

PARIS PACT INITIATIVE

www.paris-pact.net



AN INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP TO COUNTER AFGHAN OPIATES TRAFFICKING AND CONSUMPTION



INTRODUCTION

At the Ministerial Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe held in Paris in May 2003, more than 50 countries and international organizations subscribed to the principle of shared responsibility in the fight against opium and heroin trafficking from Afghanistan. In what has become known as the "Paris Pact", they also agreed to "combine their will and efforts to step up national capabilities and develop regional partnerships" against this global threat. In this respect, the coordination role of UNODC was recognized as essential to seek synergies amongst partners.

The second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan was held in Moscow on 26-28 June 2006 where the principles underpinning the "Paris Pact" were reiterated and the need to strengthen actions on prevention and treatment of heroin abuse, as well as those on counter narcotics enforcement and chemical precursor trafficking were reinforced.

THE PARIS PACT INITIATIVE

UNODC leads the follow-up to these Ministerial Conferences through the Paris Pact Initiative, a technical assistance project, which facilitates periodical consultations and strategic thinking at the expert and policy levels between partners, in order to jointly discuss, identify and set in motion coordinated actions to stem the increasing levels of opiates trafficked from Afghanistan and address the drug abuse situation in priority countries.

In addition, the Paris Pact Initiative promotes the coordination of technical assistance in the field of counter narcotics through the use of an internet-based tool called ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism – www.paris-pact.net).

Finally, this Initiative strengthens data collection and analytical capacities in priority countries thus providing evidence for strategic planning, policies and actions, thanks to the work of a team of Paris Pact National Strategic Analysts.

BENEFITS

- Information exchange on opiate trafficking and abuse trends
- Enhancement of evidence-based policies and strategies
- Promotion of good practices on counter narcotics enforcement and opiates demand reduction
- Identification of weaknesses and priority actions at the geographic and thematic level
- Development and implementation of national and regional programmes and projects
- Coordination of counter narcotics technical assistance



The Rainbow Strategy aims to reduce the supply, trafficking, and consumption of opiates in Afghanistan and surrounding countries.

Developed by UNODC to facilitate the implementation of priority actions identified at the Paris Pact expert round tables, the strategy is made up of seven operational plans. Each plan addresses key targets, allowing for constructive engagement with prime regional actors, facilitating and supplementing interventions from national governments and other Paris Pact partners.



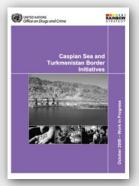
The Blue Paper Afghanistan's Opium Poppy Free Road Map and Provincial Profiles



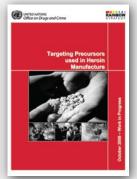
The Green Paper Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan: Border Management Cooperation in Drug Control



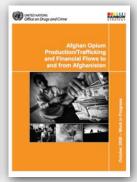
The Yellow Paper Securing Central Asia's borders with Afghanistan



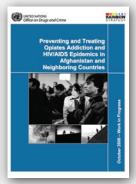
The Violet Paper
The Caspian Sea and
Turkmen Border
Initiatives



The Red Paper
Targeting Precursors
Used in Heroin
Manufacture:
Operation TARCET



The Orange Paper Financial Flows linked to Afghan Opiates Production and Trafficking



The Indigo Paper
Preventing and Treating
Opiates Addiction and
HIV/AIDS Epidemics
in Afghanistan and
Neighbouring Countries

The action plans are available to download at the following web address: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/regional/central-asia.html

THE CONSULTATIVE MECHANISM

Three expert round table meetings take place every year bringing together counter narcotics practitioners from partner countries and organizations. Between 2003 and 2008, 15 meetings were held in the region, where participants analysed drug trends, identified counter narcotics strengths and weaknesses, developed

and coordinated action plans for specific countries, regions or areas of intervention. In addition, every year senior-level policy makers meet in Vienna to review and set in motion expert recommendations, as well as to decide on joint priorities for the following year.







COORDINATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM – www.paris-pact.net) is an internet-based tool for the coordination of technical assistance in the field of counter narcotics. ADAM securely and instantly provides partners with information on who is doing what, where and is meant to avoid the duplication of activities and seek a synergistic approach.

Projects related to counter narcotics technical assistance can be easily and securely uploaded into ADAM either manually, through an ADAM National Focal Point or automatically using a secure electronic function. A variety of project information is available to Paris Pact partners and can be accessed in a number of ways, for example by geographic location, thematic area, donor or status.





EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY

A network of Paris Pact National Strategic Analysts was established in 2007 to strengthen counter narcotic data collection and analytical capacities in Afghanistan and bordering countries. Paris Pact National Strategic Analysts are based in the UNODC Field Offices in Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Central Asia and the Russian Federation. They promote the use of modern data collection and analytical techniques, advocate for the use of ADAM in those countries and support the work of the counter narcotics community in the field.

In 2008, the Paris Pact National Strategic Analysts launched five Illicit Drug Trends reports covering Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Central Asia, Pakistan and the Russian Federation. The reports cover topics including opium cultivation, opiate production, trafficking, seizures, trafficking of precursor chemicals, as well as drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.











The reports are available to download at the following address: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/illicit-drug-trends-of-afghan-opiates.html



FUNDING PARTNERS



European Union











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