appropriate prevention initiatives at all levels and, in particular: a) build government capacities in monitoring and evaluation through setting up integrated drug abuse information systems based on the core epidemiological indicators of the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse and operational research in areas of drug demand reduction; b) promote good practices in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation; c) assess the feasibility of applying international practices at Central Asian national and regional levels; d) support the development of diversified services for various target groups; e) promote the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), f) raise public awareness; g) reduce drug abuse and related health and social consequences through improving the range of effective HIV prevention and drug treatment, including substitution therapy, community based outreach interventions and after care services available and accessible to drug users, particularly injecting drug users; h) promote the right to health care including

prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, equivalent to that available in the community for prison inmates and victims of trafficking.

Diversification of services for injecting drug users in four Central Asian countries will cover around 50% of IDUs in 2005-2006. The strategy of UNODC will be to focus attention on 1) drug demand reduction policy advice to the Central Asian governments, 2) drug education and prevention in the school system, targeting youth at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels, 3) drug abuse prevention through mass media, NGOs and civil society organizations. Actions will involve mass media, and NGO representatives, parents, teachers and community organizations. Projects will privilege decentralized and community-based schemes, engaging government institutions, and community leaders in joint anti-drugs activities.

A major strategic objective will be the establishment of the Addiction Research and Training Institute of Central Asia (ARTICA) which will promote the development of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures through best practice methods and operational research at national and regional levels, on the basis of an already successfully initiative implemented by UNODC in India. UNODC will also focus on the link between HIV and drug abuse as well as trafficking in human beings which involves a large number of young people. UNODC will place both an interregional Epidemiology advisor (under the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse) and an interregional HIV/AIDS advisor in the Regional Office for Central Asia during 2004.

**3. Countering organized crime, corruption & terrorism:** Working in partnership with multilateral and bilateral entities engaged in the fight against human trafficking, UNODC will help to improve awareness among the public and governmental organizations. UNODC will also assist governments to bring legislation into conformance with the Transnational Organized Crime Convention and Protocols. The primary partner is the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with which the Regional Office for Central Asia is already cooperating. With UNODC's increased law enforcement portfolio, additional anti-corruption activities will be implemented to strengthen integrity mechanisms in law enforcement bodies. UNODC, within its mandate and area of expertise, will assist the respective Governments in developing national anti-corruption policies and mechanisms, strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, promoting integrity in the public and private sector. In view of the established cooperation framework, UNODC's assistance in anti-corruption area will be developed in close cooperation with international partners, including World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), OSCE and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Working especially with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), UNODC will promote the ratification and implementation of treaties in regard to terrorism as well as technical capacity building among legal practitioners. UNODC will also support the elaboration, adoption and implementation of comprehensive Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) laws and regulations and facilitate the setting up of Financial Intelligence Units, where appropriate. With the assistance of the Global Programme against Money Laundering and the World Bank, a regional anti-money laundering advisor will be placed in the region

### III. UNODC OPERATIONAL TARGETS (2004-2007)

The objectives of the Strategic Programme Framework will be pursued through a set of ongoing and pipeline projects. A project to ensure development of a coordination mechanism to establish a field-based computerized system for the coordination of bilateral and multilateral assistance has already been formulated as part of the Paris Pact Initiative. A table of UNODC projects in the region is annexed to this document.

**1. Counter narcotics enforcement:** To develop human and technical capacities within the Central Asian states in support of effective action to reduce trafficking.

