



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

I.R. of Iran

2006-2008

Strategic Programme
Framework

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly 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 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.

By

Roberto Arbitrio, Kaveh Moradi, Mehrdad Rezaeian, Guelareh Mostashari, Miwa Kato

I. PRIORITY PROBLEMS

A. Substantive problems and driving factors

1. **Cultivation, manufacturing and trafficking of narcotic drugs** -- No licit or illicit cultivation of narcotic plants is reported to take place in the territory of the I.R. of Iran although some few hectares of opium poppy are being eradicated by police especially in Sistan Baluchestan. The illicit manufacturing of illicit drugs has not been reported but the possibility of the existence of small heroin processing laboratories on the main trafficking routes from Afghanistan-Pakistan towards the western border of Iran has not been completely ruled out.

Iran is one of the main conduits for illegal substances, namely opium, hashish, heroin and morphine base, originating in Afghanistan and destined for markets in Europe and the Persian Gulf region. According to rough estimates by Iranian drug control authorities, some 50% of the total opiate production of Afghanistan transits through Iranian territory. A portion of it (700 to 800 tons) is supposedly absorbed by the Iranian internal market. The remaining part is smuggled out of the country for further processing and forwarding towards the European and Middle East consumer markets.

2. **Drug seizures** -- Iran is a leader country in the world regarding opiates seizures. As stated in the World Drug Report 2004, "Iran alone accounted for 25% of global opiate seizures in 2002". In the first six months of 2004, Iranian law enforcement bodies reported the seizure of a total of about 145 tons of narcotics of which 86 tons of opium, 2.5 tons of heroin and 7 tons of morphine. In 2002 the narcotics seized amounted to 118 tons of which about 56 tons of opium, 6 tons of morphine and 3.4 tons of heroin while in 2003 the narcotics seized totaled nearly 190 tons of which 96 tons of opium, 13 tons of morphine and 3.2 tons of heroin. Drug enforcement efforts of the Iranian authorities have an extremely high cost in terms of human losses and financial investments. Since 1979, more than 3,500 law enforcement officers have been killed during drug control operations. According to data released by the Drug Control Headquarters, in the first six months of 2004 alone, 25 police officers have been killed and 68 have been wounded while undertaking drug control operations. At the same time, in the same period of 2004, 135 drug traffickers have been killed and 35 have been wounded. According to estimations from national authorities the costs involved in drug control activities in Iran would be as high as US\$1 billion per year¹.

In 2001, reports from both treatment and rehabilitation facilities and the Anti Narcotic Police pointed to the appearance on the Iranian illicit markets of synthetic opiates such as methadone and buprenorphine. Other synthetic drugs are being seized in Iran. In 2003 alone, 262,820 pills of different synthetic drugs have been seized. The trade in chemical precursors is currently not under any specific control service by the Iranian law enforcement agencies. From January to October 2001, the Iranian Customs seized 20,440 litres of acetic anhydride in two different operations. All seizures of acetic anhydride took place at Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf Region. Seized precursors were bound for Afghanistan.

3. **Drug addiction** -- Today, Iran is affected by an alarming drug abuse problem that affects nearly 2% of its population. In 1998-1999, UNDCP and the Prevention Department of the Social Welfare Organization, Ministry of Health, implemented the first drug abuse Rapid Situation Assessment (RSA) study in an effort to better assess the nature and extent of the situation. Undertaken in ten major urban sites of the country, the results of the RSA indicate that the prevalence figures for severe forms of drug abuse, particularly opiates, varies between 1-2% of the general population.

In the year 2000, the Ministry of Health with the support of UNODC carried out a study on drug abuse in Iran². The results of this study showed a five-fold increase in opium consumption in the country in the period between 1980 and 1995. The total number of

¹ Data included in this paragraph have been provided by the Drug Control Headquarters of the I.R. of Iran

² Epidemiology of Drug Abuse in the I.R. of Iran, Ministry of Health, Tehran, 2000.

problematic opiates users was estimated at around 3 million of which more than 200,000 heroin users

The common drugs of abuse are opium (*thariac*), opium residue (*shire* and *sukhte*) and cannabis (*hashish*). The opiates described were traditionally smoked in opium pipes in old Persia and are still the major drugs of abuse in Iran. Opium is also consumed orally, often dissolved in tea. A small proportion of users inject opium by dissolving it (or its residue) in water (*black water opium*). Because of its traditional nature, the use of opium is considered less serious than the use of heroin by both Iranian law and the general public. Cause for alarm is the increase in heroin consumption, where users sniff, smoke and inject it.

