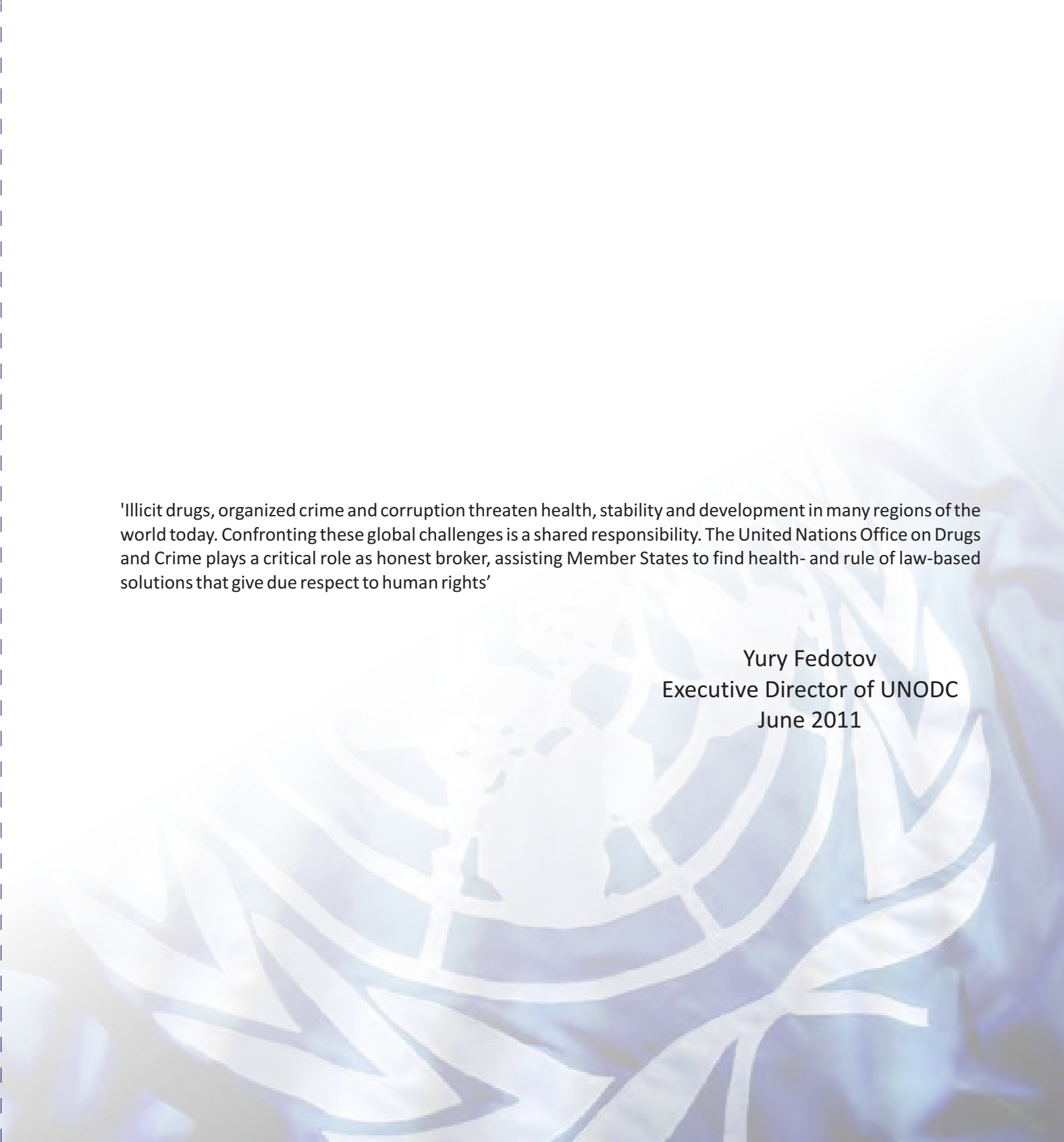




**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION ON DRUGS AND CRIME  
IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
2011-2014**

The background of the page features a large, faded, light blue United Nations emblem. The emblem consists of a world map centered on the North Pole, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The map and wreath are rendered in a semi-transparent, light blue color against a white background.