#### Targets:

- Modernized legislation on money laundering, financing of terrorism, confiscation of criminal assets, extradition/mutual legal assistance and more efficient prosecutorial functions, by 2006
- Development of core national systems for intelligence collection, collation, analysis and exchange, by 2006
- CARICC is established and fully operational, by 2007
- Development of national systems and basic regional mechanisms for controlled deliveries, by 2007

- Drug Control Agencies in Tajikistan and in the Kyrgyz Republic are cooperating and coordinating operations, by 2007
- Central Asian borders with Afghanistan are strengthened with specific attention to selected checkpoints and increased mobility of the units concerned, by 2006
- Computer based training for drug law enforcement officers is introduced and implemented in the region, by 2008
- Central Asian Governments have national precursor control bodies and new precursor control monitoring/control operations in place, by 2006
- Tashkent based Coordination and Analysis Unit established and operational to support Paris Pact initiative in Central Asia, by 2005
- Strengthening of forensic science services and their integration to drug control, demand reduction and regulatory activities, by 2007

#### Main results to be achieved

- Higher degree of professionalism and capacity of drug law enforcement officers is ensured;
- Laws on money laundering, financing of terrorism, confiscation of criminal assets, extradition/mutual legal assistance are amended;
- Controlled delivery operations are being carried out efficiently;
- Cooperation and coordination at national and regional levels is increased;
- Diversion of precursor chemicals from licit trade and precursor smuggling are addressed effectively and the volume and extent of illicit manufacturing of heroin in Afghanistan is reduced;
- The number of drug samples for analysis, successful prosecution cases, confirmed drug and precursors seizures and narcological services provided is increased and surveys on drug trafficking and abuse based on laboratory data are available;
- Joint programming and cross-border projects by several partners have increased in number;

#### Indicators

- Increase in numbers of arrests and prosecutions of drug trafficking organizers and networks;
- First results and subsequent increase of volume of criminal assets confiscated;
- Increased sharing of intelligence on national and regional levels and more intelligence-led investigations (based on proactive work of drug law enforcement bodies);
- Joint operations organized by the Tajik and Kyrgyz Drug Control Agencies and other law enforcement agencies of the countries of the region;
- Increased amount of drug seizures, especially outside of Tajikistan;
- Governmental reports, interagency agreements on cooperation and coordination, and protocols on information sharing and procedures related to forensic science services;
- Increase in numbers of drug samples for analysis, successful prosecution cases, confirmed drug and precursors seizures and narcological services provided and availability of surveys on drug trafficking and abuse based on laboratory data;
- National plans on precursor control are developed and implemented; automatic information exchange systems (i.e. National Database Systems, NDS) are established in each country of the region;

<b>Total Budget Requirements for Objective 1:</b>	<b>\$35,781,000<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total Shortfall:</b>	<b>\$11,738,260</b>

**2. Drug abuse & HIV/AIDS prevention:** National capacities to implement effectively multi-sectoral responses to drug abuse problems in Central Asia, will be adequate to address the problem; and effective HIV prevention and drug treatment services will be available and fully accessible to drug abusers.

#### Targets

- Improved national capacities for policy development, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes and strategies, by 2006

<sup>1</sup> Detailed target budgets and shortfalls per objective and respective UNODC thematic/budget sectors are shown in a table at the end of this document.

- Increased mobilisation of media, NGOs, civil society and public education sector in drug prevention, by 2006
- Enhanced quality and quantity of data on drug abuse on core epidemiological indicators through integrated drug abuse information systems and epidemiological networks, by 2006
- Development of an effective narcological services provision system, by 2008
- Creation of Addiction Research and Training Institute of Central Asia (ARTICA), by 2008

#### Main results to be achieved

- Sound monitoring and evaluation capacities and systems at local, national and sub-regional levels and enhanced Drug Demand Reduction policies and strategies;
- Functional integrated drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention and care information, monitoring systems and epidemiological networks operational at local, national and sub-regional levels and improved quality of reporting on Annual Report Questionnaires (ARQ) and Biennial Report Questionnaires (BRQ);
- New prevention initiatives on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS by the media underway and increased number of NGOs involved in prevention activities, enhanced primary prevention strategies among youth in school settings, increased availability, accessibility, attractiveness and quality of effective needs-based services to drug users in 18 Central Asian locations and effective control over the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne infections among IDUs in this same localities in Central Asia;
- Evidence-based effective policies and strategies to improve the narcological services system developed and implemented;
- Regional resource centre established for Research and Practical Study of Medical and Social Problems of Drug Abuse in Pavlodar, Kazakhstan, and research and methodological support provided to the relevant government and non-government institutions in Central Asia on state-of-the-art demand reduction strategies and methodologies;
- Needs-based training programmes developed and delivered for various personnel at the sub-regional level and research capacities in demand reduction improved through networking and coaching;
- Clear guidelines on HIV/AIDS in prisons to policy makers disseminated for incorporation into prison practices, based on the WHO Guidelines and on resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
- National and regional best practices identified and disseminated;