4. Treatment facilities and the spreading of HIV/AIDS -- The rising trend of IDU is a matter for serious concern among Iranian health authorities. Recent data representing recorded cases of HIV/AIDS and the forms of transmission indicate that most of HIV/AIDS transmission was caused by drug injecting. "The total number of *registered* cases of HIV/AIDS infection was 7,510 up till late September 2004, of which 95.1 percent were men. (...) The transmission mode includes 57.4 percent as injecting drug users, 6.8 percent through sexual transmission, 2.7 percent from blood and blood products, and 0.4 percent as mother to baby. In about 32.7 percent, the mode is unknown. (...) Injecting drug users (57.5%) represents the highest mode of transmission responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country"³. The spreading of HIV/AIDS is of particular concern in the penitentiary system where needle sharing seems to be practiced more often. As far as drug treatment is concerned, 88 out-patient treatment centres were operational with 350 specialist staff in 2001. Over 100,000 drug abusers were detoxified at these centres during the past three years. Nine residential therapeutic communities modeled according to the so-called Synanom treatment and rehabilitation methodology were due for opening in late 2001-beginning of 2002. In 2000, an agreement was reached among the different drug control and health related institutions on the establishment of the DARIUS National Drug Abuse Institute. The Institute is expected to function as the main monitoring and specialized expertise centre for all drug demand reduction programmes in Iran. There are many private treatment clinics, some of them promising immediate release from drug dependency. As far as NGOs are concerned, Narcotic Anonymous is very active in I.R. of Iran with about 3000 members throughout the country. Other NGOs, such as AFTAB Community and Drug Control Community, have recently initiated counseling and rehabilitation programmes.

5. Organized and urban crime -- The ongoing changes in drug consumption patterns and the spread of heroin abuse, often associated with a new stigmatization of heroin abusers, seems to be directly linked to a higher incidence of petty crime. Also associated with drug abuse and the deterioration of general socio-economic conditions is the emergence of a widespread commercial sex trade.

6. Human trafficking -- Evidence indicates a growing trafficking of human beings, into and from Iran, run by criminal rings. Recent newspaper reports, supported by the declarations of judicial and law enforcement officials, acknowledged the existence of organised criminal networks involved in the trafficking of narcotics, human beings, and small arms. In this context, of particular concern are reports of trafficking of children (Afghans, as well as Iranians) from Iran to the Gulf Region littoral states for both camel riding/racing and sexual exploitation, as well as from Iran to Pakistan and Afghanistan for drug trafficking. Due to its peculiar geographical location as a bridge between Asia, Europe and the Middle East, human beings are both trafficked into Iran from Afghanistan, and trafficked from Iran to the Arabian Peninsula and the southern Mediterranean Region. Further, the lower risk associated with trafficking of human beings compared to smuggling of narcotics represents a very attractive business alternative to drug trafficking bands in control of the southern drug smuggling routes.

7. Corruption and money laundering-- Since 2001, important events occurred in the area of crime control and the overall administration of justice. For the first time, cases of corruption and economic crime reached courts and the front pages of national media. The

³ The First Millennium Development Goals Report 2004: Achievement and Challenges, Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran, November 2004, page 31.