'Illicit drugs, organized crime and corruption threaten health, stability and development in many regions of the world today. Confronting these global challenges is a shared responsibility. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime plays a critical role as honest broker, assisting Member States to find health- and rule of law-based solutions that give due respect to human rights'

Yury Fedotov  
Executive Director of UNODC  
June 2011

## TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

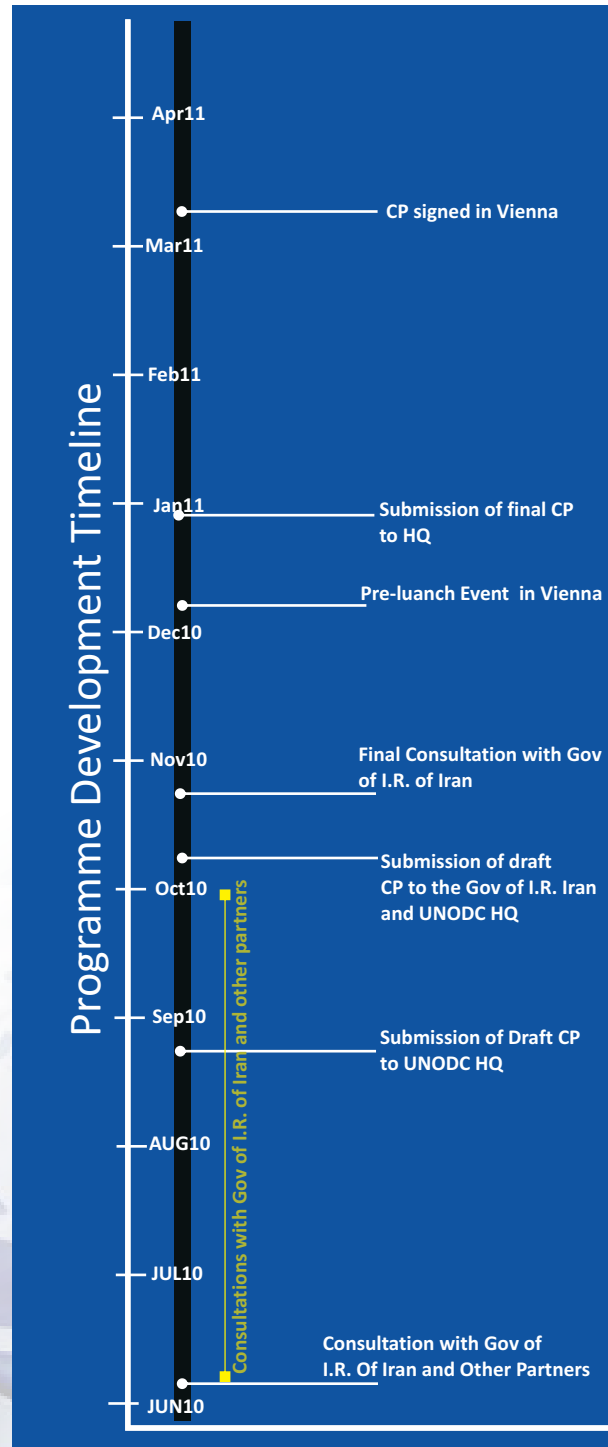
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the Islamic Republic of Iran established a country office in Tehran in July 1999. Over the years, UNODC, working in a participatory manner with the Government, civil society stakeholders and other partners, has contributed to minimizing the impact of illicit drugs and crime in the country.

In 2010, UNODC and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in consultation with Mini-Dublin Group members and the European Union presidency in Tehran, developed a new multilateral programme of technical cooperation on drugs and crime for the period 2011 to 2014.