#### Indicators

- Increased number of local experts, decision makers and other staff trained in areas of drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, strategic planning, drug abuse epidemiology, and programme monitoring and evaluation;
- Number of programmes/projects formulated, implemented and evaluated;
- Frequency and quality of information and analytical reports on drug abuse situation and responses, and HIV/AIDS;
- Improved and increased ARQ and BRQ reporting on drug abuse extents, patterns and trends through core epidemiological indicators, expert opinions and operational research;
- Best practice and case studies booklets developed on lessons learned in drug abuse policy development, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, prevention and reduction of the social and health consequences of drug abuse, and drug abuse epidemiology;
- Higher level of awareness among general population, and youth in particular, on negative consequences of drug abuse;
- Number of NGOs involved in drug prevention and number of youth covered by primary prevention at schools (measured by surveys);
- Ratio of service availability and access for drug users considerably increased in selected locations;
- Declining HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C virus (HBV and HCV) prevalence rates among IDUs;

<b>Total Budget Requirements for Objective 2:</b>	<b>\$4,560,000</b>
<b>Total Shortfall:</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>

**3. Countering organized crime, corruption & terrorism:** All countries of the region will have implementing legislation in place, in regard to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols; the countries of the region will become parties to the UN Convention against Corruption and develop national and institutional framework in compliance with its requirements, and comprehensive anti-corruption measures will be in place throughout the region. All countries will have signed all 12 conventions against terrorism and governments will have put in place effective measures for cooperation in investigations of terrorist acts and action against terrorist organizations. Please note that no budget figures are given here because there are no specific projects under development at this time. Activities will involve participation of various UNODC global programmes, partnership arrangements and support by the Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) legal advisor in the course of other duties. The proposed budget assumes the development of concrete projects during the four-year period of this SPF.

#### Targets

- Improved national capacities in preventing and countering corruption in line with the requirements of the UN Convention against Corruption, by 2008
- Increased public and official awareness of human trafficking and corruption issues in the region (as measured by surveys), by 2008
- New partnership activities with other agencies working in control of corruption, migration and human trafficking, by 2007
- Improved data collection and reporting on crime issues, by 2006
- For those states that have ratified crime and terrorism-related Conventions, national legislation reviewed and recommendations made for amendments consistent with the Conventions, by 2008
- Improved legislation and mechanisms in regard to Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism, by 2007
- Improved investigation and prosecution of terrorism offenses under the conventions, by 2008

#### Main results to be achieved

- The knowledge on the impact, nature and trends in corrupt practices, as well as on the most effective means for tackling them strengthened;
- The Justice systems capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases involving corruption improved;
- Acceptance and use of UNODC public service announcements on trafficking and corruption among regional media;
- Anti-corruption workshops conducted in region;
- Joint activities with IOM, OSCE and others on trafficking and anti-corruption programming;
- Effective anti-corruption elements incorporated into Drug Control Agencies' operational frameworks;
- Training for law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors on implementation of Global Programme Against Corruption (GPAC) Toolkit;
- Expanded UNODC ROCA data collection and reporting to include transnational organized crime and terrorism elements;
- National and regional workshops on conventions;
- Training of law enforcement personnel to investigate effectively AML/CFT crimes;
- Dissemination of clear guidelines on HIV/AIDS among victims of trafficking;
- Workshop and training on HIV/AIDS for law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors working on trafficking in human beings;