acknowledgement of the presence of corrupt practices in both the private and public sector shook Iran's power structures to the highest echelons. By way of response, the Supreme Leader established a high level inter-institutional body chaired by the President, tasked with the responsibility of devising appropriate counter-strategies. In the same vein, a slow but comprehensive reform of the judicial system began with the reestablishment of the office of the public prosecutor. This was followed by a revision of criminal sanctions applying to sentenced drug abusers and an upgrading of the juvenile justice system. The current legal system contemplates a range of penalties to be applied to corruption-related crimes. For example, Article 49 of the Iranian Constitution clearly spells out that funds generated through irregular and unlawful activities must be confiscated and punitive measures be applied against offenders. The Islamic oriented banking system of Iran, the non-convertibility of its currency, and the isolation of its economy make the Iranian market unappealing to money launderers. Accordingly, no *ad hoc* legal and banking provisions prescribe any specific control on capital and goods flowing to and from Iran. The situation, however, is gradually changing. The legalization of a free exchange market in 2000 has revealed the existence of a large under world of free changers who evade government control. In addition, the opening up of a number of free trade zones further increases the possibility of laundering operations through contraband and importing of electronics, home appliances, and luxury items. In 2000, the Supreme Leader denounced economic crimes and corruption as major threats to the Iranian economy and called for the launch of a national campaign. The Leader's call resulted in the creation of the Special Headquarters for Examining Economic Offences chaired by President Mohammad Khatami, and including as permanent members the highest Iranian authorities from the executive, legislative and judicial powers. In 2001, a draft bill on money laundering was completed and submitted to the competent judicial authorities for review.

B. Political and institutional constrains in addressing the problems

1. The political and institutional complexity of the country -- The government of Iran is a unique and complex combination of clerical and popularly elected authorities. Close observers of Iran's present political structure have identified a number of problems in its present functioning, which are potential obstacles to the efficient and successful pursuit of cooperation objectives. One is the high degree of government control and centralization. A second observation about the political system is the comparative marginalization of women from the political process. Although women (and members of ethnic and officially recognized religious minorities) have full rights to participate in parliamentary and local election the number of female candidates has remained small. Only 13 of the 290 members elected to the parliament are women and they represent only 2 percent of elected local councilors. A third observation about governance in the country is the prevalence of patronage, nepotism and job reservation. This can be a great obstacle to fairness and equity, especially in an economy where the state sector is still so predominant. Cases of administrative and justice system corruption have received the strongest condemnation from the country's highest authorities. But the absence of transparency in public affairs is liable to give chances for corruption, whether this be in the public administration or in business. The challenge faced by Iran is to root out such corruption by making administrative procedures more open and transparent and by maintaining punishments when corrupt practices are discovered, for instance fines related to the corrupt gains received and unequivocal loss of office of the guilty. Corruption and bribery are other forms of rent-seeking behavior where financial gain is acquired without contributing anything useful to the Iranian economy.

2. Weak civil society and NGOs -- Fostering a vigorous and stimulating civil society is still a challenge in Iran. In the case of NGOs in Iran, many organizations experience problems of long delays in the registration, which is necessary for them to exist legally. There is an extensive body of legislation addressing the registration and the scope of work carried out by civil society organizations, especially NGOs. As a result the number of legally active NGOs is still not large though many are in process of formation and awaiting registration. For NGOs to come to play a greater role in favor of human development the state institutions must take up the challenge of sharing their authority as a way of cementing a new alliance between the state and the citizens. State institutions still do not differentiate between GO and NGO level of

activity and involvement. One reason NGOs cannot register themselves is not having on board known government officials and entities.

II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A. Strategic objectives

1. **To assist the Iranian government in reducing the trafficking in narcotics into, within and outside the country.** UNODC will liaise closely with the Drug Control Headquarters, law enforcement police forces and other relevant stakeholders in the identification of effective measures aimed at harmonizing drug enforcement efforts and at maximizing the impact of counter narcotics in key areas of the borders and along major trafficking routes. As envisaged in the Paris Pact recommendations, the programme will promote an integrated border control approach to harmonize interdiction capacities along both Eastern and Western borders. The emerging trafficking routes into Iraq will be targeted as well as those crossing the border with Turkey, and bound for the European markets. At the same time, efforts will be made to ensure an increased interdiction capacity along the Iranian border with Afghanistan and Pakistan. Cross border cooperation is an essential element of this "integrated border control" approach. Emphasis will be given to internal trafficking routes and major bottlenecks such as ports, airports, railway stations etc. The use of drug sniffer dogs will be further promoted. Of particular importance is the strengthening of intelligence-led investigations and of scene of crime analysis, including relevant scientific support. Finally, regional and sub-regional cooperation will be promoted especially in the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus and the Persian Gulf regions and in the ECO framework. The border control, internal trafficking routes and intelligence-led investigation projects will be based on the assessments conducted in the framework of the Paris Pact assessment missions scheduled in 2005.