The new UNODC Country Programme aims to support national efforts on drugs and crime on two levels: by promoting United Nations standards and international best practices; and by facilitating bilateral, regional and international cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.



PROGRAMME  
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS  
AND TIMELINE  
EARLY 2010-May 2011



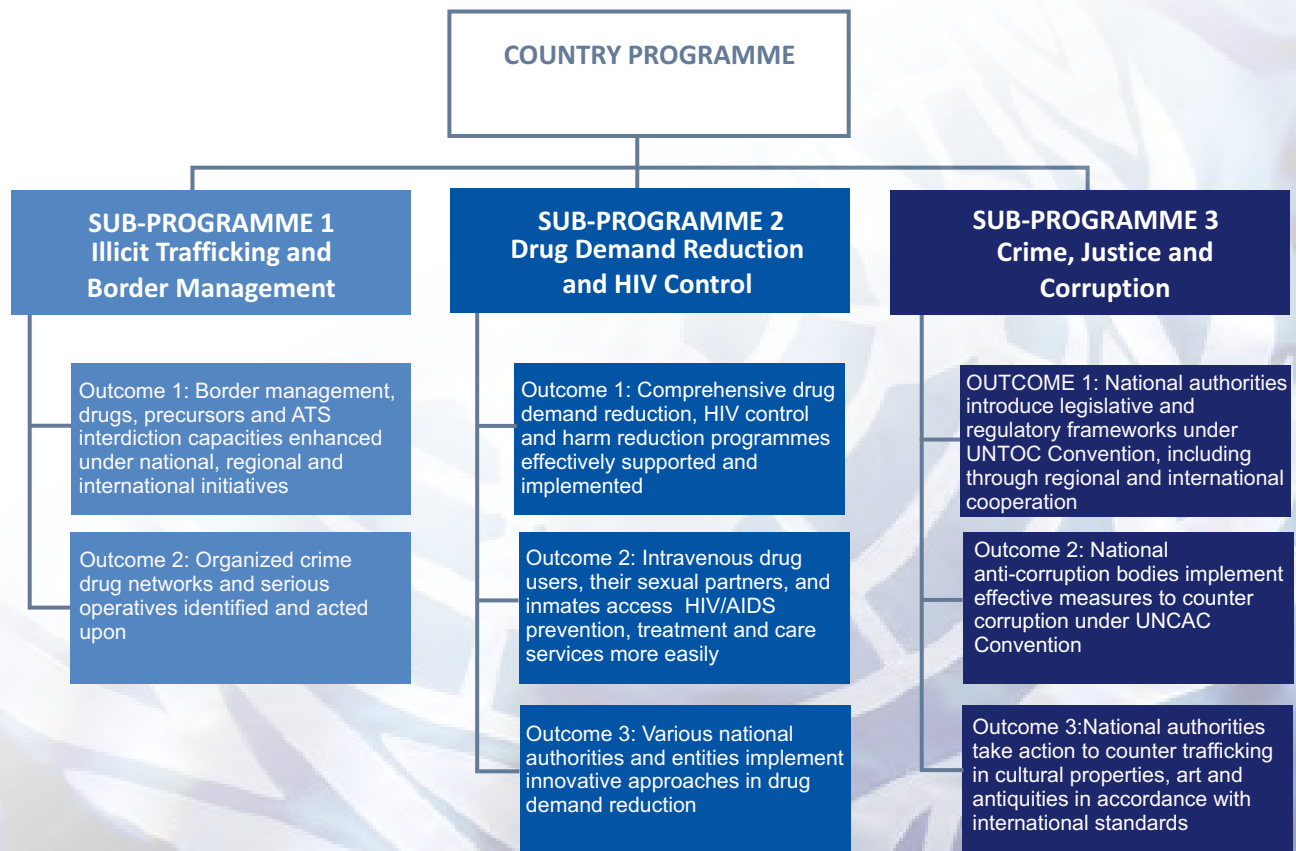


## UNODC COUNTRY PROGRAMME OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN: AREAS OF WORK

The Country Programme is structured around three sub-programmes, each of which focuses on a different area of work:

- Sub-programme 1: Illicit trafficking and border management;
- Sub-programme 2: Drug demand reduction and HIV control;
- Sub-programme 3: Crime, justice and corruption.