#### Indicators

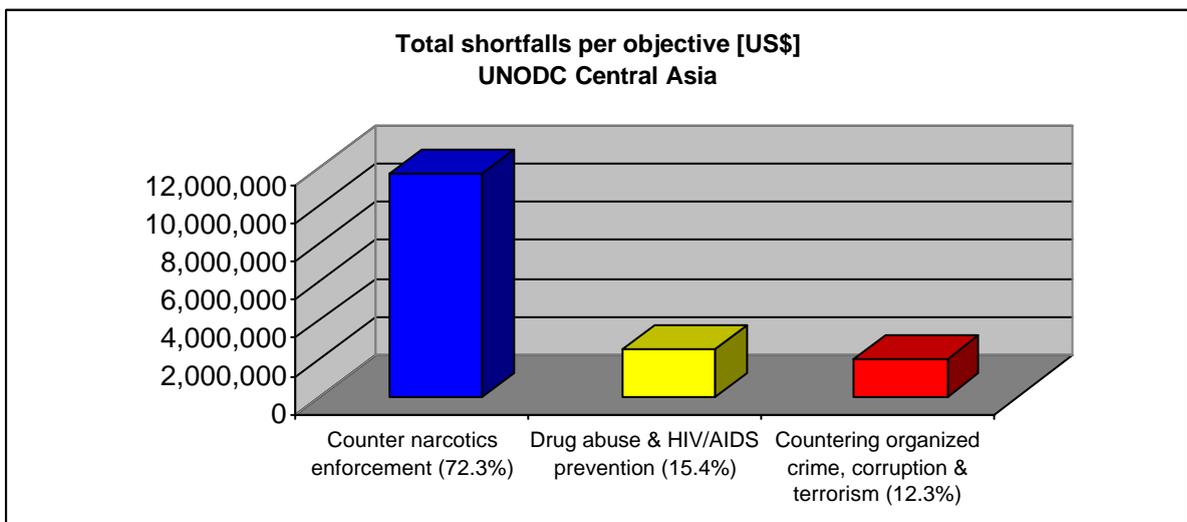
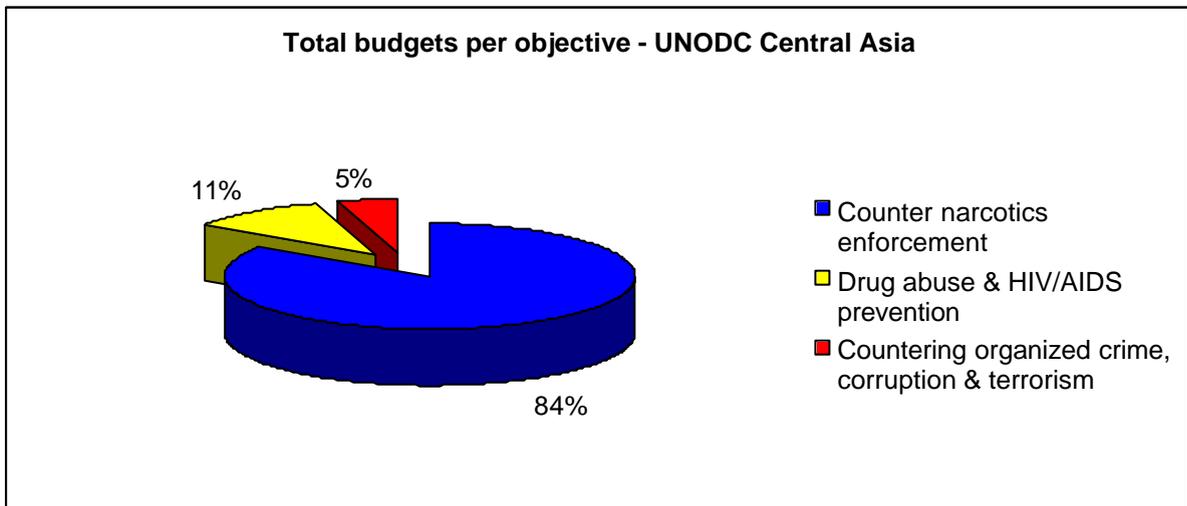
- Assessment of the corruption level and existing national capacities available;
- The action plans for the Judiciary in strengthening its integrity and capacity developed;
- Key officials from law enforcement and the Judiciary trained in anti-corruption measures;
- The countries of the region are parties to the UN Convention against Corruption;
- Number of media outlets airing Public Service Announcements (PSAs);
- Number of joint workshops, seminars, etc, on human trafficking and anti-corruption;
- Establishment of effective internal integrity bodies in Drug Control Agencies (DCAs);
- Amount of crime-related data included in ROCA reports;
- Number of conventions ratified by regional governments;
- Number of AML/CFT prosecutions and convictions;