2. **To contribute to the development of effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures in drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.** UNODC will build on its previous experiences and initiatives under the Norouz programme to support Iranian authorities in devising a comprehensive strategic approach balancing prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in drug abuse. Prevention activities are currently scattered and run randomly without a clear knowledge of the required communication process needed to address risk groups. A prevention strategy involving mass media, the education system, families, opinion makers, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders will be designed jointly with national counterparts to target mainly the youth, the education system, the workplace and the prison system. Treatment and rehabilitation measures will be harmonized and interlinked to ensure higher impact to demand reduction activities. In particular, support will be provided to ensure services to female drug users and to upgrade available professional standards. The role of NGOs in treatment and rehabilitation will be further promoted. Scientific support will be provided as an important element in improving the understanding of the drug market to be used as an evidence-base for devising treatment approaches. UNODC will develop increased partnership with national counterparts and the UN system to tackle effectively the spreading of HIV/AIDS infection connected to IDUs. Regional, sub-regional and international partnership will be built up in the area of demand reduction to promote a cross-fertilization process and to share best practices. Finally, a project to support drug demand reduction interventions in Bam is included.

3. **To promote the rule of law through strengthened crime prevention measures and the provision of legal assistance.** Iranian authorities are committed to strengthening their crime prevention capacities and they are progressively involved in countering criminal organizations dealing, *inter alia*, with trafficking in human beings. Moreover, the Judiciary is promoting a reform to update the criminal justice system and address important areas of work. The UNODC programme will assist the criminal justice system in the following areas:

1. Reform process, including a) improvement of court procedures; b) increasing public trust; c) improvement of the role of women in the justice sector; d) application of IT in the court system; e) promoting the rights of prisoners in the Prison System.

2. Crime prevention, including a) implementation of anti-money laundering legislation; b) strengthening anti transnational organized crime legislation and measures; c) promotion of mutual legal assistance; d) launching a nation-wide training programme for judges and other relevant staff of the Judiciary.
3. Anti-corruption, including a) enhancing transparency and accountability of the Judiciary; b) developing a roadmap to increase transparency and accountability; c) implementation of an anti-corruption reform plan.
4. Trafficking in human beings, including a) assessing the patterns and dynamics of trafficking of human beings in the country; b) developing anti-human trafficking measures, including victim protection and support; c) promoting coordination and an information-sharing mechanism to maximize the impact of anti-human trafficking measures; d) supporting the organization of training courses for relevant officials.

B. Overall strategy

The evaluation of the Norouz programme undertaken in September – October 2004 by a team of three international independent experts provided a set of recommendations which have been taken into consideration while developing the new programme. Technical meetings with relevant national counterparts (Prison Organization, Ministry of Health, Centre for Judicial Reform Studies, the Anti-Narcotic Police) have been organized to identify priorities for cooperation. Specific meetings with other institutions such as the Drug Control Headquarters, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Welfare Organization, the Customs Organization, the Judiciary, ECO Secretariat, NGOs have also taken place.

The recommendations of the Paris Pact *Round Table on the I.R. of Iran – Control over transit trafficking*, held in Brussels on 15 October 2003 and of the *Paris Pact Policy Group Consultative Meeting*, held in Vienna on 12 October 2004, have been fully incorporated in the drug supply reduction component of the new UNODC programme for Iran.

Moreover, a number of initiatives organized jointly with relevant national authorities and the Mini Dublin Group (MDG) took place in 2004 to develop a shared strategy in drug control and crime prevention. Mentioned initiatives are the following:

- “Exit conference” with the evaluators of the Norouz programme and the MDG (6 October 2004);
- Meeting hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the participation of the MDG and UNODC to discuss international cooperation in drug control (18 October 2004);
- “Participatory workshop with the NGO’s to identify joint strategies on Drug Demand Reduction” with national authorities, NGOs and the MDG (28 October 2004);
- Round Table on “Drug Trafficking: A Global Threat and the Importance of International Partnership. The Drug Control Situation in the I.R. of Iran and the Need for International Cooperation” organized with national authorities and the MDG (21 November 2004);
- Round Table on “Judicial Reform in I. R. of Iran and the Prospects for Future Cooperation” held jointly with the Judiciary and the MDG (7 December 2004).