The three sub-programmes foresee a number of expected outcomes, each organized according to a range of outputs or activities delivered in partnership with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other stakeholders in the different areas of work.



## SUB-PROGRAMME 1: ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

The geographical location of the Islamic Republic of Iran - particularly its long porous eastern border with Afghanistan and Pakistan - has turned it into a major transit country for illicit drugs. The 1,845 long border consists largely of mountainous or harsh desert terrain. There are obvious challenges to achieve control over this area, although 12,000 anti-narcotics police and border guards are reportedly deployed to control it.

Trafficking of illicit drugs is a critical issue for both economic development and security in Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition to opium and heroin trafficking, the country also faces new difficulties from emerging trends of illicit production and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants; between 2009 and 2010, a sudden and massive increase of reported seizures of high purity crystalline methamphetamine ("Shisheh") was registered.

### Sub-Programme Structure

Under the first sub-programme, border management and the country's capacities to interdict illicit drugs and precursors will be enhanced through the delivery of value-added technical assistance and cooperation to relevant authorities.

Bilateral, regional and international cooperation under the sub-programme will be fostered within the framework of existing regional and international initiatives. Specific support will be provided to the Government to facilitate the implementation of the Triangular Initiative on counter narcotics enforcement amongst the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, particularly within four areas: establishment of border liaison offices, information-intelligence exchange, intelligence-led investigations and cross-border communication system.

Given the strategic position of the country, dialogue and exchange with the broader international anti-narcotics community will also be promoted under sub-programme 1. Sub-programme 1 comprises two expected outcomes, implemented through the delivery of six key outputs.

**SUB-PROGRAMME 1**  
**Illicit Trafficking and**  
**Border Management**

**OUTCOME 1**

Law Enforcement mechanisms and capacities enhanced and operationally supported

OUTPUT 1.1: Improved national, regional and international cooperation and integrated response for countering traffick of drugs and precursors to/from Afghanistan

OUTPUT 1.2: Border Liaison Offices established and operationally supported

OUTPUT 1.3: Cross border communication system established, tested and operational

OUTPUT 1.4: Law Enforcement mechanisms and capacities enhanced and operationally supported

**OUTCOME 2**

Organized crime drug networks and serious operatives identified and acted upon

OUTPUT 2.1: Law enforcement criminal intelligence information exchange and intelligence-led investigation capacities enhanced and operational

OUTPUT 2.2: Joint Planning Cell enhanced and operational

## SUB-PROGRAMME 2 : DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION AND HIV CONTROL

With 1.2 million opiate-dependent users, equivalent to 2.26 per cent of the population aged 15-64 years, the Islamic Republic of Iran has one of the most severe opiate addiction problems in the world. The prevalence of drugs in certain sub-populations, such as youth and women, is an additional cause for concern.

HIV prevalence among injecting and non-injecting drug users through needle sharing as well as sexual transmission is high at 15 per cent and between 3 and 6 per cent respectively. The latest figures from the HIV and AIDS case registration report more than 21,000 detected cases of HIV. In around 70 per cent of registered cases, the infection occurred through injecting drug use.

### Sub-Programme Structure

Sub-programme two aims to promote public health; protect individuals, families and communities from drug addiction; and provide evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation as well as HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

National drug demand reduction, HIV control and harm reduction programmes will be strengthened through specific scientific-based actions. In all these areas, activities carried out in partnership with a number of national and international partners will target mainly vulnerable groups.

A specific component has been designed to strengthen capacities of non-governmental organizations in the areas of interest within the sub-programme. South-South cooperation will also be facilitated through actions that will promote good practices carried out by national authorities. This will publicize the country's work in the areas of opiate substitution treatments and HIV prevention, treatment and care in the prison settings amongst other middle-income and developing countries.