- Number of anti-terrorism prosecutions and convictions, in accordance with conventions;
- Improved quality and quantity of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services for victims of human trafficking;

<b>Total Budget Requirements for Objective 3:</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>
<b>Total Shortfall:</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>

**IV. Estimated funds needed**

It is difficult to estimate the funding requirements for each major programme objective, since they are linked to either ongoing or pipeline projects that have life spans not necessarily matching with the 2004-2007 period. Therefore, funding estimates are based on current projects and project ideas. Financial requirements are estimated on the basis of all project budgets, and include both funds available and funding shortfalls. With the exception of Objective Three, these totals do not include funding that may be needed beyond the life of current projects, in order to sustain and/or strengthen their outcomes and results.



Targets	Budgets [US\$]	Shortfalls [US\$]	UNODC Thematic Budget Sector
<b>Objective One</b>			
Controlled deliveries (RER/F43)	1,549,400	549,400	Counter Narcotics Enforcement
CARICC (RER/H22)	6,509,500	6,009,500	Counter Narcotics Enforcement
Intelligence systems and strengthened capacities (RER/F23, KAZ/F63)	2,891,300	1,744,972	Counter Narcotics Enforcement
Computer based training (RER/F60)	1,283,000	633,000	Counter Narcotics Enforcement
Border control (TAJ/E24, TUK/F42, UZB/G28, UZB/F72)	8,242,100	1,757,932	Counter Narcotics Enforcement
Drug Control Agencies (TAH/H03, KYG/G64)	10,408,100	0	Counter Narcotics Enforcement
Precursors control (RER/E29)	2,742,000	669,443	Counter Narcotics Enforcement
Legal Assistance (GLO/F46, UZB/H04)	1,943,200	331,613	Policy and legal support
<b>Paris Pact Coordination (GLO/I05 – Central Asia Component)</b>	212,400	42,400	Policy and legal support
<b>SUB-TOTAL:</b>	<b>35,781,000</b>	<b>11,738,260</b>	
<b>Objective Two</b>			
Policy development, implementation and coordination (RER/H36)	400,000	0	HIV-AIDS/Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation
Mass media, NGOs and CSOs in drug prevention (RER/H37)	400,000	0	HIV-AIDS/Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation
Narcological services (RER/H35)	1,000,000	1,000,000	HIV- AIDS/Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation
Creation of Addiction Research and Training Institute for Central Asia, ARTICA, (Project idea)	1,500,000	1,500,000	HIV-AIDS/Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation
Diversification of services to HIV/AIDS/IDUs (RER/F75)	1,260,000	0	HIV-AIDS/Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>4,560,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	
<b>Objective Three</b>			
Overall activities	2,000,000	2,000,000	Policy and legal support, Anti-Money Laundering. new areas (2005-2006): Anti-Corruption, Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings, Anti-Organized Crime, Anti-Terrorism.
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>42,341,000</b>	<b>16,238,260</b>	

