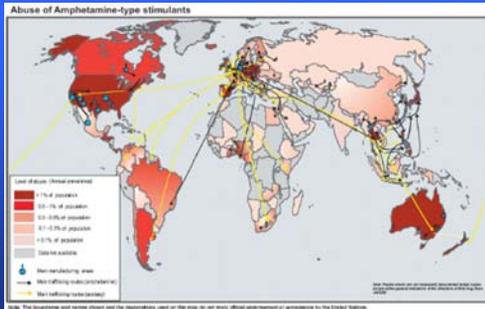
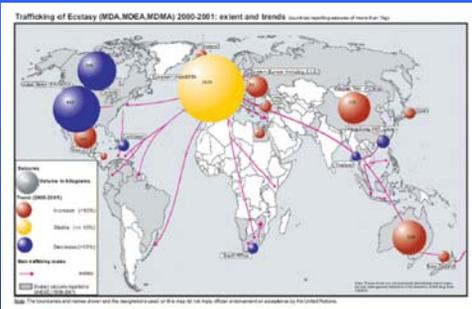
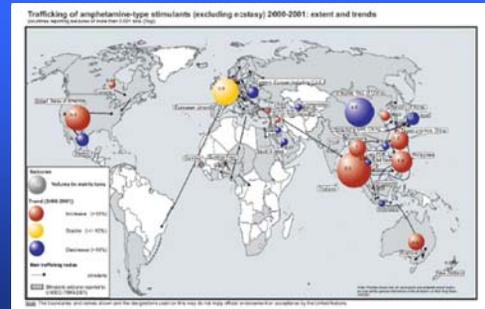
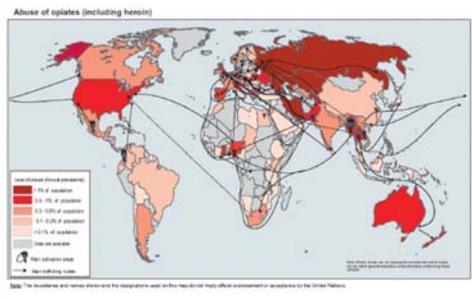
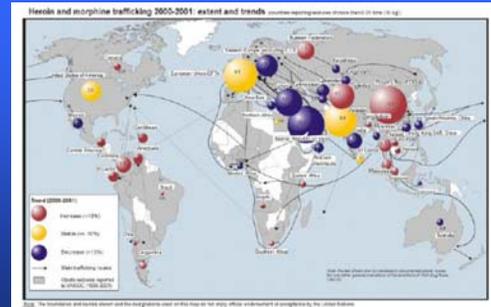


International Cooperation, Technical Assistance and Institutional Capacity Building in Combating Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking: the Role of UNODC

Dr. Sandro Calvani
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Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Infection

- 62% of IDUs in Myanmar was HIV positive. (1998)
- 30 to 40% in Thailand (1999)
- 45% in Nepal (1999)
- 77% of identified HIV cases in Malaysia were among IDUs. (1999)
- 69.4% in China (1999)
- 65.5% in Viet Nam (1999)

(Task Force on Drug Use and HIV vulnerability)



Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS in Indonesia

- Over a million of IDUs
- 19% of total HIV infections associated with IDU
(Centre for Harm Reduction, Australia; 2001)
- Need to suppress HIV prevalence as well as dangerous drugs



UN may help

UN Global Consensus and Best Practices on the HIV/AIDS vulnerability due to IDU:

- Guarantee access to drug rehab and dialogue;
- Methadone maintenance services; and
- Clean needle availability.



UNODC and Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific

- Consisting of Drug Programme and Crime Programme
- Headquarters in Vienna, 22 Field Offices, and 2 Liaison Offices
- Started to operate in 1971 in Bangkok
- Responsible for 30 countries in the region with regard to both drugs and crime matters



Regional Centre's Mission Statement

UNODC Regional Centre aims to enhance joint efforts among countries of the region by:

- Strengthening the capacity of government agencies and civil society institutions;
- Facilitating cooperation among countries of the region; and
- Serving as an advocate for drug control policy



Regional Centre's activities – thinking out of the box

- Political consensus building
- Law enforcement programme
- Demand reduction programme
- Alternative development programme
- Advocacy and public awareness
- Partnership with civil society
- Crime prevention (human trafficking, money laundering, TOC, corruption, terrorism, etc.)



Political Consensus Building

- **The 1993 MOU and the Sub-Regional Action Plan**
- **ACCORD Plan of Action**



The 1993 MOU and the Sub-Regional Action Plan

- In 1993, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and UNODC
 - Eliminate opium poppy cultivation;
 - Eliminate trafficking in narcotics and chemicals;
 - Reduce the demand and local consumption;
 - Address the problem of HIV/AIDS infection
- Cambodia and Viet Nam joined in 1995.
- The Sub-regional Action Plan (SAP) – a strategic outline to address the problems.



ACCORD Plan of Action

- **ACCORD: the sole ASEAN plus China comprehensive framework for regional drug control cooperation**
- **Ultimate goal: a drug-free ASEAN by 2015**
- **Plan of Action adopted by 36 countries and 16 international organizations in October 2000**



ACCORD Rests on Four Pillars

- Proactive advocating civic awareness on dangers of drugs and social response
- Building consensus and sharing best practices on demand reduction
- Strengthening the rule of law by an enhanced network of control measures and improved law enforcement co-operation and legislative review
- Eliminating the supply of illicit drugs by boosting alternative development programmes and community participation in the eradication of illicit crops



Why ACCORD ?

- Weak regional coordination
- Fragmental strategies
- Limited regional information sharing, processing and analysis
- Absence of a comprehensive political and monitoring framework for regional drug control



Implementation and Monitoring of ACCORD Plan of Action

- The Task Forces Mechanism (one for each of the four ACCORD Plan of Action pillars)
- The project “Regional Cooperative Mechanism to Monitor and Execute the ACCORD Plan of Action”
 - Links all regional stakeholders and integrates activities



ACCORD Members commitment

- Ownership of the process and the project
- Active participation and commitment
- Collaborative and transparent processes
- A new cooperative culture



UNODC Activities for Indonesia

- Improving ATS Data and Information Systems (on-going)
- Strengthening the Capacity of BNN (pipeline)
- Global Programme on Computer-based Training for Drug Law Enforcement (pipeline)
- Precursor Control in East Asia (on-going)
- ASEM Anti-Money Laundering Project (on-going)



UNODC Activities for Indonesia (cont'd)

- Strengthening Sub-regional Legal Response to Human Trafficking (pipeline)
- Strengthening the Judicial and Prosecutorial Drug Control Capacity (pipeline)
- ILO-IPEC Project on Child Labor in Drug Trafficking (on-going)
- Global Programme against Corruption (pipeline)



Strengthening the Capacity of BNN (pipeline project)

- Enhance the capacity in effective planning, policy formulation, developing national guidelines, and developing environment friendly to multi-sectoral approach;
- Training, policy review, and exposure to best practices (the first and second years);
- Trial activities in collaboration with NGOs and civil society organizations (the third year)



Drug Control in the Development Assistance Framework

- UNDAF is based on the UN Common Country Needs Assessment.
- UN projects must be as part of UNDAF.
- Drug control plans and technical assistance projects need to be integrated in UNDAF.
- Having integrated drug control in the development framework, it will be easier to raise resources.



Conclusion

- Need to apply multi-national, multi-sectoral, and multi-thematic approach;
- UNODC can be a good facilitator and implementer of activities with multi-faceted approach.



Thank you very much.

Terima Kasih Banyak.