Sub-programme 2 comprises three expected outcomes, implemented through the delivery of fifteen key outputs.



**SUB-PROGRAMME 2**  
**Drug Demand Reduction**  
**and HIV Control**

**OUTCOME 1**

Comprehensive drug demand reduction, HIV control and harm reduction programmes effectively supported and implemented

OUTPUT 1.1: Evidence-based Drug Prevention Measures Enhanced

OUTPUT 1.2: Drug Demand Reduction planning and policy making supported and improved

OUTPUT 1.3: Drug demand reduction programmes with focus on families supported and improved

OUTPUT 1.4: Prevention and empowerment programmes for children vulnerable to drugs supported and improved

OUTPUT 1.5: Regional cooperation on drug prevention and treatment and HIV prevention, treatment and care as related to drug use advanced

**OUTCOME 2**

Intravenous drug users, their sexual partners, and inmates access HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care services more easily

OUTPUT 2.1: Access of HIV positive IDUs to HIV prevention, treatment and care services facilitated and supported

OUTPUT 2.2: Quality and quantity of HIV prevention, treatment, and care services for inmates supported and improved

OUTPUT 2.3: Community awareness on HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination enhanced and supported

OUTPUT 2.4: Scientific and structural capacities of NGOs on HIV/AIDS prevention and care supported and strengthened

OUTPUT 2.5: Quality and quantity of HIV prevention services for IDUs and their spouses supported and enhanced

OUTPUT 2.6: Knowledge and attitude of law enforcement on HIV/AIDS issue supported and improved

**OUTCOME 3**

Various national authorities and entities implement innovative approaches in drug demand reduction

OUTPUT 3.1: Development of psycho tropic drugs and in particular stimulants use prevention and treatment services supported

OUTPUT 3.2: Development and expansion of quality treatment facilities accessible for vulnerable groups supported

OUTPUT 3.3: Promoting the role of mass media in drug demand reduction supported

OUTPUT 3.4: Technical assistance for integration of drug use prevention and treatment programmes at urban and rural levels into the primary health care system

## SUB-PROGRAMME 3 : CRIME, JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION

The Islamic Republic of Iran faces the challenge of transnational and domestic organized crime. Illicit drug related activities and other illicit exports and imports, have led to money laundering and corruption, which represent a serious obstacle to development. The Government acknowledges the necessity to prevent and suppress serious crimes through a coordinated approach at the national and international level.

### Sub-Programme Structure

Sub-programme 3 aims to enhance national ability to tackle transnational organized crime, money laundering and corruption. Legislative, regulatory and institutional capacity building will be delivered in the areas related to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, particularly on anti-money laundering, terrorism financing and mutual legal assistance. In this respect, regional – including amongst the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, of Iran and Pakistan – and international cooperation will be facilitated and fostered.

This sub-programme will also support national efforts to establish an integrity-based, accountable and effective anti-corruption regime in line with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, through technical assistance in the areas of legislation, as well as capacity and institution building.

Furthermore, an innovative initiative will be launched by UNODC in collaboration with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to enhance national efforts in countering trafficking in cultural properties, art and antiquities in line with the Transnational Organized Crime Convention.

Sub-programme 3 comprises three expected outcomes, implemented through the delivery of nine key outputs.

**SUB-PROGRAMME 3**  
**Crime, Justice and Corruption**

**OUTCOME 1**

National authorities introduce legislative and institutional regulatory frameworks under UNTOC Convention, including through regional and international cooperation

OUTPUT 1.1: Legislative and regulatory capacity building under UNTOC introduced and promoted

OUTPUT 1.2: Legislative and Institutional capacity building in tackling Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing

OUTPUT 1.3: Legislative and institutional capacity building on mutual legal assistance at national level, extending cooperation at regional and sub-regional level(Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan)

**OUTCOME 2**

National anti-corruption bodies implement effective measures to counter corruption under UNCAC Convention