The UNODC programme for Iran (2005 – 2007) was presented in its draft form to the participants of the Sixth International DLOs Conference held in Mashad, I. R. of Iran, on 5 – 7 February 2005. More than 60 participants from 20 countries and several international organizations (ECO, Interpol, UNHCR and UNODC) attended the conference and stated in the final recommendations of the Conference that “(...) the strategy elaborated by Iran, the Mini Dublin Group and UNODC should be considered as a reference for both multi-lateral and bi-lateral assistance to Iran (...)”.

The package of new projects under this Strategic Programme Framework has been endorsed by relevant national authorities under the coordination of the Drug Control Headquarters. The new programme was discussed with the EU Ambassadors in Tehran on 11 April in the framework of a meeting organized by the EU Presidency in Iran. The Mini Dublin Group

(MDG) members expressed their endorsement and support to the new programme on 12 April 2005 during a meeting jointly organized by the UK Chairmanship of the MDG and UNODC.

This programme is intended to be implemented in the period 2005 – 2007 but it could be extended beyond this timeframe depending on funding availability and starting date of the individual projects.

III. UNODC OPERATIONAL TARGETS 2005 – 2007

Objective 1: To assist the Iranian government in reducing the trafficking in narcotics into, within and outside the country

- The Iranian government has further developed an integrated border control approach which covers entry, internal and exit trafficking routes
- Increased drug control capacity is ensured at main airports, seaports and railway stations also through an improved drug sniffer dogs capacity
- Intelligence-led investigations, controlled deliveries and criminal intelligence analysis are supporting effective drug enforcement efforts
- International, sub-regional and regional frameworks are in place to facilitate cooperation and coordination

Indicators:

- Increased drug seizures at “exit” trafficking routes. Improved cross border cooperation with neighboring countries and strengthened interdiction capacities at Eastern borders
- Drug seizures increased at airports, seaports and railway stations due to improved information sharing and strengthened detection capacities
- Increased intelligence on trafficking networks is available and an increased number of them is being dismantled. Improved exchange of information with DLOs and implementation of an increased number of controlled deliveries
- Cooperation agreements and MOUs are signed by Iran with neighboring and other countries. Regional and sub-regional initiatives are launched and joint operations and controlled deliveries are being increasingly conducted

Financial requirements (US\$)	
Integrated border control	5,000,000
Airports, seaports, railway stations and drug sniffer dogs	2,500,000
Intelligence-led investigations	2,000,000
International and regional cooperation	605,000
Total	10,105,000
Funds to be raised	9,500,000

Objective 2: To contribute to the development of effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures in drug abuse and HIV/AIDS

- Introduce and implement evidence-based awareness raising and preventive measures in different society settings like community, educational institutions, families, the workplace and prisons through mass media, opinion makers/leaders and trained specialists.
- Improve the effectiveness of and accessibility to substance abuse treatment interventions.
- Provide special attention to vocational, rehabilitative measures and HIV/AIDS in order to reduce the drug-related morbidity, mortality and social costs.

- Support advocacy and policy-making initiatives at national, regional and international level to promote cooperation, exchange of experience and cross-fertilization in the area of drug demand reduction.

Indicators

- Increased understanding of risks associated with drug abuse among the Iranian population especially among the youth and increased number of prevention initiatives in the education system, workplace, prison system, etc.
- Increased number of drug abusers under treatment using scientific and comprehensive treatment modalities. Female drug users have an increased access to required treatment facilities
- Increased number of ex-drug abusers integrated in the society as active members and reduced negative consequences of illicit drug abuse
- NGOs expertise in treatment and rehabilitation is lined up to international standards and NGOs are more coordinated and integrated in their rehabilitation and treatment efforts
- Strengthened constructive political and public debate to permit cooperation among the general population and between different organizational bodies interconnected with drug demand reduction at national, regional and international level.
- Increased capacity of Iranian authorities to plan and implement demand reduction strategies and identification of best practices as a result of increased cooperation at regional and international level
- Increased coordination and capacity in the delivery of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services.

Financial requirements (US\$)	
Prevention	1,800,000
Treatment	2,300,000
Rehabilitation and HIV/AIDS	2,200,000
Advocacy & Policy making on national, regional and international levels	750,000
Drug Demand Reduction in Bam	700,000
Total	7,750,000
Funds to be raised	7,550,000

Objective 3: To promote the rule of law through strengthened crime prevention measures and the provision of legal assistance

- The Iranian government designs and implements a national plan of action to combat corruption in the Judiciary and improves/empowers its anti-corruption legislation
- Iranian legislation is harmonized with legislative standards on: a) drug related crimes; b) human trafficking, in accordance with the Protocol against Trafficking in Persons under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; c) organized crime; d) prison system; and e) promotion of an effective use of information technology to increase access, convenience and ease of use of court services. The quality of justice through, *inter alia*, computerization of records, electronic case management, electronic filing system, knowledge sharing among judicial officers, is improved
- knowledge of the human trafficking situation in Iran is increased, and the capacity of criminal justice practitioners to investigate, prosecute and convict human trafficking cases is improved.
- Promotion of judicial cooperation with other countries/international institutions, introduction of modern methods for the improvement of judicial procedures and procedural reform and promotion of alternative means of settlement of disputes, like arbitration, conciliation, etc.

Indicators:

- Anti-corruption measures are implemented and in line with internationally recognized best practices
- Improved figures on the reduction of the courts' case load due to the application of IT and other measures to ease court procedures
- Reports on improved public perception on the work of the Judiciary, application of a complaint system and improvement of the role of women in the Judiciary
- Increased awareness on and application of improved measures related to the rights of prisoners
- Increased knowledge of criminal justice practitioners of legislative measures (legislation, regulations, etc.) against transnational organized crime and trafficking in human beings, and implementation of effective measures against money laundering, organized crime and trafficking in human beings including an increase in the number of investigations, prosecutions and convictions, as well as an increase in the number of assisted victims of human trafficking.
- Increased level of judicial cooperation with other countries, improved mechanism to allow mutual legal assistance and promotion of bilateral and multilateral agreements on judicial cooperation

Financial requirements (US\$)	
Anti-corruption measures	390,000
Judicial reform	1,600,000
Organized crime, money laundering and mutual legal assistance	1,700,000
Trafficking in human beings	700,000
Total	4,390,000
Funds to be raised	1,994,000

I.R of Iran - Ongoing and Pipeline projects

Title	Budget	Funding Secured	Funding Requirements	Status/Comments
OBJECTIVE 1: DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION				
Integrated border control in the I.R. of Iran	5,000,000	1,195,000	3,805,000	Priority project 1
Strengthening control in selected internal check-points, sea-ports, airports and railway stations	2,463,400		2,463,400	
Promotion and strengthening of intelligence-led investigations capacities	2,067,900		2,067,900	
Promotion of regional and international cooperation in drug control	605,000	605,000	-	Priority project 2
Subtotal	10,136,300	1,800,000	8,336,300	
OBJECTIVE 2: DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION				
Nationwide drug prevention measures in the I.R. of Iran	1,785,400	200,000	1,585,400	Priority project 3
Drug abuse treatment in the I. R. of Iran	2,490,000		2,490,000	
Addiction rehabilitation and HIV/AIDS prevention in the I. R. Iran	2,237,000		2,237,000	
Advocacy and regional cooperation in drug demand reduction	723,200		723,200	
Drug demand reduction in Bam	586,470		586,470	
Subtotal	7,822,070	200,000	7,622,070	
OBJECTIVE 3: RULE OF LAW				
Strengthening Judicial Capacity – Anti-Corruption measures	387,800	286,223	101,577	Ongoing
Assistance in the promotion of the reform process of the Judiciary and the Prison System in the I.R. of Iran	1,560,000	1,385,645	174,355	Hard pipeline/ Pending EC signature
Improvement of Iranian Legislative and Judicial capacity to tackle Organized Crime and Money Laundering and promotion of Mutual Legal Assistance	1,660,000	650,000	1,010,000	Priority project 4
Promotion of measures against trafficking in human beings	667,000		667,000	Project idea to be drafted
Subtotal	4,274,800	2,321,868	1,952,932	
OBJECTIVE 4: Intersectoral				
Empowerment of Drug and Crime control in the ECO framework	983,000		938,000	
GRAND PROGRAMME TOTAL	22,245,000	3,201,000	19,044,000	