OUTPUT 2.1: Legislation adopted and anti-corruption body established in accordance with UNCAC

OUTPUT 2.2: Anti-corruption regime established to foster greater transparency and accountability

OUTPUT 2.3: Institutional capacity to prevent, detect and adjudicate corruption improved

**OUTCOME 3**

National authorities take action to counter trafficking in cultural properties, art and antiquities in accordance with international standards

OUTPUT 3.1: Legislative assistance for implementation of UNTAC on protection of cultural heritage, art and antiquities

OUTPUT 3.2: Awareness raising, institution building, and coordination among Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Law enforcement, Cultural and Heritage Organization, Financial Intelligence Unit, academia and private sector

OUTPUT 3.3: Improve mutual legal assistance focal point/central authorities (art. 18 UNTOC) capacity in recovery of stolen and smuggled cultural artifacts

## THE MINI DUBLIN GROUP

UNODC Country Programme of Technical Cooperation in the Islamic Republic of Iran has been developed in close cooperation with the Mini-Dublin Group, a key partner of UNODC in the country.

The Mini-Dublin Group is a flexible, informal consultation and coordination mechanism on counter narcotics matters. In Tehran, it consists of representatives from the embassies of Australia, Canada, European Union member states, Japan, Norway, UNODC, as well as a series of observers including from the Russian Federation and Turkey.

The Mini Dublin Group in the Islamic Republic of Iran is currently chaired by Germany. UNODC Country Office in the Islamic Republic of Iran provides expertise, technical and secretariat support to the group, facilitating coordination with national authorities.





## MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

### Programme Steering Committees

Consisting mainly of representatives of national implementing partners and UNODC officials, these committees will provide strategic oversight and direction to sub-programmes related activities. The Programme Steering Committees will allow for better communication between UNODC and Government counterparts, particularly in providing strategic oversight and direction to programme activities.

### Programme Technical Committees

Each sub-programme has been assigned a Programme Technical Committee (PTC), with members including senior experts from national counterparts and from UNODC. PTCs meet every second month or when required and will act as technical arms of the PSCs.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of the Country Programme will be conducted by both the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNODC. Programme-level M&E will focus on analyzing achievements and results of programme objectives. M&E competencies among both UNODC staff and implementing partners will be developed and resourced.

## KEY UNODC PARTNERS:


The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the formal UNODC counterpart and facilitator in the country.

The key national counter-narcotics partner is the Drug Control Headquarters, the main decision-making body in drug control. The Drug Control Headquarters coordinates the work of several national ministries and institutions. It is presided over by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who appoints a Secretary-General.

Other key national implementing partners of UNODC in the area of illicit trafficking include the Iranian Anti Narcotics Police and Iranian Customs.

The Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, State Welfare Organization, Prisons Organization, Ministry of Education, research and training institutions, and non-governmental and civil society organizations are key national partners in the area of drug demand reduction and HIV and AIDS control.

The counterparts in crime prevention, justice and corruption are the Judiciary, the Iranian Prison Organization, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Ministry of Justice, the High Council on Money Laundering, Anti-Money Laundering Secretariat, the Iranian Cultural, Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization, Police, Customs, as well as the Government Inspection Organization.

The background of the slide features a large, faint, light blue watermark of the United Nations logo, which consists of a world map surrounded by olive branches. The logo is centered and occupies most of the page's width and height.

'Illicit drugs, organized crime and corruption threaten health, stability and development in many regions of the world today. Confronting these global challenges is a shared responsibility. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime plays a critical role as honest broker, assisting Member States to find health- and rule of law-based solutions that give due respect to human rights'

Yury Fedotov  
Executive Director of UNODC  
June 2011



No 2, Behesht Dead-end, Eram Alley, Vanak st., Vanak Sq., Tehran, I.R. of Iran  
Tel: +98 21 88878377 Fax: +98 21 88796700, Email: fo.iran@unodc.org  
Website: <http://www.unodc.org/islamicrepublicofiran>